Assignment 1 – Home Page

Aim

To design and implement a dynamic Home Page using React.js that displays upcoming events and allows users to add them to their cart interactively.

Introduction

The Home Page is the heart of EventHub, where users can browse a curated list of upcoming events. Each event is displayed inside an attractive card that includes an image, title, date, price, and location. Users can easily add an event to their cart for booking. The goal of this page is to showcase dynamic rendering, responsive layout, and React's reusable component design.

Theory

React is a component-based library that makes it easy to create modular, data-driven UIs. In this page, the HomePage component takes in an array of events and a callback function onAddToCart() as props. Using JavaScript's .map() function, each event is rendered dynamically into a card structure. This demonstrates the concept of declarative rendering — the UI automatically updates whenever the underlying data changes.

React's Virtual DOM ensures efficient updates, refreshing only the parts of the UI that actually change. CSS Grid is used for a flexible, responsive layout that adapts to various screen sizes. The styling emphasizes soft shadows, rounded corners, and gradient buttons to create an engaging interface. Hover effects enhance interactivity and visual feedback. The use of props and callback functions also demonstrates unidirectional data flow, a fundamental React principle ensuring predictable state updates.

This component demonstrates how React simplifies dynamic content rendering while maintaining a clean and maintainable codebase.

Conclusion

The Home Page successfully demonstrates how React can dynamically display event data while maintaining an interactive, responsive design. It highlights modular coding practices and real-time UI updates through state and props.

Code

Pages/HomePage.css

```
.home-container {
  text-align: center;
  padding: 30px;
  animation: fadeIn 0.6s ease;
```

```
}

.event-grid {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(260px, 1fr));
  gap: 20px;
  margin-top: 20px;
}

.event-card {
  background: white;
  border-radius: 16px;
  overflow: hidden;
  transition: 0.3s;
  box-shadow: 0 4px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
}

.event-card:hover {
  transform: translateY(-5px) scale(1.02);
}

.event-card img {
  width: 100%;
  height: 160px;
  object-fit: cover;
}

.add-btn {
  margin: 10px;
```

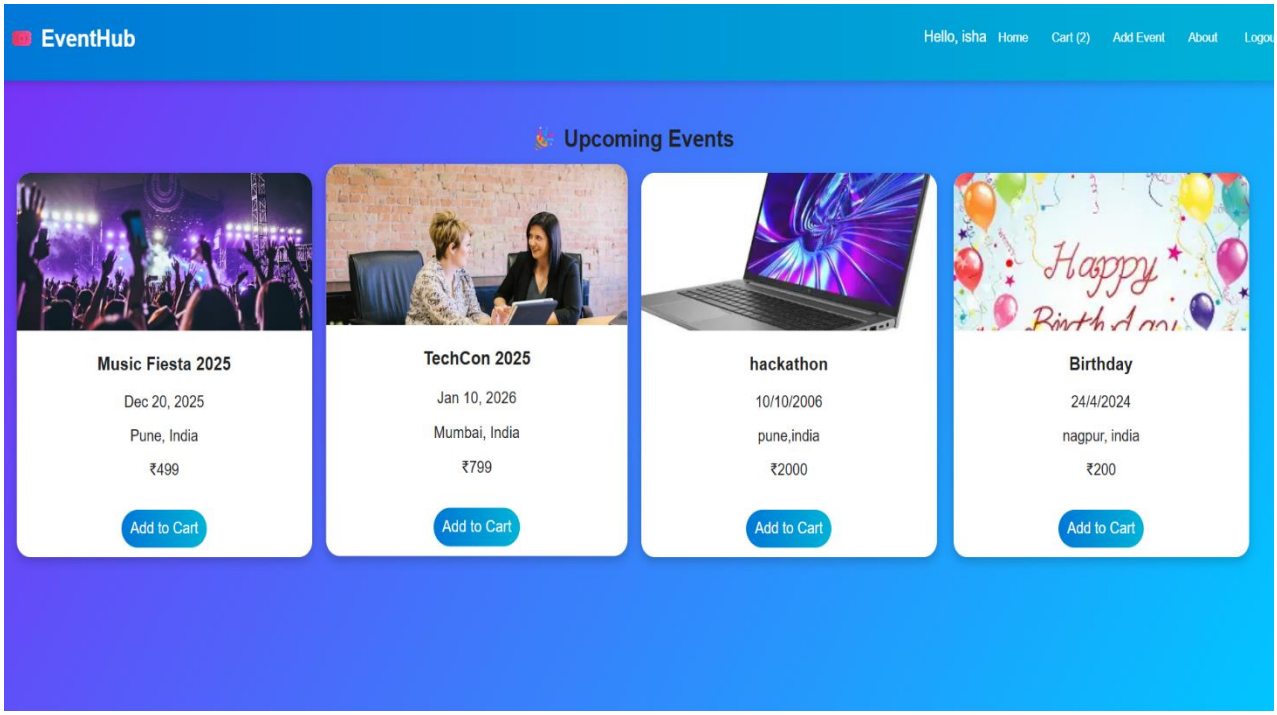
```
  padding: 8px 15px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 20px;
  background: linear-gradient(90deg, #0078d7, #00b4d8);
  color: white;
  font-weight: 500;
  cursor: pointer;
  transition: 0.3s;
}

.add-btn:hover {
  transform: scale(1.05);
}
```

Pages/HomePage.jsx

```
import React from "react";
import "./HomePage.css";

export const HomePage = ({ events, onAddToCart }) => (
  <div className="home-container">
    <h2 className="title">🎉 Upcoming Events</h2>
    <div className="event-grid">
      {events.map((e) => (
        <div key={e.id} className="event-card">
          <img src={e.imageUrl} alt={e.name} />
          <h3>{e.name}</h3>
          <p>{e.date}</p>
          <p>{e.location}</p>
```

```
        <p className="price">₹{e.price}</p>
        <button className="add-btn" onClick={() => onAddToCart(e.id)}>
          Add to Cart
        </button>
      </div>
    ))}
  </div>
 </div>
);
```

OUTPUT:



Assignment 2 – Login Page

Aim

To implement a Login Page that allows users to authenticate using React.js with controlled form inputs and validation.

Introduction

The Login Page is the entry point to the EventHub application. It allows users to access their account using predefined credentials. The page demonstrates React form handling and conditional rendering while maintaining visual consistency through CSS.

Theory

React's useState hook is used to manage form input values dynamically. The page includes fields for username and password. When the user clicks "Login," the form triggers a function that validates credentials. Controlled components ensure synchronization between form fields and component state.
If the entered credentials match, onAuthSuccess() updates the global login state. This demonstrates state lifting—child components communicating data changes to the parent through props.

The component design ensures that the login and register views share one layout. A conditional statement checks if the view is "login" or "register," simplifying code reuse. From a UI perspective, the gradient background, box shadows, and rounded input fields create a professional, modern interface.

Conclusion

The Login Page implements effective form handling and state management in React. It provides users with a secure, interactive, and visually appealing authentication experience.

Code

```
export const AuthScreen = ({ view, onAuthSuccess, switchView }) => {
  const [username, setUsername] = useState("");
  const [password, setPassword] = useState("");

  const handleSubmit = (e) => {
    e.preventDefault();
    if (username === "user@example.com" && password === "password") {
      onAuthSuccess({ name: "User", email: username });
```

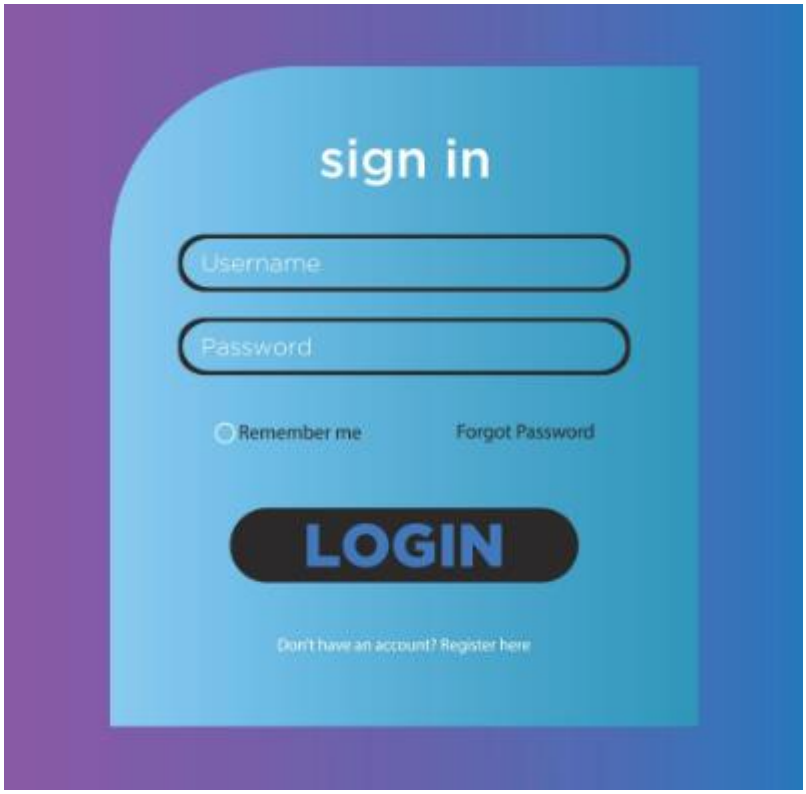
```
    } else {
      alert("Invalid credentials");
    }
  };

  return (
    <div className="login-wrapper">
      <div className="login-card">
        <h2>sign in</h2>
        <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
          <input type="text" placeholder="Username" value={username}
                onChange={(e) => setUsername(e.target.value)} required />
          <input type="password" placeholder="Password" value={password}
                onChange={(e) => setPassword(e.target.value)} required />
          <button className="login-btn" type="submit">LOGIN</button>
        </form>
        <p className="switch-text">
          Don’t have an account?{" "}
          <span onClick={() => switchView("register")}>Register here</span>
        </p>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
};
```

CSS:

```
.login-wrapper {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
```

```
  align-items: center;
  height: 90vh;
  background: linear-gradient(135deg, #7b2ff7, #00c6ff);
}

.login-card {
  background: linear-gradient(135deg, #9be2fe, #67d1fb);
  border-radius: 80px 10px 10px 10px;
  padding: 40px 60px;
  text-align: center;
  width: 340px;
  box-shadow: 0 6px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.25);
}
```

OUTPUT:



Assignment 3 – Register Page

Aim

To create a user registration page that allows new users to sign up and validates password confirmation.

Introduction

Registration allows new users to create accounts. In EventHub, the same AuthScreen component handles both login and registration, showing React's flexibility.

Theory

The page uses useState hooks to manage inputs for username, password, and confirmation. The handleSubmit function checks if both passwords match before proceeding. Upon success, it triggers onAuthSuccess() and redirects to the home view.

The register form adds a confirm password input using conditional rendering (view === "register"). This demonstrates React's ability to render dynamic UIs based on state. CSS enhances readability and adds smooth hover animations, providing feedback to users during interactions.

Conclusion

The Register Page demonstrates conditional rendering, form validation, and modular component reuse. It ensures data consistency and an intuitive sign-up process.

Code

```
export const AuthScreen = ({ view, onAuthSuccess, switchView }) => {
  const [username, setUsername] = useState("");
  const [password, setPassword] = useState("");
  const [confirm, setConfirm] = useState("");

  const handleSubmit = (e) => {
    e.preventDefault();
    if (password !== confirm) {
      alert("Passwords do not match!");
      return;
    }
    const name = username.split("@")[0];
```

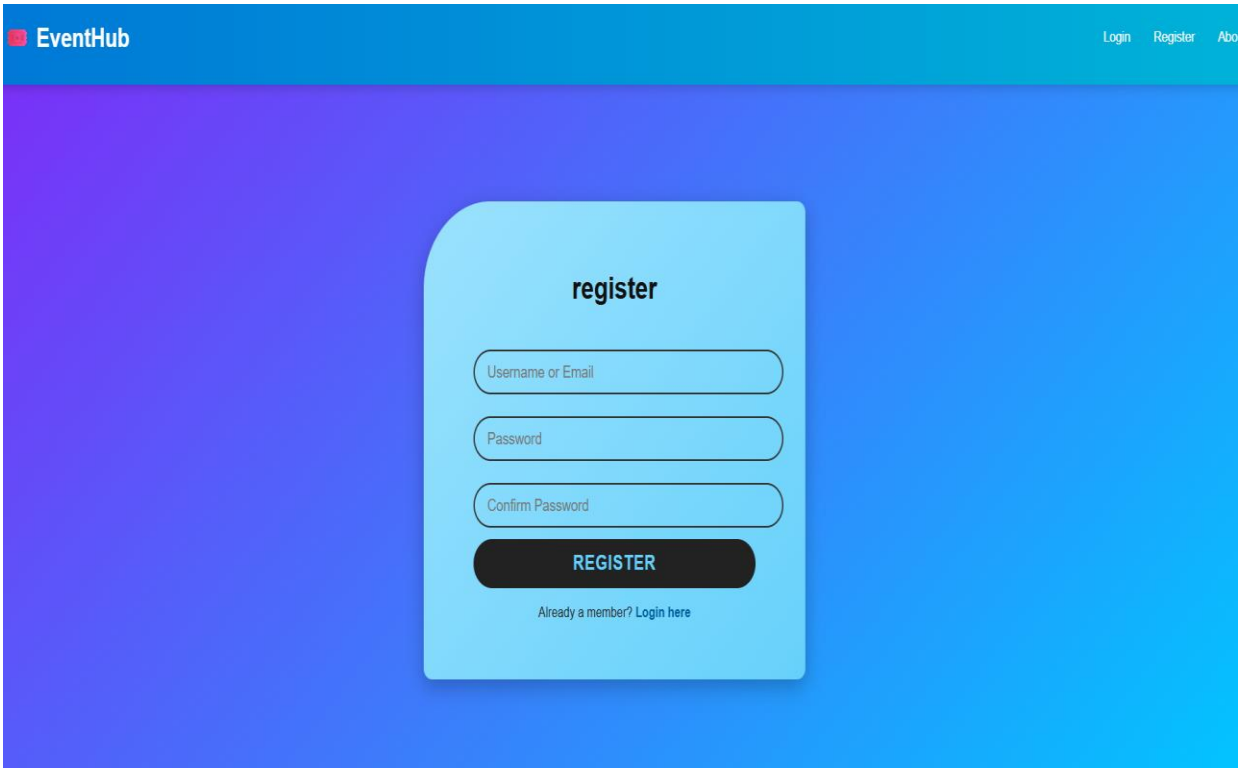
```
    onAuthSuccess({ name, email: username });
  };

  return (
    <div className="login-wrapper">
      <div className="login-card">
        <h2>register</h2>
        <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
          <input type="text" placeholder="Username or Email"
                value={username} onChange={(e) => setUsername(e.target.value)} required />
          <input type="password" placeholder="Password"
                value={password} onChange={(e) => setPassword(e.target.value)} required />
          <input type="password" placeholder="Confirm Password"
                value={confirm} onChange={(e) => setConfirm(e.target.value)} required />
          <button className="login-btn" type="submit">REGISTER</button>
        </form>
        <p className="switch-text">
          Already a member?{" "}
          <span onClick={() => switchView("login")}>Login here</span>
        </p>
      </div>
    </div>
  );
};
```

CSS

```
.login-card h2 {
  text-transform: lowercase;
  font-size: 28px;
```

```
  font-weight: 600;
  color: #111;
}

.login-card input {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  margin: 10px 0;
  border-radius: 25px;
  border: 2px solid #333;
  background: transparent;
  font-size: 15px;
  outline: none;
}
```

OUTPUT:



Assignment 4 – Add Event Page

Aim

To allow logged-in users to add new events dynamically into the EventHub system.

Introduction

This page empowers users to contribute events, demonstrating form handling and dynamic data updates.

Theory

The page maintains form data using useState. Each input field updates state via a single handler. On submission, it validates data and calls onAddEvent() in the parent, which updates the event list. CSS animations (fadeIn) and gradient buttons create an attractive design. The feature also represents **data lifting and immutability** in React—new data never overwrites existing state but creates updated copies.

Conclusion

The Add Event Page showcases form validation, state handling, and parent-child communication through props.

Code

```
import React, { useState } from "react";
import "./AddEventPage.css";


export const AddEventPage = ({ onAddEvent }) => {
  const [eventData, setEventData] = useState({
    name: "",
    date: "",
    price: "",
    location: "",
    imageUrl: "",
  });


  const handleChange = (e) => {
    const { name, value } = e.target;
    setEventData({ ...eventData, [name]: value });
```

```
};

const handleSubmit = (e) => {
  e.preventDefault();
  if (
    !eventData.name ||
    !eventData.date ||
    !eventData.price ||
    !eventData.location ||
    !eventData.imageUrl
  ) {
    alert("Please fill all fields!");
    return;
  }
  onAddEvent(eventData);
  setEventData({
    name: "",
    date: "",
    price: "",
    location: "",
    imageUrl: "",
  });
};

return (
  <div className="add-event-wrapper">
    <div className="add-event-card">
      <h2>➕ Add New Event</h2>
      <form onSubmit={handleSubmit}>
```

```
<input
  type="text"
  name="name"
  placeholder="Event Name"
  value={eventData.name}
  onChange={handleChange}
/>
<input
  type="text"
  name="date"
  placeholder="Event Date (e.g., Mar 12, 2026)"
  value={eventData.date}
  onChange={handleChange}
/>
<input
  type="number"
  name="price"
  placeholder="Ticket Price (₹)"
  value={eventData.price}
  onChange={handleChange}
/>
<input
  type="text"
  name="location"
  placeholder="Location"
  value={eventData.location}
  onChange={handleChange}
/>
<input
```

```
          type="text"
          name="imageUrl"
          placeholder="Image URL"
          value={eventData.imageUrl}
          onChange={handleChange}
        />
        <button type="submit" className="add-btn">
          Add Event
        </button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
 );
};
```

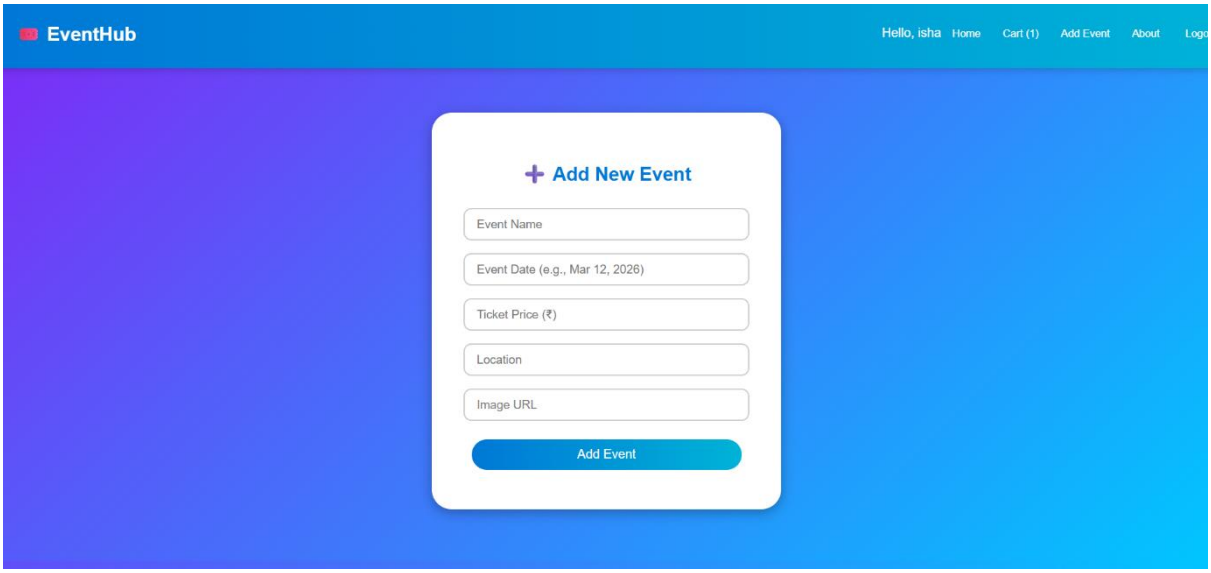
CSS :

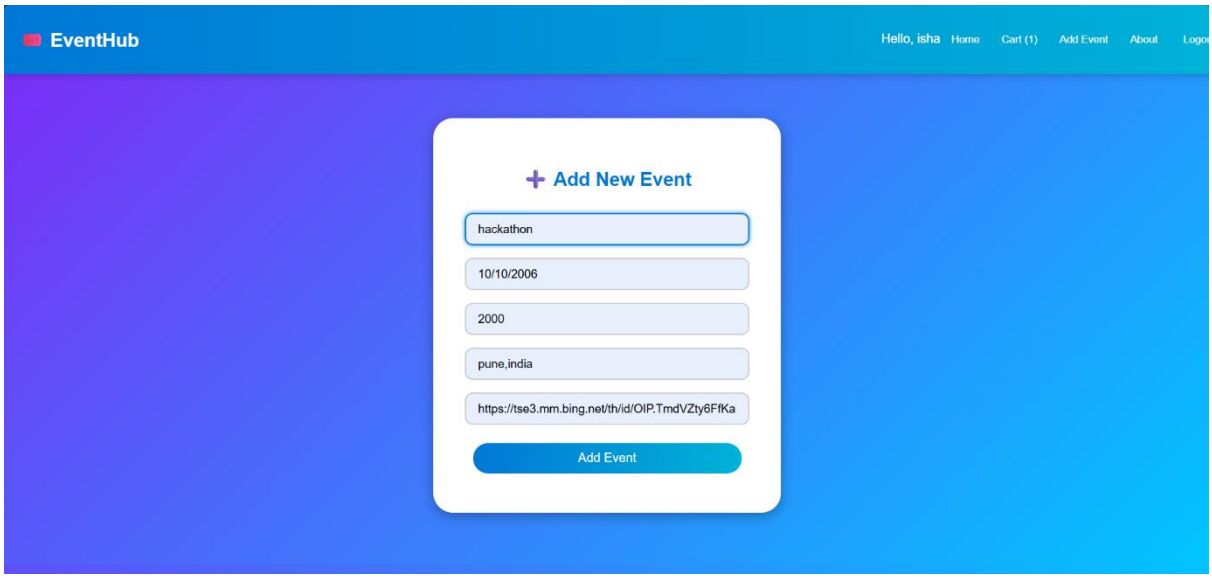
```
.add-event-wrapper {
 display: flex;
 justify-content: center;
 align-items: center;
 height: 85vh;
 background: linear-gradient(135deg, #7b2ff7, #00c6ff);
}

.add-event-card {
 background: #fff;
 border-radius: 25px;
 padding: 40px;
 width: 360px;
```

```
  text-align: center;
  box-shadow: 0 4px 15px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
  animation: fadeIn 0.5s ease;
}

.add-event-card h2 {
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  color: #0078d7;
}

.add-event-card form {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
}

.add-event-card input {
  margin: 8px 0;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 10px;
  font-size: 15px;
  outline: none;
  transition: 0.3s;
}

.add-event-card input:focus {
  border-color: #0078d7;
  box-shadow: 0 0 6px #0078d7;
}
```

```
.add-btn {
  margin-top: 15px;
  background: linear-gradient(90deg, #0078d7, #00b4d8);
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 25px;
  padding: 10px;
  font-size: 16px;
  cursor: pointer;
  transition: transform 0.2s ease;
}

.add-btn:hover {
  transform: scale(1.05);
  box-shadow: 0 5px 15px rgba(0, 184, 216, 0.4);
}

@keyframes fadeIn {
  from { opacity: 0; transform: translateY(10px); }
  to { opacity: 1; transform: translateY(0); }
}
```

OUTPUT:


EventHub
Hello, isha
Home
Cart (1)
Add Event
About
Add New Event
Event Name
Event Date (e.g., Mar 12, 2026)
Ticket Price (₹)
Location
Image URL
Add Event


EventHub
Hello, isha
Home
Cart (1)
Add Event
About
Add New Event
hackathon
10/10/2006
2000
pune,india
https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th/id/OIP.TmdVZty6FfKa
Add Event

Assignment 5 – Cart Page

Aim

To develop a Cart Page that displays added events and calculates the total cost.

Introduction

The cart provides a summary of selected events, showing item details and total amount.

Theory

It uses React's filtering and array methods to display only events whose IDs exist in the cart array. Total price is computed using reduce(). The design employs flexible boxes for layout and clear typography. Buttons allow removing events dynamically using onRemove(id).

Conclusion

The Cart Page illustrates state synchronization, filtering logic, and aggregation in React.

Code

```
import React from "react";
import "./CartPage.css";


export const CartPage = ({ events, cart, onRemove }) => {
 const items = events.filter((e) => cart.includes(e.id));
 const total = items.reduce((sum, e) => sum + e.price, 0);


 return (
  <div className="cart-container">
   <h2 className="title">🛍️ Your Cart</h2>
   {items.length === 0 ? (
    <p className="empty">Your cart is empty.</p>
   ) : (
    <div className="cart-list">
     {items.map((e) => (
      <div className="cart-item" key={e.id}>
       <img src={e.imageUrl} alt={e.name} />
```

```
            <div>
              <h3>{e.name}</h3>
              <p>{e.date}</p>
              <p>₹{e.price}</p>
              <button onClick={() => onRemove(e.id)}>Remove</button>
            </div>
          </div>
        ))}
        <div className="cart-summary">
          <h3>Total: ₹{total}</h3>
          <button onClick={() => alert("Checkout simulated!")}>
            Proceed to Checkout
          </button>
        </div>
      </div>
    )}
  </div>
 );
};
```

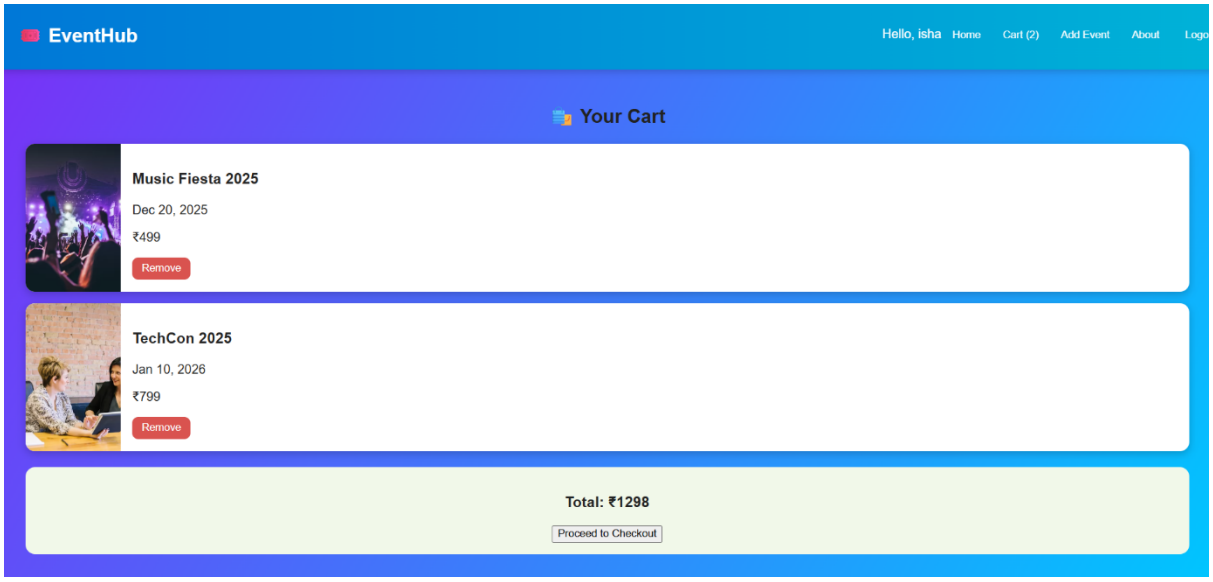
CSS

```
.cart-container {
 padding: 30px;
 text-align: center;
}

.cart-item {
 display: flex;
 background: white;
```

```
  border-radius: 12px;
  box-shadow: 0 3px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
  margin: 15px 0;
  overflow: hidden;
}

.cart-item img {
  width: 120px;
  object-fit: cover;
}

.cart-item div {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: left;
  flex: 1;
}

.cart-item button {
  background: #d9534f;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 8px;
  padding: 6px 12px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.cart-item button:hover {
  background: #c9302c;
}
```

```
.cart-summary {
  margin-top: 20px;
  background: #f1f8e9;
  padding: 15px;
  border-radius: 12px;
}
```

OUTPUT:



Assignment 6 – About Page

Aim

To create an informative About Page introducing the platform’s mission and team.

Introduction

The About Page strengthens brand identity and builds trust.

Theory

It contains structured sections (mission, team, contact) styled using gradients and grid layouts. The card-based team design uses hover animations and readable typography.

Conclusion

The About Page enhances UX and demonstrates static content structuring with React.

Code

```
import React from "react";
import "./AboutPage.css";


export const AboutPage = () => {
  return (
    <div className="about-wrapper">
      <div className="about-card">
        <h2>🌐 About EventHub</h2>
        <p>
          <strong>EventHub</strong> is your one-stop platform for discovering,
          booking, and managing exciting events happening around you.
        </p>

        <section className="mission">
          <h3>🎯 Our Mission</h3>
          <p>
            To make event discovery seamless and enjoyable. We bring
            communities together by promoting events that inspire, educate, and
```

```
          entertain.
        </p>
      </section>

      <section className="team">
        <h3>👥 Meet Our Team</h3>
        <div className="team-grid">
          <div className="team-member">
            <img
                                        src="https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1607746882042-
944635dfe10e?auto=format&fit=crop&w=400&q=60"
              alt="Founder"
            />
            <h4>Isha Yadav</h4>
            <p>Founder & Project Lead</p>
          </div>
          <div className="team-member">
            <img
                                        src="https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1607746882042-
944635dfe10e?auto=format&fit=crop&w=400&q=60"
              alt="Designer"
            />
            <h4>Neha Yadav</h4>
            <p>UI/UX Designer</p>
          </div>
          <div className="team-member">
  <imgsrc="https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1607746882042-
944635dfe10e?auto=format&fit=crop&w=400&q=60"
              alt="Developer"
            />
```

```
            <h4>Priya Mehta</h4>
            <p>Frontend Developer</p>
          </div>
        </div>
      </section>

      <section className="contact">
        <h3>📩 Contact Us</h3>
        <p>
          Have questions or suggestions? We'd love to hear from you!
        </p>
        <a href="mailto:support@eventhub.com" className="contact-btn">
          ✉ support@eventhub.com
        </a>
      </section>
    </div>
  </div>
 );
};
```

CSS

```
.about-wrapper {
 display: flex;
 justify-content: center;
 align-items: center;
 padding: 60px 20px;
 background: linear-gradient(135deg, #7b2ff7, #00c6ff);
 min-height: 85vh;
 animation: fadeIn 0.6s ease;
```

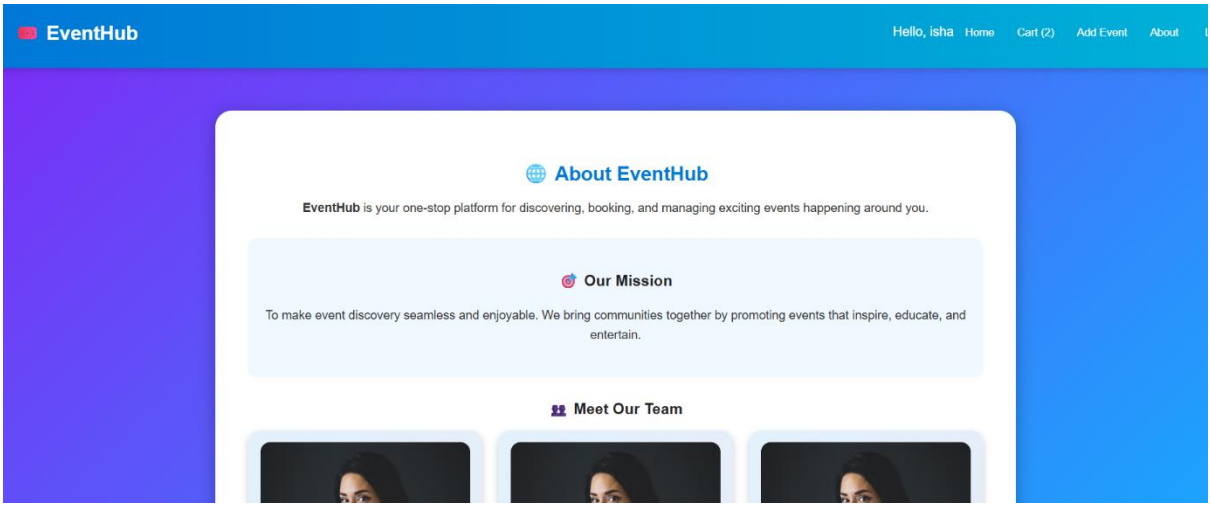
```
}

.about-card {
  background: #fff;
  border-radius: 20px;
  max-width: 900px;
  padding: 40px;
  box-shadow: 0 5px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
  text-align: center;
}

.about-card h2 {
  color: #0078d7;
  margin-bottom: 15px;
}

.about-card p {
  color: #333;
  line-height: 1.6;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  font-size: 15px;
}

/* Mission Section */
.mission {
  background: #f0f9ff;
  border-radius: 12px;
  padding: 20px;
  margin: 25px 0;
```

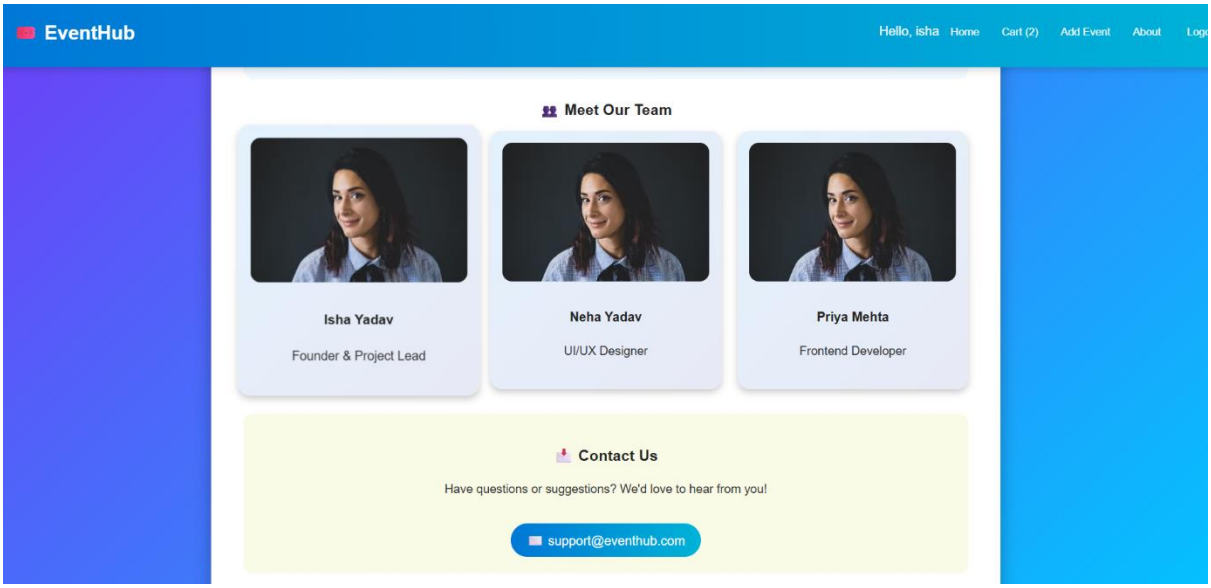
```
}

/* Team Section */
.team h3 {
  margin-bottom: 15px;
}

.team-grid {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(220px, 1fr));
  gap: 20px;
  margin-top: 10px;
}

.team-member {
  background: linear-gradient(135deg, #e3f2fd, #e8eaf6);
  border-radius: 15px;
  padding: 15px;
  box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
  transition: transform 0.3s ease;
}

.team-member:hover {
  transform: scale(1.05);
}

.team-member img {
  width: 100%;
  border-radius: 12px;
```

```
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

/* Contact Section */
.contact {
  margin-top: 30px;
  background: #f9fbe7;
  padding: 20px;
  border-radius: 12px;
}

.contact-btn {
  display: inline-block;
  margin-top: 10px;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
  background: linear-gradient(90deg, #0078d7, #00b4d8);
  padding: 10px 20px;
  border-radius: 25px;
  font-weight: 500;
  transition: transform 0.3s ease;
}

.contact-btn:hover {
  transform: scale(1.05);
  background: linear-gradient(90deg, #00b4d8, #0078d7);
}

@keyframes fadeIn {
```

```
 from {
   opacity: 0;
   transform: translateY(15px);
 }
 to {
   opacity: 1;
   transform: translateY(0);
 }
}
```

OUTPUT:





Assignment 7 – Navigation Bar

Aim

To implement a responsive top navigation bar with dynamic buttons and user greeting.

Introduction

Navigation is essential for accessibility and user flow.

Theory

The NavBar component uses props like isLoggedIn, cartCount, and navigate() for rendering. Conditional rendering shows different options for logged-in and guest users.

Conclusion

The NavBar improves usability through dynamic, role-based options.

Code

```
import React from "react";
import "./NavBar.css";


export const NavBar = ({ isLoggedIn, currentUser, cartCount, navigate, onLogout }) => (
 <nav className="navbar">
  <h1 onClick={() => navigate("home")}>🎟️ EventHub</h1>
  <div className="links">
   {isLoggedIn ? (
    <>
     <span>Hello, {currentUser.name}</span>
     <button onClick={() => navigate("home")}>Home</button>
     <button onClick={() => navigate("cart")}>Cart ({cartCount})</button>
     <button onClick={() => navigate("addEvent")}>Add Event</button>
     <button onClick={() => navigate("about")}>About</button> {/* 👈 NEW */}
     <button onClick={onLogout}>Logout</button>
    </>
   ) : (
    <>
```

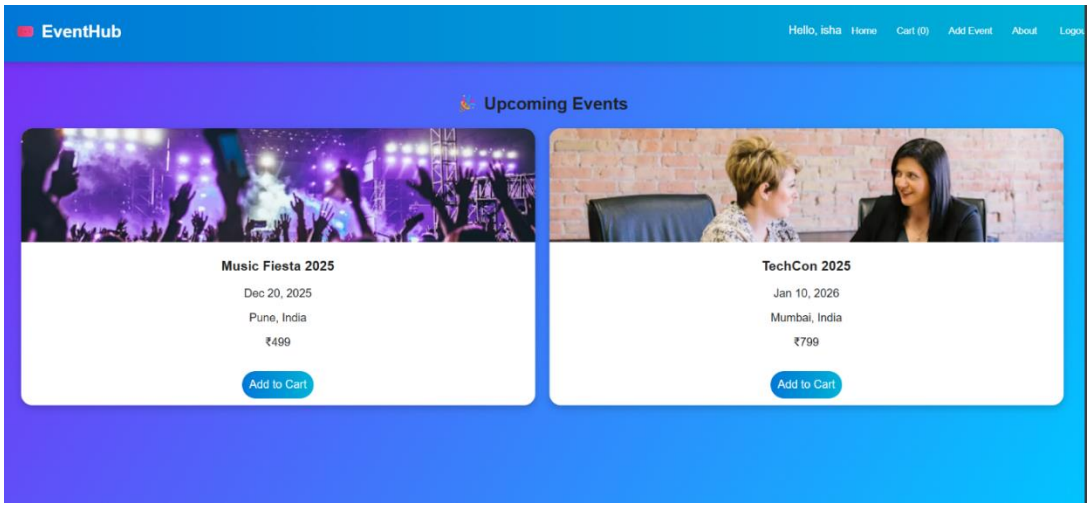
```
        <button onClick={() => navigate("login")}>Login</button>
        <button onClick={() => navigate("register")}>Register</button>
        <button onClick={() => navigate("about")}>About</button> {/* 👈 NEW */}
       </>
     )}
   </div>
 </nav>
);
```

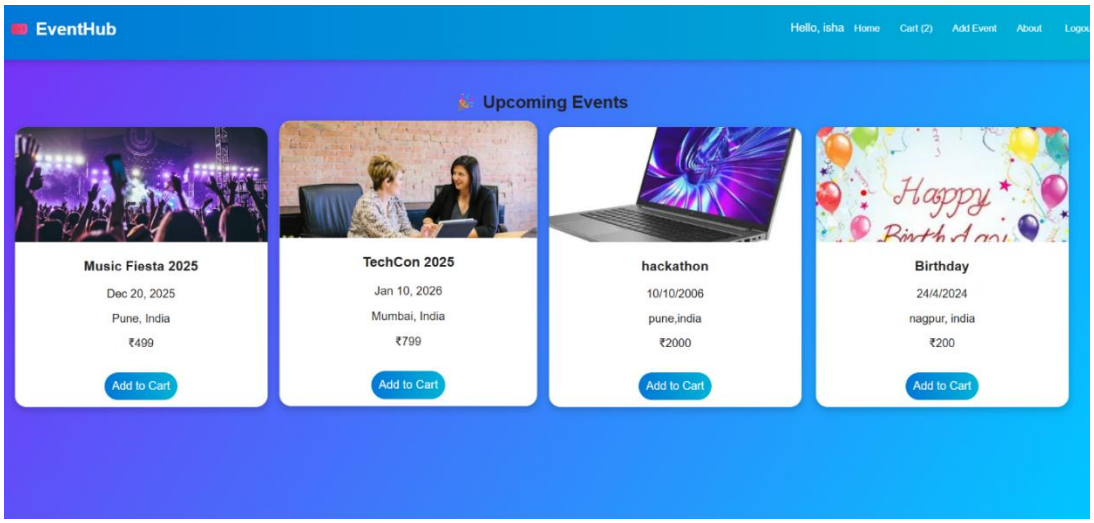
CSS

```
.navbar {
  background: linear-gradient(90deg, #0078d7, #00b4d8);
  color: white;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
  position: fixed;
  top: 0;
  width: 100%;
  z-index: 5;
  box-shadow: 0 2px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
}

.navbar h1 {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  cursor: pointer;
}
```

```
.links button {
  background: transparent;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  margin: 0 8px;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-weight: 500;
}

.links button:hover {
  color: #ffeb3b;
}
```

OUTPUT:





Assignment 8 – MessageBox Component

Aim

To create a floating message box for success, error, and info notifications.

Introduction

The MessageBox provides feedback to user actions like login success or cart updates.

Theory

React props (message and type) determine color and text. CSS animations fade in/out smoothly, and messages auto-clear using setTimeout.

Conclusion

The MessageBox improves UX with real-time user feedback.

Code

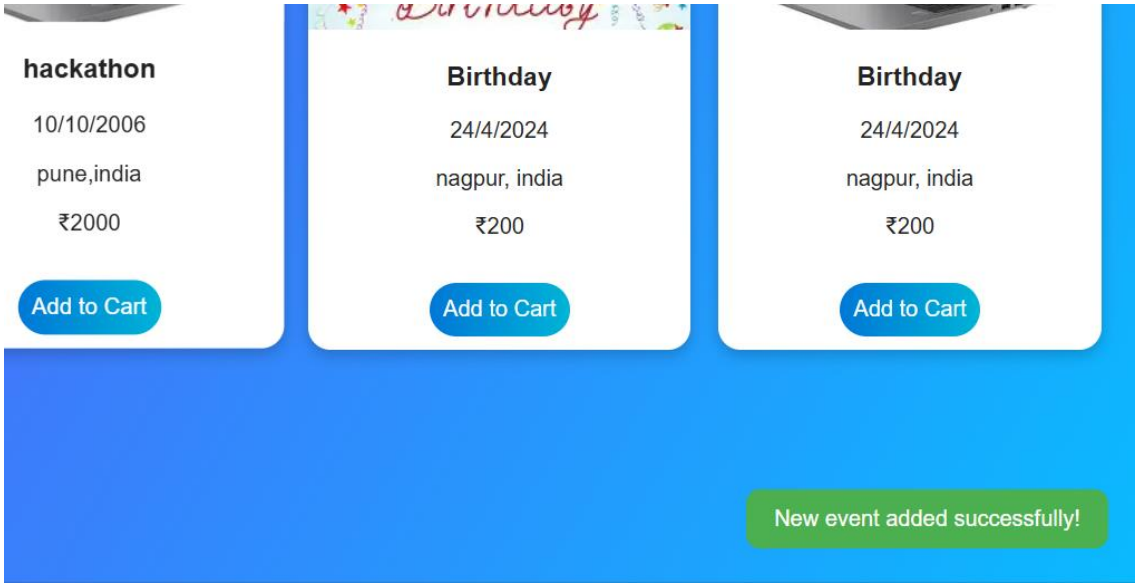
```
import React from "react";
import "./MessageBox.css";


export const MessageBox = ({ message, type }) => (
  <div className={`msg-box ${type}`}>{message}</div>
);
```

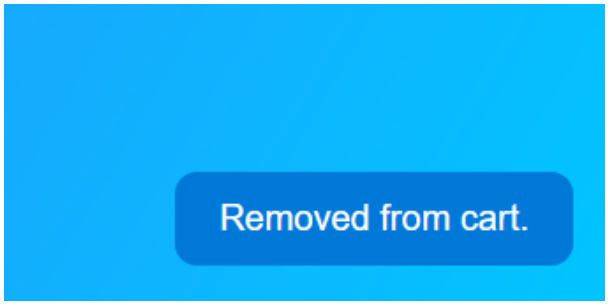
CSS

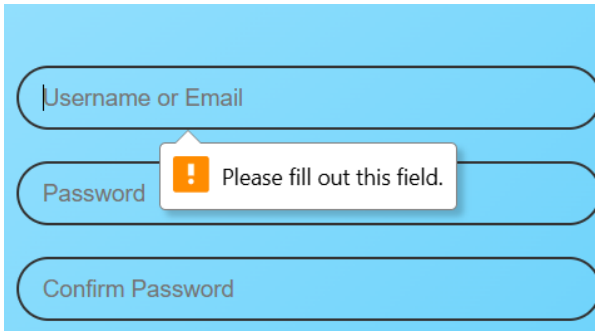
```
.msg-box {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 25px;
  right: 25px;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  border-radius: 10px;
  font-weight: 500;
  color: white;
  animation: fadeIn 0.4s ease;
}
```

```
.msg-box.success { background: #4caf50; }
.msg-box.error { background: #f44336; }
.msg-box.info { background: #0078d7; }

@keyframes fadeIn {
  from { opacity: 0; transform: translateY(10px); }
  to { opacity: 1; transform: translateY(0); }
}
```

OUTPUT:







Assignment 9 – App.js

Aim

To control global state and navigation through a single App component.

Introduction

App.js integrates all components and handles authentication, cart, and routing.

Theory

It manages global state using multiple useState() hooks and updates UI dynamically using conditional rendering (switch(currentView)). Each function updates relevant state portions immutably.

Conclusion

App.js is the central controller linking logic, data, and presentation layers cohesively.

Code

```
import React, { useState } from "react";

import "./App.css";

import { HomePage } from "./pages/HomePage";

import { AuthScreen } from "./pages/AuthScreen";

import { CartPage } from "./pages/CartPage";

import { AddEventPage } from "./pages/AddEventPage";

import { MessageBox } from "./components/MessageBox";

import { NavBar } from "./components/NavBar";    // ✅ Ensure file name matches exactly (NavBar.jsx)

import { initialEvents } from "./data/events";

import { AboutPage } from "./pages/AboutPage"; // ✅ New page


export default function App() {

  const [isLoggedIn, setIsLoggedIn] = useState(false);

  const [currentUser, setCurrentUser] = useState(null);

  const [currentView, setCurrentView] = useState("login");

  const [events, setEvents] = useState(initialEvents);
```

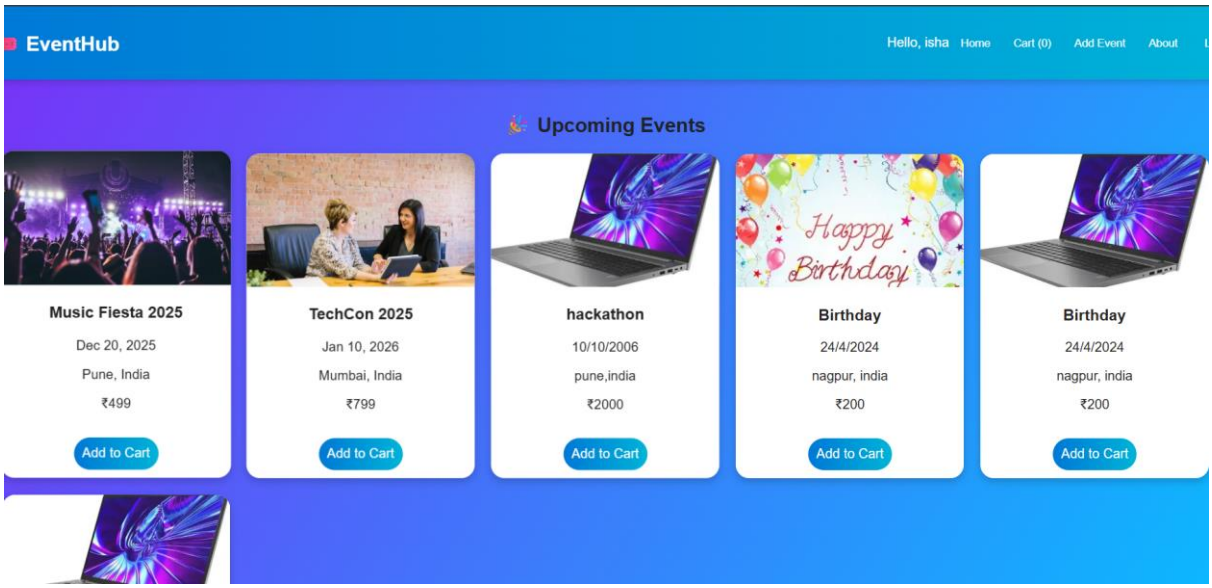
```
const [cart, setCart] = useState([]);
const [message, setMessage] = useState("");
const [messageType, setMessageType] = useState("");

// 🔷 Show temporary message (3 seconds)
const showMessage = (msg, type = "info") => {
  setMessage(msg);
  setMessageType(type);
  setTimeout(() => setMessage(""), 3000);
};

// 🔷 Handle login/register success
const handleAuthSuccess = (user) => {
  setIsLoggedIn(true);
  setCurrentUser(user);
  setCurrentView("home");
  showMessage(`Welcome, ${user.name}!`, "success");
};

// 🔷 Logout
const handleLogout = () => {
  setIsLoggedIn(false);
  setCurrentUser(null);
  setCart([]);
  setCurrentView("login");
  showMessage("You have been logged out.", "info");
};

// 🔷 Add item to cart
```

```
const handleAddToCart = (id) => {
  if (!isLoggedIn) {
    showMessage("Please log in to add events.", "error");
    setCurrentView("login");
    return;
  }
  if (cart.includes(id)) return showMessage("Already in cart!", "error");
  setCart([...cart, id]);
  showMessage("Added to cart!", "success");
};

// ◈ Remove from cart
const handleRemoveFromCart = (id) => {
  setCart(cart.filter((i) => i !== id));
  showMessage("Removed from cart.", "info");
};

// ◈ Add new event
const handleAddEvent = (newEvent) => {
  setEvents([...events, { id: events.length + 1, ...newEvent }]);
  showMessage("New event added successfully!", "success");
  setCurrentView("home");
};

// ◈ Render current view
const renderView = () => {
  switch (currentView) {
    case "login":
    case "register":
```

```
      return (
        <AuthScreen
          view={currentView}
          onAuthSuccess={handleAuthSuccess}
          switchView={setCurrentView}
        />
      );
    case "home":
      return <HomePage events={events} onAddToCart={handleAddToCart} />;
    case "cart":
      return (
        <CartPage
          events={events}
          cart={cart}
          onRemove={handleRemoveFromCart}
        />
      );
    case "addEvent":
      return <AddEventPage onAddEvent={handleAddEvent} />;
    case "about":
      return <AboutPage />;
    default:
      return null;
  }
};

return (
  <div className="app-container">
    <NavBar
```

```
        isLoggedIn={isLoggedIn}
        currentUser={currentUser}
        cartCount={cart.length}
        navigate={setCurrentView}
        onLogout={handleLogout}
      />
      <div className="content">{renderView()}</div>
      {message && <MessageBox message={message} type={messageType} />}
    </div>
  );
}
```

OUTPUT:



Assignment 10 – Styling and Responsiveness

Aim

To create a visually consistent, responsive UI using CSS3, gradients, and grid layouts.

Introduction

CSS enhances user engagement and visual hierarchy. EventHub uses gradients, rounded corners, and animations.

Theory

CSS Grid and Flexbox create adaptable layouts. Media queries and relative units ensure usability across devices. Animations (@keyframes fadeIn) make transitions smoother. Consistent color palette (#0078d7, #00c6ff) maintains brand identity.

Conclusion

The responsive CSS framework ensures modern aesthetics and device adaptability in EventHub.

Code

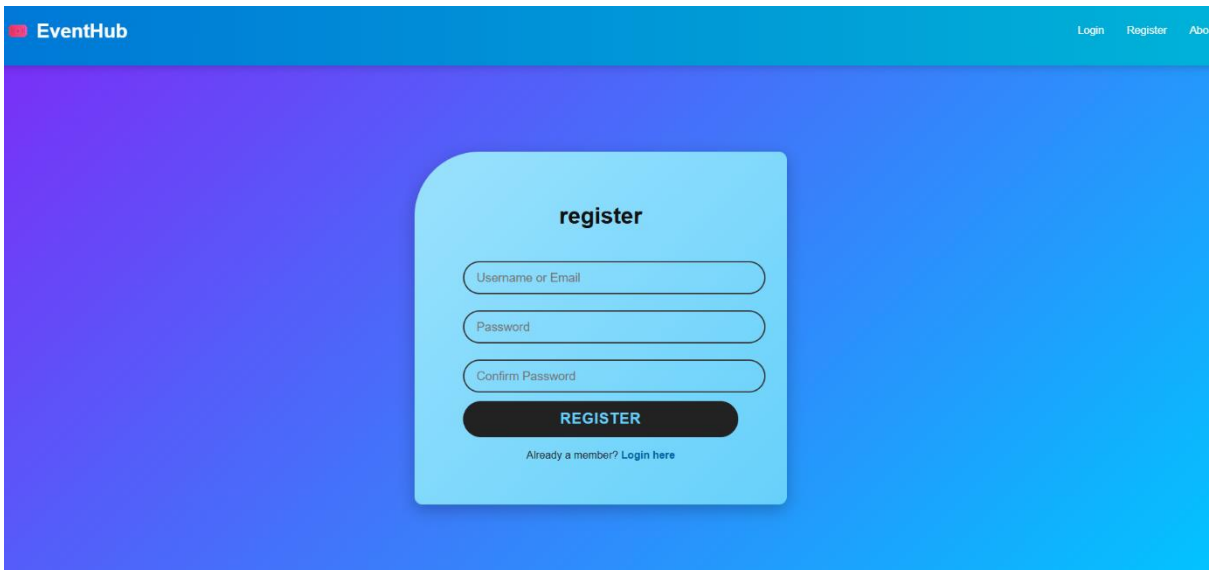
```
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOM from 'react-dom/client';
import './index.css';
import App from './App';
import reportWebVitals from './reportWebVitals';

const root = ReactDOM.createRoot(document.getElementById('root'));
root.render(
  <React.StrictMode>
    <App />
  </React.StrictMode>
);

// If you want to start measuring performance in your app, pass a function
// to log results (for example: reportWebVitals(console.log))
// or send to an analytics endpoint. Learn more: https://bit.ly/CRA-vitals
```

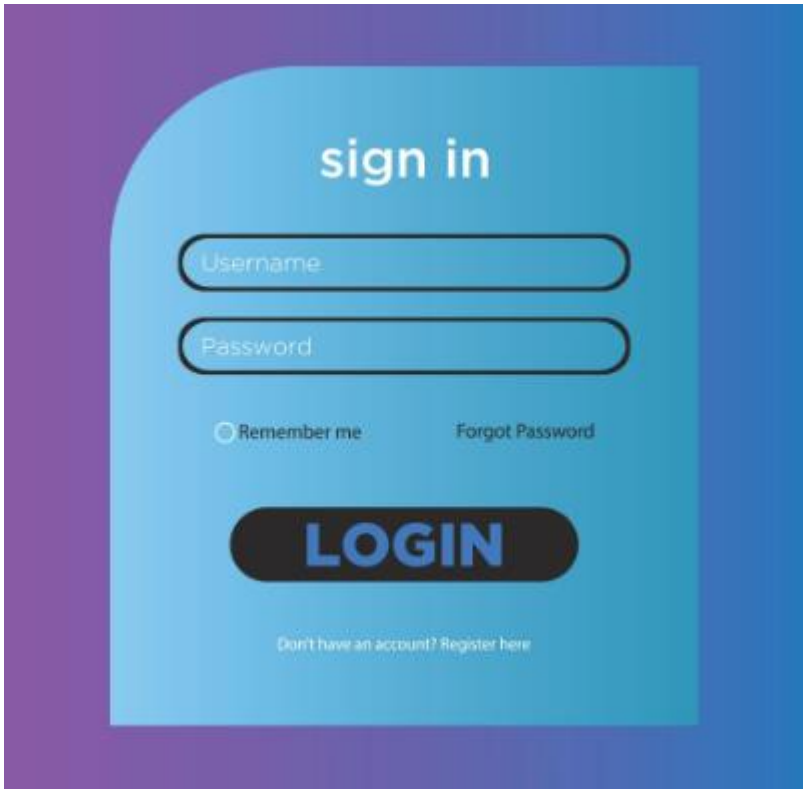
```
reportWebVitals();
```

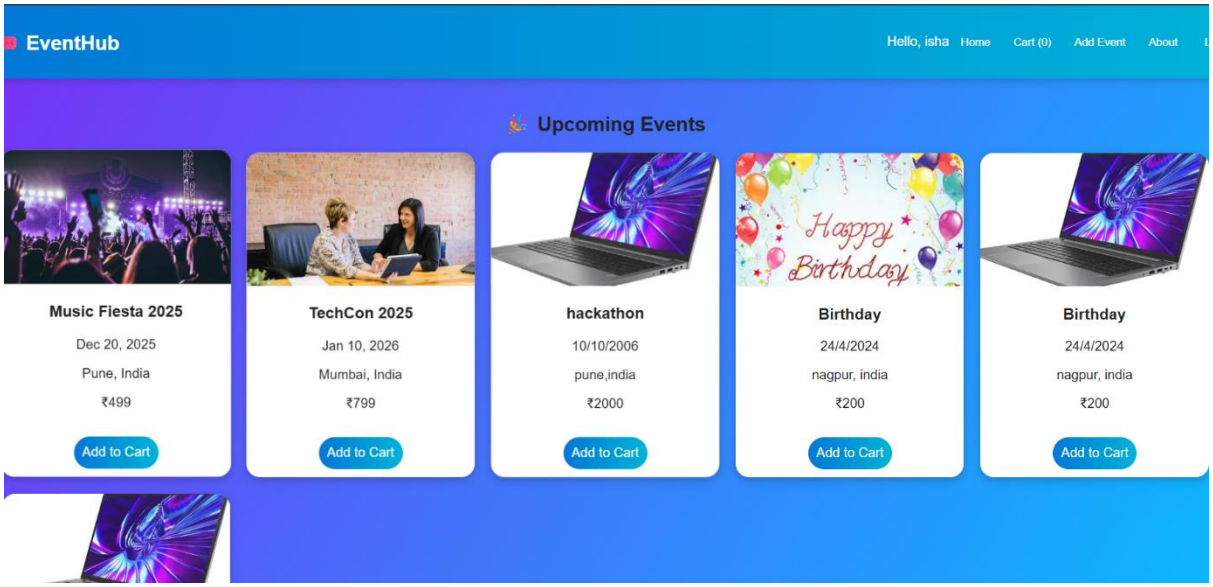
CSS

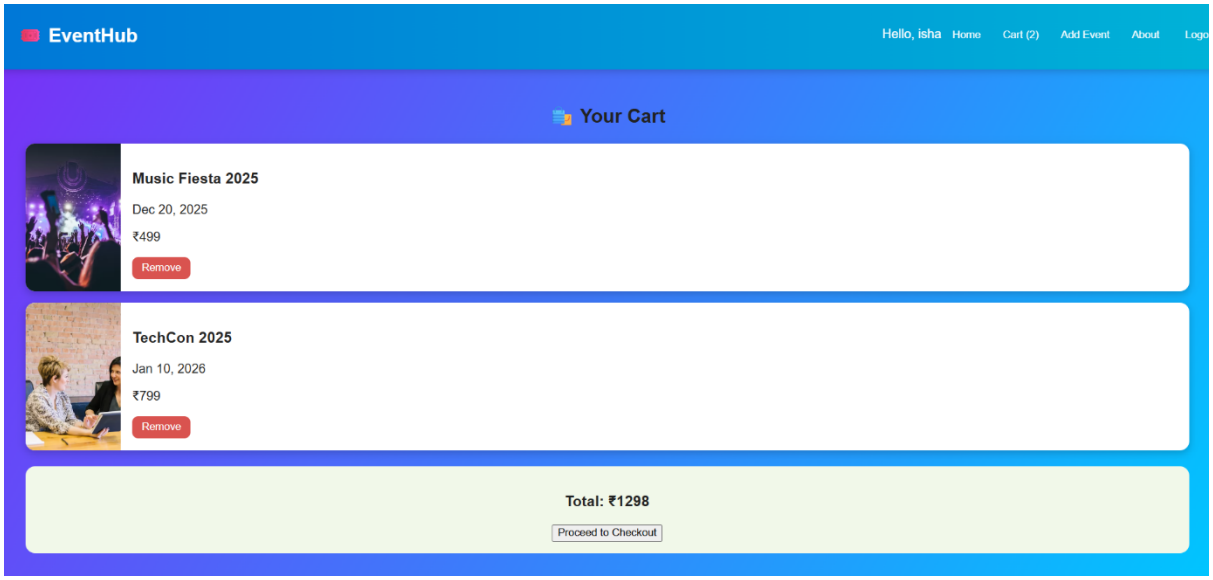
```
body {
  margin: 0;
  font-family: -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, 'Segoe UI', 'Roboto', 'Oxygen',
    'Ubuntu', 'Cantarell', 'Fira Sans', 'Droid Sans', 'Helvetica Neue',
    sans-serif;
  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;
  -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;
}

code {
  font-family: source-code-pro, Menlo, Monaco, Consolas, 'Courier New',
    monospace;
}
```

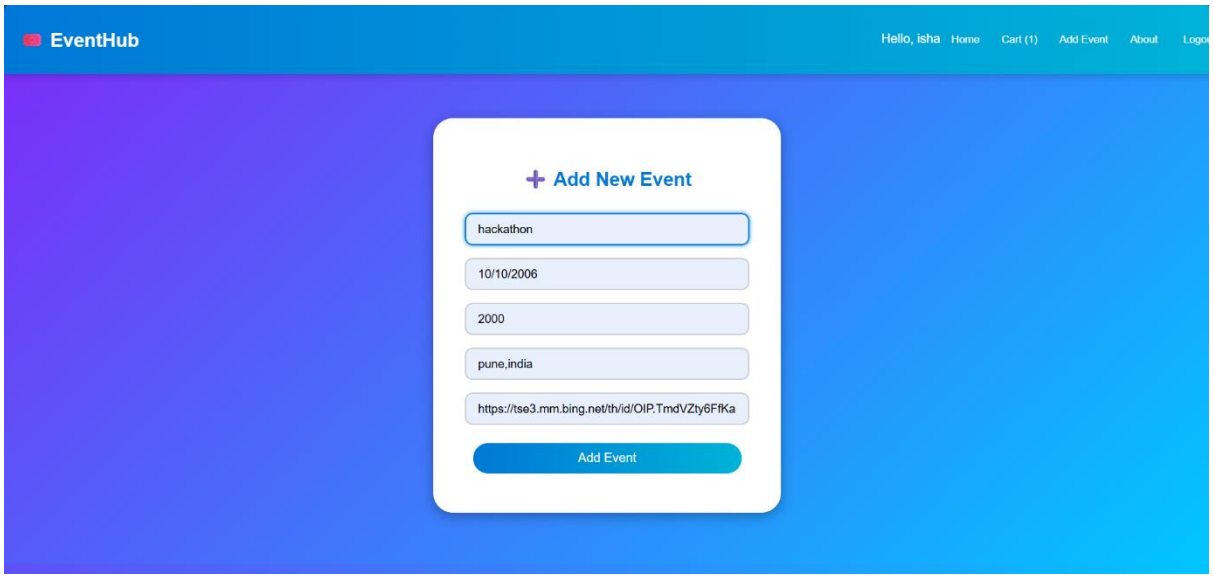
OUTPUT:




sign in
Username
Password
Remember me
Forgot Password
LOGIN
Don't have an account? Register here


EventHub
Hello, isha
Home
Cart (0)
Add Event
About
Upcoming Events
Music Fiesta 2025
Dec 20, 2025
Pune, India
₹499
Add to Cart
TechCon 2025
Jan 10, 2026
Mumbai, India
₹799
Add to Cart
hackathon
10/10/2006
pune,india
₹2000
Add to Cart
Happy Birthday
Birthday
24/4/2024
nagpur, india
₹200
Add to Cart
Birthday
24/4/2024
nagpur, india
₹200
Add to Cart


EventHub
Hello, isha
Home
Cart (2)
Add Event
About
Logo
Your Cart
Music Fiesta 2025
Dec 20, 2025
₹499
Remove
TechCon 2025
Jan 10, 2026
₹799
Remove
Total: ₹1298
Proceed to Checkout


EventHub
Hello, isha
Home
Cart (1)
Add Event
About
Logo
Add New Event
hackathon
10/10/2006
2000
pune,india
https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th/id/OIP.TmdVZty6FfKa
Add Event