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REPORT FILE AFFORD MEDICAL

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Project Report: URL Shortener Application

1. Overview

This report details the design, architecture, and implementation of a React-based URL shortener web application. The project consists of two main parts: a reusable logging middleware and a frontend application that utilizes it. The application allows users to shorten multiple URLs simultaneously, with options for custom shortcodes and validity periods.

2. Architecture Design

2.1. Project Structure

The repository is organized into two distinct, decoupled parts to promote modularity and reusability:

- Logging-Middleware/: Contains a standalone, reusable logging function designed to send application logs to a centralized evaluation service.
- Frontend-Test-Submission/: Contains the main React application for the URL shortener service.

2.2. Frontend Architecture

The frontend is a single-page application (SPA) built using the following technologies:

- Framework: React with TypeScript for robust type safety and improved developer experience.
- **Routing:** react-router-dom is used to handle client-side routing, enabling navigation between the main "Shortener" page and the "Statistics" page without full page reloads.
- UI Components: Material UI is used as the exclusive component library to ensure a consistent, modern, and production-grade user interface. This choice avoids the need for other CSS libraries or extensive custom CSS.
- **State Management:** Component-level state is managed using React hooks (useState, useEffect). For this application's scope, this is sufficient and avoids the overhead of a global state management library.

The application is designed to be responsive, providing an optimal user experience on both desktop and mobile viewports.

2.3. Logging Middleware Integration

A critical architectural requirement is the exclusive use of a custom logging middleware for all logging activities. Direct use of console.log or other built-in loggers is strictly avoided. The middleware is designed to be called from any part of the application (components, hooks, API handlers) to report

events, errors, and other debug information to a remote server. This ensures that all relevant actions are captured and available for monitoring and evaluation centrally.

3. Code Implementation

3.1. Logging Middleware (Logging-Middleware/loggingMiddleware.js)

A JavaScript module that exports an asynchronous log function.

- Functionality:
- Accepts stack, level, package, and message as arguments.
- Performs validation against predefined allowed values for stack, level, and package to ensure data integrity.
- Constructs a JSON payload and sends it via a POST request to the specified logging endpoint.
- Includes an Authorization header with the provided Bearer token for authenticated requests.
- Usage: This module can be imported into any JavaScript or TypeScript project. A TypeScript version (loggingMiddleware.ts) with type definitions was also created for seamless integration with the React frontend.

3.2. React Application (Frontend-Test-Submission/)

Folder Structure:

A standard, scalable structure was implemented:

text

Apply to README.md

'src	
├— App.css	
├— App.tsx	# Main component with routing and layout
├— index.css	
— index.tsx	# Application entry point
— loggingMiddleware.ts # TS version of the logger	

Key Components:

1. App.tsx:

Acts as the root of the application.

- Sets up the main layout using Material UI's AppBar and Container. The header includes navigation links and a welcome message.
- Configures react-router-dom with two routes:
- /: Renders the ShortenerPage.
- /stats: Renders the StatisticsPage.

2. ShortenerPage Component:

- Features a form that allows a user to input up to five URLs concurrently.
- Each URL input row contains fields for the **long URL**, an optional **validity period** (in minutes), and an optional **custom shortcode**.
- The form is dynamic, allowing users to add or remove URL input rows.
- Client-Side Validation: Before submission, a validation function checks for:
- Valid URL format.
- Correct data type for the validity period (positive integer).
- Alphanumeric constraints for the custom shortcode.
- Errors are logged using the middleware and displayed to the user via Material UI Alert components.
- Successful submissions are logged and the results are displayed in a list format.

3. StatisticsPage Component:

- This page is currently a placeholder, as requested.
- It is intended to display a table of all shortened URLs with details like creation/expiry dates, click counts, and click-specific metadata.

4. Coding Standards and Best Practices

- **TypeScript:** Used throughout the React application for type-safe code, reducing runtime errors.
- Naming Conventions: Adheres to standard JavaScript/React naming conventions for components (PascalCase) and variables/functions (camelCase).
- **Code Organization:** The code is organized into logical components and modules. The separation of the logging middleware from the frontend app is a key example of this.
- **.gitignore:** The project is set up with a standard .gitignore file for Node.js/React projects, which correctly excludes node_modules, build artifacts, and environment files from version control.
- Error Handling: The application includes robust client-side validation and error handling, providing clear feedback to the user and logging all issues for maintainers.

• **Code Comments:** Comments are used where necessary to explain non-trivial logic, particularly in the validation and form-handling sections.

5. Output Screenshots

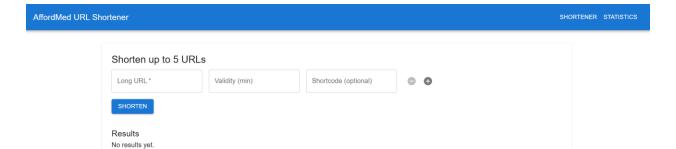
As I am unable to generate image files, this section describes the visual output of the application.

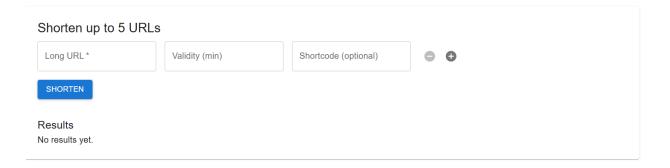
Desktop View:

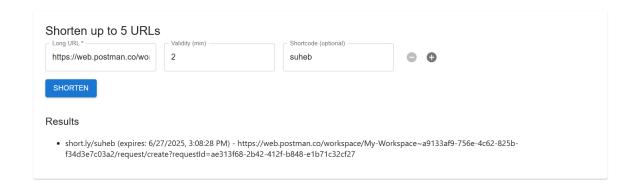
- A full-width AppBar at the top displays the application title, a "Welcome" message, and navigation buttons for "Shortener" and "Statistics."
- Below the header, a main content area (Container) holds a Material UI Paper component with padding.
- The form for shortening URLs is displayed clearly, with each of the five potential URL entries aligned in a Grid. Each row contains the three text fields and action buttons (+/-) laid out horizontally.
- Below the form, a "Shorten" button is prominently displayed.
- The results area is below the button, showing a list of successfully shortened links.

Mobile View:

- The AppBar remains at the top, but the welcome message and navigation buttons may wrap or shrink to fit the smaller screen.
- The form elements within the Grid are responsive. The horizontal layout of fields for each URL entry will stack vertically to ensure readability and usability on a narrow screen.
- Text fields and buttons are full-width to be easily tappable.
- The overall experience is optimized for a single-column layout, with vertical scrolling to access all form fields and results.







AffordMed URL Shortener

Welcome, mohd suheb siddique
SHORTENER
STATISTICS



