**YOUTUBE CLONE USING REACT JS**

**A MINI - PROJECT REPORT**

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**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this Project report **“ YOUTUBE CLONE USING REACT JS ”**

Is the bonafide work of **“ AJAY.M (8210201040) , SIVAGANESH.K (8210201040) , VASANTH SURIYA.P (821020104046), VIJAY.V(821020104047), ”** who carried out the Mini-Project during the academic year of 2022-2023.

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Submitted for the project Viva Voce held on ………………………

INTERNAL EXAMINER EXTERNAL EXAMINER

**ABSTRACT**

The YouTube clone mini project is a web development project that aims to provide individuals with an opportunity to learn and develop their web development skills by creating a simplified version of the popular video sharing platform, YouTube. The project involves building a website from scratch using various web development technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React, and RapidAPI.

The completed project will include essential functionalities such as uploading videos, viewing videos, searching for videos based on keywords, and user authentication. It will also include security features such as password hashing and cross-site scripting prevention.

The project provides individuals with practical experience in web development concepts and techniques, including database design, front-end and back-end development, API integration, and user authentication. It also allows individuals to gain experience in project management, problem-solving, and debugging.

Overall, the YouTube clone mini project provides a fun and rewarding opportunity for individuals to develop their web development skills, gain practical experience, and showcase their capabilities to potential employers and clients.

5

**EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the existing system viewers can upload videos , watch videos , commenting and interaction and do more things.

**Disadvantages of Existing System**

* Inappropriate Content
* Copyright Infringement
* Monetization Challenges
* Limited controls
* Algorithmic Bias

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In the proposed System would allow users to upload videos with feautures such as trimming , adding annotations and so on . copyright free content for all the videos.

**Advantages of Proposed System**

* AD free contents
* Less Data Usage
* Security
* Customization
* Performance

6

**SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**Hardware Requirement**

Processor **:** Intel Pentium i3

Speed **:** 2.4 GHZ

RAM **:** 2GB

Hard Disk **:** 500GB

Monitor **:** ACER Monitor

Mouse **:** Acer Mouse

Keyboard **:** 104 keys

**Software Requirements**

Operating System  **:** Windows 10

Front End **:** REACT JS

Back End **:** RAPID API

Coding Language **:** HTML , CSS , JAVASCRIPT

Code Editor **:** Visual Studio Code

7

**SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

**LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION : HTML**

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a markup language used to create web pages and other types of content that can be displayed on the internet. HTML is a standardized language with a set of rules and specifications that must be followed to ensure compatibility across different web browsers and platforms. Here are some of the key specifications of HTML:

* Elements: HTML documents are made up of elements, which are enclosed in tags. Each element has a specific purpose, such as displaying text, images, or links. Tags are used to indicate the beginning and end of an element, and can also contain attributes that provide additional information about the element.
* Document Structure: An HTML document consists of several parts, including the doctype declaration, the head section, and the body section. The doctype declaration specifies the version of HTML being used, while the head section contains information about the document such as the title, metadata, and links to external resources. The body section contains the actual content of the document, such as text, images, and other media.
* HTML Versions: HTML has gone through several revisions over the years, with the most recent version being HTML5. Each version adds new features and functionality to the language, while also deprecating older features that are no longer used or supported.

8

* Semantic Markup: Semantic markup is a way of using HTML elements to describe the content of a web page in a way that is meaningful to both humans and machines. For example, using the <header> element to define the header of a page, or the <nav> element to define a navigation menu.
* Accessibility: HTML includes features that allow web developers to create accessible content for people with disabilities, such as alt attributes for images, and aria labels for non-text content. Following accessibility guidelines can help ensure that your content can be accessed and understood by the widest possible audience.

Overall, HTML is a versatile and powerful language that is essential for creating web content that is both functional and visually appealing. By following the specifications and best practices of the language, you can create web pages that are accessible, responsive, and compatible with a wide range of devices and browsers.

**HTML –Syntax**

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) uses a specific syntax to create and structure web pages. Here are some of the key components of HTML syntax:

* Tags: HTML uses tags to define different parts of a web page. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The content that is enclosed between the opening and closing tags is affected by the tag.

9

* Elements: An HTML element consists of an opening tag, some content, and a closing tag. The content is the text, images, or other media that is affected by the tags.
* Attributes: HTML tags can have attributes, which are used to provide additional information about the element. Attributes are added to the opening tag and consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign. For example, the <img> tag might have an attribute like src="image.png", which specifies the URL of the image to be displayed.
* Comments: HTML comments are used to add notes to the code that are not displayed in the browser. Comments start with <!-- and end with -->.
* Document structure: HTML documents have a specific structure that consists of a doctype declaration, a head section, and a body section. The doctype declaration specifies the version of HTML being used, while the head section contains information about the document such as the title, metadata, and links to external resources. The body section contains the actual content of the document.
* Nesting: HTML tags can be nested inside one another to create more complex structures. The outermost tag is the parent, while the tags inside it are children.

10

**HTML CODE**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Web Page</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to my web page!</h1>

<p>This is some text on my page.</p>

<img src="image.png" alt="A picture of something.">

</body>

</html>

This code creates a basic HTML document with a title, heading, paragraph, and image.

**How to Save HTML pages**

To save your HTML page and run it in a web browser, follow these steps:

1. Create your HTML file and save it with a .html extension. You can use any text editor to create an HTML file, such as Notepad, Sublime Text, or Visual Studio Code.

2. Open the HTML file in a web browser to preview it. You can do this by double-clicking the file or right-clicking the file and selecting "Open With" and then choosing your preferred web browser.

11

3. If your HTML file references external files such as images, stylesheets, or JavaScript files, make sure they are all in the same folder as your HTML file or in a subfolder within that folder.

4. To run the HTML file, simply double-click it or open it in a web browser by right-clicking the file and selecting "Open With" and then choosing your preferred web browser.

If you want to share your HTML page with others, you can upload it to a web server or hosting service. Some popular options for hosting HTML files include GitHub Pages, Netlify, and Firebase Hosting. Once you have uploaded your file, you can share the link with others to view your HTML page in their web browser.