ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 6| June 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

CREATING FRONT END SIDE OF INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY BADNAPUR FOR STUDENT FEEDBACK

Mr.Abhishek R.Vanjare[1*], Mr. Avinash D. Hatkar[2], Ms. Sakshi Jaju[3], Mr S .V. Phoke[4], Dr. Sunil S. Jaybhaye[5]

[1]Student of Institute of Pharmacy, Badnapur, Jalna.
[2]Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Institute of Pharmacy Badnapur.
[3]Department of pharmaceutics Faculty of Institute of Pharmacy Badnapur.
[4]Department of Pharmaceutics of Institute of Pharmacy, Badnapur, Jalna.
[5]Vice Principal of Institute of Pharmacy, Badnapur, Jalna.

ABSTRACT

The front-end of a website is the visual and interactive part that users directly engage with. It is built using core web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. This layer is responsible for presenting content, ensuring user-friendly navigation, and creating an engaging user experience. In the context of the Feedvive Feedback Portal, the front-end includes a welcoming landing page, an intuitive feedback form, and dynamic content display.

The design emphasizes responsiveness, aesthetics, and usability, ensuring accessibility across devices. Features such as smooth scrolling, structured form sections, interactive input elements, and real-time feedback display enhance user interaction and satisfaction. The front-end serves as the interface that bridges users with the underlying system, ensuring data collection is both seamless and efficient.

KEYWORDS: *HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Responsive Web Design, User Interface (UI), User Experience (UX), Feedback Portal, Interactive Form, Student Feedback, Web Technologies, Dynamic Webpage*

INTRODUCTION

Feedback is the information or response given about a person's performance, behavior, or work. It is a fundamental part of learning, improvement, and communication. Feedback, in general, refers to information about someone's work, performance, or product, given for the purpose of improvement or understanding. It's essentially a response that helps individuals or systems adjust and become more effective. Feedback can be positive, negative, or neutral, and it can be given verbally, in writing, or through other forms of communication.

Definition

Feedback is the **reaction or response** to a process, activity, or performance, used to evaluate and improve future actions or results.

Purpose of Feedback

1. **Improvement:** Helps individuals or organizations understand what is working well and what needs to be changed.
2. **Learning:** Encourages reflection and learning from mistakes or successes.
3. **Motivation:** Positive feedback can motivate, while constructive feedback can guide better efforts.
4. **Communication:** Builds a two-way communication loop between individuals, teams, or systems.

In an Educational Setting

In schools or colleges, **student feedback** is gathered to:

- Understand the quality of teaching.
- Evaluate syllabus effectiveness.
- Assess facilities like cultural/sports events and environment.
- Identify areas for development in the learning experience.

Types of Feedback

- **Positive Feedback:** Highlights what's going well.
- **Constructive Feedback:** Suggests areas of improvement.
- **Negative Feedback:** Points out problems, but may lack solutions.
- **Formal Feedback:** Given through structured surveys or reviews.
- **Informal Feedback:** Shared casually through conversations or observations.

- **Languages for Web Development**

1. **HTML**
2. **CSS**
3. **JavaScript**
4. **Java**
5. **Python**

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 6| June 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

1. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)



HTML serves as the cornerstone of web development, providing a standardized approach to creating web pages. Therefore, mastering HTML is essential for every web developer. It defines the structure of a web page and dictates its visual presentation.

Features

1. **Semantic Elements:** HTML provides semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <nav>, and <article> to give meaning to the content, which improves accessibility and search engine optimization (SEO).
2. **Hyperlinks:** Allows the creation of hyperlinks (<a> elements) to link different web pages or resources together.
3. **Accessibility Features:** Provides features like alt attributes for images (alt="description") to make web content accessible to users with disabilities.
4. **Cross-Browser Compatibility:** HTML is supported by all major web browsers, ensuring consistent rendering and functionality across different platforms.
5. **Responsive Design:** Supports responsive design principles through elements like <meta> tags and media queries, allowing web pages to adapt to different screen sizes and devices.

Advantages

1. **Simple and Easy to Learn:** HTML has a straightforward syntax, making it easy for beginners to learn and understand.
2. **Platform Independent:** Web pages written in HTML can be accessed from any device with a web browser, regardless of the operating system.
3. **Widely Supported:** HTML is supported by all major web browsers and is a fundamental technology of the World Wide Web.
4. **Integration with Other Technologies:** HTML can be combined with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) for styling and JavaScript for interactivity, allowing for rich web experiences.

Limitations

1. **Static Nature:** HTML is primarily used for structuring content and does not provide dynamic behavior like programming languages.
2. **Limited Styling:** While HTML can define the structure and content of web pages, additional styling is required using CSS for visual design.

Use Cases

3. **Website Development:** HTML is the foundation of website development, used to create the structure and content of web pages.
4. **Email Templates:** HTML is commonly used to create email templates for email marketing campaigns and newsletters.
5. **Web Application Development:** HTML is used in conjunction with CSS and JavaScript to build interactive web applications and user interfaces.
6. **Blogging Platforms:** HTML is used in blogging platforms to create and format blog posts and articles.
7. **Online Documentation:** HTML is often used to create online documentation and help files due to its simplicity and ease of use.

2. JavaScript



JavaScript is a widely utilized high-level, interpreted programming language pivotal for creating and managing dynamic content on websites. It stands as a fundamental technology of the World Wide Web, working in conjunction with HTML and CSS.

Features

1. **Client-Side Scripting:** JavaScript is mainly used for creating interactive and dynamic content in web browsers.
2. **High-Level Language:** It is a high-level programming language, making code easy to write and understand.
3. **Dynamic Typing:** Variables don't need explicit data type declarations, allowing flexible programming.

Advantages

1. **Client-Side Interactivity:** Enhances user experience with interactive features like form validation, animations, and dynamic content updates without page reloads.
2. **Versatility:** Used for web development, mobile apps (React Native), server-side development (Node.js), and game development (Phaser).
3. **Rich Ecosystem:** Vast ecosystem of libraries (jQuery, React, Vue.js) and frameworks (Angular, Express.js) that streamline development.
4. **Community Support:** Large and active community contributing to open-source projects and providing extensive support and resources.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 6| June 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

5. **Fast Development Cycle:** Dynamic nature and flexible syntax enable rapid prototyping and iteration, speeding up the development process.

Limitations

1. **Browser Compatibility Issues:** Different browsers may interpret JavaScript differently, causing compatibility issues and inconsistencies.
2. **Security Vulnerabilities:** JavaScript can be vulnerable to security issues like Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) if not properly sanitized and validated.

Use Cases:

1. **Web Development and Design:** JavaScript is essential for creating interactive user interfaces, client-side form validation, and asynchronous server communication (AJAX).
2. **Mobile Application Development:** Frameworks like React Native allow developers to build cross-platform mobile apps using JavaScript and React.

3. CSS



CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. CSS controls how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media. It allows web developers to create visually engaging web pages with various layouts, colors, and fonts.

Features:

1. **Visual Styling:** With CSS, you can control a wide range of visual properties, including colors, fonts, spacing, alignment, and more. This allows for precise control over the look and feel of web pages
2. **Layout Control:** CSS provides features like Flexbox and Grid, which give developers the ability to create complex layouts that are responsive and adaptable to different screen sizes.
3. **Animation and Transitions:** CSS can be used to add interactive elements to a webpage with animations and transitions, enhancing the user experience.

Advantages

1. **Consistency:** CSS enables uniform styling across multiple pages, ensuring a consistent look and feel.
2. **Efficiency:** It allows for less code, as styles can be defined once and applied to multiple elements or pages.
3. **Maintenance:** CSS makes it easier to maintain and update the design of a website. Changes in the stylesheet reflect across all linked pages.
4. **Responsive Design:** Media queries in CSS allow for the creation of responsive websites that work on any device.
5. **User Experience:** Enhances user experience with better layout, aesthetics, and interactive elements like animations.

Limitations

1. **Browser Compatibility:** Different browsers may interpret CSS differently, which can lead to inconsistencies and requires thorough testing.
2. **Learning Curve**: For beginners, CSS can be complex and overwhelming due to its various properties and syntax.
3. **Security:** There's a lack of security in CSS, which means changes need to be carefully reviewed for potential vulnerabilities.

Use Cases

1. **Web Design:** CSS is used to style HTML documents, controlling everything from layout to animations.
2. **Animation:** It's used to add interactive elements to web pages, such as animated menus and buttons.

- **The frant end of website contain**

1. **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)**

Purpose: It defines the structure of the webpage.

2. **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

Purpose: It styles the HTML content—controls colors, layout, fonts, spacing, etc.

3. **javaScript**

Purpose: It adds interactivity to the webpage (e.g., processing form submission without reloading the page).

Use of This Code

This is a **Student Feedback Form Web Application** for a project called **Feedvive**. Here's what it does:

Main Features

- **Landing section**
  A welcome message and a "Start Feedback" button to scroll to the form.
  Inputs for student name, PRN number, course type, and year.
- **Feedback questions**
  Covers syllabus, teaching quality, cultural and sports events, and female-specific safety and facility questions.
- **Form Submission with JavaScript:**
- When the user submits the form:
  - The page **doesn't reload**.
  - Their answers are displayed in a formatted manner below the form.

Practical Use Cases

- For **colleges and universities** to collect student feedback digitally.
- Can be embedded in an institute's **website or portal**.

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 6| June 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

- Useful for **analyzing student satisfaction** across multiple areas.

1. Technologies Used

Language	Purpose
HTML	Structures the webpage (headings, forms, buttons, etc.)
CSS	Styles the page visually (colors, spacing, layout)
JavaScript	Adds interactivity (form submission, dynamic display of results)

2. Structure of the Code

A. HTML Layout

- ** **: Landing section with title and button
- ** **: Main form container
- **<form id="feedbackForm">**: Feedback form with questions
- **Input Fields**:
  - Student name, PRN number, course type, year
- **Question Sections**:
  - Syllabus
  - Teacher
  - Events (cultural & sports)
  - Female student safety and facilities

2. Key Features

Feature	Description
Landing Section	Eye-catching welcome message and call to action
Form Fields	Collects student details and feedback
Dynamic Feedback Display	Shows what the student submitted without reloading
Stylish & Responsive	Visually modern with good user experience
Sticky Submit Button	Makes it easy to submit on long forms

4. Potential Use

- College/School Internal Feedback System
- Student Opinion Collection
- Performance Tracking for Events & Faculty
- Anonymous Surveys with Modifications

5. Advantages

- Easy to understand and extend
- No external libraries required (pure HTML/CSS/JS)
- Mobile-friendly layout
- Data immediately visible to the student

How to Improve It

Improvement	Benefit
Save data to a server / database	Keep permanent records
Add login system	Make it personalized per student
Export feedback as PDF/Excel	Share or analyze easily
Show graphs/charts	Visual representation of collected feedback
Add dark mode	Enhance user comfort

- **Top Features of the Code**

1. Modern & Attractive UI Design

- **Gradient Background**: Visually appealing background using linear-gradient.
- **Card-style Form**: Clean white form with shadows and rounded corners.
- **Large Welcome Section**: Eye-catching welcome message and call-to-action button

2. Well-Structured Feedback Sections

- Organized into clear categories:
  - **Student Info**
  - **Syllabus**
  - **Teacher**
  - **Cultural and Sports Events**
  - **Female Student Safety**
- Each section is grouped using .question boxes for clarity and better UX

3. Smart Input Collection

- Uses proper HTML5 elements:
  - input[type="text"] for text fields.
  - select dropdowns for options.
  - input[type="radio"] for multiple-choice questions.
- required attributes ensure that no important field is left empty.

4. Pure HTML, CSS, and JavaScript

- No external libraries or frameworks.
- Lightweight and easy to deploy on any standard server or even offline.

REFERENCE

1. *.Languages for Web Development https://www.browserstack.com/guide/best-language-for-web-development*
2. *Govt. PG College, Joshimath https://gpgcjoshimath.org/feedback-form/*
3. *Cohen P. A. Effectiveness of student-rating feedback for improving college instruction: A meta-analysis of findings. Research in Higher Education, 1980, 13, 321–341.*
4. *College students' perception of e-feedback: a grounded theory perspectiv https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/02602938.2019.1572067*
5. *Basic HTML form structure and input types, including feedback-style layouts. https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp*