

# Forms

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1

## Two way communication

One way communication:

So far we have created HTML5 that the server sends to the client for display in a browser

Two way communication: How can the client send information back to the server?

Supplying name, address, and payment information for an online purchase.

Adding your name to a online guestbook

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2

## Sending Data from Client to Server

A form is used to collect data from the client for transmission

Form gathers all the information and submits it as a single "bundle" of information

Different types of form fields exist to permit collecting different types of information

## Sending Data from Client to Server

When a form is submitted, it must be **processed** by the server using a program called a server-side script.

The program processes the information and replies in a fashion dictated by its programming

# Sending Data from Client to Server

```

<body>
<div>
<h1>Thanks!</h1>
<p style="padding:25px; text-align:left;">
  Thanks,
  <span style="color:red;"><?php if(isset($_GET['first_name'])) {echo ucfirst(
    $_GET['first_name']);} ?></span>, we appreciate your interest in our site!
</p>
<p style="padding:25px; text-align:left;">
  According to what you entered on our form, your email address is
  <span style="color:red;"><?php if(isset($_GET['email'])) {echo trim($_GET[
    'email'], " ");} ?></span>, you live in
  <span style="color:red;"><?php if(isset($_GET['state'])) {echo ucfirst($_GET[
    'state']);} ?></span>,
  and you're a
  <span style="color:red;"><?php if(isset($_GET['occupation'])) {echo ucfirst(
    $_GET['occupation']);} ?></span>.
</p>
<p>
  We're glad you stopped by!
</p>
<p style="width: 150px; margin:0 auto;">
  <?php echo "<a style='text-decoration:none;'
    href='javascript:history.go(-1)'>&lArr; GO BACK</a>"; ?>
</p>
</div>
<script src="js/w3c.js"></script>
</body>

```

## Tell Us About Yourself

Who Are You?

Where Are You?

What Do You Do?

\*Occupation

Lecturer

Company

ETSU

Company Location

Johnson City, TN

Submit Form

Reset Form

\* Required

## Sending Data from Client to Server

### Thanks!

Thanks, **John**, we appreciate your interest in our site!

According to what you entered on our form, your email address is **ramseyjw@goldmail.etsu.edu**, you live in **TN**, and you're a **Lecturer**.

We're glad you stopped by!

[⇐ GO BACK](#)

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7

## Creating a form

Form Element

```
<form></form>
```

All items in the form must be contained in a form element

There is only one set of `<form>` tags containing all the fields rather than a form tag around each item

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8

## Creating a form

Required form attributes:

**action**--specifies the URL that is to receive the transmitted information

**method**--specified the method to be used for transferring the information

```
<form action='php/process_form.php' method='get'>  
  
</form>
```

## Method

For the attribute method, we have two possibilities:

**get**

The value get sends form data as a part of the URL

It is added as a variable/value pair at the end of the URL after the question mark:

<https://www.google.com/search?q=dogs>

Multiple variable/value pairs are separated by the ampersand symbol in the URL:

[https://www.google.com/search?q=dogs&gws\\_rd=ssl](https://www.google.com/search?q=dogs&gws_rd=ssl)

## Method

For the attribute method, we have two possibilities:

**post**

Sends the data to the server in a manner that is not visible to the end user

## Get vs Post

When should we use the value get?

When should we use the value post?

## Get vs Post

When should we use the value get?

When we would like the user to be able to bookmark the link so that they can return to that exact page without submitting the form.

When the data is not sensitive data

When should we use the value post?

## Get vs Post

When should we use the value get?

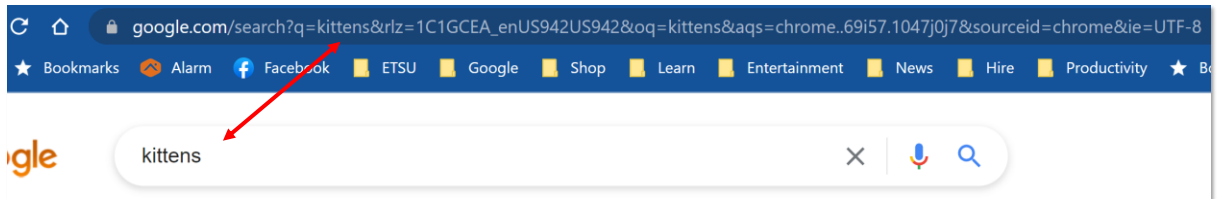
When we would like the user to be able to bookmark the link so that they can return to that exact page without submitting the form.

When the data is not sensitive data

When should we use the value post?

When the data is sensitive data (social security number, username/password, credit card information, etc)

# Get

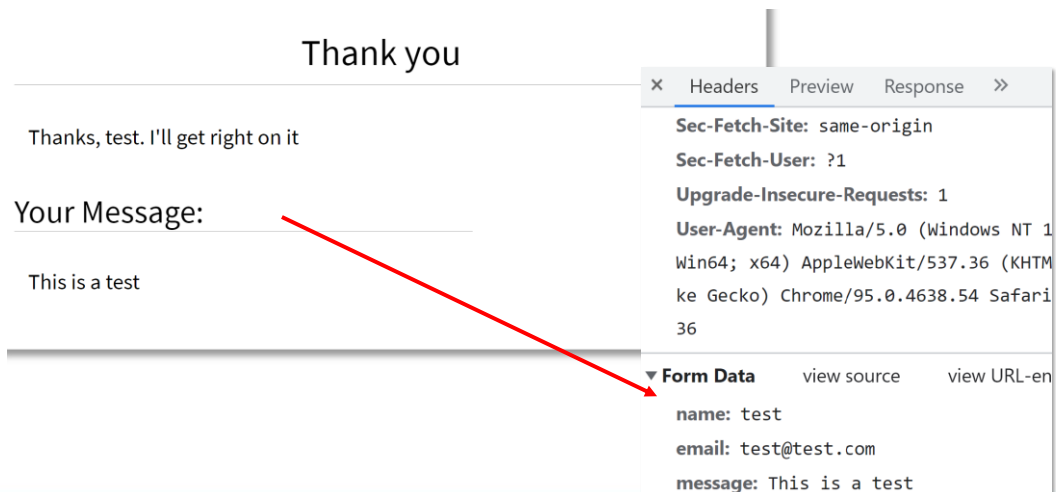


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# Post



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## Basic Form Example (Search Google)

```
<body>
  <form action='https://www.google.com/search' method='get'>
    <input type='text' name='q'>
    <input type='submit' name='submit'>
  </form>
</body>
```

## Form Fields

Single line textbox

Number Field

Radio Button

Password textbox

URL Field

Submit Button

Date Selector

File Selector

Reset Button

Email Address

Datalists

Multiple line textbox

Hidden Fields

Checkboxes

Select List

*\*Today's lecture / example*

## Input tag

```
<input>
```

The input tag is an **inline**, **standalone** tag

## Input tag

Two critical attributes:

**name** – the attribute name is what is needed in order to reference the field once the form has been submitted

**type** – the attribute type identifies which input field is being created (textbox, password, checkbox, radio button, etc)

## Input tag

```
<body>
  <form action='https://www.google.com/search' method='get'>
    <input type='text' name='q'>
    <input type='submit' name='submit'>
  </form>
</body>
```

## Single Line Textbox

```
<input type='text' name='q'>
```

By default there is no label to direct users  
on what to input

We must add the descriptive text to instruct users:

```
Search for: <input type='text' name='q'>
```

# Single Line Textbox

Attributes:

**value** – value allows you to assign a default value to the field

If the form is submitted without being changed by the end user, this value will be submitted

**placeholder** – this shows text in the box. Once the user begins typing in the field, the words are removed



Search for:

# Single Line Textbox

Attributes:

**size** – specifies the size of the box, in number of characters

**maxlength** – specifies the maximum number of characters

**disabled** – specifies if the input element is visible, but the end user is not allowed to fill out the box

# Single Line Textbox

Attributes:

**autofocus** – specifies the element on the page that should receive focus when the form loads

**required** – specifies that the field must be completed before the form can be submitted

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25

# Single Line Textbox

Example:

```
<input type="text" name="firstName" placeholder="First Name" size="20"
maxlength="30" autofocus required>
```



A single line text input field with the placeholder text "First Name" and a "Submit" button.

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26

## Password

```
First Name: <input type='text' name='firstName'><br>
Last Name: <input type='text' name='lastName'><br>
Username: <input type='text' name='userName'><br>
Password: <input type='password' name='password'><br>
```

First Name:	<input type="text"/>
Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Username:	<input type="text"/>
Password:	<input type="password"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

First Name:	Joseph
Last Name:	Dokes
Username:	jdokes
Password:	.....
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

The password field works the same as the textbox field and can utilize the same attributes

The difference between the two is that the password field masks the user input

## Password

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password"
size="20" maxlength="30" required>
```

First Name:	First Name
Last Name:	Last Name
Username:	User Name
Password:	Password
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

First Name:	Joe
Last Name:	Dokes
Username:	jdokes
Password:	.....
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

## Checkboxes

```
<input type="checkbox" name="sauce" value="yes" checked><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="pepperoni" value="yes" checked><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="anchovies" value="yes"><br>
```

The checkbox allows a user to select 0, 1, or many options

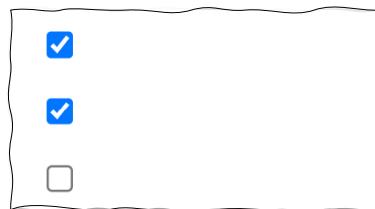
With a checkbox, the name/value pair is only submitted if the end user selects the checkbox

Attribute:

checked – this will ensure that the box is checked by default

## Checkboxes

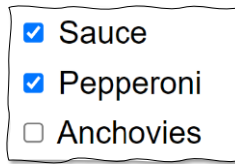
```
<input type="checkbox" name="sauce" value="yes" checked><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="pepperoni" value="yes" checked><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="anchovies" value="yes"><br>
```



## Checkboxes

Example:

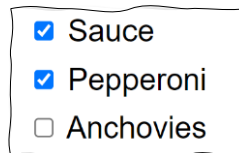
```
<input type="checkbox" name="sauce" value="yes" checked> Sauce<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="pepperoni" value="yes" checked> Pepperoni<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="anchovies" value="yes"> Anchovies<br>
```



However, if you click on the word, you cannot select the checkbox

## Checkboxes

Example:



```
<input type="checkbox" name="sauce" id='s' value="yes" checked>
<label for='s'>Sauce</label><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="pepperoni" id='p' value="yes" checked>
<label for='p'>Pepperoni</label><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="anchovies" id='a' value="yes">
<label for='a'>Anchovies</label><br>
```

Now, a user can click on the words associated with the checkbox -> The `for=""` attribute/value pair corresponds to the `id=""` a/v pair in the input element



## Radio Buttons

Yes or No?

☐ Yes
   
☐ No

```
<input type='radio' name='answer' id='y' value='yes'>
```

Radio buttons work in the same manner as checkboxes with one major difference, with radio buttons you can only select one option out of a grouping

In order to group, the attribute **name** must be the same for each option in the group

## Radio Buttons

Yes or No?

☐ Yes
   
☐ No

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Yes or No?</legend>
  <input type='radio' name='answer' id='y' value='yes'>
  <label for='y'>Yes</label><br>
  <input type='radio' name='answer' id='n' value='no'>
  <label for='n'>No</label><br>
</fieldset>
```

## Radio Buttons

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Yes or No?</legend>
  <input type='radio' name='answer' id='y' value='yes'>
  <label for='y'>Yes</label><br>
  <input type='radio' name='answer' id='n' value='no'>
  <label for='n'>No</label><br>
</fieldset>
```

Often, we want to display radio buttons or checkbox groups together  
We can do this with the **fieldset** element

## Submit and Reset

```
<input type='submit'> <input type='reset'>
```

The submit button allows the user to submit the field for processing. The location is determined by the attribute **action** in the **<form>** tag.

The reset button allows the user to clear out any user input and reset the field to the default values assigned for each field.

Attribute:

The attribute **value** can be utilized to change the text that appears on the button

## Submit and Reset

Example:

```
<input type='submit'> <input type='reset'>
```



Submit      Reset

```
<input type='submit' value='Submit Form'>  
<input type='reset' value='Reset Form'>
```



Submit Form      Reset Form

## Multiple Line Textbox

```
<textarea name='bio'></textarea>
```

The `<textarea>` element allows for the creation of a multiline text area

If you want a default value associated with the textarea, place that text between the opening and closing of the tag

## Multiple Line Textbox

Attributes:

**cols** – specifies the visible width of the text area

**maxlength** – specifies the maximum number of characters

**rows** – specifies the number of visible rows of text

**readonly** – specifies that the text area cannot be changed

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39

textarea

Example:

Biography

Please provide a short biography

```
Biography<br>
<textarea cols="50" name="bio" maxlength="600" rows="10"
placeholder="Please provide a short biography"></textarea>
```

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40

## Select List

A select list is a drop down (or scrollable) list of predefined options that a user can select

```
<select name='state'></select>
```

## Select List

For each option presented to the end user, you must use the <option>...</option> tag

```
<select name='state'>  
  <option value='TN'>Tennessee</option>  
  <option value='VA'>Virginia</option>  
  <option value='NC'>North Carolina</option>  
</select>
```

The text between the opening and closing of the option tag is the text that is visible to the end user

The value associated with the selected option is what is submitted

# Select List

Attributes for select tag

**disabled** – specifies that the drop-down list is visible but the user cannot select from the list

**size** – specifies the number of visible options

**multiple** – specifies that a user can select multiple options from the list

Attributes for option tag

**selected** – specifies the selected element by default when the page loads

# Select List

Example

```
<select name='state'>
  <option value='GA'>Georgia</option>
  <option value='KY'>Kentucky</option>
  <option value='NC'>North Carolina</option>
  <option value='TN' selected>Tennessee</option>
  <option value='VA'>Virginia</option>
</select>
```

# Questions?

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45

# Some Final Thoughts...

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46

# CSS Uniformity Across Browsers

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47

## Web Design Frustrations

One of the biggest frustrations in Web Design is browsers

Browsers will display HTML/CSS in different manners, making it difficult for the same uniform look across browsers

Two possible solutions:

- Creating CSS files specific for the various browsers

- Utilizing CSS to equalize the display

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48



## Creating Unique CSS

```
<!--[if IE]>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="all-ie-only.css" />
<![endif]-->

<!--[if !IE]><!-->
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="not-ie.css" />
<!--<![endif]-->
```

Not the most desired option

Not supported in IE10 and up

However, it does allow you to target specific version of IE

## Normalize.css

Normalize.css is a small CSS file that provides better cross-browser consistency in the default styling of HTML elements (Gallagher 2012)

Utilized by sites such as Twitter, Bootstrap, TweetDeck, etc

Download: <http://necolas.github.io/normalize.css/>

# Normalize.css

Sample from the .css file:

```
/* HTML5 display definitions
   ========================================================================= */

/**
 * Correct 'block' display not defined for any HTML5 element in IE 8/9.
 * Correct 'block' display not defined for 'details' or 'summary' in IE 10/11 and Firefox.
 * Correct 'block' display not defined for 'main' in IE 11.
 */

article,
aside,
details,
figcaption,
figure,
footer,
header,
hgroup,
main,
nav,
section,
summary {
  display: block;
}
```

# Mobile Design

# Mobile Technology

77% of American Adults have a smartphone\* (probably very dated!)

While texting, talking, emailing and going online dominate, a majority of Americans also use their smartphones for social networking, taking photos or videos, and catching up with the news

How does your website compare? Is it mobile ready?

\*<http://www.pewinternet.org/fact-sheet/mobile/>

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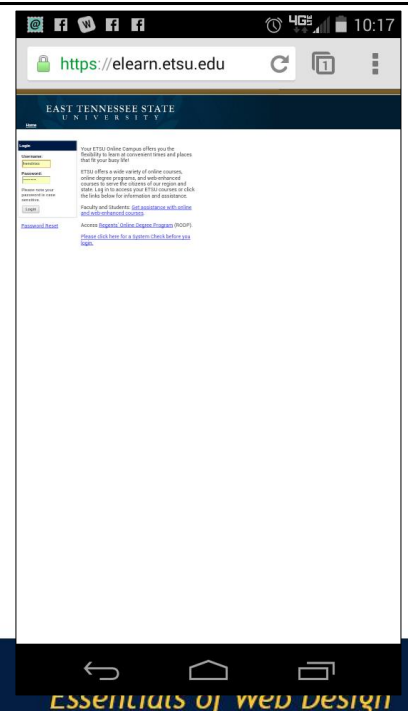
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53

# Mobile Technology



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54

# Mobile Design Options

Three basic options:

Create a second site just for mobile users:

<http://m.foxnews.com>

<http://foxnews.mobi>

Recognize the device that is viewing the screen, and change CSS files:

CNN:

[http://z.cdn.turner.com/cnn/tmpl\\_asset/static/www\\_homepage/2892/css/hplib-min.css](http://z.cdn.turner.com/cnn/tmpl_asset/static/www_homepage/2892/css/hplib-min.css) for desktop

[http://z.cdn.turner.com/cnn/tmpl\\_asset/static/mobile\\_phone/4047/css/lib-min.css](http://z.cdn.turner.com/cnn/tmpl_asset/static/mobile_phone/4047/css/lib-min.css) for mobile

Utilize Responsive Design

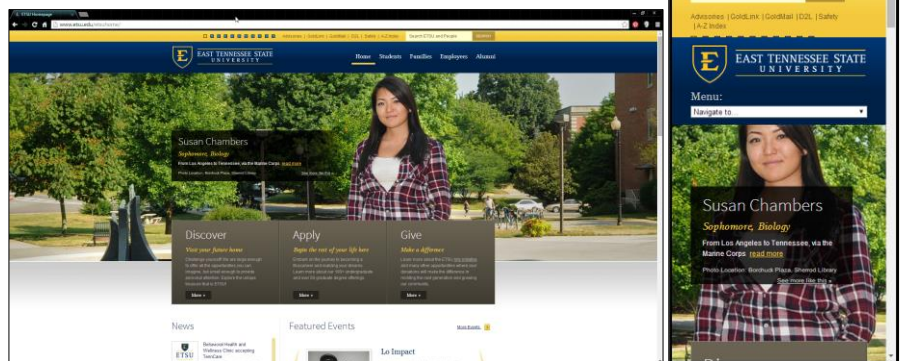
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55

# Responsive Design

Responsive Design does not change the CSS or the entire page, rather it scales the page to meet viewing window



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56

# Frameworks

## What are CSS Frameworks

An CSS framework is a way to create dynamic web sites or web applications in a very quick manner

Provides a quick and easy method to create beautiful websites, standardizing components that are needed

Some examples:

Foundation - <http://foundation.zurb.com/>

HTML KickStart - <http://www.99lime.com/elements/>

HTML5 Boilerplate – <http://html5boilerplate.com>

Bootstrap – <http://getbootstrap.com>

# Bootstrap

Bootstrap was originally created by team members from Twitter

One of the most popular HTML/Front-End Frameworks with a massive user community

Responsive Design built in

FREE :-)

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- Stephen Hendrix, ETSU Department of Computing

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