"Autumn Field"

Premium Template By iDangero.us

Documentation

Thank you for purchasing this item. If you have any questions that are beyond the scope of this help file, please feel free to contact us via support ticket form here.

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1. About "Autumn Field"

Autumn Field is an Ajax based site template, designed by the iDangero.us team.

The main advantage of this template is that it uses only one page. Content pages slides across the screen. This site and all its pages load at a time, no need to use internal links and no need to wait until the user will load the desired content. If you want to use the extra content, you can use the Ajax features of this template.

Autumn Field template has the great looking double slide effect. When the content pages slide across the screen, the large background image slides too, but with a less speed.

Smooth and good looking animation and Ajax features of this template are realized by using the JavaScript jQuery library.

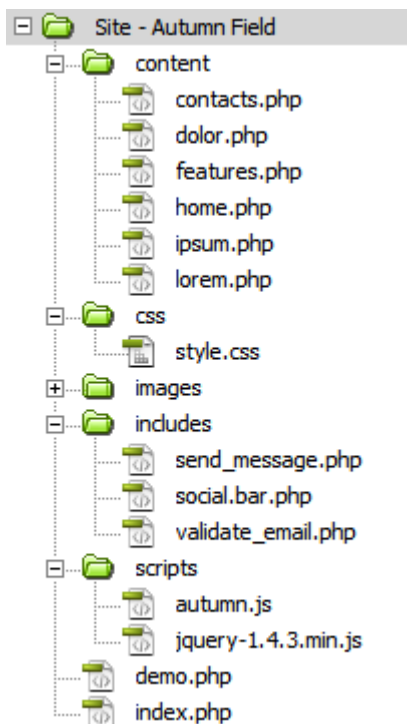This template is easy to redesign, it has very simple and clear API.

Also **Autumn Field** is powered with an Ajax Contact Form with validation and a Popup Engine.

Here is a couple of screenshots:

2. Autumn Field Files Structure

Autumn Field files are located in the **autumn/** folder from the downloaded archive:

content: in this folder there are .php files with a html content pages.

css: folder with a .css files

images: here you can find layouts images used in this Template

includes: 2 php scripts used for Ajax contact form, and the social bar layout.

scripts: JavaScripts used in this template

And the main **index.php** in the root folder

3. Installation

To install **Autumn Field** template you have to copy all files & folders from the **autumn /** folder to your web-site root folder on the server (It could be a real server or local testing server).

4. HTML Structure

Let's look at the main HTML/PHP structure of Autumn Field Template. Open index.php file with a text editor (Highly recommended to use Adobe® Dreamweaver® or Notepad ++ editors). **Index.php** <body> structure:

```
1  <body>
2  <!-- Header Section -->
3  <div id="header">
4    <div id="logo">
5      <a href="index.php">
6          <img src="images/logo.png" width="356" height="43" alt="Autumn Field" title=
   "Autumn Field" />
7      </a>
8    </div>
9    <div id="social-bar">
10     <?php include("includes/social.bar.php")?>
11   </div>
12   <div id="menu">
13     <div class="menu">
14         <a href="#" class="active"><span>Home</span></a>
15         <a href="#" ><span>Features</span></a>
16         <a href="#" ><span>Contacts</span></a>
17         <a href="#" ><span>Lorem</span></a>
18         <a href="#" ><span>Ipsum</span></a>
19         <a href="#" ><span>Dolor</span></a>
20     </div>
21   </div>
22   <div id="toolbar">
23     <a href="#" id="slide-left">
24         <img src="images/layouts/slide-left.png" width="28" height="20" alt="Previos Page"
   title="Previos Page" />
25     </a>
26     <a href="#" id="social" >
27         <img src="images/layouts/social.png" width="22" height="23" alt="Social Bar" title
   ="Social Bar" />
28     </a>
29     <a href="#" id="slide-right" >
30         <img src="images/layouts/slide-right.png" width="28" height="20" alt="Next Page"
   title="Next Page" />
31     </a>
32   </div>
33 </div>
34 <!-- Main Content Section -->
35 <div class="pages">
36   <div class="background"></div>
37   <div class="page">
38     <div class="content">
39       <?php include("content/home.php")?>
40     </div>
41     <div class="clear"></div>
42   </div>
43   <div class="page">
44     <div class="content">
45       <?php include("content/features.php")?>
46     </div>
47     <div class="clear"></div>
48   </div>
```

Logo section

Social.Bar section in the chapter 9

Menu Section

Toolbar Section. Here are the navigation buttons and the button to call the Social.Bar

Main Content Section. It contains all pages and big background image.

```
49    <div class="page">
50      <div class="content">
51        <?php include("content/contacts.php")?>
52      </div>
53      <div class="clear"></div>
54    </div>
55    <div class="page">
56      <div class="content">
57        <?php include("content/lorem.php")?>
58      </div>
59      <div class="clear"></div>
60    </div>
61    <div class="page">
62      <div class="content">
63        <?php include("content/ipsum.php")?>
64      </div>
65      <div class="clear"></div>
66    </div>
67    <div class="page">
68      <div class="content">
69        <?php include("content/dolor.php")?>
70      </div>
71      <div class="clear"></div>
72    </div>
73  </div>
74  <!-- Footer -->
75  <div class="footer"> --- Footer Content --- </div>
76  <!-- Popup Window -->
77  <div class="wrapper">
78    <div id="p-layer"></div>
79    <div id="popup">
80      <a href="javascript:closePopup()" class="close">
81        <img height="28" width="28" alt="close" src="images/layouts/close.png" class=
    "p-close" />
82      </a>
83      <div class="p-tl">
84        <div class="p-tr">
85          <div class="p-tm"></div>
86        </div>
87      </div>
88      <div class="p-ml">
89        <div class="p-mr">
90          <div class="p-mm">
91            <div class="p-content"></div>
92          </div>
93        </div>
94      </div>
95      <div class="p-bl">
96        <div class="p-br">
97          <div class="p-bm"></div>
98        </div>
99      </div>
100   </div>
101 </div>
102 </body>
```

Footer Section.

Popup Window. More about it in chapter 8

Header Section

Header Section contains site Logo, Social.Bar, Menu and Navigation Toolbar section with "Next Page" and "Previous Page" buttons.

Logo Section

To change site **logo** you have to replace the logo.png (located in **images** folder) image to yours own or you could change the source of logo image to your image like this:

```
<!--Logo-->
<div id="logo" >
    <a href="index.php">
        <img src="images/mylogo.png" title="My Site" alt="My Site" />
    </a>
</div>
<!--End of Logo-->
```

Social.Bar

Read more about Social.Bar in chapter 9.

Menu Section

Here is the HTML formatting for menu:

```
<div id="menu">
  <div class="menu">
      <a href="#" class="active"><span>Home</span></a>
      <a href="#" ><span>Features</span></a>
      <a href="#" ><span>Contacts</span></a>
      <a href="#" ><span>Lorem</span></a>
      <a href="#" ><span>Ipsum</span></a>
      <a href="#" ><span>Dolor</span></a>
  </div>
</div>
```

To create your own menu link, first of all you have to create link element inside the div block with a "menu" class using the ***<a>*** tag. Then put the link title inside between ***<a> and *** tags. Wrapping with a <span> tags are used for link styling.

How it works? As you'll see below the main content section contains div blocks with a "page" class. Each this block (page) has its own index number. Each menu link has its index number too. These index numbers start from 0. So when you'll click, the menu link with, for example, index number 1 (second link), then the screen will slide to page with the same index number (1).

Main Content Section

This section contains all content pages of the site. Here is HTML formatting for this section:

```html
<!-- Main Content Section -->
<div class="pages">
  <div class="background"></div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/home.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/features.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/contacts.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/lorem.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/ipsum.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="page">
    <div class="content">
      <?php include("content/dolor.php")?>
    </div>
    <div class="clear"></div>
  </div>
</div>
```

To create your own page, you have to use the following formatting inside the div block with a "pages" class attribute:

This is the PHP function used to include file with a HTML or PHP content

Here you have to specify a relative path to the file with a HTML content of the page. It could be HTML or PHP file

```html
<div class="page">
  <div class="content">
    <?php include("content/my_page.php")?>
  </div>
</div>
```

Index number of the created page has great importance. It must be the same as the index number of the menu link you'll wish to assign with this page.

Footer Section

Footer section is used for copyrights information of you company or project

```
<!-- Footer Section -->
<div class="footer">
  <p> --- Footer Content --- </p>
</div>
```

Change **--- Footer Content ---** to something like this: **© 2010 My Company. All Rights Reserved**

5. Inner Linking (How it works?)

To slide pages from the simple link from the text page there is a JavaScript function **slideTo($index)**, which is accepts as the argument the index number of the page you wish to slide to.

Example. We need to slide to the Features page from somewhere. Of course we know the index number of this page. For example it is equal to 1 (second page). We should use the following formatting for the link:

Index number of the Features page

```
<a href="javascript:slideTo(1)" title="Features">Features</a>
```

As you can see it's very easy to use inner linking in this template.

6. CSS Files and Structure

There is one CSS file used in this Template. You can find css attachment in the HEAD section of index.php file.

```
<head>
------
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css"  />
------
</head>
```

By default it is located in the **css/** folder. You can easily change the path or filename in the **href** attribute of **link** tag.

style.css file is contains all general layouts for the template. It is separated into sections:

```
/* --- Common Rules --- */
```

There are common rules in this section, such as font size, fonts, link colors, layout images etc.

```
/* --- Heading --- */
```

Rules for headings.

```
/* --- Header & Logo --- */
```

This section contains style rules for header and logo sections

```
/* --- Toolbar --- */
```

Rules for toolbar navigation buttons

```
/* --- Social.Bar --- */
```

Styling for the Social.Bar

```
/* --- Menu --- */
```

Rules for menu and navigation buttons

```
/* --- Content Pages --- */
```

All styling rules for content pages

```
/* --- Forms --- */
```

Form styling

```
/* --- Footer --- */
```

All rules for the Products Section

```
/*---- Popup Window-----*/
```

Styling rules for the popup window

```
/*---- Ajax Loader-----*/
```

Ajax Loader styling

```
/*----End of CSS File----*/
```

If you would like to edit a specific section of the site, simply find the appropriate section in the CSS file, and then scroll down until you find the appropriate style that needs to be edited.

7. JavaScripts

Autumn Field Template uses two JavaScript files

Attachment of JavaScript files can be found in the HEAD section of index.php file:

```html
<head>
------
<script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/jquery-1.4.3.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/autumn.js"></script>
------
</head>
```

You can easily change the path or filename in the `src` attribute of `script` tag.

The first script file is the jQuery (JavaScript library that greatly reduces the amount of code that you must write).

And the second script file (autumn.js) is the custom script used for animation, effects and Ajax requests. You can learn more about jQuery methods used here (**fadeOut()**, **fadeIn()**, **fadeTo()**, **animate()**, **jQuery.get()**, **html()**, **delay()**, **hover() etc.**) by visiting this jQuery Documentation Site.

First of all let's look at the custom script more closely.

The first part of the script is executed when the document is loaded. Here are the effects and rules for handling menu links, its animation, Ajax loader, Content pages initialization, social bar animation, function used for popup window.

```
1    // JavaScript Document
2    jQuery(document).ready(function(){
3        /*----    Startup Positioning of Content Pages    ----*/
4        var $bWidth = $(window).width();
5        var $cWidth = $(".page:eq(0)").outerWidth();
6        $moveWidth = ($bWidth+$cWidth)/2;
7        $posWidth = ($bWidth-$cWidth)/2;
8        $(".page:eq(0)").css({left:$posWidth+"px"});
9
10       var $i=1;
11       while($(".page:eq("+$i+")").width() !== null) {
12           var offset = $(".page:eq("+($i-1)+")").offset()
13           $(".page:eq("+$i+")").css({
14               left:offset.left+$cWidth+$posWidth+"px"
15           });
16           $i++
17       }
18       /*----------Slide Left&Right Arrows----------*/
19       $("#slide-left,#slide-right,#social").click(function(e){
20           e.preventDefault()
21       })
22       $("#slide-left,#slide-right,#social").hover(
23       function(){$(this).fadeTo(300,1)},
24       function(){$(this).fadeTo(300,0.5)}
25       )
26       $("#slide-left").click(function(){
27           if($(".menu a.active").index()!=0) {
28               var prevMenuItem = $(".menu a.active").index()-1
29               slideTo(prevMenuItem)
30           }
31       })
32       $("#slide-right").click(function(){
33           var $menuItems = $(".menu a").size()
34           if($(".menu a.active").index()!=($menuItems-1)) {
35               var nextMenuItem = $(".menu a.active").index()+1
36               slideTo(nextMenuItem)
37           }
38       })
39       /*----------Ajax Loader----------*/
40       $("body").ajaxStart(function(){
41           $(this).prepend('<div class="ajax-loader">Loading...</div>');
42       })
43       $("body").ajaxComplete(function(){
44           $(".ajax-loader").remove();
45       })
```

$bWidth – browser width. $cWidth – content page width. $posWidth – is the distance between browser left border and the content page. $moveWidth – distance between two closest content pages.

This code is used to place the content pages in the required order in accordance with the width of the browser window.

Fade effect for the toolbar buttons. It means that when you take mouse cursor on this button it will fade to opacity 1 for 0.3 seconds. And when you take the mouse cursor away from it, it will fade top opacity 0.5 for 0.3 seconds

After the "**slide-left**" button is clicked, the **slideTo()** function will be executed with an argument equal to the index number of menu link previous to the active link.

After the "**slide-right**" button is clicked, the **slideTo()** function will be executed with an argument equal to the index number of menu link following after the active link.

This code means that when the Ajax request is starting, the HTML code of Ajax Loader will be added to the BODY section of the document.

When the Ajax request is completed, the HTML code of Ajax Loader will be removed from the BODY section of the document.

```javascript
46      /*----------Social Bar----------*/
47      $("#social").click(function(){
48          if(!$(this).hasClass("active-bar")) {
49              $("#logo").fadeOut(600)
50              $(this).addClass("active-bar")
51              for($i=1;$i<=$(".bar-icons a").size();$i++) {
52                  $(".bar-icons a").eq($i-1).delay($i*100).animate({top:0},300)
53              }
54          }
55          else {
56              $("#logo").fadeIn(600)
57              for($i=1;$i<=$(".bar-icons a").size();$i++) {
58                  $(".bar-icons a").eq($i-1).delay($i*100).animate({top:-100},300)
59              }
60              $(this).removeClass("active-bar")
61          }
62      })
63      $(".bar-icons a").hover(function(){
64          $(this).animate({top:"+=8px"},200)
65          $(this).children("span").fadeIn(200)
66      },function(){
67          $(this).animate({top:"-=8px"},200)
68          $(this).children("span").fadeOut(200)
69      })
70      /*---------- Menu ----------*/
71      $(".menu a").click(function(e){
72          e.preventDefault()
73          if(!$(this).hasClass("active")) {
74              slideTo($(this).index())
75          }
76      })
77      /*----------Blink Effect For the links----------*/
78      $(".blink").hover(
79          function(){$(this).fadeTo(200,0.5)},
80          function(){$(this).fadeTo(200,1)}
81      )
82      /*----------Popup Windows----------*/
83      $("#p-layer").click(function(){
84          closePopup();
85      });
86      $("a.pop-image").click(
87          function(e){
88              var uri = $(this).attr("href");
89              var heading = $(this).attr("title");
90              e.preventDefault();
91              $(".p-content").html('<h3 align="center">'+heading+'</h3><img id="pop-image"
    onload="popUp()" src="'+uri+'" />');
92      })
93      $("a.pop-content").click(
94      function(e){
95          var uri = $(this).attr("href");
96          var width=$(this).attr("rel");
97          var height=$(this).attr("rev");
98          e.preventDefault();
99          jQuery.get(uri,function(data){
100             $(".p-content").html('<div style="width:'+width+'px; height:'+height+'px">'+data+'</div>')
    ;
101             popUp()
102         })
103     })
```

Annotations:

Social.Bar animation. When the link with a "social" id attribute is clicked, then the social bar will be shown through the number of animation effects.

This part is used to hide social bar through the number of animation effects

Animation of the social icons. First function will be executed when you take mouse cursor on it. And the second one is used when you take mouse cursor away from icon.

Handling for the menu links. When you'll click the menu link, then the **slideTo()** function with its index number as an argument will be executed

Blink effect for the elements with a "blink" class. When you take mouse cursor on it, it will fade to opacity 0.5 for 0.2 seconds. And when you take mouse cursor away from this element, it will fade to opacity 1 for 0.2 seconds.

When we'll click the dark layer, the popup window will be closed

When we'll click the link with a "pop-image" class, the popup window with image inside it will be opened

When we'll click the link with a "pop-content" class, the popup window with a HTML content will be opened

```
104    $("a.iframe").click(
105    function(e){
106        var uri = $(this).attr("href");
107        var width=$(this).attr("rel");
108        var height=$(this).attr("rev");
109        e.preventDefault();
110        $(".p-content").html('<iframe width="'+width+'" height="'+height+'" src="'+uri+'"></iframe>');
111        popUp();
112
113    })
114    /*----------Contact Form ----------*/
115    $("#contact_form").submit(function(){
116        sendMessage()
117        return false;
118    })
119    /*---------- Elements Wrapper ----------*/
120    $(".footer").insertAfter('.content')
121    $(".content").wrap('<div class="content-wrap"></div>')
122    $("h2.content-heading").wrap('<div class="content_heading"><div class="heading-r"></div></div>')
123  })
```

Handling for the contact form. When it will be submitted, then the **sendMessage()** function will be executed

Footer content will be added after every content page

Every content page will be wrapped with this code. It is used to add shadow BG image for every content page

Every h2 element with a "content-heading" class will be wrapped with this code.

The next part of code contains functions which could be called from any place of the document. These functions are used to slide pages across the screen, for submitting and validation of the contact form, to call a popup window.

slieTo() function is used to slide content pages. As the argument this function accepts an index number of page, which is must to be shown. First of all this function calculates the distance between "active" page and "new" page. After that it moves all pages to the left or to the right on this distance. This method allows to set "new" page in the center of the screen.

```
124  function slideTo($slide) {
125      var offset = $(".page:eq("+$slide+")").offset()
126      var $resultWidth = $posWidth - offset.left;
127      var $speed=Math.abs($resultWidth/$moveWidth)*1200
128      $("#header").fadeOut(300,function(){
129          $(this).delay($speed).fadeIn(300)
130      })
131      $(".page").delay(300).animate({left: "+="+($resultWidth)+"px"},$speed,function(){
132          activateMenuItem($slide)
133          })
134      $(".background").delay(300).animate({left: "+="+($resultWidth/6)+"px"},$speed)
135  }
136  function activateMenuItem($eq){
137      var activeItem = $(".menu a").eq($eq)
138      $(".menu a.active").removeClass("active");
139      activeItem.addClass("active");
140  }
141  /*----------Popup Windows----------*/
142  function popUp() {
143          var p_height = $("#popup").height()/2;
144          var p_width = ($(".wrapper").width() - $("#popup").width())/2;
145          $("#popup").css({"margin-top":"-"+p_height+"px","margin-left":p_width+"px"}).slideDown(600,
function(){
146              $("#p-layer").fadeTo(300,0.6);
147              })
148  }
149  function closePopup() {
150      $("#popup").slideUp(600,function(){$(".p-content").html('')});
151      $("#p-layer").fadeOut(300);
152  }
```

Large background image animation. It slides for less distance for the same time

activateMenuItem() function is used to make clicked menu link "active".

popUp() function provides an opportunity to call a Popup Window. First of all function calculates window size to set it in the center of screen. After that it will be shown with slide animation for 0.6 seconds. And after, the dark layer will be faded in for 0.3 seconds to opacity 0.6

closePopup() function provides an opportunity to close a Popup Window. Window will be closed using slide animation for 0.6 seconds, and after it is closed the window content will be removed.

```
153    /*----------Validation And Send Message Functions----------*/
154    function validateEmail() {
155        email = $("input#contact_email").attr("value");
156        jQuery.post("includes/validate_email.php",{email: email},
157            function (data) {
158                    if (data != 1) {
159                        $("input#contact_email").addClass("required");
160                    };
161                    if (data == 1) {
162                        $("input#contact_email").removeClass("required");
163                    };
164            });
165    }
166    function validateMessage() {
167        message = $("textarea#contact_message").val();
168        m_length = ($.trim(message)).length;
169        if (m_length < 10) $("textarea#contact_message").addClass("required");
170        else $("textarea#contact_message").removeClass("required");
171
172    }
173    function sendMessage() {
174        validateEmail();
175        validateMessage();
176        if ($("#contact_message ,#contact_email").hasClass("required")) {
177            $(".p-content").html('<h4>Required fields are empty or filled not correctly</h4>');
178            popUp();
179        }
180        else {
181            name = $("input#contact_name").attr("value");
182            email = $("input#contact_email").attr("value");
183            subject = $("input#contact_subject").attr("value");
184            message= $("textarea#contact_message").val().replace(/<\/?[^>]+>/gi, '');
185            jQuery.post("includes/send_message.php",{name : name, email : email, subject : subject,
       message : message},
186                    function (status) {s
187                        $(".p-content").html(status);
188                        popUp()
189                    }
190
191            );
192        }
193    }
```

validateEmail() function is used for validating email field in the contact form. It uses Ajax request to the php script which returns "1" if the entered email address is correct and "0" if it's wrong. If it's wrong then the "required" class will be added to the email field (input field with a "**contact_email**" id attribute). Otherwise it will be removed.

validateMessage() function is used for validating message area in the contact form. If the message contains less than 10 characters, then the "required" class will be added to the contact form **textarea** with a "**contact_message**" id attribute. Otherwise the "required" class will be removed.

sendMessage() function provides an opportunity to send e-mail message by the Ajax request (without reloading of the site). First of all validate functions will be executed (to validate **Email** and **Message**). And then if some of the field has the **"required"** class, the error message will be added to popup window and it will be called.
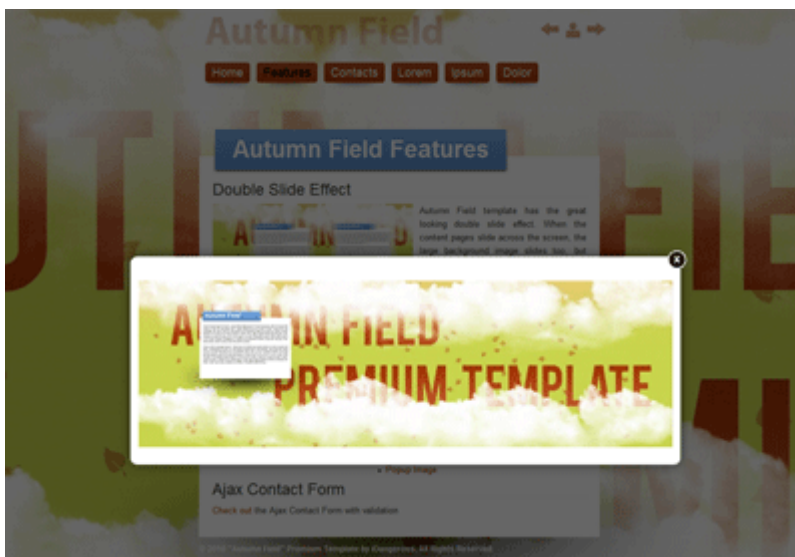
If all fields are correct, then the function will send an Ajax request to the php script used for sending e-mail messages with the following variables: **name**, **email**, **subject** and **message**. Script will return the message with the mailing status, which will be added to the popup window and this window will be called.
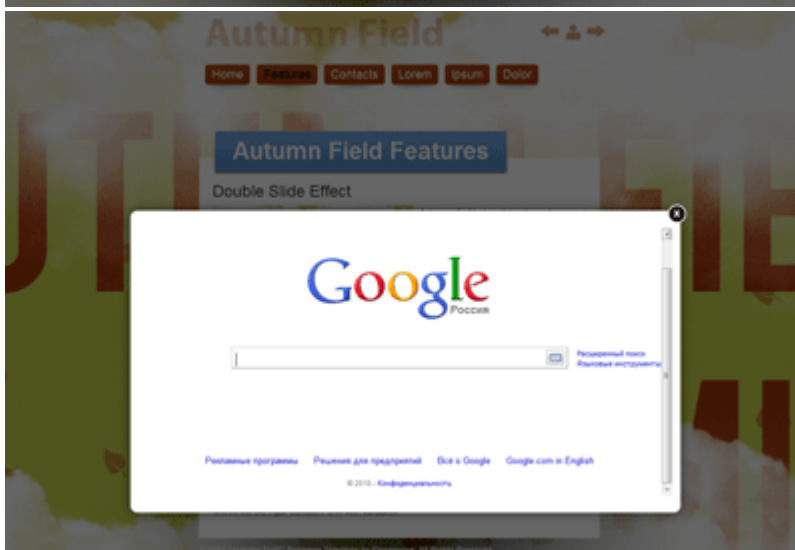
8. Popup Window

Autumn Field template has its own engine to call popup windows. Here are the screenshots:

Popup window with HTML content inside

Popup window with Image inside

Popup window with iFrame inside

Now let's see how the popup window works and how to call it with a desired content:

Popup Window Layout is located in bottom of the index.php file:

```html
<!-- Popup Window -->
<div class="wrapper">
  <div id="p-layer"></div>
  <div id="popup">
    <a href="javascript:closePopup()" class="close">
        <img height="28" width="28" alt="close" src="images/layouts/close.png" class="p-close" />
    </a>
    <div class="p-tl">
      <div class="p-tr">
        <div class="p-tm"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="p-ml">
      <div class="p-mr">
        <div class="p-mm">
          <div class="p-content"></div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="p-bl">
      <div class="p-br">
        <div class="p-bm"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Dark layer. It's used to obscure the whole site behind the popup window.

Image link used to close popup window when you'll click it

All content will be placed into this block

Popup engine function which allows you to popup three type of content: HTML content from the file, iframe and image.

Example 1. We need to call a popup window with HTML content from the *content/about.php* file. We have to use the following formatting for the links:

Use "**pop-content**" class to call a popup window with HTML content from file

Specify file location in the **href** attribute

Use **rel** attribute to specify window width in px (not required)

And **rev** attribute for window height in px (not required)

```html
<a class="pop-content" href="content/about.php" rel="600" rev="400">About</a>
```

Example 2. We need to call a popup window with a simple image inside. We have to use the following formatting for the links:

Use "**pop-image**" class to call a popup window with an Image inside

Specify image location in the **href** attribute

Use **title** attribute to specify window title (not required)

```html
<a class="pop-image" href="images/myimage.jpg" title="My Image" >My Image</a>
```

Example 3. We need to call a popup window with an iFrame. We have to use the following formatting for the links:

Use "**iframe**" class to call a popup window with iFrame inside

Specify iFrame URL in the **href** attribute

Use **rel** attribute to specify window width in px (not necessary)

And **rev** attribute for window height in px (not required)

```
<a class="iframe" href="http://www.idangero.us" rel="600" rev="400">iDangero.us</a>
```

9. Social.Bar

SOCIAL.BAR is a panel at the left top of the home page, where you can see the animated social icons which you can link to your relevant social pages (profiles).

To edit Social.Bar just open the **includes/social.bar.php** file:

```html
<div class="bar-icons">
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/twitter.png" width="40" alt="Twitter" title="Twitter" />
    <span>Twitter</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/facebook.png" width="40" height="63" alt="Facebook" title="Facebook" />
    <span>Facebook</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/flickr.png" width="40" height="63" alt="Flickr" title="Flickr" />
    <span>Flickr</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/delicious.png" width="40" height="63" alt="Delicious" title="Delicious" />
    <span>Delicious</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/blogger.png" width="40" height="63" alt="Blogger" title="Blogger" />
    <span>Blogger</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/myspace.png" width="40" height="63" alt="My Space" title="My Space" />
    <span>My Space</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/digg.png" width="40" height="63" alt="DIGG" title="DIGG" />
    <span>DIGG</span>
</a>
<a href="#">
    <img class="bar-icon" src="images/social/ytube.png" width="40" height="63" alt="YouTube" title="YouTube" />
    <span>You Tube</span>
</a>
</div>
```

10. Ajax Contact Form

HTML code of the contact page is in the **content/contacts.php** file:

```html
<h2 class="content-heading">Contacts</h2>
<p>You can contact us using the following contact form:</p>
<form action="#" method="post" id="contact_form">
  <p>
    <label>Your Name:<br />
      <input type="text" size="40" name="name" id="contact_name" />
    </label>
  </p>
  <p>
    <label>Email*:<br />
      <input type="text" size="40" name="email" id="contact_email" onblur="validateEmail()"/>
    </label>
  </p>
  <p>
    <label>Subject:<br />
      <input style="color:#777" type="text" size="40" id="contact_subject" name="subject" value=
"Message From Autumn Field" readonly="readonly" />
    </label>
  </p>
  <p>
    <label>Message*:<br />
      <textarea cols="40" rows="10" name="message" id="contact_message" onblur="validateMessage()">
</textarea>
    </label>
  </p>
  <p>Fields marked with an asterisk(*) are required</p>
  <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Send Message" />
</form>
```

> Remove the **readonly** attribute. It's used in the demo site.

If the all fields are correct sendMessage() script will send and Ajax request to the php mailing script located in the **includes/send_message.php** file. This script will send a message and will return mailing status message. Let's look at this script more closely:

```php
<?php
if (isset($_POST['name'])) $name = $_POST['name'];
if (isset($_POST['email'])) $email = $_POST['email'];
if (isset($_POST['subject'])) $subject = $_POST['subject'];
if (isset($_POST['message'])) $message = strip_tags($_POST['message']);
$mail_to = "info@idangero.us"; //change this email to yours
$message = stripslashes($message);
$headers = "From: ".$name." <".$email.">\r\n";
$headers .= "Reply-To: ".$email."\r\n";
$headers .= "X-Mailer: PHPMailer"."\r\n";
$headers .= "Content-Type: text/plain; charset=\"utf-8\"";
if (mail($mail_to, $subject, $message, $headers)) {
?>
<div class="mail-sent">
<h4><img hspace="10" align="absmiddle" src="images/layouts/mail-sent.png" alt="Ok" />
Thanks! Your message has been successfully sent.</h4>
</div>
<?php
    }
else {
?>
<div class="mail-error">
<h4><img hspace="10" align="absmiddle" src="images/layouts/mail-error.png" alt="Error" />
Sorry! Error occured. Try again later please.</h4>
</div>
<?php
    }
?>
```

Checking for existence of these variables.

Message will be sent to this e-mail address. So you have to change it to yours

Standard headers for the e-mail message.

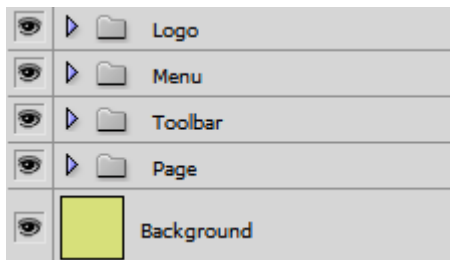If the message was successfully sent, the script will return this HTML message.

Otherwise script will return this HTML code with an error message.

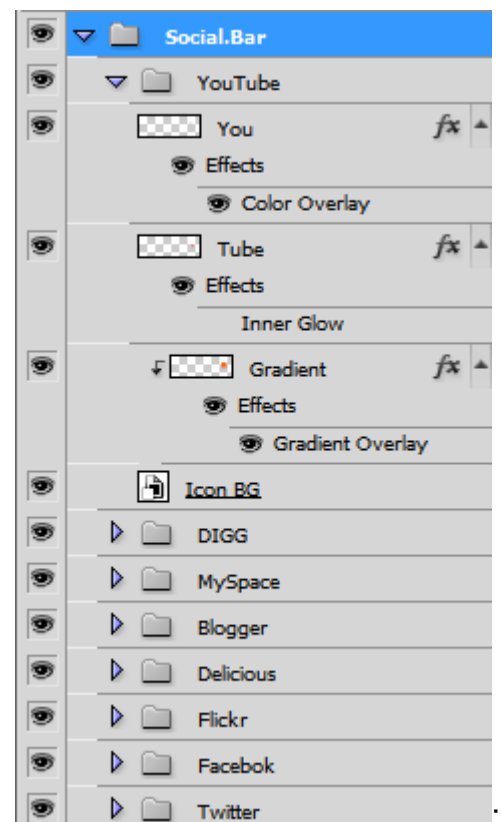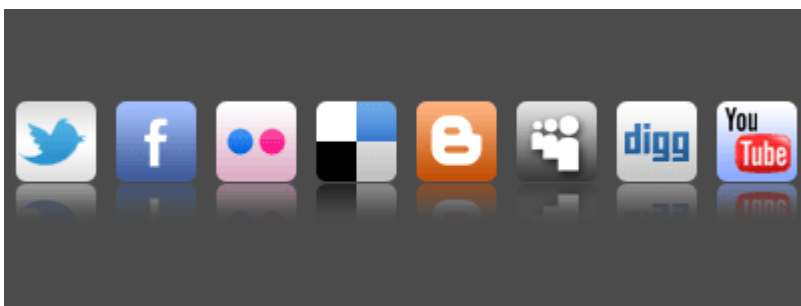You can easily edit this status messages using the any HTML formatting.

11. PSD Files & Structure

There are the three layered **.psd** files comes with the Autumn Field template. You can locate them into the **psd/** folder form the downloaded archive. Using these files you can easily redesign template. To edit these files you'll need an Adobe™ Photoshop™ (Recommended is CS4 or CS5 version)
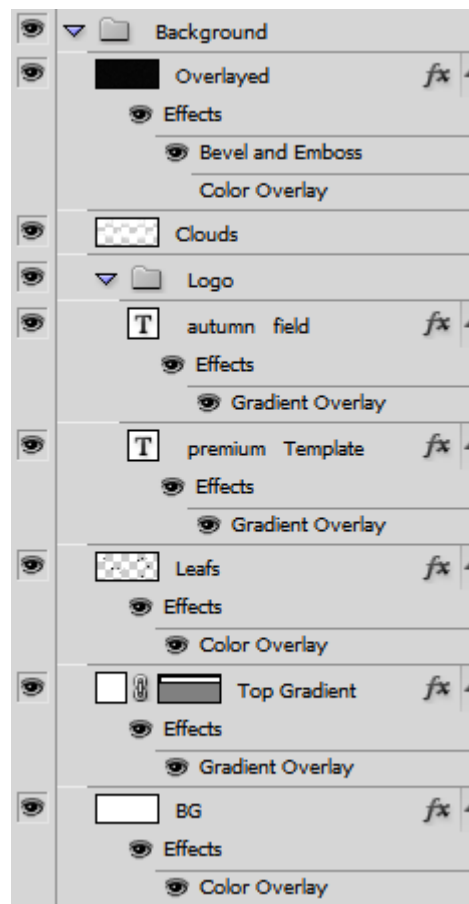
First .psd file is the **autumn_content.psd**. It contains all general layouts for template styling:

Second .psd file is the **social-bar.psd**. This file contains the Social.Bar layered icons

And the last one is the heavy weight background.psd file. It contains big (3500x1500) background image:

All layers in these file are well organized and easy to understand and redesign.

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