🧭 CHALLENGE 3: Explore a form with basic JavaScript validations 🎯 Goal: See how a form works with built-in JavaScript validation. Editable, modifiable, and safe to experiment with.



⚠ Breaking things while coding isn't bad—it's a chance to learn, fix, and grow as a developer.

### **Project structure:**

```
validated-form/
--- index.html
 --- script.js

    Create two files: index.html and script.js

   2. Add this to index.html:
html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Validated Form</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Contact Form</h1>
<form id="form">
 <label for="name">Name:</label>
 <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="Enter your name" required>
 <br>><br>>
 <label for="email">Email:</label>
 <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="example@email.com" required>
 <br>><br>>
 <button type="submit">Send</button>
</form>
<div id="errors" style="color: red;"></div>
<div id="successMessage" style="color: green;"></div>
<script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Add this to script.js:

```
javascript
document.getElementById("form").addEventListener("submit", function(e) {
 e.preventDefault();
 const name = document.getElementById("name").value.trim();
 const email = document.getElementById("email").value.trim();
 const errors = document.getElementById("errors");
 const successMessage = document.getElementById("successMessage");
 errors.textContent = "";
 successMessage.textContent = "";
 let hasErrors = false;
 if (name === "") {
  errors.innerHTML += " Name is required.<br>";
  hasErrors = true;
 }
 if (email === "") {
  errors.innerHTML += " Email is required. <br>";
  hasErrors = true;
 } else if (!email.includes("@") || !email.includes(".")) {
  errors.innerHTML += " Email must be in a valid format (like example@email.com).<br/>
";
  hasErrors = true;
 }
 if (!hasErrors) {
  successMessage.textContent = " Form submitted successfully. Thank you!";
}
});
```

## Explore the form:

- 1. Open it in your browser
- 2. Try deleting or entering incorrect data
- 3. Observe the error messages
- 4. Customize the error messages to be fun, serious, or personal e.g., "Hey! Your name's missing!" or "
  Required field."
- 5. Delete a line of JS validation—what breaks?
- 6. Remove required and type="email" from HTML—what still works?
- 7. Try creating your own success message with emojis, colors, or a GIF!

## Step 1: Create your project folder

Call it validated-form. Inside it, create two files:

- index.html this is your webpage
- script.js this is your JavaScript file (the brain of the page)

## index.html — Your form structure

This is the code that builds the form people will fill out.

```
html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title>Validated Form</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Contact Form</h1>
 <!-- This is the form where users enter their name and email -->
 <form id="form">
  <!-- Name input -->
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="Enter your name" required>
  <br>>hr><br>
  <!-- Email input -->
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="example@email.com" required>
  <br>>
  <!-- Button to submit the form -->
  <button type="submit">Send</button>
 </form>
 <!-- Where error messages will appear -->
 <div id="errors" style="color: red;"></div>
 <!-- Where the success message will appear -->
 <div id="successMessage" style="color: green;"></div>
 <!-- Connects the JavaScript file to the page -->
 <script src="script.js"></script>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

## 📜 script.js — The brain of the form

This code checks if the user filled out the form correctly. If something's missing, it shows a message.

```
javascript
// When the form is submitted, run this function
document.getElementById("form").addEventListener("submit", function(e) {
 // Stop the form from refreshing the page
 e.preventDefault();
 // Get the values the user typed in
 const name = document.getElementById("name").value.trim();
 const email = document.getElementById("email").value.trim();
 // Get the places where messages will be shown
 const errors = document.getElementById("errors");
 const successMessage = document.getElementById("successMessage");
 // Clear old messages
 errors.textContent = "";
 successMessage.textContent = "";
 // This keeps track of whether there are any problems
 let hasErrors = false;
 // Check if name is empty
 if (name === "") {
  errors.innerHTML += " Hey! Your name's missing.<br>";
  hasErrors = true;
 }
 // Check if email is empty
 if (email === "") {
  errors.innerHTML += " Don't forget your email! <br > ";
  hasErrors = true;
 }
 // Check if email looks valid
 else if (!email.includes("@") || !email.includes(".")) {
  errors.innerHTML += " Hmm... that doesn't look like a real email. <br/> ";
```

# What to try (like a curious beginner)

- X Leave one field empty → You'll see red error messages.
- X Type a weird email like hello@banana → It'll say the email isn't valid.
- ✓ Remove required from the HTML → JavaScript still catches empty fields!
- Note: Delete one line from script.js → See what breaks and try to fix it.
- • Customize messages → Make them funny, serious, or personal:
  - " You forgot your name!"
  - o "E Email is missing. We can't send you cookies without it!"

# Bonus idea: Add a GIF or emoji to the success message

In script.js, change this line:

javascript

successMessage.innerHTML = " Thanks, Ana! You're awesome! <br>src='https://media.giphy.com/media/3o7aD2saalBwwftBIY/giphy.gif' width='100'>";