

# Why HTML Forms Still Rule the Web

```
<form •  
• action="/compose/tickets/purchase"  
• method="post">|
```

# About Me

- Developer Advocate at [Pomerium](#)
- From Montreal, Quebec, Canada
- I'm [@nickytonline](#) everywhere
- All the places you can find are on [nickytonline](#)
- Not a big fan of spiders



# Feedback Form



# What We'll Cover



# What We'll Cover

- Hello Internet
- Hello Forms
- AJAX
- CSS for Forms
- Constraint Validation for Forms
- Demo Time
- Forms & Frameworks



# Hello Internet



# The first computer I paid for with my own cash

- i486DX-33 processor
- 14.4K baud modem
- Windows 3.1
- chonky Logitech speakers
- 3.5-inch disk drive
- CD-ROM drive

Cost me 3600\$ CAD in 1993



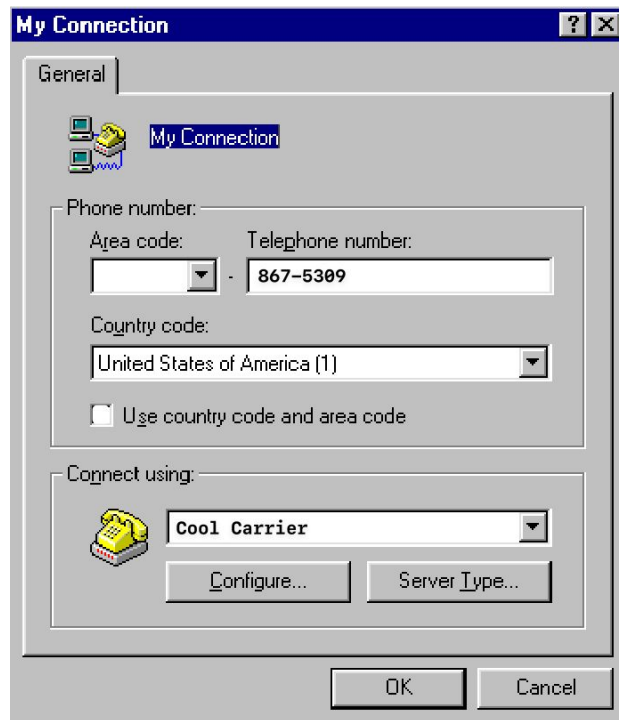
# I Got Online





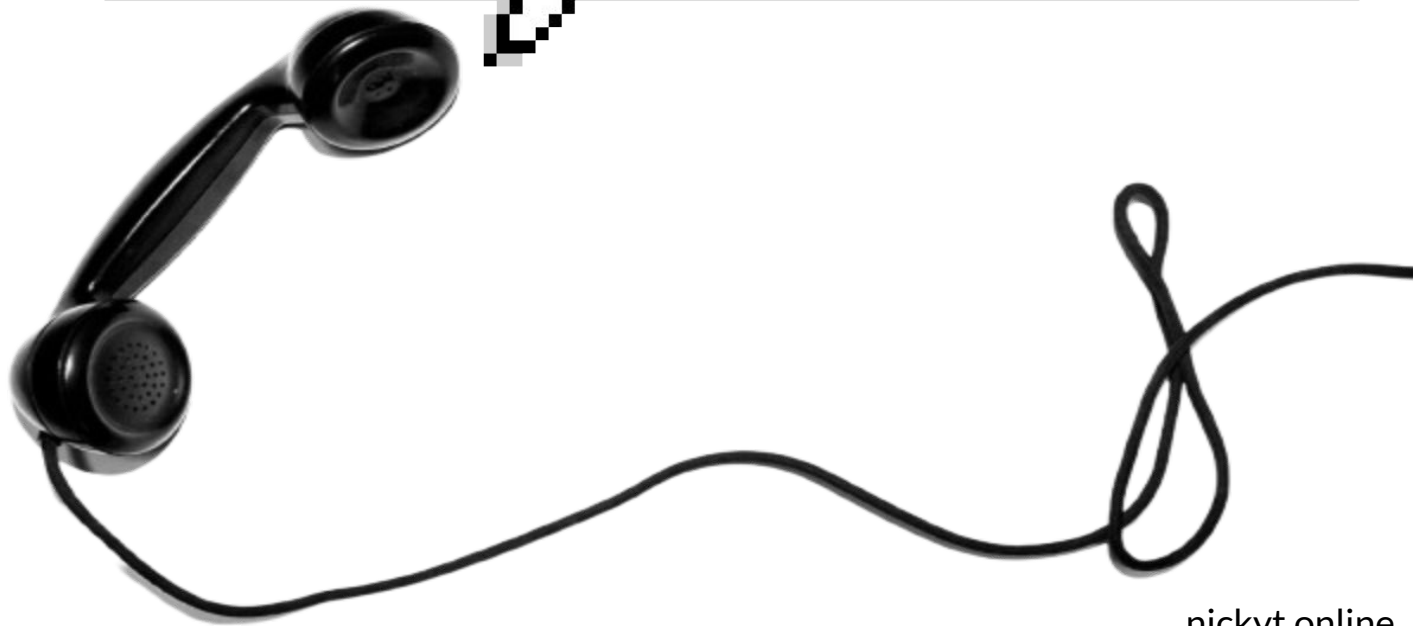
# My journey to the Internet

- Bulletin Board System (BBS)
- America Online and Compuserve
- My Local Internet Service Provider

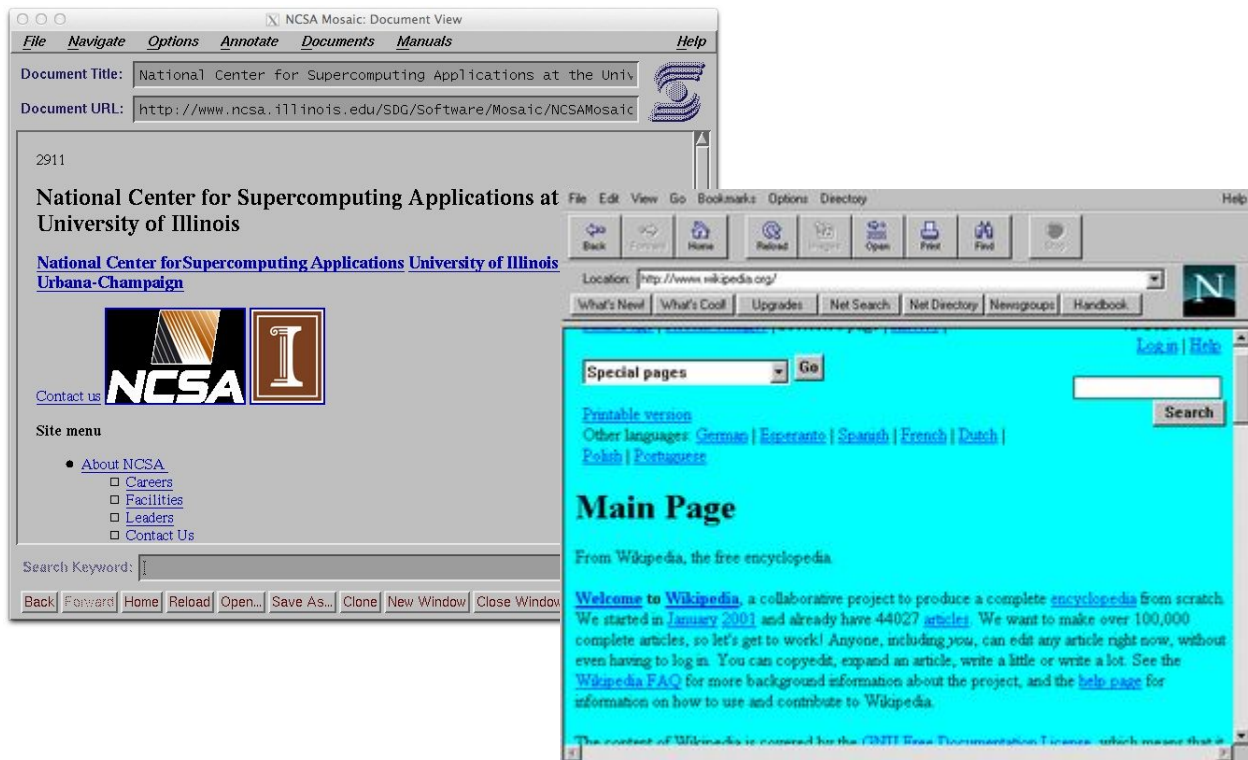


Sometimes you got interrupted 😅

MOM! I'M ON THE INTERNET! HANG UP!



# Hello web browser





geocities



All



Images



News



Videos



Shopping



Maps



More

Tools

GeoCities was a once very popular web hosting service founded in 1994 and purchased by Yahoo in 1999.



Archiveteam

<https://wiki.archiveteam.org/index.php/GeoCities> :

[GeoCities - Archiveteam](#)



Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GeoCities> :

[GeoCities](#)

GeoCities, later Yahoo! GeoCities, was a web hosting service that allowed users to create and publish websites for free and to browse user-created websites ...

# Hello Forms



# Hello Forms

Guestbooks were my first encounter with forms



# Hello Forms

```
<?php
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST') {
    ... $name = isset($_POST['name']) ? $_POST['name'] : '';
    ... $email = isset($_POST['email']) ? $_POST['email'] : '';
    ...
    ... echo "<p>Submitted Name: $name</p><p>Submitted Email: $email</p>";
}
?>

<form method="post" action="<?php echo $PHP_SELF; ?>">
    ... Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
    ... Email: <input type="text" name="email"><br><br>
    ... <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```



# Hello Forms

```
<%@ Page Language="JScript" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
    <title>ASP.NET WebForm with Server Side JavaScript</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
        <div>
            <h1>Welcome to ASP.NET</h1>
            <asp:TextBox ID="txtName" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>
            <asp:Button ID="btnGreet" runat="server" Text="Greet" />
            <br />
            <asp:Label ID="lblGreeting" runat="server"></asp:Label>
        </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>

<script runat="server" language="JScript">
function btnGreet_Click(sender, e) {
    var name = txtName.Text;
    lblGreeting.Text = "Hello, " + name + "!";
}

function Page_Load(sender, e) {
    if (!IsPostBack) {
        lblGreeting.Text = "Enter your name and click 'Greet'.";
    }
}
</script>
```





# Hello Forms

```
<%@ Page Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeBehind="SomeForm.aspx.cs" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
✓ <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
✓   <head runat="server">
✓     <title></title>
✓   </head>
✓   <body>
✓     <form id="form1" runat="server">
✓       <h1>Welcome to Web Forms!</h1>
✓       <!-- more awesome markup -->
✓     </form>
✓   </body>
</html>
```



# Hello Forms

Other server-side frameworks came along eventually like Rails, Django etc. but before all that something happened in 2005 that changed how we built digital experiences.



# Hello AJAX

In a 2005 paper,<sup>[3]</sup> Garrett coined the term **Ajax** to describe the **asynchronous** technology behind emerging services like **Google Maps** and Google Suggest, as well as the resulting user experience which made it possible to browse without interruption by eliminating the reloading of the whole page.<sup>[4]</sup>

– Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse\\_James\\_Garrett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_James_Garrett)



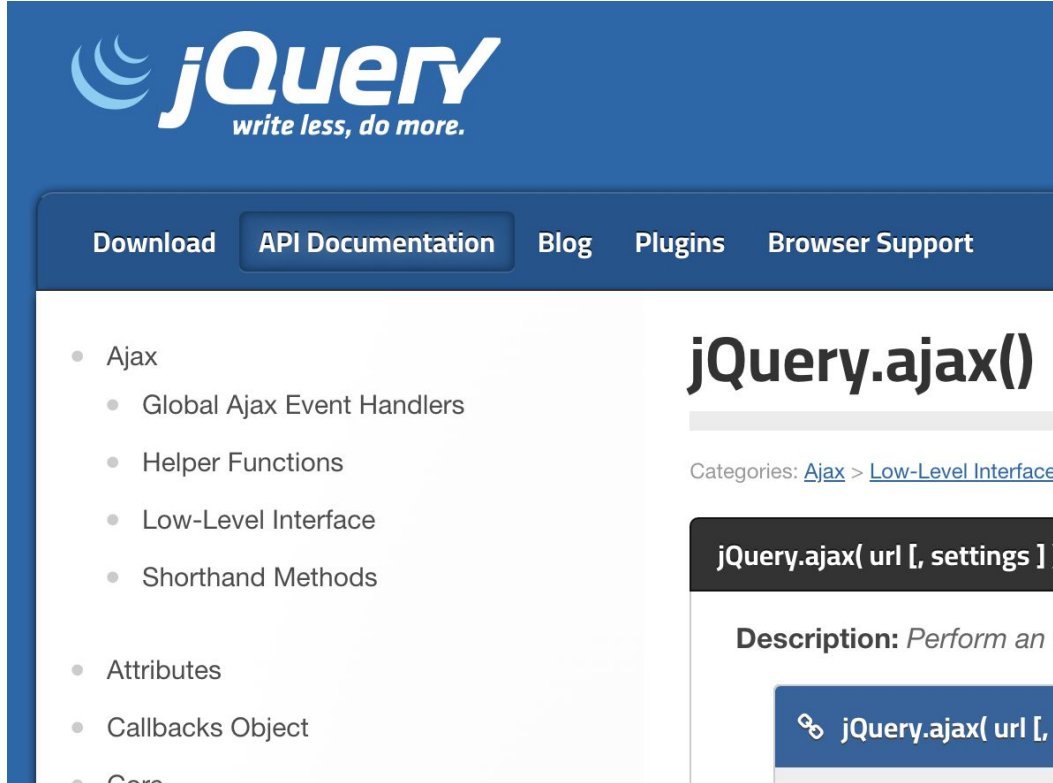

# Hello AJAX

```
function getXMLHttpRequest() {  
  ..if (document.all) {  
    ....// Internet Explorer  
    ....return new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");  
  } else {  
    ....// Netscape and other browsers  
    ....return new XMLHttpRequest();  
  }  
}
```





# Hello AJAX



The screenshot shows the jQuery website's API documentation for `jQuery.ajax()`. The header features the jQuery logo and the tagline "write less, do more.". Navigation links include "Download", "API Documentation" (which is highlighted), "Blog", "Plugins", and "Browser Support".

On the left, a sidebar lists categories under "Ajax":

- Ajax
  - Global Ajax Event Handlers
  - Helper Functions
  - Low-Level Interface
  - Shorthand Methods
- Attributes
- Callbacks Object
- Core

The main content area is titled "jQuery.ajax()" and includes the following information:

- Categories: [Ajax](#) > [Low-Level Interface](#)
- Signature: `jQuery.ajax( url [, settings ] )`
- Description: *Perform an asynchronous HTTP request.*
- A code snippet: `jQuery.ajax( url [, settings ] )`

# Hello AJAX

We eventually moved away for the most part from [XML](#) to [JavaScript Object Notation](#) (JSON), although I'm sure there are still a lot of legacy systems using XML.







# CSS for Forms and Form Elements



# CSS for Forms and Form Elements

- [:focus](#), when an element receives focus
- [:focus-within](#), when an element or any of its descendants receives focus
- [:focus-visible](#), applies when the focus is visible, e.g. keyboard navigation



# CSS for Forms and Form Elements

- [:valid](#), applies to form elements as well as forms that are in a valid state
- [:invalid](#), applies to form elements as well as forms that are in an invalid state



# CSS for Forms and Form Elements

- [:user-valid](#), applies to form elements that are valid after the user has interacted with it
- [:user-invalid](#), applies to form elements that are invalid after the user has interacted with it



# CSS for Forms and Form Elements

- [:required](#)
- [:optional](#)
- [:in-range](#)
- [:out-of-range](#)
- [:read-only](#)
- [:read-write](#)



# CSS for Forms and Form Elements

- [:disabled](#)
- [:enabled](#)
- [:checked](#)
- [:indeterminate](#)
- [:default](#)
- [:placeholder-shown](#)
- [:empty](#)



# Constraint Validation for Forms



# Constraint Validation for Forms

When [HTML5](#) landed, it gave us some new types for the good old input HTML element.

For example:

- `<input type="email" />`
- `<input type="url" />`
- `<input type="number" />`
- etc.





# Constraint Validation for Forms

Along with these new input types came some new attributes as well:

- [pattern attribute](#)
- [min attribute](#)
- [max attribute](#)
- [required attribute](#)
- and several other validation attributes



# Constraint Validation for Forms

Constraint Validation API:

[checkValidity\(\)](#)

Reports the validity of an input based element. Returns true if the field is valid, false otherwise. If used on a form element, it will report the validity of all fields.



# Constraint Validation for Forms

## reportValidity()

Reports the validity of an input based element. Returns true if the field is valid, false otherwise. On top that, if the element is invalid it displays the issue to the user in the browser so long as the event isn't canceled. If used on a form element, it will report the validity of all fields and fire an invalid event on each invalid element.



# Constraint Validation for Forms

## [setCustomValidity\(\)](#)

Sets a custom error message and marks the field as invalid.

## [validationMessage](#)

Returns a string with the validation message for the element.



# Constraint Validation for Forms

## willValidate

Returns a boolean indicating if the element is a candidate for constraint validation.



# Constraint Validation for Forms

## validity

Returns a `ValidityState` object with the validity states of the element.

```
> $0.validity
< ValidityState {valueMissing: true,
  badInput: false,
  customError: false,
  patternMismatch: false,
  rangeOverflow: false,
  rangeUnderflow: false,
  stepMismatch: false,
  tooLong: false,
  tooShort: false,
  typeMismatch: false,
  valid: false,
  valueMissing: true,
  [[Prototype]]: ValidityState}
```



# Constraint Validation for Forms

The invalid event

Fires when a submittable element has been checked and doesn't satisfy its constraints

e.g in JSX

```
<input type="text" onInvalid={(e) => console.log("oh nos")} />
```



# Demo time





demo deployed at  
[formFUN.dev](https://formFUN.dev)



# Forms & Frameworks



# Forms & Frameworks

- web standards in frameworks: Request, Response, FormData
  - Fresh
  - Remix
- Frameworks with dedicated <Form /> components:
  - [Next.js Form component](#)
  - [Remix Form component](#)
  - [Redwood.js Form components hooks](#)
  - [Nuxt Form component](#)



# Forms & Frameworks

- React 19 showing forms some love:
  - Server actions
  - Form hooks
- Actions in general for frameworks like:
  - Next.js
  - Astro
  - SolidStart
- Some frameworks allowing you to POST or GET to the same page like the good ol' days



# Resources



# Resources

- [NCSA Mosaic](#)
- [Netscape Navigator](#)
- [formFUN.dev](#)
- [<form>: The Form element](#)
- [Constraint validation](#)
- [ValidityState](#)
- [HTML5](#)
- [MSXML](#)
- [Jesse James Garrett](#)



# Resources

- [Very small CSS tweaks for better forms](#)
- [A deep dive on forms with modern React](#)
- [next/form](#)
- [<Form> – Remix](#)
- [Nuxt - Form](#)
- [Accepting form data from an action – Astro](#)
- [Tailwind - Handling Hover, Focus, and Other States](#)
- [Fresh - Forms](#)



# Resources

- [React 19 Features: Actions - Explained in 15 mins | React Tutorials](#)
- [Fresh - Form Submission](#)
- [Archive Team - Geocities](#)
- [Dancing Baby](#)
- ["\(Ab\)use the Platform!" by Jon Jensen at #RemixConf 2023](#) 





# Slide Deck



# Feedback Form



# That's all folks!

Thank you!

Stay in touch!

- @nickytonline everywhere
- [nickytonline.com](http://nickytonline.com)

