Restrict special characters in a front end form:

Code adapted from: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/21331576/restrict-special-characters-using-jquery

```
jQuery(document).ready(function() {
  jQuery("#name_name").keyup(function(event) {
    name=jQuery("#input_name").val();
    name=name.replace(/[^a-zA-Z 0-9.]+/g, '');
    jQuery("#name_name").val(name);
  }
  );
}
);
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<input type="textbox" id="name_name">
```
Answered Jun 4 '15 at 13:54 by Ajay Patel edited by Gregg Bursey Sep 9 '15 at 22:50

Code as used in this application:
```
<input type="text" required = "required" autocomplete="off" id="username"
name="username" class ="validate" placeholder="Enter name (username) 6 or more
characters" pattern = ".{5,}[a-zA-Z0-9@- ]" title= "Minimum of 6 characters required. (Can
use (@ and hyphen but no other special characters)">
<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>
jQuery(document).ready(function() {
  jQuery("#username").keyup(function(event) {
    name=jQuery("#username").val();
    name=name.replace(/[^a-zA-Z 0-9.@-]+/g, '');
    jQuery("#username").val(name);
  }
  );
}
);
</script>
```

Auto-capitilise first letter of every word in input fields:

Code adapted from https://stackoverflow.com/questions/48126101/javascript-to-auto-capitalize-first-letter-of-every-word-in-input-fields

```
function toTitleCase( str )
{
  return str.split(/\s+/).map( s => s.charAt( 0 ).toUpperCase() +
s.substring(1).toLowerCase() ).join( " " );
}
$('input').on('keyup', function(event) {
    var $t = $(this);
    $t.val( toTitleCase( $t.val() ) );
});
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<input>
```

answered Jan 6 at 9:53 gurvinder372
Code as used in this application:
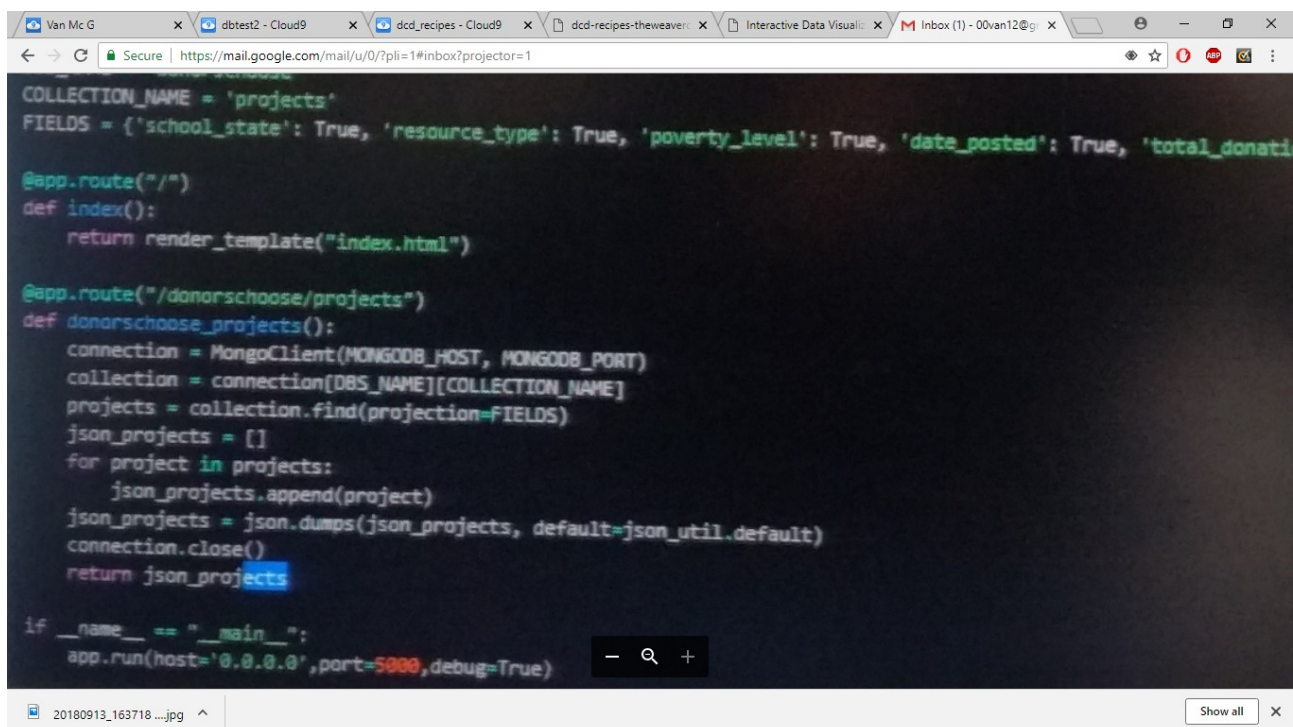```
<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>
function toTitleCase(str) {
  return str.split(/\s+/).map(s => s.charAt(0).toUpperCase() +
s.substring(1).toLowerCase()).join(" ");
}
  $('input').on('keyup', function(event) {
    var $t = $(this);
    $t.val(toTitleCase($t.val()));
  });
</script>
```

**Format mongodb data for use in crossfilter dc.js charts:**
**Code in application based on tutorial by** Adil Moujahid: Interactive Data Visualization
with D3.js, DC.js, Python, and MongoDB
http://adilmoujahid.com/posts/2015/01/interactive-data-visualization-d3-dc-python-
mongodb/

*Code as used in this application:*
```
@app.route("/recipe_book/recipes")
def recipe_book():
    recipes=mongo.db.recipes.find({}, { "category_name": 1, "Total_time": 1, "Date_added":
1, "Allergens": 1, "Suitable_for_Vegans": 1, "Suitable_for_Vegetarians": 1, "Recipe_name":
1, "Country_of_origin": 1, "_id": 0 })
#idea sourced at http://adilmoujahid.com/posts/2015/01/interactive-data-visualization-d3-
dc-python-mongodb/
#return as a string list
    json_recipes = []
    for attribute in recipes:
        json_recipes.append(attribute)
```

```
    json_recipes = json.dumps(json_recipes, default=json_util.default)
    return json_recipes
```

Rotate x axis text on crossfilter charts from horizontal toward vertical:
https://github.com/dc-js/dc.js/issues/731
For bar charts, you can fix it with css:

```css
#my-bar-chart .x.axis text {

    text-anchor: end !important;

    transform: rotate(-45deg);

}
```

davisford commented on Oct 18, 2014

Code as used in this application:
```css
#typebyAllergen .x.axis text {
    text-anchor: end !important;
    transform: rotate(-30deg);
}
```
Create a slideshow:
Code based on w3schools tutorial:
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_js_slideshow.asp
HTML:
```html
<!-- Slideshow container -->
<div class="slideshow-container">

<!-- Full-width images with number and caption text -->
<div class="mySlides fade">
<div class="numbertext">1 / 3</div>
<img src="img1.jpg" style="width:100%">
<div class="text">Caption Text</div>
</div>
<!-- Next and previous buttons -->
<a class="prev"onclick="plusSlides(-1)">&#10094;</a>
<a class="next"onclick="plusSlides(1)">&#10095;</a>
</div>
```

HTML as used in this application:
```html
<!--slideshow based on w3schools tutorial
https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_js_slideshow.asp-->
<div class = "row">
   <div class = "col s12">
      <!-- Slideshow container -->
      <div class="slideshow-container center-align">
    <!-- Full-width images with number and caption text -->
        <div class="mySlides fade">
          <div class="numbertext">1 / 8</div>
          <img src="./static/images/black-pepper-bright-colors-940302.jpg" div class="
pepper-image slide responsive-img center-block" style="width:100%">
          <div class="text">Pepper and Garlic</div>
        </div>
<!-- Next and previous buttons -->
```

```html
        <a class="previouspage" onclick="plusSlides(-1)">&#8249;</a>
        <a class="nextpage" onclick="plusSlides(1)">&#8250;</a>
      </div>
   </div>
</div>
```
CSS:

```css
  * {box-sizing:border-box}

  /* Slideshow container */
  .slideshow-container {
    max-width: 1000px;
    position: relative;
    margin: auto;
  }

  /* Hide the images by default */
  .mySlides {
      display: none;
  }

  /* Next & previous buttons */
  .prev, .next {
    cursor: pointer;
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    width: auto;
    margin-top: -22px;
    padding: 16px;
    color: white;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 18px;
    transition: 0.6s ease;
    border-radius: 0 3px 3px 0;
  }

  /* Position the "next button" to the right */
  .next {
    right: 0;
    border-radius: 3px 0 0 3px;
  }

  /* On hover, add a black background color with a little bit see-through */
  .prev:hover, .next:hover {
    background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.8);
  }

  /* Caption text */
  .text {
    color: #f2f2f2;
    font-size: 15px;
    padding: 8px 12px;
```

```css
    position: absolute;
    bottom: 8px;
    width: 100%;
    text-align: center;
  }

  /* Number text (1/3 etc) */
  .numbertext {
    color: #f2f2f2;
    font-size: 12px;
    padding: 8px 12px;
    position: absolute;
    top: 0;
  }

  /* Fading animation */
  .fade {
    -webkit-animation-name: fade;
    -webkit-animation-duration: 1.5s;
    animation-name: fade;
    animation-duration: 1.5s;
  }

  @-webkit-keyframes fade {
    from {opacity: .4}
    to {opacity: 1}
  }

  @keyframes fade {
    from {opacity: .4}
    to {opacity: 1}
  }
```

/* On smaller screens, decrease text size */

@media only screen and (max-width: 300px) {

  .prev, .next,.text {font-size: 11px}

}

CSS as used in this application:

```css
/*STYLING FOR THE SLIDESHOW AND ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS
/* Slideshow*/
* {box-sizing: border-box}
body {font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; margin:0}
.recImages {display: none}
img {vertical-align: middle;}

/* Slideshow container */
.slideshow-container {
  max-width: 50%;
  max-height: 50%;
  position: relative;
```

```css
    margin: auto;
}
/*set images parameters*/
.pepper-image, .breakf-image, .spice-image{
    background-position: center center;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
}

/* Next & previous buttons */
.previouspage, .nextpage {
    cursor: pointer;
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    width: auto;
    padding: 5px;
    margin-top: -10px;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 16px;
    transition: 0.6s ease;
    background-color: #26a69a;
    color: white;
    border-radius: 100%;
}
/*position the chevrons at both edges*/
.nextpage {
    right: 0px;
}
.previouspage {
    left: 0px;
}

/* On hover, add a black background color with a little bit see-through */
.previouspage:hover, .nextpage:hover {
  background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.8);
}
div.numbertext {
    color: palevioletred;
    font-weight: bold;
}

/* Caption text */
.text {
  color: #26a69a;
  font-size: 15px;
  font-weight: bold;
  padding: 8px 12px;
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 8px;
  width: 100%;
```

```css
    text-align: center;
}

/* Number text (1/3 etc) */
.numbertext {
  color: #f2f2f2;
  font-size: 12px;
  padding: 8px 12px;
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
}


/* Fading animation */
.fade {
  -webkit-animation-name: fade;
  -webkit-animation-duration: 1.5s;
  animation-name: fade;
  animation-duration: 1.5s;
}

@-webkit-keyframes fade {
  from {opacity: .4}
  to {opacity: 1}
}
/* On smaller screens, decrease text size */
@media only screen and (max-width: 300px) {
  .previouspage, .nextpage, .numbertext, .text {font-size: 9px}
}
```

Script:

```html
<script>
var slideIndex = 1;
showSlides(slideIndex);
function plusSlides(n) {
  showSlides(slideIndex += n);
}
function currentSlide(n) {
  showSlides(slideIndex = n);
}
function showSlides(n) {
  var i;
  var slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");
  if (n > slides.length) {slideIndex = 1}
  if (n < 1) {slideIndex = slides.length}
  for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
```

```
        slides[i].style.display = "none";
    }
    slides[slideIndex-1].style.display = "block";
    dots[slideIndex-1].className += " active";
}
</script>
```

Script as used in this application:

```
<script>
function plusSlides(n) {
    index = index + 1;
    showSlides(index);
}
var index = 1;
showSlides(index);

function currentSlide(n) {
  showSlides(index = n);
}

function showSlides(n) {
  var i;
  var slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");
  if (n > slides.length) {index = 1}
  if (n < 1) {index = slides.length}
  for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
      slides[i].style.display = "none";
  }
  slides[index-1].style.display = "block";
}

function autoSlide() {
    var i;
    var slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");
    for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
        slides[i].style.display = "none";
    }
    if (index > slides.length) {index = 1}
    slides[index-1].style.display = "block";
    index++;
    setTimeout(autoSlide, 5000); // Change image every 5 seconds
}
autoSlide();
</script>
```

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https://www.pexels.com/photo/food-on-white-background-256318/

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