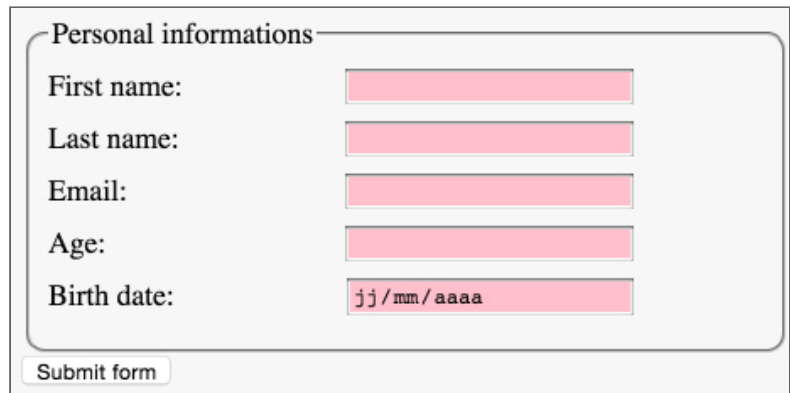## EXAMPLE FROM THE VIDEO

- [Example from the video, on JS Bin](#)

Forms are a way to get users' input which is sent to a remote server. This section of the course focuses on the HTML5 additions to forms, and as such will only cover the client-side part.

On the server side, you may have PHP, Java, C#, Ruby, Python, etc. components. There are several ways to collect server-side data from a form in a Web page: REST Web services, servlets, Microsoft ASP pages, etc.

On the client side, the forms indicate to which server and how the data should be sent, using the `action` and `method`attributes respectively. A `<button type="submit">` or an `<input type=submit>` field is used to submit the form content.

For example: `<form action="myServerCode.php" method="POST">...` `</form>`. Here, we set the URL of the server side code (`myServerCode.php`), and the HTTP method that will be used by the browser for sending the form content (`POST`).

Another approach consists in using JavaScript for sending the form content with Ajax. This will be covered in the HTML5 Part-2 course.

This week, we will study the new elements and attributes proposed by HTML5, and will also cover the new HTML5 form validation API.

The example in the video shows some best practices for writing accessible forms and does some basic layout using CSS. The additional example below (external resource) shows the same good practices but presents a more complete form with CSS rules to make a nice layout.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLE

- A more complete example is on JS Bin, adapted from this very good article from the Mozilla Developer Network.

Payment form

Required fields are followed by *.

Contact information

Title
- ○ Mister
- ○ Miss

Name: [_____] *

E-mail: [_____] *

Payment information

Card type: [Visa ▲▼]

Card number: [_____] *

Expiration date: [_____] *
formated as mm/yy

[Validate the payment]