JavaScript - Tutorial

Agenda

- Screen Manipulations

- Forms

Form

- The action attribute

- Data sent to absolute URL –

  - **<form action="http://foo.com">**

- Data sent to relative URL

  - **<form action="/somewhere_else">**

- When with no attributes ; the data is sent to the same page that the form is present on.

  - **<form>**

  Previously, we used <form action="#"> but with HTML5, action attribute is no longer needed.

Regular Expression for email

```
/^\w+([\.-]?\w+)*@\w+([\.-]?\w+)*(\.\w{2,3})+$/
```

- The two forward-slashes /.../ contains a regexe.

- The leading ^ and trailing $ match the beginning and the ending of the input string, respectively. That is, the entire input string shall match with this regexe, instead of a part of the input string.

- \w+ matches 1 or more word characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and underscore).

- [.-] matches character . or -. We need to use . to represent . as . has special meaning in regexe. The \ is known as the escape code, which restore the original literal meaning of the following character.

- [.-]? matches 0 or 1 occurrence of [.-].

- Again, \w+ matches 1 or more word characters.

- ([.-]?\w+)* matches 0 or more occurrences of [.-]?\w+.

```
/^\w+([\.-]?\w+)*@\w+([\.-]?\w+)*(\.\w{2,3})+$/
```

- The sub-expression \w+([.-]?\w+)* is used to match the username in the email, before the @ sign. It begins with at least one word character (a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and underscore), followed by more word characters or . or -. However, a . or - must follow by a word character (a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and underscore). That is, the string cannot contain "..", "--", ".-" or "-.". Example of valid string are "a.1-2-3".

- The @ matches itself.

- Again, the sub-expression \w+([.-]?\w+)* is used to match the email domain name, with the same pattern as the username described above.

- The sub-expression .\w{2,3} matches a . followed by two or three word characters, e.g., ".com", ".edu", ".us", ".uk", ".co".

- (.\w{2,3})+ specifies that the above sub-expression shall occur one or more times, e.g., ".com", ".co.uk", ".edu.sg" etc.