

# MIS3690 - Web Technologies

2020 Summer

Babson College

# JavaScript - Form Processing

# Accessing `input`

- Use `name` attribute of inputs to access them
- Example:

```
<form id="form-feedback" action="">  
  Your Name: <input type="text" name="userName" maxlength="30"/>  
</form>
```

in JavaScript:

```
const myForm = document.getElementById("form-feedback");  
let x = myForm.userName.value; //get the value typed in this field, or  
let x = myForm["userName"].value; //get the same value  
console.log(x)  
  
// can modify the input value as below  
myForm["userName"].value = "Michael Scott";
```

# Accessing `textarea`

- Assuming there is a `textarea` defined in this form:

```
...  
<label>Enter your comments below:<br />  
  <textarea name="comments" cols="30" rows="10"></textarea>  
</label>
```

in JavaScript:

```
// ...  
let comments = myForm["comments"].value;
```

# Accessing `select` and `option`

- Assuming there is a *dropdown* defined in this form :

```
...
Select the browsers you like:
<select name="browser">
  <option value="Chrome">Chrome</option>
  <option value="Safari">Safari</option>
</select>
```

in JavaScript:

```
// ...
let selectedBrowser = myForm["browser"].value;
//gets the value of the option that the user has selected
```

## In-class exercise: *ex15-calculator.html*

- Create a simple calculator form with the basic functionalities:
  - addition
  - subtraction
  - multiplication
  - division
- Need to use `parseFloat()` to convert a string to a floating-point number
- We will validate inputs in the next class.

# Questions?

