

## The Task

A startup company wishes to build a web site for their online dating business. They have employed a designer who has produced the following design using desktop publishing software. The software used by the designer only produces an image, and does not produce HTML.

### Please Enter Your Details For Our Dating Website!

Your Face

Your image: Choose File No file chosen

Image preview:

Your General Details

Name: your full name

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age: 18

Date of birth: dd/mm/yyyy

Favorite color:

Which country:

Your Indicators

Height: Short Tall

Salary: Poor Rich

Your Contact Information

Email:

Mobile:

Address:

Method to contact you: ☐ Email ☐ Whatsapp ☐ In-app chat

Submit!

The company has now contracted you to implement the design i.e. build the web page. This includes a working *form* component. The company thinks the designer has done a great job and wants you to implement the design without altering the style.

## Technical Overview

From a technical point of view, the web page is constructed using HTML and CSS. Most of the HTML content are form elements. All the style parameters are handled in a style section, at the top of the same page.

## Interactive Features

The company requires you to have two interactive features in the web page.

1. When the mouse is moved over any *label* or *input* or *select* element, the text in that element is shown larger. When the mouse moves away from the element, the text returns to its normal size.

2. Immediately after the user selects the image of his/her face, the image is shown in the web page. A small piece of JavaScript will be made available to you to help with this functionality. However, you are not expected to understand the JavaScript code at this stage in the course and should not create any further JavaScript for this assessment task.

Here is a summary of the elements needed inside the web page.

At the top

- An appropriate large heading e.g. h1 or h2 or h3

The HTML elements to be contained within the form are listed by the company as follows.

First fieldset, with legend ‘Your face’

- `input type="file"` [required]
- An `img` element with `id="preview"`

Second fieldset, with legend ‘Your general details’

- `input type="text" ...` [required]
- `input type="radio" ...` (two of these) [required]
- `input type="number" ...` [required]
- `input type="date" ...`
- `input type="color" ...`
- `select`, with 6 option, to handle ‘no selection’ plus 5 different countries

Third fieldset, with legend ‘Your indicators’

- `input type="range" min="0" max="100" ...`
- `input type="range" min="0" max="100" ...`

Fourth fieldset, with legend ‘Your Contact Information’

- `input type="email" ...` [required]
- `input type="tel" ...`
- `textarea ...`
- `input type="checkbox" ...`, three of these are needed for the three types of contact method

At the end (not in any fieldset):

- `input type="submit"`

### Important notes

- Each of the four `fieldset` must have a `legend`, as indicated above.
- `[required]` shown in the list above means that the input must be entered by the user before the form can be successfully submitted, so you must indicate this by adding the appropriate text in the HTML i.e. `required`
- For everything in the form except the submit button, there must be an appropriate `label` which has an appropriate `for` e.g.

```
<label for="avatar">Your image:</label>
<input type="file" id="avatar" name="avatar" required>
```

- You can see the text for each label from the designer's image provided to you. Alternatively, you can use your own text, as long as it has the same meaning.
- Every element which is used to provide data that gets sent to the server e.g. the *input* and *textarea* elements, need to have a `name`. They are sent to the server when the submit button is clicked. You are welcome to choose appropriate names.
- Where appropriate, add a break after each input i.e. `<br>` so the web page does not look cluttered.
- Some of the input types such as `input type="email"` have not been introduced in previous instructional sessions, but the meaning of this type of input is obvious.
- You may find one or two of the form elements are not supported in certain browsers. You are recommended to use the *Chrome* browser.

## Applying visual style

- For this part, style rules are applied appropriately so that the web page has the visual style required by the company. The result of part 2 will look like this when viewed in a browser.

### Please Enter Your Details For Our Dating Website!

Your Face

Your image:  [No file chosen](#)

Image preview:

Your General Details

Name:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age:

Date of birth:

Favorite color:

Which country:

Your Indicators

Height:

Salary:

Your Contact Information

Email:

Mobile:

Address:

Method to contact you: ☐ Email ☐ Whatsapp ☐ In-app chat

Here are important notes from the designer passed to you by the company. You must use this information in your work.

- The background of each *fieldset* is **lightyellow** e.g. **background:lightyellow**.
- The border of each *fieldset* is **yellow**, with **10px** width e.g. **border:10px solid yellow**
- The *fieldset* needs to have **margin-bottom:10px**
- The width of each *fieldset* is **720px**
- The width of each *label* is **180px**
- The *label* text needs to have **display:inline-block**
- The *label* text needs to be **right-align** and **top-align**
- The *labels* of the checkbox and the radio needs to have **width:auto**

- For the words on both sides of the two *range*, you can use any appropriate style e.g. **text-align:center**
- The *textarea* needs to be **width:360px** and **height:50px**

You can use *class* wherever you think it is appropriate. However, remember that there is no use of inline styles anywhere in this assessment. So that means you cannot do something like this:

```
<input type="email" style="background:pink" ...
```

Instead, all style must be appropriately handled in the *style* section.

### Adding interactive features

For this part, two types of interactive behavior need to be added.

- Style rules are added so that the label and input elements become significantly larger when the mouse is moved over them (and return to normal size when the mouse moves away from them). This can be easily achieved by using the hover *pseudo-class* for all *label* and *input* elements e.g. *label:hover* and *input:hover*. For example, `label:hover { font-size:40px }`. Add these in the *style* section of the web page.
- The following `<script>` instruction needs to be added before `</body>`, near the end of the file. It is a link to some JavaScript code. After this is added the face image will be immediately shown in the web page after the user selects a file using the file selector (the first *input* element). The JavaScript code shows the selected image in an *img* element with `id="preview"` (which should be shown under the file selector). Therefore, please ensure you use this id for your *img*.

```
<script src="image.js"></script>
```