Exercise 2-6 Pizza Order Form

Exercise 2-6-1 Starting the pizza order form

Here's the scenario. You are the web designer in charge of creating an online pizza ordering form for Black Goose Bistro. The owner has handed you a sketch of the form's content. There are sticky notes from the programmer with information about the script and variable names you need to use.

Black Goose Bistro | Pizza-on-Demand

Our 12" wood-fired pizzas are available for delivery. Build your custom pizza and we'll deliver it within an hour.

Your Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Email: _____

Delivery instructions:

Design Your Dream Pizza:
Pizza specs

Crust (Choose one):
( ) Classic white
( ) Multigrain
( ) Cheese-stuffed crust
( ) Gluten-free
Toppings (Choose as many as you want):
[X] Red sauce
[ ] White sauce
[ ] Mozzarella Cheese
[ ] Pepperoni
[ ] Mushrooms
[ ] Peppers
[ ] Anchovies

Number
How many pizzas: [1]

[Bring me a pizza!] [Reset]

Your challenge is to turn the sketch into a functional form. I've   given

you a head start by creating a bare-bones document with text content and minimal markup and styles. This document is pizza.html.

1. Open the file pizza.html in a text editor.

2. The first thing we'll do is put everything after the intro paragraph into a form element. The programmer has left a note specifying the action and the method to use for this form. The resulting form element should look like this (keep it on one line):

```
<form action="http://www.blackgoosebistro.com/
pizza.php" method="POST">
...
</form>
```

3. In this exercise, we'll work on the "Your Information" section of the form. Start with the first four short text-entry form controls that are marked up appropriately as an unordered list. Here's

the first one; you insert the other three:

```
<li>Name: <input type="text" name="customername">
</li>
```

HINTS: Choose the most appropriate input type for each entry field. Be sure to name the input elements as specified in the programmer's note.

4. After "Delivery instructions:" add a line break and a multiline text area. Because we aren't writing a style sheet for this form, use markup to make it four rows long and 60 characters wide (in the real world, CSS is preferable because it gives you more fine tuned control):

```
<li>Delivery instructions:<br> <textarea name="instructions" rows="4" cols="60"
maxlength="400" placeholder="No more than 400 characters long"></textarea></li>
```

5. We'll skip the rest of the form for now until we get a few more controls

under our belt, but we can add the submit and reset buttons at the end, just before the </form> tag. Note that they've asked us to change the text on the submit button.

```
<p><input type="submit" value="Bring me a pizza!"><input type="reset"></p>
```

6. Now, save the document and open it in a browser. The parts that are finished should generally match the following FIGURE. If they don't, then you have some more work to do.

Exercise 2-6-2 Adding radio buttons, checkboxes and menus

The next section of the Black Goose Bistro pizza ordering form uses radio buttons and checkboxes for selecting pizza options. Open the pizza.html document and follow these steps:

1. In the "Design Your Dream Pizza" section, there are lists of Crust and Toppings options. The Crust options should be radio buttons because pizzas have only one crust. Insert a radio button before each option.

Follow this example for the remaining crust options:

```
<li><input type="radio" name="crust" value="white"> Classic white</li>
```

2. Mark up the Toppings options as you did the Crust options, but this time, the type should be checkbox. Be sure the variable name for each is toppings[], and that the "Red sauce" option is preselected (checked), as noted on the sketch.

3. Adding a menu. The only other control that needs to be added to the order form is a pull-down menu for selecting the number of pizzas to have delivered. Insert a select menu element with the option to order between 1 and 6 pizzas:

```
<p>How many pizzas:
<select name="pizzas" size="1">
<option>1</option>
<-- more options here -->
</select>
</p>
```

4. Save the document and check it in a browser. You can submit the form, too, to be sure that it's working. You should get the "Thank You" response page listing all of the information you entered in the form.

Exercise 2-6-3 Labels and fieldsets

Our pizza ordering form is working, but we need to label it appropriately and create some **fieldsets** to make it more usable on assistive devices. Once again, open the pizza.html document and follow these steps.

I like to start with the broad strokes and fill in details later, so we'll

begin this exercise by organizing the form controls into fieldsets, and then we'll do all the labeling. You could do it the other way around, and ideally, you'd just mark up the labels and fieldsets as you go along instead of adding them all later.

   1. The "Your Information" section at the top of the form is definitely conceptually related, so let's wrap it all in a fieldset element. Change the markup of the section title from a paragraph (p) to a legend for the fieldset:

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Your Information</legend>
<ul>
<li>Name: <input type="text" name="fullname">
</li>
...
</ul>
  </fieldset>
```

   2. Next, group the Crust, Toppings, and Number questions in a big fieldset with the legend "Pizza specs" (the text is there; you just need to change it from a p to a legend):

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Pizza specs</legend>
Crust...
Toppings...
```

Number...

```
</fieldset>
```

3. Create another fieldset just for the Crust options, again changing the description in a paragraph to a legend. Do the same for the Toppings and Number sections. In the end, you will have three fieldsets contained within the larger "Pizza specs" fieldset. When you are done, save your document and open it in a browser.

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Crust <em>(Choose one)</em>:</legend>
<ul>...</ul>
</fieldset>
```

4. OK, now let's get some labels in there. In the "Your Information" fieldset, explicitly tie the label to the text input by using the for/id label method. Wrap the description in label tags and add the id to the input. The for/id values should be descriptive and they must match. I've done the first one for you; you do the other four:

```
<li><label for="form-name">Name:</label> <input type="text"
name="fullname" id="form-name"></li>
```

5. For the radio and checkbox buttons, wrap the label element around the input and its value label. In this way, the button will be selected when the user clicks or taps anywhere inside the label element. Here's the first one; you do the rest:

```
<li><label><input type="radio" name="crust" value="white">
Classic White</label></li>
```

Save your document, and you're done! Labels don't have any effect on how the form looks by default, but you can feel good about the added semantic value you've added and maybe even use them to apply styles at another time.

Blackstone Bistro | Pizza-on-Demand

Our 12" wood-fired pizzas are avaiable for delivery. Build your custom pizza and we'll deliver it within an hour.

Your Information
Name: [   ]
Address: [   ]
Telephone Number: [   ]
Email: [   ]
Delivery instructions:
[No more than 400 characters long]

Design your dream pizza:

Pizza specs
Crust *(Choose one):*
- ○ Classic white
- ○ Multigrain
- ○ Cheese-stuffed crust
- ○ Gluten-free

Toppings *(Choose as many as you want)*
- ☑ Red sauce
- ☐ White sauce
- ☐ Mozzarella Cheese
- ☐ Pepperoni
- ☐ Mushrooms
- ☐ Peppers
- ☐ Anchovies

Number
How many pizzas: [1 ▼]

[Bring me a pizza!] [重置]