{POWER.CODERS}

Interactive HTML

Agenda

Today we will learn about

- forms
- links
- media

HTML RECAP

Web semantics: Always look for the HTML tags which best explain the content they define. It is the foundation for:

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- valid code
- performance
- searchable content
- accessible content

Interactive Web

One key success factor of any website and web app is **user engagement**.
The more a user engages with a website and the more he interacts, the more interested he is.

Forms

HTML FORMS

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- filling out a contact form / entering personal information
- signing up and logging into websites
- filtering content (by using checkboxes or dropdowns)
- performing a search
- uploading files

The 5 components of forms

The 5 components of forms

- Input fields

The 5 components of forms

- Input fields
- Field labels

The 5 components of forms

- Input fields
- Field labels
- Structure

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- Input fields
- Field labels
- Structure
- Action buttons

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- Input fields
- Field labels
- Structure
- Action buttons
- Feedback

Input fields

Form controls

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- `<select>` for dropdowns

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- `autocomplete`
- `name`
- `enctype` is usually only added when files need to be uploaded

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- `<input type="password">` for passwords
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- `<input type="url">` for url
- `<input type="tel">` for number
- `<input type="search">` for submitting a search keyword

Native date pickers

Even more input fields

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```
> <input type="time">
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```
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> <input type="time">
> <input type="date">
> <input type="week">
> <input type="month">
> <input type="datetime">
> <input type="datetime-local">
```

And more...

And more...

```
> <input type="range">
```

And more...

```
> <input type="range">
> <input type="color">
```

And more...

```
> <input type="range">
> <input type="color">
> <input type="file">
```

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```
> <input type="range">
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> <input type="file">
> <input type="hidden">
```

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```
> <input type="range">
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> <input type="file">
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> <input type="image">
```

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Let's try it out.

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- `id` defines a unique identifier for a `<label>`-tag

Field labels

<label>

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```
<form action="do_something.html" method="post">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" required>
</form>
```

STRUCTURE

Structure

This includes the order of fields, the form’s appearance on the page, and the logical connections between different fields.

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Best practice: Only use the minimum of mandatory form fields. The higher the number of information to fill in, the more likely it is that users stop filling out the form.

EXAMPLE

```
<form action="do_something.html" method="post">
  <fieldset id="personal-info">
    <legend>Personal Info</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" required>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Action buttons

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- `<input type="button">` for creating a button without default action
- `<input type="submit">` for submitting a form
- `<input type="reset">` for resetting a form

FEEDBACK

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Always validate your forms on both client and server.

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- Size fields accordingly
- Provide "show password" option

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- Use placeholders and masked input
- Write clear and concise labels
- Don't use placeholder text as labels
- Don't slice fields (e.g. first/last name, birthday)

Form best practice: Mobile

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- Provide matching keyboard

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- Avoid dropdown menus
- Top-align labels
- Make sure your font-size for the form is min. 16px
- Make your buttons finger-friendly

Links

Hyperlinks are the main tool for interacting and engaging. You can and should use them:

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- within a navigation
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- in call-to-actions
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Make sure to use keywords in your link. Instad of *Read more* use *Read more about Powercoders*.

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You can then link within a page not to the top, but to a specific **element (anchor).**

EXAMPLE ANCHOR

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```
<a href="#subtitle2">This goes to the element with the id subtitle2</a>

<h2 id="subtitle2">This is my second subtitle</h2>

<a href="/blog/#subtitle2">
  This goes to the element with the id subtitle2 on the page "blog"
</a>
```

MEDIA

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API = Application Programming Interface to allow one application to access features and data from the os, another service or application.

Audio

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  <p>Your browser doesn't support HTML5 audio.
     Here is a <a href="horse.mp3">link to the audio</a> instead.</p>
</audio>
```

`<audio>`

Check all attributes and possibilities on:

- MDN
- w3schools

<video>

```
<video controls>
  <source src="horse.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="horse.webm" type="video/webm">
  <p>Your browser doesn't support HTML5 video.
  Here is a <a href="horse.mp4">link to the video</a> instead.
</video>
```

Media formats

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These formats compress the video and audio data into manageable files. Browsers use different codecs to convert the compressed data back.

Useful links

- Can I use ...
- Miro Video Converter
- Dive into HTML5
- Video playback on the web (Part 1)
- Video playback on the web (Part 2)

Group Exercise

1. Create a form with validation and 5 required form fields, each another input type: email, phone, number, color, date
2. Look at the UI and validation of each field in at least 2 different browsers, e.g. Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox.
3. What do you notice? Describe in a few sentences differences as well as similarities.

Exercise

Create the semantic HTML of this form layout.

Make sure, the code is valid. Is there something you would optimize according to best practice? Add it in the comments what you would change and why.

Use git for regular commits to your github repo.