<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>Section 3.2.1</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>3.2.1 input Type color</h1>

<p>The color input type (Fig. 3.1; lines 20&ndash;21) enables the user to enter a color.

Opera displays a color picker control that shows the default color

(black) with a down arrow that, when clicked, shows a drop&ndash;down with

20 basic colors (Fig. 3.2). The user can select a color or click the Other...

button to select from additional basic colors or create

a custom color. At the time of this writing, most browsers render the color input type as a

text field in which the user can enter a hexadecimal code.</p>

<figure>

<img src = "OperaColorInput.png"

alt = "Opera's Colr Control">

<br><br>

<img src = "OperaColorInput2.png"

alt = "Opera's Options for More Colors">

<figcaption>Fig. 3.2 Inputting a color in Opera with a

color picker control.</figcaption>

</figure>

<h2>autofocus Attribute</h2>

<p>The autofocus attribute (Fig. 3.1; line 20)&ndash;an optional attribute that can be

used in only one input element on a form&ndash;automatically

gives the focus to the input element, allowing the user to begin typing in that

element immediately. Figure 3.3 shows autofocus on the color element&ndash;the

first input element in our form&ndash;as rendered

in Chrome. You do not need to include autofocus in your forms.</p>

<figure>

<img src = "autofocus.png" alt = "Demonstrating autofucs">

<figcaption>Fig 3.3 Autofocus in the color input element

using Chrome.</figcaption>

</figure>

<h2>Validation</h2>

<p>Traditionally it's been difficult to validate user input, such as ensuring that an

e&ndash;mail address, URL, date or time is entered in the proper format. The new HTML 5

input types are self validating on the client side, eliminating the need to add

complicated JavaScript code to your web pages to validate user input, reducing

the amount of invalid data submitted and consequently reducing Internet traffic

between the server and the client to correct invalid input.</p>

<figure>

<img src = "selfvalidationChrome.png"

alt = "Demonstrating self validation">

<figcaption>Fig. 3.4 Validating a color input in Chrome.</figcaption>

</figure>

<p>When a user enters data into a form then submits the form (in this example, by clicking

the Submit button), the browser immediately checks the self-validating elements to

ensure that the data is correct. For example, if a user enters an incorrect

hexadecimal color value when using a browser that renders the color elements as a

text field (e.g., Chrome), a callout pointing to the element will appear, indicating

that an invalid value was entered (Fig. 3.4). Figure 3.5 lists each of the new HTML5

input types and provides examples of the proper formats required for each type of data to

be valid.</p>

</body>

</html>