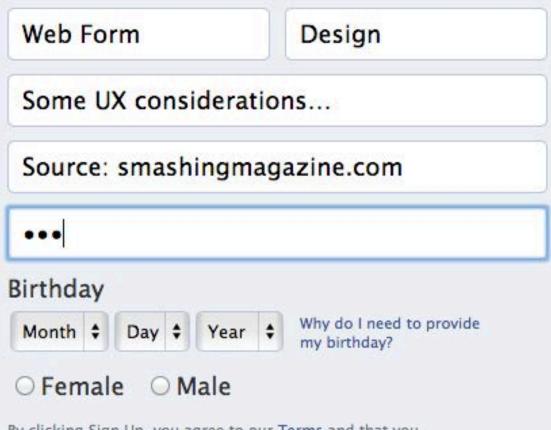
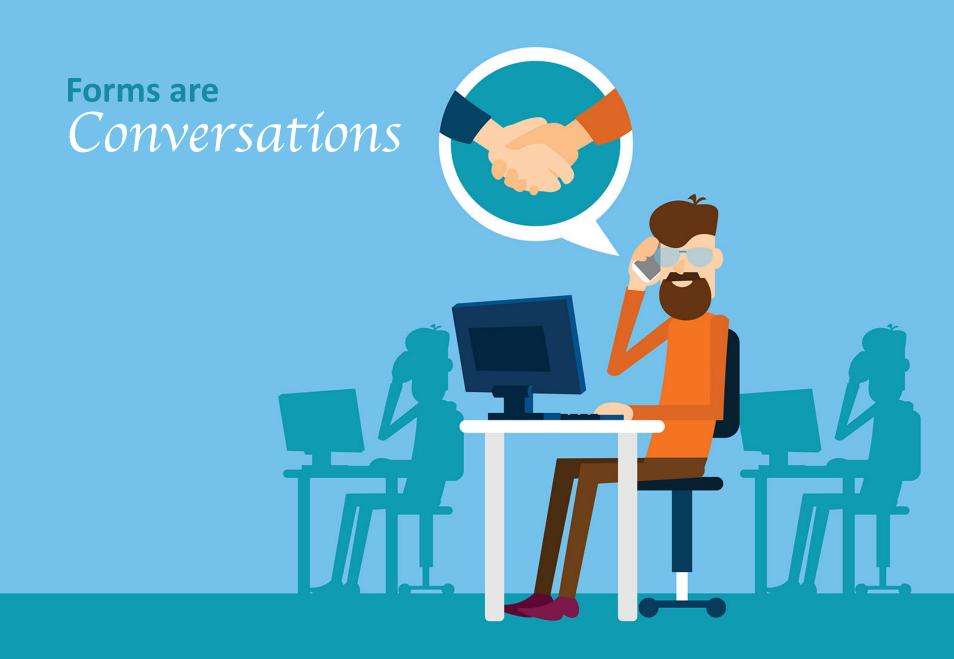
It's free and always will be.



By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our Terms and that you have read our Data Use Policy, including our Cookie Use.

Sign Up



Three main reasons for forms

	Commerce	Community	Productivity))
User Objective	Obtain Info / Buy	Join Community	Get Things Done	
Business Objective	Maximize Sales	Grow & Increase Engagement in the Community	Increase Content & Time Spent on Site	- Franks
Example of Type of Site	E-Commerce	Social Networks	Online Banking	Fronter
Example of a Form	Checkout Form	Registration Forms	Transfer of Funds	

Uses of forms, based on Luke Wroblewski's Web Form Design: Filling in the Blank

Forms have three main aspects

Relationship

 Forms establish a relationship between the user and the organization.

Conversation

They establish a
 dialogue between the
 user and the
 organization.

Appearance

 By the way they look, they guide what type of relationship and the tone of voice in the conversation.



The Relationship



- Relationships are based on trust.
 - Can be achieved through the logo, imagery, color, typography and wording.
- Every relationship has a goal.
 - Ask yourself, what is the goal of your form?
- Base the name of the form on its purpose.
 - Inform users what the form is about and why they should fill it in.
- Do not ask questions beyond the scope of the form.
 - Consult with relevant stakeholders to see what information really is required.

- Get to know your users.
 - It will help you craft an interface that balances your needs and the user's.
 - It will help you choose appropriate language and remove superfluous text.
- Always consider the questions you're asking:
 - Are they appropriate?
 - Are they timely?
- Sudden changes in behavior or appearance.
 - will make users edgy.
 - Never introduce sudden changes between forms or between steps in a form.

The Conversation



- A form is a two-way communication between two parties.
- A form is a conversation, not an interrogation...
 - Aggressive wording in labels will make users feel edgy.
- Order the labels logically, reflecting the natural flow of a conversation.
 - More involved questions should come towards the end of the form.

- Group related information, such as personal details.
 - The flow from one set of questions to the next will better resemble a conversation.
- Address one topic at a time.
- Think in "Natural pauses"
 - e.g. should you break the form up over multiple pages / steps?
- Remove clutter.

One topic at a time...

Why we suggest trying	one product at a time	
I want to try:	Email MarketingOnline SurveyEvent Marketing	What's included? Pricing What's included? Pricing What's included? Pricing
Tell us about your	self.	
First Name:		
First Name: Last Name:		
Last Name:		
	United States	
Last Name: Organization Name: Country:	United States	•
Last Name: Organization Name: Country: State:	United States Choose State	*
Last Name: Organization Name: Country:	Choose State	•
Last Name: Organization Name: Country: State: Phone Number:		•
Last Name: Organization Name: Country: State:	Choose State So we can get in touch a	•

Input Fields

- text fields, password fields, check boxes, radio buttons etc.
- Enables users to provide feedback.

Labels

 Tells users what the corresponding input fields mean.

Actions

 Links or buttons that perform an action, such as submitting the form.

Messages

- Feedback to the user
 based on their input.
- Positive (e.g. the form was submitted successfully)
- Negative (e.g. user name is already taken).

Validation

 Ensures that the data submitted by the user conforms to acceptable parameters.

Help

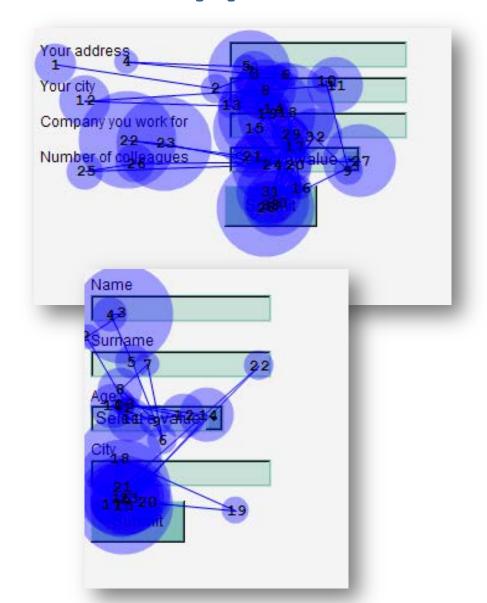
 Assistance on how to fill out the form.

- Alignment of labels.
 - Each style of alignment has its advantages and disadvantages.







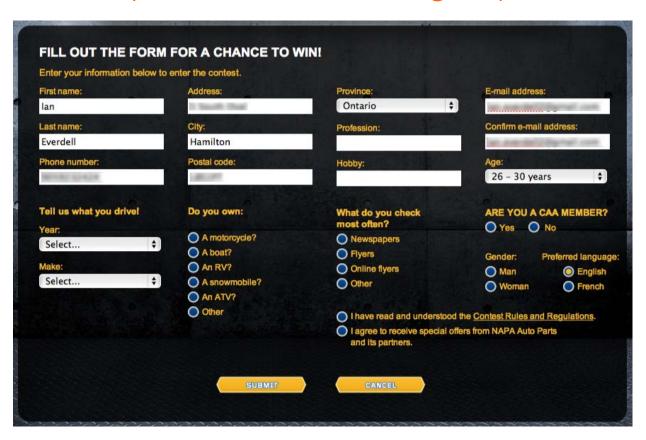


Alignment of labels

	Тор	Right	Left
Speed of Completion	Fastest	$\longrightarrow \gt$	Slowest
Horizontal Space Needed	Least	$\longrightarrow \triangleright$	Most
Vertical Space Needed	Most	\rightarrow	Least
Space Available For Label Text	Most	\Rightarrow	Least
Proximity To Input	Closest	>	Least Close
User Eye Movement	Down	Down & Right	Down & Right
Time To Move From Label To Input (*)	50ms	240ms	500ms
Ideal For	Simple Forms	Less Simple Forms	Complex Forms

^{*}Times retrieved from "Label Placement in Forms" by Matteo Penzo.

- Keep long forms to a single column (scrolling)
 - Mostly better than breaking it up into columns



Tabbing

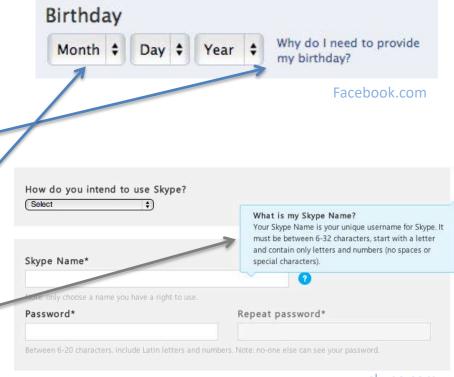
- Many users interact with a form by "tabbing" between fields.
- Proper HTML markup can ensure tabbing works as expected.
- Multi-column form layouts may conflict with tabbing behavior.



- Individual words vs. sentences in labels.
 - Short is good.
 - But a phrase or sentence might be necessary to eliminate ambiguity.
 - Tone of voice.
- Mandatory vs. optional fields *
 - Make it clear.

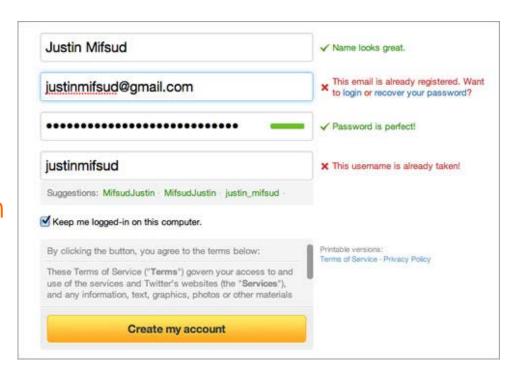


- Your should never have to explain to users how to fill out a form!
- Accompanying text should be used only where needed, such as to explain why credit card data is being requested or how a birth date will be used.
- If you need to restrict the format of data inputted by users, use drop-down fields or alike.
- User-triggered and dynamic help.

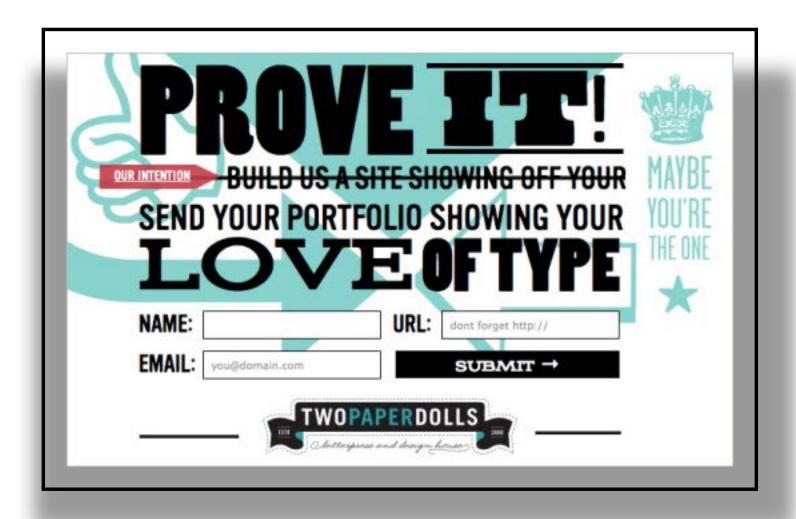


Validation

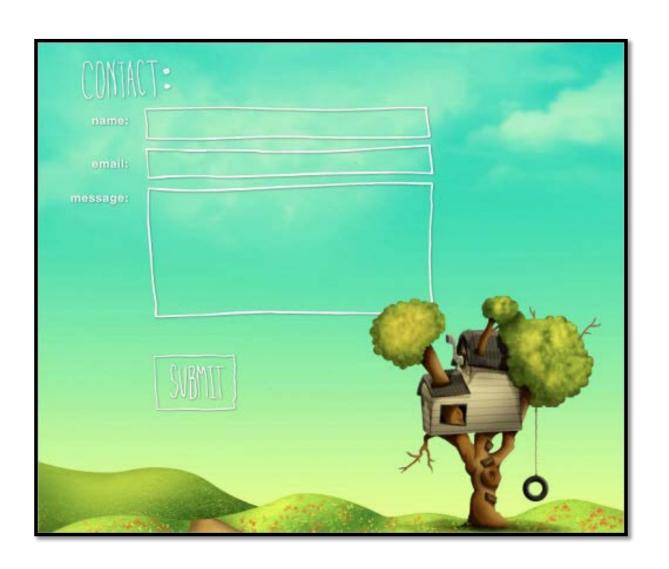
- Only where needed!
- Use smart defaults.
 - e.g. pre-select the user's city based on their zip code.
 - Use with caution.
 users tend to leave pre-selected fields as they are!

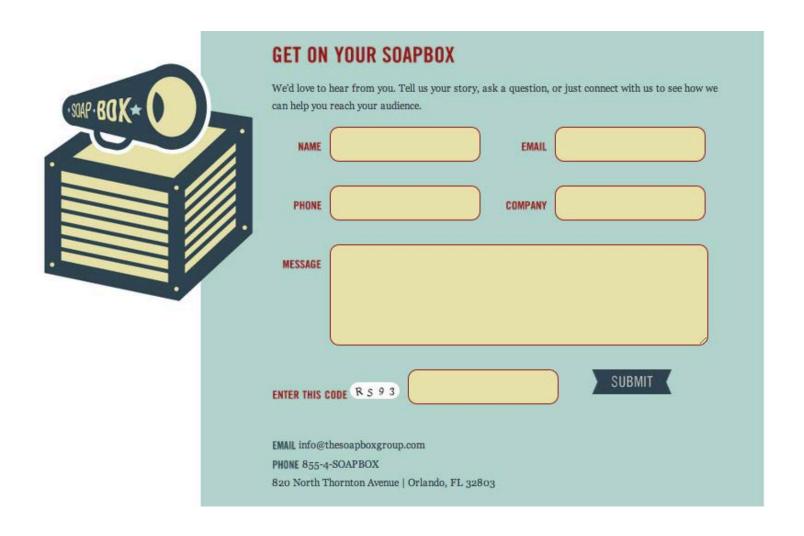




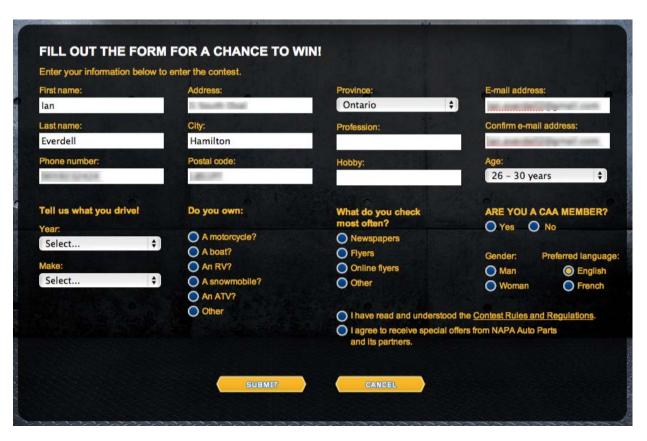






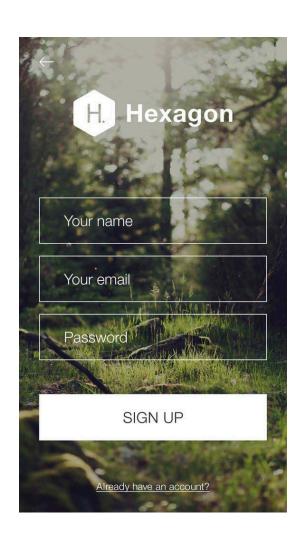


- Pay extra attention to the gestalt laws!
- Pay extra attention to the typography!



More about form design...

- http://static.lukew.com/we bforms_lukew.pdf
- https://mono.company/jou rnal/design-practice/the-10-commandments-ofgood-form-design-on-theweb/
- http://www.uxmatters.com/ /mt/archives/2006/07/label/ -placement-in-forms.php
- https://www.smashingmag azine.com/web-formdesign-showcases-andsolutions/

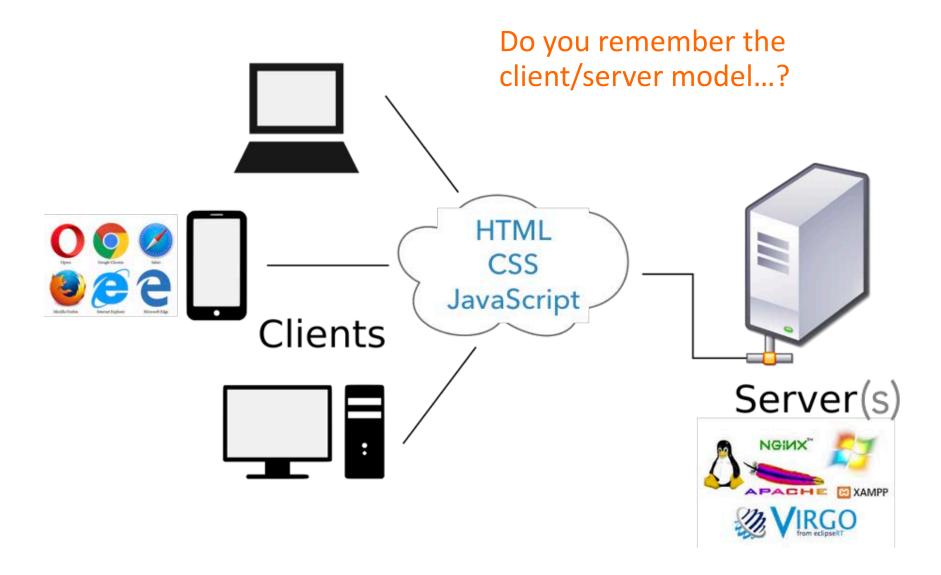


Forms are also Code

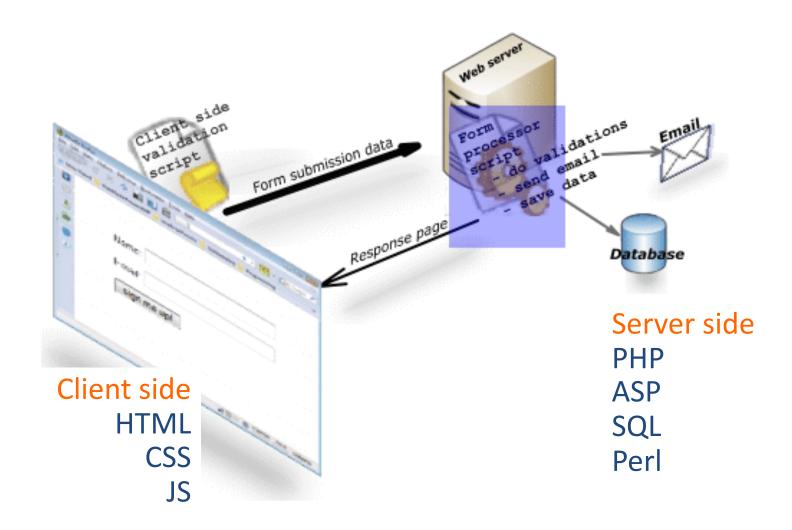
```
mod = modifier_ob...
   mirror object to mirror
  mirror_mod.mirror_object
    peration == "MIRROR_X":
     irror_mod.use_x = True
    alrror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = False
  operation == "MIRROR_Y":
    Irror_mod.use_x = False
     lrror_mod.use_y = True
    lrror_mod.use_z = False
  operation == "MIRROR_Z"
    ror_mod.use_x = False
    rror_mod.use_y = False
     rror_mod.use_z = True
 election at the end -add
            ob.select= 1
           er ob.select=1
 text.scene.objects.active
 "Selected" + str(modific
       irror ob.select = 0
  bpy.context.selected ob
  leta.objects[one.name].sel
 int("please select exactle
 --- OPERATOR CLASSES ----
         pes.Operator):
X mirror to the selector
    ject.mirror_mirror_x"
                  "TOF X"
```

ontext):
 ontext
ext.active_object is not

How does it work?



How does it work?



We will be focusing on

Marking up forms in HTML & CSS



Marking up forms in HTML

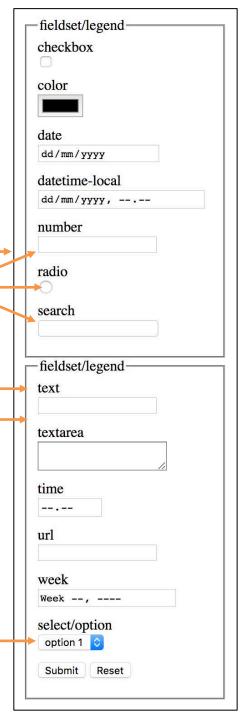


- The HTML <form> element
 - Defines a form that is used to collect user input.
 - An HTML form contains form elements.
 - Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.
- The <input> Element
 - The <input> element is the most important form element.
 - The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

HTML Form Elements

= new in HTML5.

Tag	Description
<form></form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input/>	Defines an input control
<textarea></td><td>Defines a multiline input control (text area)</td></tr><tr><td><label></td><td>Defines a label for an <input> element</td></tr><tr><td><fieldset></td><td>Groups related elements in a form</td></tr><tr><td><legend></td><td>Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element</td></tr><tr><td><select></td><td>Defines a drop-down list</td></tr><tr><td><optgroup></td><td>Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list</td></tr><tr><td><option></td><td>Defines an option in a drop-down list</td></tr><tr><td><button></td><td>Defines a clickable button</td></tr><tr><td><datalist></td><td>Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls</td></tr><tr><td><output></td><td>Defines the result of a calculation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></textarea>	



https://www.w3schools.com/html/html form elements.asp

Input Types

Colors

Licorice

- checkbox
- color
- date
- email
- number
- radio
- reset
- range
- submit
- search
- tel
- text
- time
- url
- week

```
<form>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>fieldset/legend</legend>
        <input type="checkbox">
        <input type="color">
        <input type="date">
        <input type="datetime-local">
        <input type="number">
        <input type="radio">
        <input type="search">
    </fieldset>
    <fieldset>
        <input type="text">
        <legend>fieldset/legend</legend>
        <textarea></textarea>
        <input type="time">
        <input type="url">
        <input type="week">
        <select>
            <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
            <option value="saab">Saab</option>
            <option value="opel">Opel</option>
            <option value="audi">Audi</option>
        </select>
        <input type="submit">
        <input type="reset">
    </fieldset>
</form>
```

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat 29 30 31 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend xt		2018	3 0	T		
29 30 31 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend	Nove	mber	2018	7		4
5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend	29	30	31	1	2	3
19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend	5	6	7	8	9	10
26 27 28 29 30 1 eldset/legend	12	13	14	15	16	17
eldset/legend xt	19	20	21	22	23	24
xt	26	27	28	29	30	1
	Jusc	0				
	xt			//		
me 	xt xtarea					
-	xtarea					
	xtarea					

Submit

Reset

Input attributes



<input type="email" placeholder="Enter Email" name="email" required>

- autocomplete
- autofocus
- disabled
- form
- formaction
- formenctype
- formmethod
- formnovalidate
- formtarget
- height and width

- list
- maxlength
- min and max
- multiple
- pattern (regexp)
- placeholder
- readonly
- required
- step
- value

Sign Up form example

```
Sign Up

Please fill in this form to create an account.

Email

Enter email

Password

Enter Password

Repeat Password

Repeat Password

② Remember me

By creating an account you agree to our Terms & Privacy.

Cancel Sign Up
```

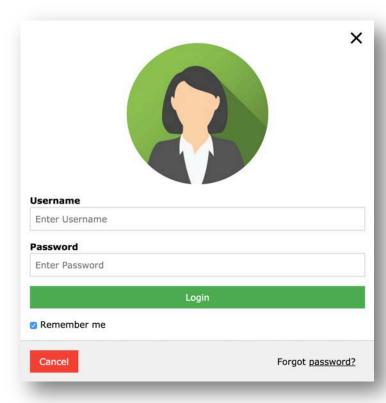
```
<form action="handleForm.php">
    <h1>Sign Up</h1>
    Please fill in this form to create an account.
    <fieldset id="data-area">
        <legend>Your data</legend>
        <label for="email">Email</label>
        <input type="email" placeholder="Enter Email" name="email" required>
        <label for="psw">Password</label>
        <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password" name="psw" required>
        <label for="psw-repeat">Repeat Password</label>
        <input type="password" placeholder="Repeat Password" name="psw-repeat" required>
        <label>
            <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" name="remember">Remember me
        </label>
   </fieldset>
                                     Attributes
   <fieldset id="button-area">
        <legend>Actions</legend>
        <button type="button" class="cancelbtn">Cancel</button>
        <button type="reset" class="resetbtn">Reset form</button>
        <button type="submit" class="signupbtn">Sign Up</button>
    </fieldset>
</form>
```

Styling forms with CSS

- Styling your HTML forms are crucial for their usability!
- Most of the CSS rules you already know applies to forms and form elements.
- Compound selectors like input[type=text] are very useful here.
- Styling forms are often tedious and cumbersome...;-)

Styling forms with css

```
<form action="action_page.php">
    <img src="avatar.png" alt="Avatar" class="avatar">
    <div class="container">
        <label for="uname"><b>Username</b></label>
        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Username"</pre>
        name="uname" required>
        <label for="psw"><b>Password</b></label>
        <input type="password" placeholder="Enter Password"</pre>
        name="psw" required>
        <input type="submit" value="Login">
        <label>
            <input type="checkbox" checked="checked"</pre>
            name="remember"> Remember me
        </label>
    </div>
    <div class="container">
        <button type="button" class="cancelbtn">Cancel</button>
        <span class="psw">Forgot <a href="some.php">password?</a>
        </span>
    </div>
</form>
```





Username | Enter Username

Password Enter Password

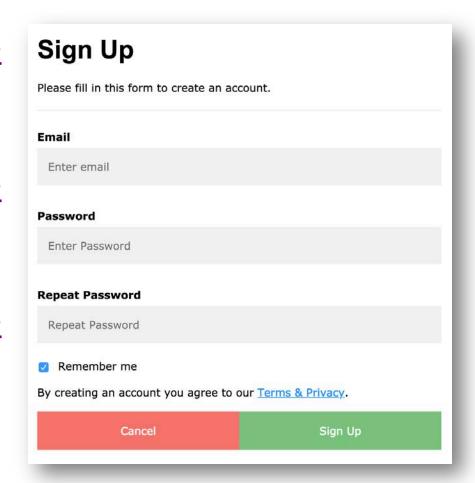
Login

Remember me

Cancel Forgot password?

Further help and inspiration

- https://www.w3schoo ls.com/html/html_for m_elements.asp
- https://www.w3schoo ls.com/howto/howto _css_login_form.asp
- https://www.w3schoo ls.com/howto/howto css_responsive_form.
 asp



Go do it!

Hand in to Fronter @11:45

- 1. Create a sign up form with some options for the user, using e.g. radio and checkbox input types for gender, interests and alike.
- 2. Create a login form for the same (imaginary) site / app.
 - Do NOT copy the w3school example!
- Style both forms with CSS according to the principles in this presentation.