



FEWD - WEEK 8

WILL MYERS

Freelance Front End Developer

SLIDES

<http://www.slideshare.net/wilkom/fewd-week8-slides>

FINAL PROJECT MILESTONE 3

By week 8, you should have submitted a draft of the JavaScript and jQuery you'll need for your final project. This week, focus iterating on your project to turn in an updated draft.

YOUR WEEKLY FEWD GITHUB REPOSITORY

- Use the '+' button in the top-left of GitHub Desktop (*Create* tab)
- Create a new repository called '*FEWD_Week8*'
- Choose the [home]/FEWD folder for the local path
- Open this repo folder in your editor
- Commit the changes and publish the *FEWD_Week8* repository to github.com

YOUR WEEKLY WORKING FILES FROM ME

To get the *week8_working_files* you should just be able to select the *ga-fewd-files* repository in GitHub Desktop and press 'Sync'. This should pull in this weeks folder from github.com.

If you any difficulties you should just re-clone the *ga-fewd-files* repository.

Copy the whole *week8_working_files* into your *FEWD_Week8* repository and commit and publish to github.com

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S ASSIGNMENT

See also <http://learn.shayhowe.com/advanced-html-css/responsive-web-design/>

FORMS

How we can get data from users?

The image shows a web form for General Assembly. At the top, there is a black header with the General Assembly logo on the left and a "Sign In" link on the right. Below the header, the text "FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT" is displayed in a small, bold, sans-serif font. Underneath this, the words "APPLY NOW" are written in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The form contains three input fields stacked vertically, each with a light gray border and placeholder text: "Your Full Name", "Your Email", and "Your Phone Number". To the right of these fields, there is a light gray rectangular box containing the text: "Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course." Below the input fields, there is a question: "Where are you thinking of taking this course?". Underneath this question is a dropdown menu with "New York City" selected and a small downward arrow icon. At the bottom of the form, there is a red rectangular button with the text "CONTINUE TO APPLICATION" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font.

FORMS

A wrapper for data collection elements

- Text fields
- Dropdowns
- Radio Buttons
- etc

FORMS

Tells the page:

- Where to send the data
- How to send it
- What is being sent

FORMS - EXERCISE

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Forms/My_first_HTML_form

FORM TAG

```
<FORM> </FORM>
```

Available Attributes

- **Method:** Get, Post, Put, Delete
- **Action:** Url to send data to
- **Enctype:** 'multipart/form-data' if uploading files

FORM TAG

In Action

```
<form action="register.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">  
    <!--Data collection elements go here-->  
</form>
```

INPUTS

- Place between `<form>` `</form>` tags
- Attributes
 - `type`: text, submit, password, email, checkbox, button, radio, file, number, search, etc
 - `name`: used server side
 - `placeholder`
 - `value`

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input>

INPUTS

- Gotchas
 - The font-family for an input is not inherited!!!
 - This can lead to funny sizing issues on Macs vs. PCs where the default font is not the same

TEXT

Use the `value` attribute to set initial text

Use the `placeholder` attribute to set placeholder text

```
<INPUT TYPE = "TEXT">
```

EMAIL

Allows browser to autofill field

<INPUT TYPE = "EMAIL">

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'GENERAL ASSEMBLY'. At the top, a black header contains the logo and name. Below it, a white banner states 'You need to sign in or sign up before continuing.' with a close button. The main content area is titled 'SIGN IN' and includes a link 'Don't have an account? Sign Up'. The email input field is highlighted with a grey background and contains the text 'jessicat@gen'. A dropdown menu is open below it, showing the full email 'jessicat@generalassemb.ly'. The password field is labeled 'Your Password'. A red 'SIGN IN' button is positioned below the fields. At the bottom, there is a 'Remember me' checkbox and a 'Forgot your password?' link.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

You need to sign in or sign up before continuing. ✕

SIGN IN Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

jessicat@gen

jessicat@generalassemb.ly

Your Password

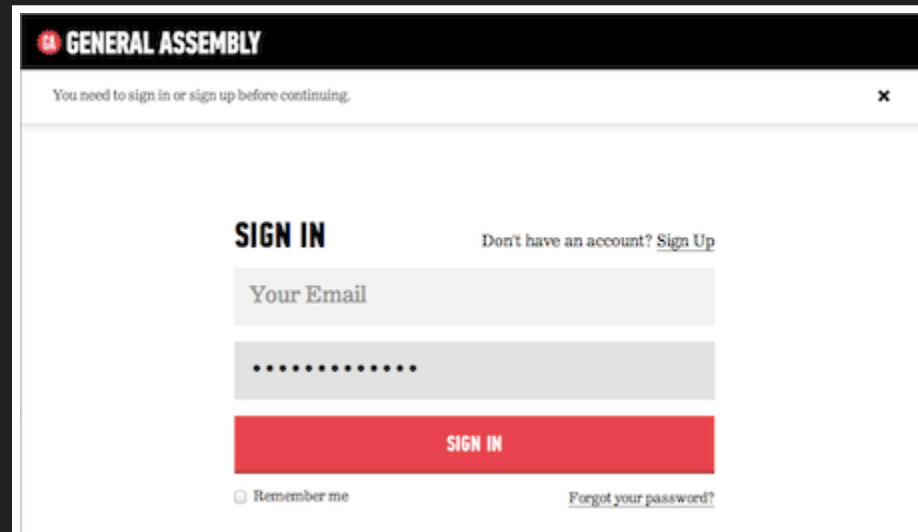
SIGN IN

☐ Remember me [Forgot your password?](#)

PASSWORD

Hides characters as typed

<INPUT TYPE = "PASSWORD">



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

You need to sign in or sign up before continuing. ✕

SIGN IN Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

Your Email

.....

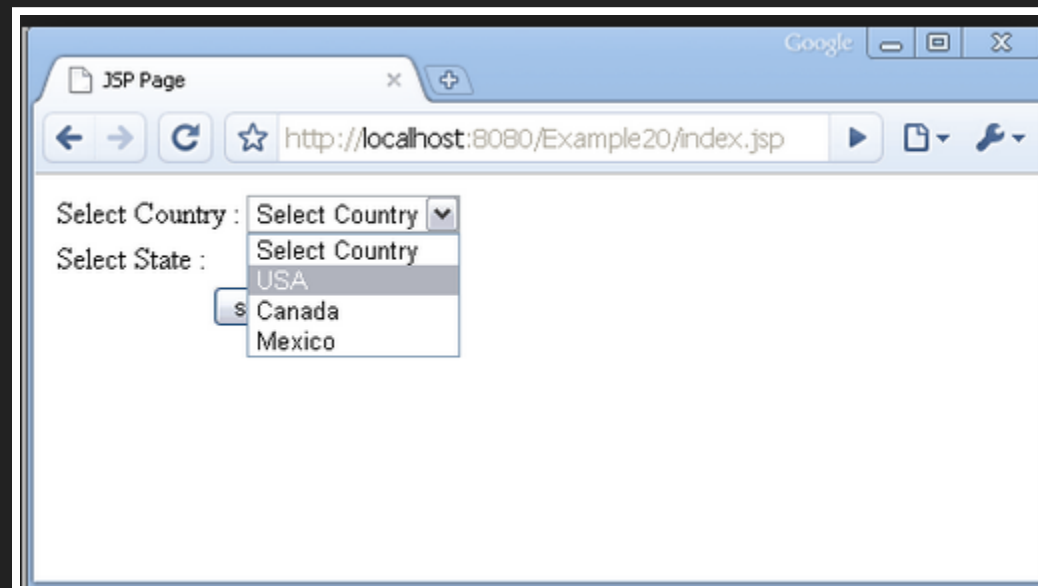
SIGN IN

☐ Remember me [Forgot your password?](#)

SUBMIT VS FILE VS BUTTON

- `value` is button text. Defaults to submit in chrome:
`<input type="submit" value="Submit">`
- Creates a file upload element `<input type="file">`
- Creates clickable button `<input type="button">`

SELECT AND OPTION



SELECT AND OPTION

The `<select>` tag is for **dropdowns** and contains `<option>`s.

```
<select>
  <option value="option1">first</option>
  <option value="option2">second</option>
</select>
```

The `value` attribute represents the value to be submitted with the form, should this option be selected. If this attribute is omitted, the value is taken from the text content of the option element.

```
<option>first</option> <!-- value is "first" -->
```

LABELS

Information about the input field should be put in a `<label>` tag

To tie the two together choose one of these methods:

```
<label>Name <input type="text" name="yourName"></label>
```

```
<label for="yourName">Name</label>  
<input type="text" name="yourName" id="yourName">
```

NB Usability: Clicking the label text in either case places the focus in the input field (great for radio buttons)

FIELDSET/LEGEND

`<fieldset>` is a wrapper for grouped form elements, e.g. 'first', 'middle', 'last' name text fields.

`<legend>` goes inside fieldset and defines the grouping term for the fieldset

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Your Name</legend>
  <input type="text" name="first_name">
  <input type="text" name="middle_name">
  <input type="text" name="last_name">
</fieldset>
```

STYLING

Styling forms is tricky because form widgets were originally built to use the underlying operating system UI. CSS was added for styling other elements some years later.

For a good summary on styling forms, read the following:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Forms/Styling_HTML_forms

STYLING

The following forms elements are straightforward to style in the same way that you would style a `<p>` or a `<div>` or a `<nav>`:

- `<form>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<label>`
- `<output>`
- all text field widgets e.g. (`<input>` or `<textarea>`)
- all buttons ('submit', 'reset', 'button')

STYLING WORKAROUNDS

The following form elements cannot be styled directly with CSS

- Checkboxes
- File upload inputs
- Radio buttons

STYLING WORKAROUNDS

There are a number of workarounds for styling 'bad' and 'ugly' form elements

- Opacity 0 on the element, set its height and width to define clickable area, set the height and width of its parent to be the same as the input (don't forget position relative). Style the parent.
- Hide the element, style a corresponding label how you wanted the element to appear

STYLING WORKAROUNDS

- Try using pseudo elements and the selector :checked for 'no-JS' switching between checked and unchecked images used for styling
- Use JavaScript

STYLING WORKAROUNDS

Let's read the following article and then build a custom styled checkbox group using one of the techniques from the previous slide:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Forms/Advanced_styling_for_HTML

STYLING

Let's have a look at a styled form with a styled `<select>` widget, using the following properties to override any default UI appearance:

```
appearance:none;  
-webkit-appearance:none;  
-moz-appearance: none;
```

Open *week8_working_files/form_style*

STYLING



Now complete the [postcard form styling exercise](#) on the Mozilla web page.

VALIDATION

Validation occurs on both the front end and the back end. The front-end can check for whether a field has been left blank and whether your password confirmation matches your password.

Can you write some JavaScript to perform simple validation for one of the forms we have looked at?

VALIDATION LIBRARIES

Parsley.js is a third party JavaScript library that you can use for more rigorous front-end validation. It works with jQuery.

<http://parsleyjs.org/>

<http://parsleyjs.org/doc/index.html#psly-frontend-form-validation>

Open *week8_working_files/form_style_validation*



TODO LIST EXERCISE

Open *week8_working_files/to_do_list*