

FORM ELEMENTS

Jonathan Cheng

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Finish up Rock, Paper, Scissors
- Identify and use html form tags
- Use javascript to capture form inputs and store them for later
- Come up with a final project idea

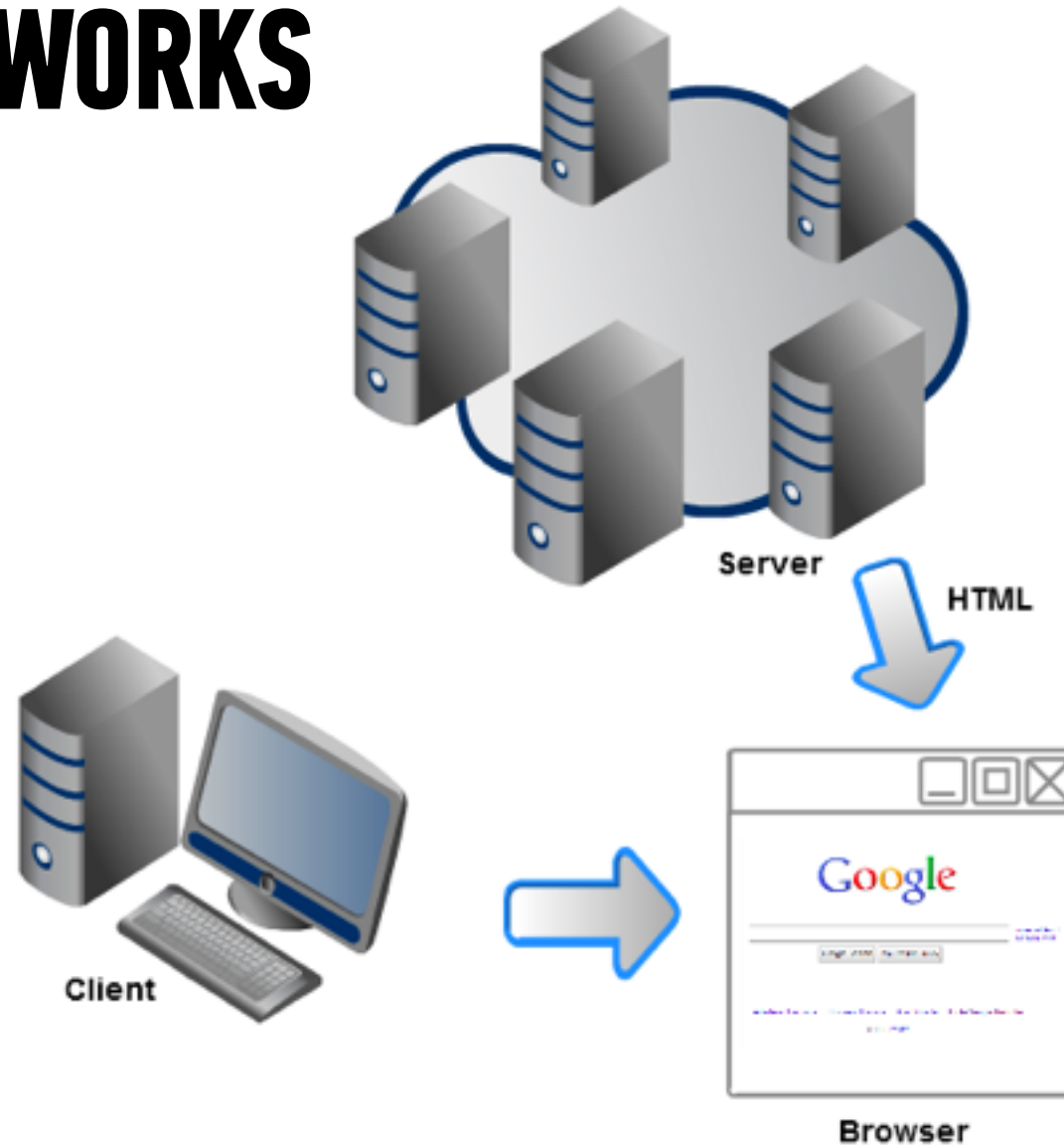
CODE ALONG

ROCK PAPER SCISSORS

<http://codepen.io/spacewaffle/pen/XJygOB>

FORM TAGS

HOW THE WEB WORKS



FORM TAGS

Request Info

We'll give you our syllabus, contact information and payment policy. We'll also give you a point of contact in case you have more questions about the class and how we compare to other tech education programs in Boston.

FORM TAGS

- At its core, a form is an html element that gets info from users and sends it to a server. To create a form, we write a form tag like so:
`<form action=" " method=" "> ... </form>`
- Form tags have two unique attributes that separate them from other tags **action** and **method**
- **Action** defines where on the internet the information should go. Usually, the form will point back to your server where your server code will decide what to do with it
- **Method** defines one of several ways to send data to the server

FORM TAGS

```
<form action="/requests" class="new_request" id="new_request" method="post">
  <p>
    We'll give you our syllabus, contact information and payment policy. We'll
    also give you a point of contact in case you have more questions about the
    class and how we compare to other tech education programs in Boston.
  </p>

  <textarea id="request_name" name="request[name]" placeholder="Full Name">
</textarea>

  <textarea id="request_email" name="request[email]" placeholder="Email">
</textarea>

  <input class="btns submit" type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

FORM TAGS

Remote Address: 127.0.0.1:3000

Request URL: http://localhost:3000/requests

Request Method: POST

request[name]: Jon Cheng

request[email]: jon.syndicate@gmail.com

FORM METHODS

- **Get:** Data is sent as part of the url action attribute. Data is separated by ? and & symbols
- **Post:** Data is sent as part of the body of the form (not in the url). Post is more secure since the data isn't sent as part of the url which is plainly visible

FORM ACTIONS

- Form data has to go somewhere. That's where the action attribute comes in.
- Actions specify a url, sometimes called an endpoint, that the server recognizes
- The server's logic usually has a list of endpoints that are paired with code that is executed when the endpoint is hit with an http request

FORMS

SERVER SIDE ENDPOINT PAIRINGS

//show the sign in page

GET /users/sign_in

//attempt to login using the data the user submitted via POST

POST /users/sign_in

//search for movie titles with the keyword interstellar

GET /search?keyword=interstellar

**FOLLOW ALONG:
AMAZON**

FORM INPUTS

INPUT TAGS

<input type="text"> or <textarea>

INPUT TAGS

<input type="email">

INPUT TAGS

`<input type="password">`

INPUT TAGS

`<input type="radio" id="availability">`

`<label for="availability">Available</label>`

☐ Available

INPUT TAGS

`<input type="checkbox" id="availability">`

`<label for="availability">Available</label>`

☒ Available

INPUT TAGS

```
<select name="city">
```

```
<option value="boston">Boston</option>
```

```
<option value="la">Los Angeles</option>
```

```
<option value="newyork">New York</option>
```

```
</select>
```

Boston

- ✓ Boston
- Los Angeles
- New York

INPUT TAGS

<input type="submit" value="Submit">



INPUT TAGS

WHAT TO GOOGLE

html form [tagname]

html form [input type]

Note: certain form elements can't be styled without a bunch of hacky workarounds. Don't worry about them too much...unless you really want to...

(looking at you drop downs, radio buttons, and checkboxes)

LAB

CREATE A FORM

LAB

FINAL PROJECT BRAINSTORM

WRAP UP

- Finish up Rock, Paper, Scissors
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