

FORM ELEMENTS

Jonathan Cheng

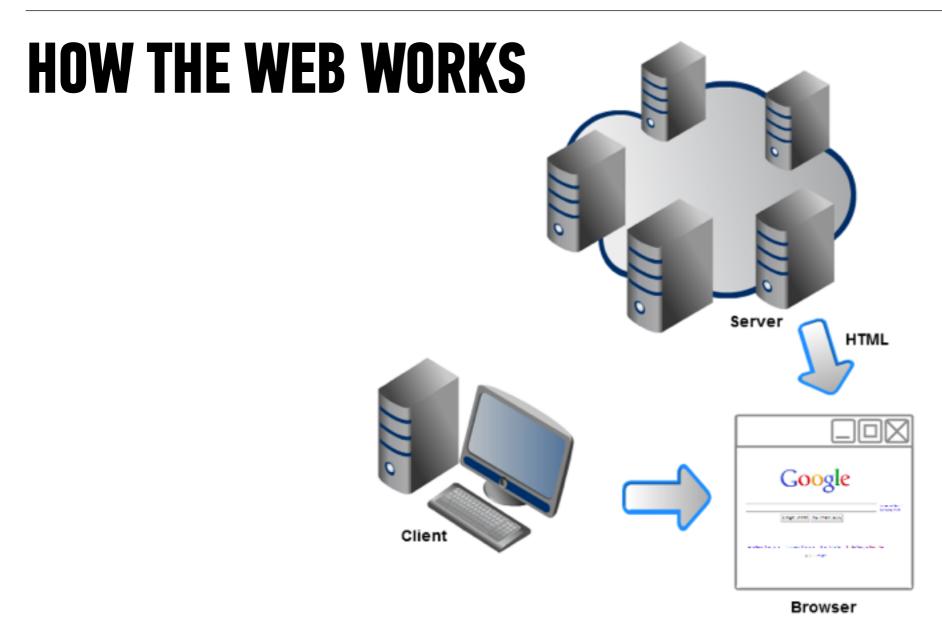
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 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

RECAP



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.

Full Name

Email

Submit

- At it's 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 severals ways to send data to the server

```
<form action="/requests" class="new_request" id="new_request" method="post">
 >
   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.
 <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>
```

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 were 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 type="text"> or <textarea>

Full Name

Email

•••••

- <input type="radio" id="availability">
- <label for="availability">Available</label>
 - Available

- <input type="checkbox" id="availability">
- <label for="availability">Available</label>

Available

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

Submit

WHAT TO GOOGLE

html form [tagname]

html form [input type]

how to style [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

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