ANNOUNCEMENTS

- No posting of code in the forum
- Check class announcements daily
- Another browser choice
  - http://www.maxthon.com/
HTML FORMS

- Forms → Previous examples of forms just collected data for processing by a JavaScript program
- Forms → Means by which information passes from the user to a server

**name** attribute
- The name attribute is used by servers to retrieve data sent via form
- Most of the time we will set the name and id attributes to the same value

**Submit** button
- Sends form data to a server application
- It is this special functionality that other buttons do not have

<form tag> → Two important attributes:
- **action** → indicates where the form contents will be sent
- **method** → defines how the contents will be sent

**Example:** searchBox.html
- Look at the URL after submission
HTML FORMS

- Method → Two alternatives
  - post - content is sent in the body of the message
  - get - contents included in the URL
- **Example:** formGet.html, getProcessing.php
- **Example:** formPost.html, postProcessing.php
- Important: You can only see the results if you have a web server running the .php files.
- Could you install a web server in your computer? Yes!
  - Windows →
  - Mac →
GET VS. POST

- **Get**
  - Information visible as it is displayed in the URL
  - Limited in the amount of information it can send
  - URLs associated with get can be bookmarked
  - Intended for operations that will not change the server state

- **Post**
  - Information is not presented in the URL
  - No limits on amount of information it can send
  - Because variables are not displayed in the URL it is not possible to bookmark the page
  - Intended for operations that will change the server state
  - Try reloading a form submitted using post. Why the warning?

- What google search uses?
- What yahoo search uses?
FORM VALIDATION

- Form data validation
  - We can validate the data associated with a form by recognizing the submit event
  - `window.onsubmit = validateData;`
    - `validateData` is a function that will check for data validity
    - It will return true or false
  - Keep in mind that JavaScript can be disabled therefore the server application must also validate the data
- Example: `formValidation` example
  - Notice the organization code (HTML, CSS, JS separate)
  - This example is representative of what you need to do for the project
OBJECTS

- Object → entity with values and operations
- Example of objects
  - document (document.writeln)
  - window (window.open)
- You use the (period) operator to access an object’s properties
  \(<\text{OBJECT}.<\text{PROPERTY}>\)
- A property value can be any data type we have seen including objects
- We can use for/in to display object properties
  
  \(\text{for (property\text{Name in object})}
  
  \text{statement}\)
GLOBAL OBJECT

- **Global object** ➔ created by JavaScript interpreter when it starts up
  - Interpreter initializes the Global object with predefined values (e.g., parseInt, Infinity, etc.) and functions
  - In client-side JavaScript the Window object (window) represents the global object for all JavaScript code present in the browser window
- **Top-level code** ➔ JavaScript code that does not belong to a function
- **Global variables** ➔ variables in top-level code
  - Global variables are properties of the Global object
  - When you define a variable outside any function you are defining a global variable (a property of the global object)
- **Example:** documentProperties.html