

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 →
<http://www.apachefriends.org/en/xampp-windows.html>
- ❖ Mac →
<http://www.mamp.info/en/mamp.html>

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
<OBJECT>.<PROPERTY>
- ❖ A property value can be any data type we have seen including objects
- ❖ We can use for/in to display object properties
***for (propertyName in object)
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`