

Order Page Lesson

CSIT 146

Order Page Lesson

▶ **In this exercise you learn:**

- ▶ About the code used in HTML forms
- ▶ How to customize a form
- ▶ How to process a form using a server side application
- ▶ How to send form information by email



Anatomy of an Order Page

- ▶ Before you start this assignment:
 - ▶ Open the **order.htm** page inside the template folder in a browser to make sure it displays correctly.
 - ▶ Next, open the order.htm file in Notepad (or TextEdit for Mac) and view the HTML code while referring to the explanations on the following slides.

The form is for a fictitious Flower shop and should look like this.

Logo Heading

Home
Products
About Us
Contact Us
Order
Privacy Policy
Terms/Conditions
Site Map

Order
Form description here.

Name:
E-Mail:
Phone:

Select a bouquet:
☐ Item 1
☐ Item 2
☐ Item 3

Select the occasion:

Your Personal Message:

Payment type:
☐ Visa
☐ Mastercard
☐ Discover
☐ American Express

Card Number:

Anatomy of an Order Page

- ▶ Using Notepad (PC) or SimpleText (Mac) open the oder.htm file
- ▶ Scroll down to the Content section (look for <!--Content -->)
- ▶ See the red boxes for what the first few lines of code accomplish:

Comment tag — Provides instructions for developers. Does not appear in browser.

<!--Content -->

Put the **description** for this form here.

<div id="rightColumn" class="content">
Order

CSS code — Opening tag for the right column section. The properties defined in "content" are applied to "rightColumn".

Order form title — The CSS class "verdana14ptBd" is applied to the word "Order".

The **opening tag** for the form.

<p>Form description here.</p>

<form name="order" method="post" action="http://webdevfoundations.net/scripts/formdemo.asp">

form — Tells the browser to apply form properties the html code that follows it.

name — Tells the browser to apply form properties the html code that follows it.

method — This form uses the **post** method to send information to server side asp code that processes the information. [Explanation of form method types](#)

Anatomy of an Order Page

```
<form name="order" method="post" action="http://webdevfoundations.net/scripts/formdemo.asp" >
```

- ▶ The **action** (action=) property tells the form what to do with the information that is entered into the form. In this case it sends it to a web page for processing.
- ▶ To process this form a Server-side scripting language is used. In this case it is [ASP](#). There are a number of options that can be used. Refer to the [Server-side Scripting Primer](#) for more information.
- ▶ After the opening line of the form is a table that contains the form elements.

```
<table border="0" width="75%">
```

← The form is set to fill **75%** of the available area.

```
<tr>
  <td align="right" width="10%"> Name: </td>
  <td><input type="text" name="CustName" id="CustName" size="30" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td align="right" width="10%"> E-Mail: </td>
  <td><input type="text" name="CustEmail" id="CustEmail" size="30" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td align="right" width="10%"> Phone: </td>
  <td><input type="text" name="CustPhone" id="CustPhone" size="15" maxlength="12" value="###-###-####" /></td>
</tr>
```

Anatomy of an Order Page: Text Field

<form name="order" method="post" action="http://webdevfoundations.net/scripts/formdemo.asp" >

- ▶ The first three table rows of the form create the first three **text fields**. See below:

Name:

E-Mail:

Phone:

<table border="0" width="75%">

This table data (<td></td>) cell contains the name of the text box.

<tr>

<td align="right" width="10%"> Name: </td>

<td><input type="text" name="CustName" id="CustName" size="30" /></td>

</tr>

These attributes create a text box.

These attributes name the text box "**CustName**", give it an **id** of "CustName" and make it 30 characters wide. **Note:** It's important to give each element in a form both a name and id.

<tr>

<td align="right" width="10%"> E-Mail: </td>

<td><input type="text" name="CustEmail" id="CustEmail" size="30" /></td>

</tr>

Use the **value** attribute to put text in the text box visible to users.

<tr>

<td align="right" width="10%"> Phone: </td>

<td><input type="text" name="CustPhone" id="CustPhone" size="15" maxlength="12" value="###-###-####" /></td>

</tr>

Anatomy of an Order Page: Checkboxes

- ▶ The next table row contains a set of checkboxes. **Checkboxes** are square and more than one can be selected. See below:

Select a bouquet:

- ☐ Item 1
- ☐ Item 2
- ☐ Item 3

Here are the user's instructions for the selection boxes.

<tr>

<td align="left" colspan="2">

<p>Select a bouquet:

<input type="checkbox">

name="Item1" id="Item1" value="yes"/>

Item 1

The input type is **checkbox**.

These attributes name the checkbox "Item1", give it an **id** of "Item1" and a **value** of "yes".

This is the text that appears next to the checkbox.

<input type="checkbox" name="Item2" id="Item2" value="yes"/>

Item 2

<input type="checkbox" name="Item3" id="Item3" value="yes"/>

Item 3

</p></td>

</tr>

Anatomy of an Order Page: List/Menu

- ▶ A **list** or **menu** is a very flexible way to add a number of choices without using up a lot of web page geography. In this case we are using a selection list. See below:

Select the occasion:

Option 1 ▼

<tr>

<td align="left" colspan="2"><p>Select the occasion:

The **size** attribute tells the browser how many items in the list to display. In this case it shows one item.

Here are the user's instructions for the selection boxes.

<select size="1" name="Occasion" id="Occasion">

The input type is **select list**.

The **name** and **id** of the select list is "Occasion".

<option value="Option 1">Option 1</option>
<option value="Option 2">Option 2</option>
<option value="Option 3">Option 3</option>
</select>

<tr>

Anatomy of an Order Page: List/Menu

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Select the occasion:

Option 1 ▼

<tr>

<td align="left" colspan="2"><p> Select the occasion:

<select size="1" name="Occasion" id="Occasion">

<select ...> followed by <option ...> is used to create select lists.
<option ...> indicates the start of a new option in the list.

This is the text displayed by the browser.

<option value="Option 1"> Option 1 </option>

value indicates the value that is sent to the server if that option is chosen. The value of **value** is not seen by the user.

<option value="Option 2">Option 2</option>

<option value="Option 3">Option 3</option>

</select>

<tr>

Anatomy of an Order Page: Checkboxes

- ▶ **Text areas** are use when you need the user to enter a large amount of text.

Your Personal Message:

Write your personal message here

```
<tr>
  <td align="left" colspan="2">
    <p>
      <span class="verdana14ptBd">Your Personal Message:<br/>
```

<textarea ...> indicates this is a form field where the user can enter large amounts of text.

<textarea

rows="4"

cols="60"

name="CustComment"

id="CustComment">

rows — number of rows displayed

cols — number of characters wide

name — sets the name of the field for use in the CGI and for scripting.

IDs are crucial to Dynamic HTML (DHTML) in that they allow javascript functions to identity a unique object on the screen.

```
Write your personal message here
</textarea></span>
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

Anatomy of an Order Page: Radio

- ▶ The **radio** attribute is used to create a series of choices of which only one can be selected called **radio buttons**.
 - ▶ The term "radio button" comes from the buttons for the radio in an automobile, where selecting one radio station automatically de-selects all the others.

Select your form of payment:

☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
☐ Discover ☐ American Express

A set of **radio buttons** is created by using **<input type="radio">** for each button and assigning them all the same name, but with different values. In this example the series of buttons allows you to choose from various types of payments.

```
<tr>
  <td align="left" colspan="2"><p>
    <span class="verdana14ptBd">Payment type:<br/>
    <input type="radio" name="PaymentType" id="Visa" value="Visa" />Visa<br/>
    <input type="radio" name="PaymentType" id="MC" value="MC" />Mastercard<br/>
    <input type="radio" name="PaymentType" id="Dis" value="Dis" />Discover<br/>
    <input type="radio" name="PaymentType" id="AmEx" value="AmEx" />American Express
  <p>
    Card Number:&nbsp;    
    <input type="text" name="CardNumber" id="CardNumber" size="25" maxlength="25" />
  </td>
</tr>
```

Anatomy of an Order Page: Button

- ▶ Most forms include a **Submit** and **Reset** button.
- ▶ Submit buttons are created by using `<input type="submit"...`
- ▶ Reset buttons are created by using `<input type="reset"...`



The **Submit** button sends the form information to be processed. This form is processing it using an ASP script.

```
<tr>  
  <td align="left" colspan="2"><label>
```

```
    <input type="submit" name="Submit" id="Submit" value="Submit" />
```

```
    <input type="reset" name="Reset" id="Reset" value="Reset" />
```

```
  </label></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

The **Reset** button removes the information that was entered.

Order Page: Your Assignment

- ▶ Before you start make sure you save a copy of the original order.htm file so you can always return to it.
- ▶ **order.htm** in the template folder has all the basic form elements, but for your purposes there will be elements you may have to add, subtract and, of course, edit.
 - ▶ For instance if you use it to accept payments you may need to add more payment options and you will need text boxes for users to enter their card numbers and other information.
 - ▶ You will need to change the logo and heading.
- ▶ After deciding what you want to use the order form to do and say, you will need to carefully consider what should be included. Based on this make a form specific to your needs.
- ▶ Test it using the ASP testing page I have included.
- ▶ After you have tested on your computer upload the new order.htm file into the template folder on the MATS Server.
- ▶ Open the default.htm file in the uploaded folder in a browser and select the Order link to test the form.
 - ▶ **Note:** To use a form for an actual business you will need to consult with your service provider on how to set up processing script and a data base, as well as provide a secure connection so personal information is protected.

