

Creating New Dynamic Custom Web Forms

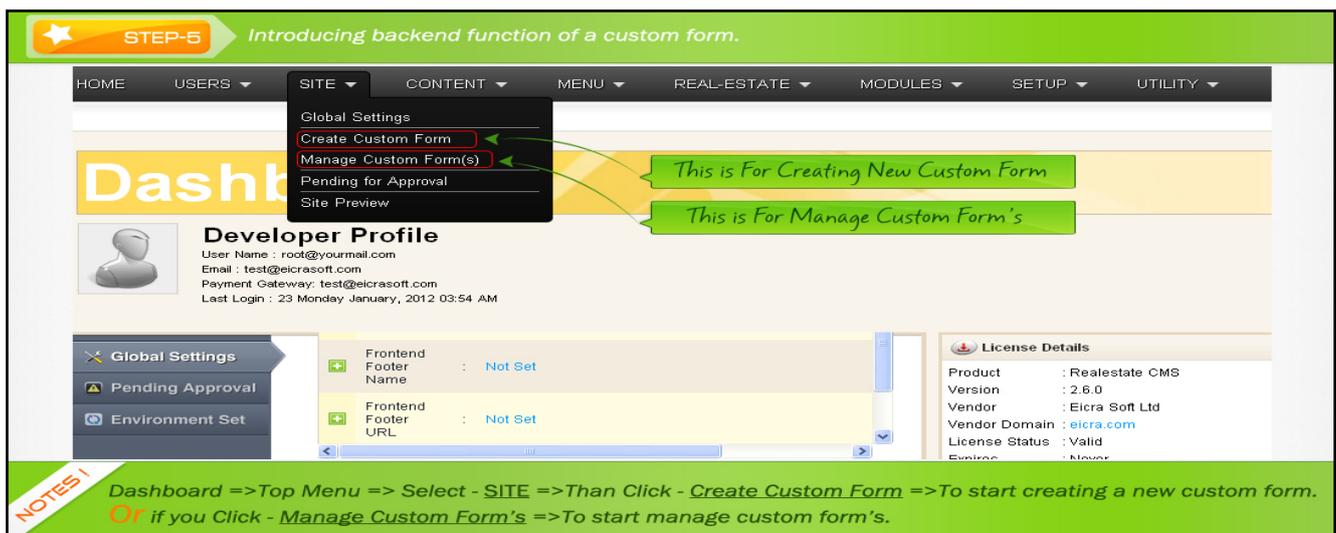
Dynamic Web Form is a very powerful custom web form building system, which allows your site administrators to create dynamic web forms on the fly, from simple to extremely complex.

Dynamic Web Form Builder

Application's dynamic form builder allows you to build forms and collect data of any kind from:

1. Surveys and Polls
2. Sign up Forms
3. Event Submission Forms
4. or any other form you can imagine... it's all easy point and click!

The data from your custom web forms can be emailed to any number of users you defined, and can also be saved in your site database. You can then create custom reports based the data you collect.



Now, the following interface will appear to you in order to facilitate building custom web form as you need. See the image below :

STEP-6 Introducing backend function of creating custom form.

HOME USERS ▾ SITE ▾ CONTENT ▾ MENU ▾ REAL-ESTATE ▾ MODULES ▾ SETUP ▾ UTILITY ▾

Create New Form Back Reset Submit

To Update General Information

General Information Meta Information Style Information Field(s) Information General Information Area

General Information

Form Name:* ⓘ

Set Login:* Yes No ⓘ

Set Database:* On Off ⓘ

Set Email:* On Off ⓘ

Email Template: ⓘ

Email To:* ⓘ Set Global Email ⓘ

CC Email: ⓘ

NOTES! Dashboard => Top Menu => Select - SITE => Than Click - Create Custom Form => To start creating a new custom form.

Let us go through the fields shortly for better understanding.

General Information (TAB # 1)

The “General Information” section takes inputs of high level instruction from an administrator to know how to administer the upcoming form and how this is to be behaved and rendered in front of viewer.

Form Name:

The name of a form is a mandatory unique field. Each form requires having a unique name in to distinguish and identifies them separately. This can be any alpha numerical texts that help you identifying by its functionality, purpose and nature.

Set Login:

Select “**Yes**” if visitor has to sign-up or log-in before filling up upcoming form. On the other word, Select “**Yes**” if only registered member can fill up the creating form or select “**NO**” allow anybody / visitor can fill up the form.

Set Database:

Set database "ON" if you want to store submitted date into database. Selecting "OFF" will only send date to your email address if email option is set to "ON".

Set Email:

Set email "ON" if you want to send date to your email address. Selecting "OFF" will store submitted date into database provided database option is set to "ON".

Email Template:

Choose a predefined email template if you have setup up previously or you can create custom email template at Admin => Utility => Email Templates to re-use it here.

Email To:

Type an email to with the form's data will be mailed to. You can choose any email address or click on right icon to set global email to received submitted data.

CC Email:

Type a secondary email to with the form's data will be CC'd to. You can choose any email address as backup or leave it blank as it's an option fields.

BCC Email:

Type a backup email to whom the form's data will be BCC'd to. You can choose any email address to keep form's data as backup or leave it blank as it's an option fields.

Support tags:

Set HTML tags by comma separated eg. div,img etc. Here . value '1' means Filter All tags.

Support attributes:

Set HTML tag attributes by comma separated eg. style,class,src etc

Enter fields name for editor:

Set field name by comma separated eg. desc_text,short_text etc. The field name is represent Input Name of a field type. ;

Type:

Select type of Form you are going to create

Group per row:

Enter Number of Group per row. The number must be in Integer value

Attach File Path:

Specify which path, where you want to store form's attachment file(s)

Attach File Delete:

Choose Yes, if you want to delete attached file after sending mail. It is recommended to save

disk space. Otherwise select 'no'

Attach File Extension:

Type Comma delimited allowed attach file extensions. For security application restricts few web executable file extension. It is highly recommended not to allow web executable file eg. php, aspx, cig , pl, sh etc..

Max File Size:

Please specify the Max file size can be upload. Generally , the is a maximum file upload file is limited under shared hosting server via PHP.INI settings. If you want to set file size above 20 MB, please consult with your server admin if they allow desired file size to upload.

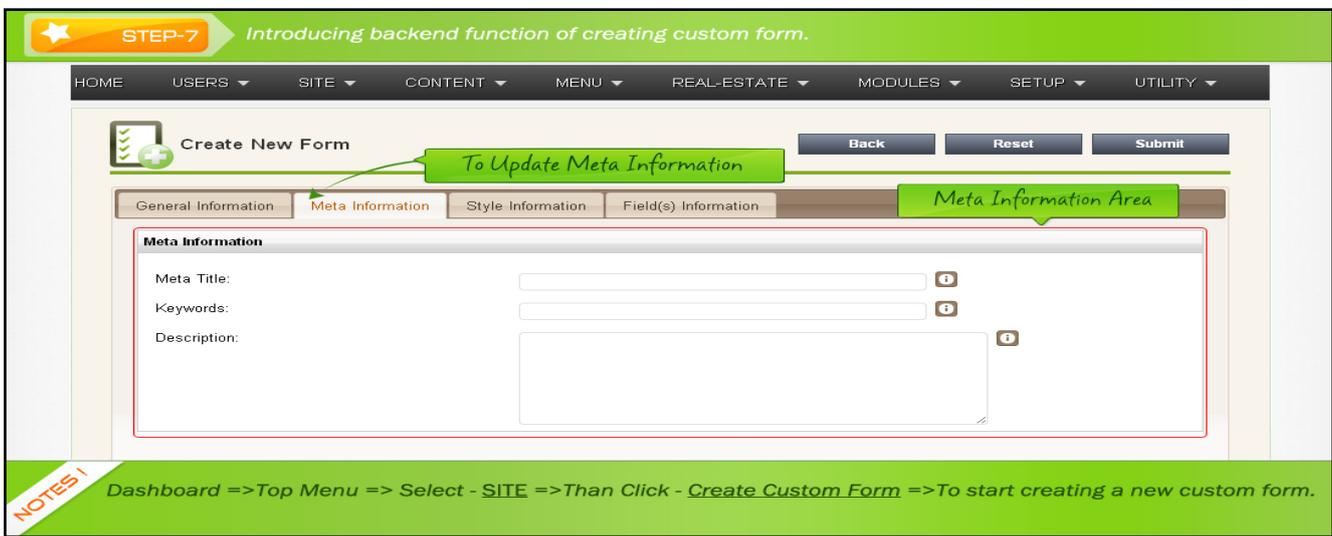
Frontend Description:

Write short details of the creating form for visitors.

Meta Information (TAB # 2)

Meta tags are HTML codes that are inserted into the header on a web page, after the title tag. They take a variety of forms and serve a variety of purposes, but in the context of search engine optimization when people refer to meta tags, they are usually referring to the meta description tag and the meta keywords tag.

If you are interested in developing search engine friendly Web sites with a content management system, you should be taking a close look at the open-source Drupal CMS. This makes our content management systems highly scalable. Our content management systems allows non-technical users add and edit the content without needing to know any HTML or Web design knowledge.



Meta Title:

The meta Title are a very important part of the HTML code for SEO robot attention. Usually they include a concise summary of the web page content and you should include your relevant keywords in them. Most meta tags are included within the 'header' code of a website.

Keywords::

Describes the meta keywords tag and provides tips for search engine optimization with meta keywords tags.

Description:

The meta Description are a very important part of the HTML code for SEO robot. Usually they include a concise summary of the web page content and you should include your relevant keywords in them. Most meta tags are included within the 'header' code of a website.

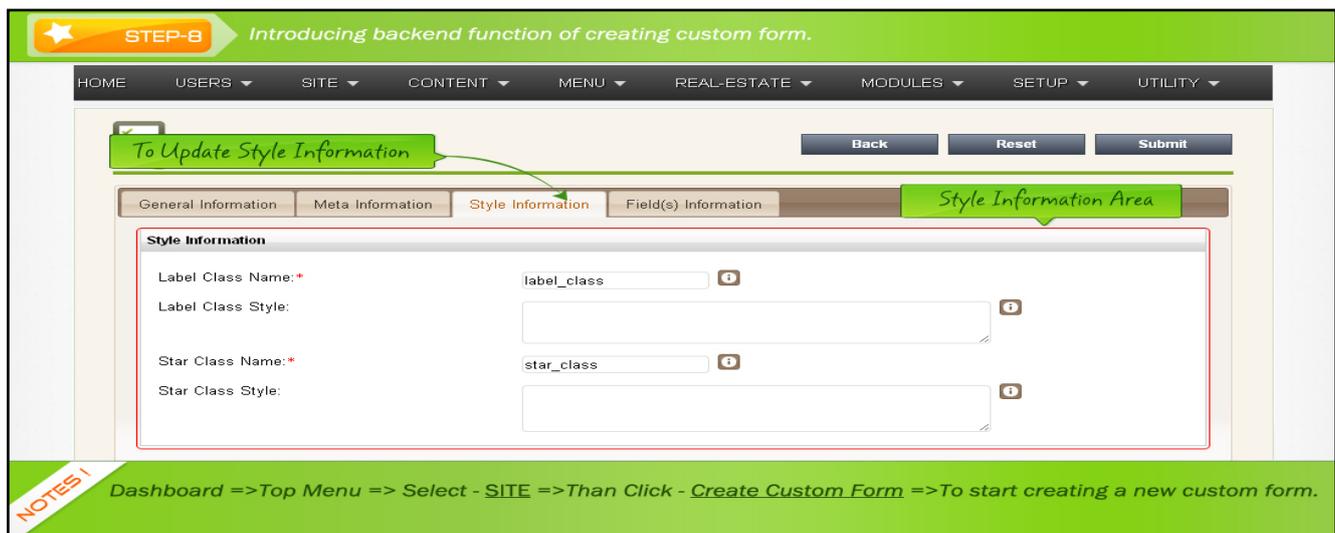
Style Sheets information (TAB # 3)

Cascading Style Sheets or CSS allow you to control the layout and look of your page easily. CSS tags or properties are easy to use and affect the look and feel or style of your pages.

What is CSS?

1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
2. Styles define how to display HTML elements
3. Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem
4. External Style Sheets can save a lot of work
5. External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files

Here you can change the skin by updating associated CSS files.



The screenshot shows a web application interface with a green header bar containing a star icon and the text "STEP-8 Introducing backend function of creating custom form." Below the header is a navigation menu with items: HOME, USERS, SITE, CONTENT, MENU, REAL-ESTATE, MODULES, SETUP, UTILITY. The main content area has a tabbed interface with tabs: General Information, Meta Information, Style Information, and Field(s) Information. The "Style Information" tab is active. A green callout box with a checkmark icon and the text "To Update Style Information" points to the "Style Information" tab. Another green callout box with the text "Style Information Area" points to the content area of the "Style Information" tab. The content area contains four form fields: "Label Class Name:" with a text input field containing "label_class" and a help icon; "Label Class Style:" with a text area and a help icon; "Star Class Name:" with a text input field containing "star_class" and a help icon; and "Star Class Style:" with a text area and a help icon. A green callout box with a checkmark icon and the text "Style Information Area" points to the content area. At the bottom left, there is a "NOTES" icon. At the bottom, there is a green bar with the text: "Dashboard => Top Menu => Select - SITE => Than Click - Create Custom Form => To start creating a new custom form." Buttons for "Back", "Reset", and "Submit" are located at the top right of the main content area.

Label Class Name:

Enter Class Name of a Label field where you want to apply css class. The Label field will be found and have to be matched with TAB #4 field information tab of this form. Having an unique class name is very important for CSS based web development.

Label Class Style:

Label Class is a style sheet (CSS) to be used for presentation of Label field. The Label field will be found and have to be matched with TAB #4 field information tab of this form..

Star Class Name:

Enter Star Class Name which will be used to decorate (*) mandatory fields.

Star Class Style:

Enter Star Class Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to present * (mandatory) fields of the form.

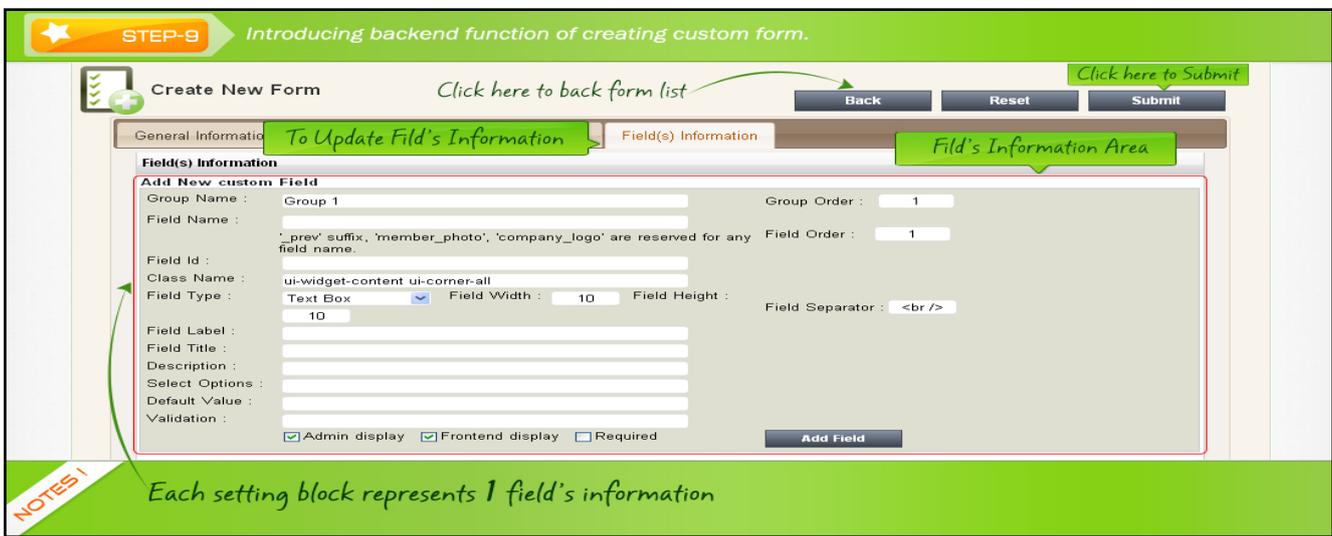
Form's Field(s) information (TAB # 4)

A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements. Under this section of TAB #4 (Form's Field(s)) you can create custom web form as you like

The tag is used to create an HTML form:

The most important form element is the input element. The input element is used to select user information. An input element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An input element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more. The most used input types are described below.

Here you can change the skin by updating associated CSS files.



Group Name:

You can consider the “Group Name” as container of its fields which will be surrounded by. The Group name MUST BE unique. You can consider Group Name Tab name or a legend name of a fieldset.

Group Order:

You can set the order of a group in order to serialize the display order accounting to your requirement.

Field Name:

The most important form element is the input element. The name attribute of the `< input >` tag is the name of the information that is in the text field. The reason for naming the information within the text field is that the script or application that is going to process the information needs to know the name that you specify for the text field so that it will know how to handle the information. The input element field is used to select user information. An input element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An input element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.

Field Order:

You can set the order of a Field in order to serialize the display order accounting to your requirement.

Field Id:

Specifies a unique id for an element. Note that each form field has an ID attribute set to id_, which is referenced by the accompanying label tag. This is important for ensuring forms are accessible to assistive technology such as screen reader software. You can also customize the way in which labels and ids are generated.

Class Name:

Please mention the name of the class to be applied for this Field.

Field Type:

Select what kind of input field it will be. Possible choices are text, submit, and password.

Field Label:

The LABEL element may be used to attach information to controls. Each LABEL element is associated with exactly one form control. The for attribute associates a label with another control explicitly: the value of the for attribute must be the same as the value of the id attribute of the associated control element.

Field Title:

Specifies extra information about an element. Specifies an alternate text for an image (only for type="image")

Description:

Write a short note to explain why this field is for and few help tips.

Select Options:

The standard attributes supports for tag.

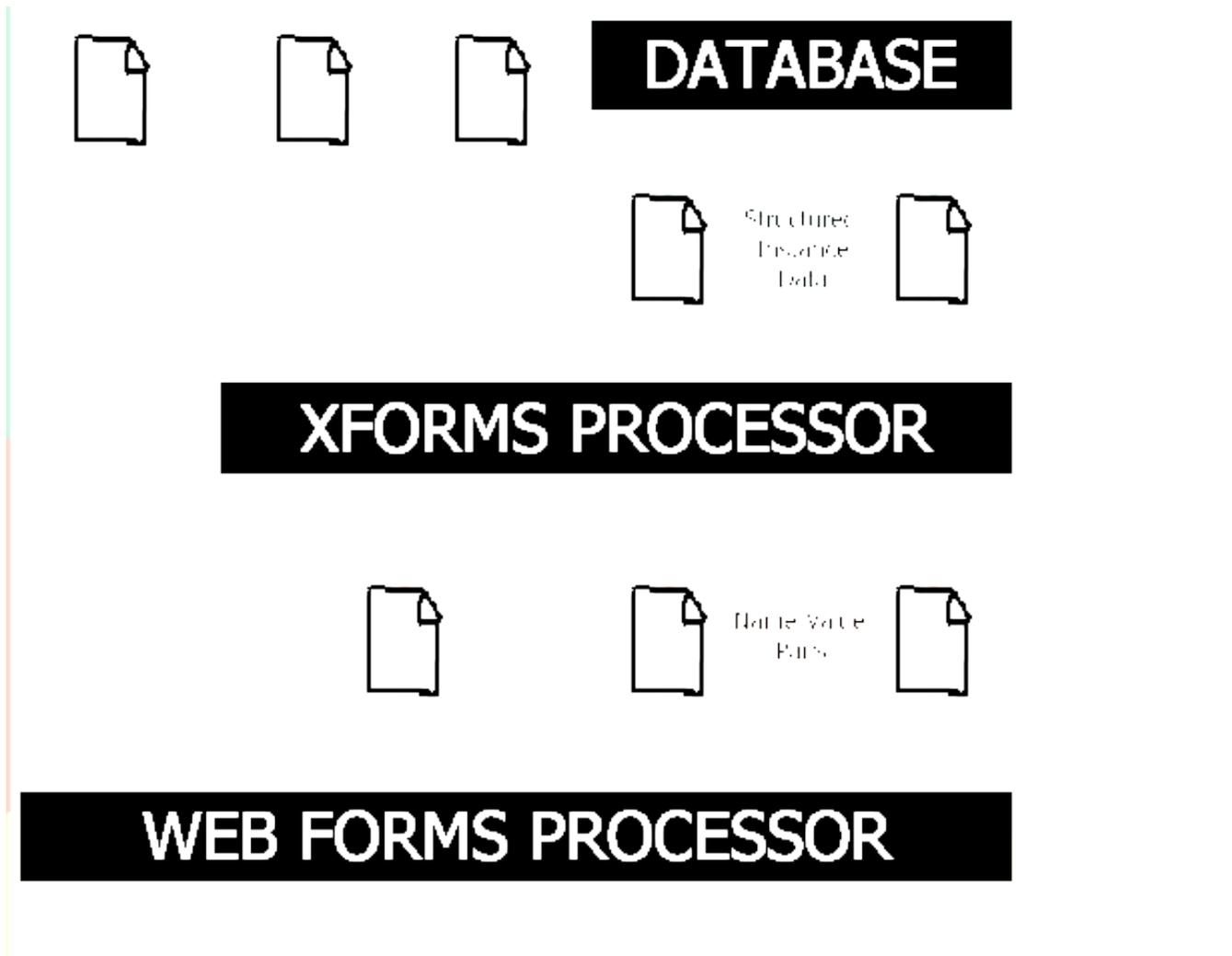
Default Value:

Specifies the default initial value of an element.

Validation :

Enter the validation rules here. We support all Zend_Form validation and regular expressions.

This is How it works :



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