Fix Me! This page is not fully translated, yet. Please help completing the translation.
(remove this paragraph once the translation is finished)

Create smartform

HTML & CSS general

HTML is a text-based markup language for structuring contenct such as text, images and hyperlinks in documents. With this smartforms can be created. With CSS the focus and the layout of individual or multiple HTML elements can be changed at the same time.
For each HTML element which can be filled with content (e.g. input field) or a selection can be made (e.g. radiobuttons), a process variable is applied which is then stored in the database.

Create a form

For creating a form an opening <form> and a closing </form> - tag are required. These two tags mark the beginning and the end of the document. The content to be displayed is located between these two tags.

```
<form>
</form>
```

Class and name for the form

A form needs a class and a name. Those are defined within the opening <form> - tags.

```
<form class="classnname" name="formname">
</form>
```

Make form visible for all T!M users

With the attribute security=“all” any T!M-User is authorized to view this form.

```
<form class="classname" name="formname" security="all">
</form>
```

Integrate Javascript

The Javascript file corresponding to HTML is located in the JBoss in the register:

```
.....server\default\deploy\loom.ear\loom-portal.war\custom\
```

In the folder, which belongs to the required client, is a file with the name **custom.js**. This is a Javascript file, which is automatically integrated into the HTML form and thus is usable for the smartform. If functions are necessary for the form Javascript, those can be phrased in the file.

The attribute initMethod="" specifies which JavaScript function runs by loading the smartform.

```
<form class="classname" name="formname" security="all" initMethod="FUNCTION
WHICH RUNS BY LOADING THE SF">
</form>
```

The attribute validationMethod="" specifies which JavaScript function runs before saving the smartform. A useful application would be for example a required field check.

```
<form class="classname" name="formname" security="all"
validationMethod="FUNCTION WHICH IS DONE BEFORE SAVING">
</form>
```

The validationMethod must reply either "true" or "false". With "true" it is stored , with "false" it is not stored. Here is an illustrative example:

```
gadget.functions.initValidation=function(){
       if(INSERT CONDITION){
      // do something
          alert("data were stored!");
      return true;
       }
       else{
      // do something
      alert("Storing not possible!");
      return false;
       }
}
```

Create table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3

The opening **table** tag indicates the beginning of a table. Within the subsequent **colgroup** the width

for each column is specified. In this case, a table with 3 columsn, 100 pixel of width each, shall be created.
The **tr** tag is the starting point for a new row within a table, while the **td** tag begins a new column. Within the **td** tag it is exactly defined in which row and column you are and the desired content can be entered here.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <td>column1 row1</td>
    <td>column2 row1</td>
    <td>column3 row1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1 row2</td>
    <td>column2 row2</td>
    <td>column3 row2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1 row3</td>
    <td>column2 row3</td>
    <td>column3 row3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Integrate Image (Logo)

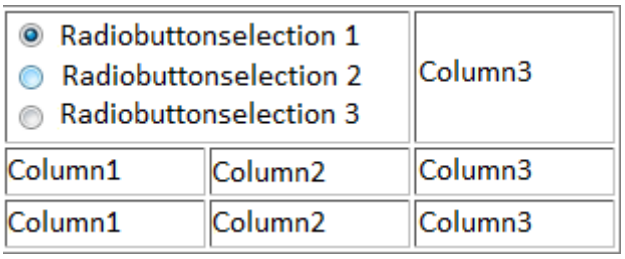
TIM task in motion	Column 2	Column 3
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3

To integrate an image the tag **img** is required. The attribute src="..” (the path to the desired image is given here) and the attribute alt="..” (this is displayed when the image can not be loaded) has to be given to this. In this example the image should be located in the first column. Because the image would be too big, it can be scaled down by the additional attribute **width**. This defines the width of the image in pixel.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
```

```
  <tr>
    <td><img src="tim_800.png" width="100" alt="logo"></td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>column1</td>
   <td>column2</td>
   <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Selection box (Radiobuttons)



Radiobuttons are selection boxes that are always grouped together. Only one choice can be made from this group. For this the type 'radio' is assigned to the “in-itself-closing” <input> - element. To consolidate multiple radiobuttons to one group, the same 'name'-attribute must be assigned to it. If a radiobutton is already checked when opening the smartform, the attribute 'checked=“checked' must be assigned to it. PLEASE NOTE! This attribute can only have one radiobutton for each radiobutton group. For all <input> - elements the process variables are set on 'id', only for radiobuttons the process variable is set on the 'name' attribute. The attribute colspan=“2” connects a table cell with the following table cell (to the right).

If the selection of a radiobutton is also possible by clicking on the associated label, the label must be enclosed by an opening <label> - and a closing </label> - tag. This is addressed with the attribute 'for=”“' via the 'id' of the respective <input>-elements. With a
 - element (break) a new line is generated.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
```

```
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2>
      <input type="radio" name="radiobuttongroup" id="radio_1"
checked="checked" /> <label for="radio_1">Radiobuttonselection
1</label><br/>
      <input type="radio" name="radiobuttongroup" id="radio_2"/> <label
for="radio_2">Radiobuttonselection 2</label><br/>
      <input type="radio" name="radiobuttongroup" id="radio_3"/> <label
for="radio_3">Radiobuttonselection 3</label>
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Selection box (Checkboxes)

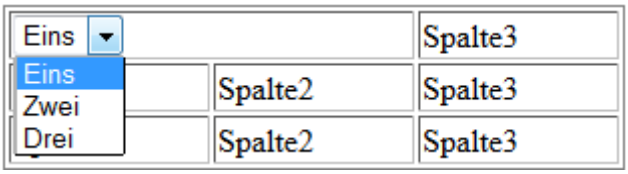
☑ Checkbox 1 ☐ Checkbox 2 ☑ Checkbox 3		Spalte3
Spalte1	Spalte2	Spalte3
Spalte1	Spalte2	Spalte3

Checkboxes are also selection boxes, but can be clicked individually and independently. Otherwise, the same rules apply as those for <radio> buttons.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2>
      <input type="checkbox" name="check1" id="check1" value="true"/> <label
for="check1">Checkbox 1</label><br/>
      <input type="checkbox" name="check2" id="check2" value="true"/> <label
for="check2">Checkbox 2</label><br/>
```

```
      <input type="checkbox" name="check3" id="check3" value="true"/> <label
for="check3">Checkbox 3</label>
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Choice box (Selectbox)

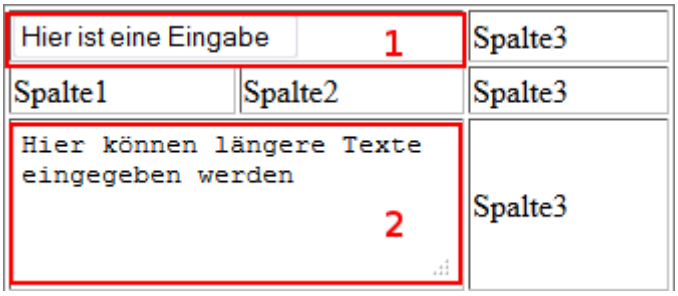


For creating a selectbox, an opening <select> and a closing </select> - tag are necessary. To add options for selection to this, any number of **options** can be added between the <select> - tags. Every option needs the attribute 'value=””', whose content can be different to the text between the <option> - tags and is not displayed. With the 'value=””' - attribute process variables are set and queried in T!M.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2>
      <select id="Selection" name="Selection">
         <option value="1">One</option>
         <option value="2">Two</option>
         <option value="3">Three</option>
      </select>
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Input field



There are different types of input fields in which free text can be written. For a normal text array, the tag **input** is used in combination with the attribute **type="text"**. This forms a simple text field with one row. (see element 1)
For creating an input field (e.g. for description), an opening <textarea> - and a closing </textarea> - tag are necessary. This can be resized by the user and multiple rows can be written in. (see element 2)

```
<table id="information" class="anything" border="1">
  <colgroup>
   <col width="100px"/>
   <col width="100px" />
   <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2>
     <input type="text" id="inputField" name="inputField"></input>
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2>
      <textarea id="textarea" name="textarea"></textarea>
```

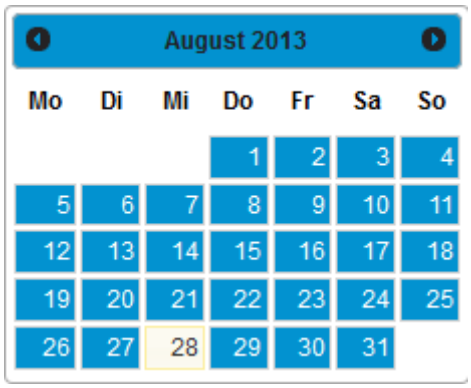
```
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Datepicker (Calender)

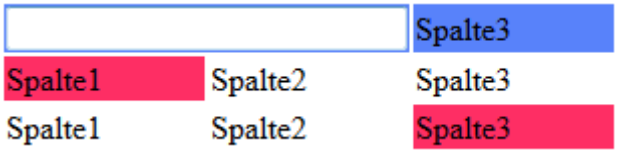
To create a so-called Datepicker to an input field, only the class **datepicker** must be given to it.

```
 <input type="text" id="datepicker_field" name="datepicker_field"
class="datepicker"></input>
```

The Javascript library **JQuery**, which is automatically integrated into every smartform, opens now by clicking a field a calender from which a date can be selected, which is then transferred in the input field.



Add stylesheets (CSS)



The stylesheets are defined between an opening <style> and a closing </style> - tag. The attribute 'type=“text/css”' must be assigned to the opening <style> - tag.
In order to address elements that have a class, the class name must be added with a point in front. Within the following braces it can be defined, how the element should be affected. The information about the style affects all elements that have a class with this name.
To address an element with a specific ID, the ID must be added with a hash mark (#) in front. All the elements that have this ID, now focus their style according to the following definition.
If all elements of a specific type should be addressed, only the tag of the element needs to be added. In this case **input**.

In the following example, the first column in the second row and the third column in the third row get the class **background**. The background of these two cells will be colored red as defined in the style area.
Subsequently all **input** elements are set to a width of 200 pixel.
All elements with the ID **firstRow** get a blue background.
Finally, now the frame of the table is set on a width of 0 pixel and disappears.

```
<style type="text/css">
  .background{
    background-color:#FE2E64;
  }
  input{
    width:200px;
  }
  #firstRow{
    background-color:#5882FA;
  }
  #table{
    border-size:0px;
  }
</style>
<table id="table">
  <colgroup>
    <col width="100px"/>
    <col width="100px" />
    <col width="100px" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr id="firstRow">
    <td colspan=2>
       <input type="text" id="inputField" name="inputField"></input>
    </td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="background">column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td>column3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>column1</td>
    <td>column2</td>
    <td class="background">column3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Mandatory field at instance start

If an input field has to be already defined as a mandatory field at the instance start, the attribute

“required” with the value “true” is necessary.

```
<input type="text" id"mandatoryField" name="mandatoryField" required="true"
/>
```