HTML Forms

English Language Department

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Forms

- Forms are one of the most important parts of the web.

- An HTML form is used to collect user input. For example, during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc.

- The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

Syntax
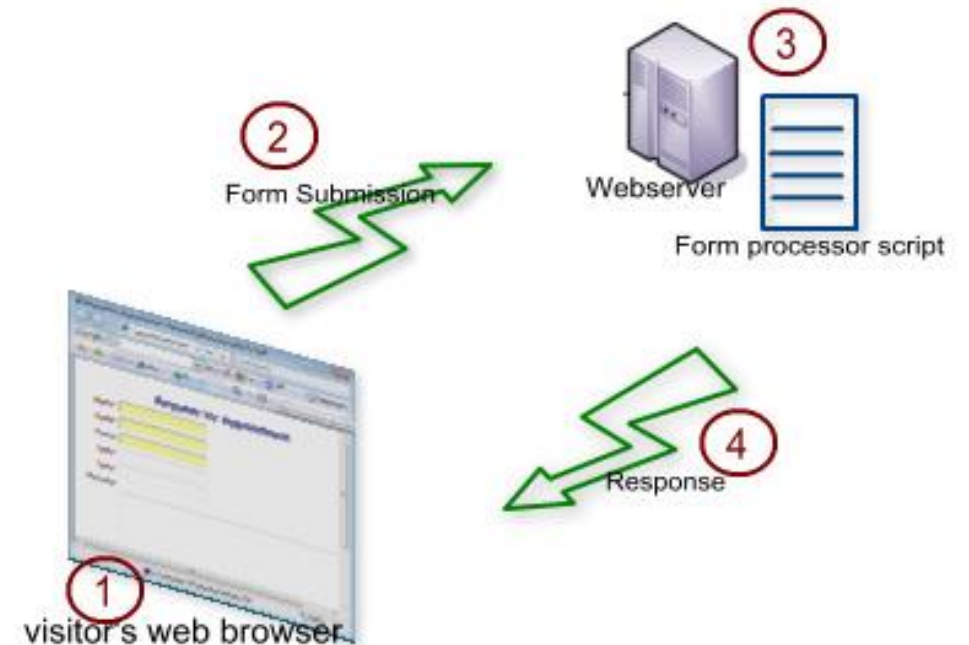
```
<form>
.
form elements
.
</form>
```

First name:

| John |

Last name:

| Doe |

Submit

How Does Forms Work?

VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE JAZZ MUSICIAN OF ALL TIME

Username: Ivy

I vote for:
- Ella Fitzgerald
- Herbie Hancock
- John Coltrane
- Miles Davis
- Thelonius Monk

SUBMIT

Thank you, Ivy!

You voted for Herbie Hancock.

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2 The name of each form control is sent to the server along with the value the user enters or selects.

3 The server processes the information using a programming language such as PHP, C#, VB.net, or Java. It may also store the information in a database.

4 The server creates a new page to send back to the browser based on the information received.

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Form Attributes

Attribute	Description
action	Backend script ready to process your passed data.
method	Method to be used to upload data. The most frequently used are GET and POST methods. The form-data can be sent as URL variables (**with method="get"**) or as HTTP post transaction (**with method="post"**).
target	Specify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. It takes values like _blank, _self, _parent etc.

```
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="get">

</form>
```
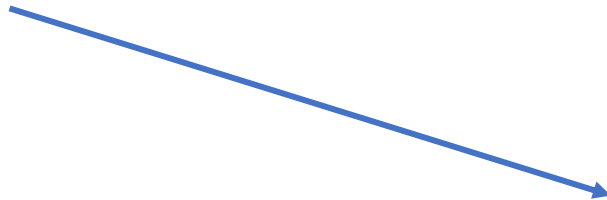
On submit, send form data to "action_page.php":

The <form> Element

- The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input:
- The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

ADDING TEXT:

Text input (single-line)
Used for a single line of text such as email addresses and names.

Ivy

Password input
Like a single line text box but it masks the characters entered.

•••••••

Text area (multi-line)
For longer areas of text, such as messages and comments.

Enter your comments...

MAKING CHOICES:

Radio buttons
For use when a user must select one of a number of options.

◉ Rock ○ Pop ○ Jazz

Checkboxes
When a user can select and unselect one or more options.

☑ iTunes ☐ Last.fm ☐ Spotify

Drop-down boxes
When a user must pick one of a number of options from a list.

iPod

SUBMITTING FORMS:

Submit buttons
To submit data from your form to another web page.

Subscribe

Image buttons
Similar to submit buttons but they allow you to use an image.

SUBSCRIBE

UPLOADING FILES:

File upload
Allows users to upload files (e.g. images) to a website.

Browse...
Upload

Syntax

```
<form>
.
form elements
.
</form>
```

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The <label> Element

- The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.
- The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.
- The <label> element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the <label> element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.
- The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.

```
<form>
  <label>FirstName</label>
  <input type="text" />
  <br /><br />
  <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Label

First name:
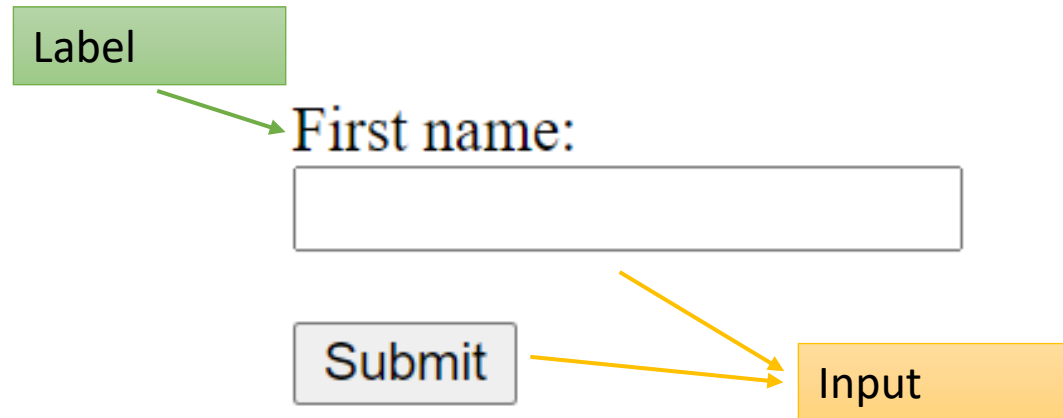
Submit

Input

The <input> Element

- One of the most used form element is the <input> element.
- The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.
- The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

Single-line text input field `<input type="text">`

`<input type="password">` Password field

Used for input fields that should contain a telephone number. `<input type="tel">`

Defines a numeric input field. You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted. Using **min** and **max** attribute `<input type="number">`

Used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address. `<input type="email">`

Defines a button `<input type="button">`

Defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values

- A button for submitting form data to a form-handler `<input type="submit">`

`<input type="reset">`

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The <input> Element

Option Inputs

Inputs used to choise for user.

Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices

`<input type="radio">`

○ HTML
○ CSS
◉ JavaScript

`<input type="checkbox">`

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

☑ I have a bike
☐ I have a car
☑ I have a boat

defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control).

`<input type="range">`

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The <input> Element

Duration Inputs

Inputs used for duration like Date and Time.

Date `mm/dd/yyyy`

`<input type="date">`

Time `--:-- --`

`<input type="time">`

Week `Week --, ----`

`<input type="week">`

Month `--------- ----`

`<input type="month">`

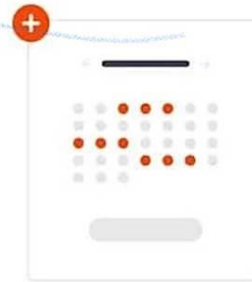`<input type="datetime">`

Date & Time Local `mm/dd/yyyy --:-- --`

`<input type="datetime-local">`

The <input> Element

Media Inputs

Inputs used for upload file and images.

Defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

`<input type="file">`

Select a file: [Choose File] No file chosen

Defines an image as a submit button.
The path to the image is specified in the **src** attribute.

`<input type="image">`

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">
```

The <input> Element

Advance inputs

- Defines a hidden input field (not visible to a user).
- A hidden field let web developers include data that cannot be seen or modified by users when a form is submitted.

`<input type="hidden">`

Pick a color

- Defines a color picker.
- The default value is #000000 (black). The value must be in seven-character hexadecimal notation.

`<input type="color">`

Used for input fields that should contain a URL address

`<input type="search">`

Used for input fields that should contain a URL address

`<input type="url">`

URL www.google.com

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The <input> Element Attributes

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to text, password, etc.
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
size	Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.
maxlength	Allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.
min & max	• The input min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an input field. • The min and max attributes work with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.
placeholder	• The short hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value. • The placeholder attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.
height & width	• The input height and width attributes specify the height and width of an <input type="image"> element.

Example:

```
<input type="text"  name="fname" value="your name" size="10px" maxlength="5" >
```

```
<form>
  <label>FullName</label>
  <input type="text" value="your name" /><br /><br />


  <label>Password</label>
  <input type="password" value="test" /><br /><br />


  <label>Select your favourite color</label><br />
  <input type="checkbox" />Red <input type="checkbox" />Pink
  <input type="checkbox" />Blue <br /><br />


  <label> Please select your favorite genre:</label>
  <br />
  <input type="radio" name="genre" value="rock" /> Rock
  <input type="radio" name="genre" value="pop" />Pop
  <input type="radio" name="genre" value="jazz" />Jazz <br /><br />
  <label>Birtdate</label>
  <input type="date" />
  <br /><br />
  <input type="submit" />
  <input type="reset" />
</form>
```

FullName [your name]

Password [••••]

Select your favourite color
☐Red ☐Pink ☐Blue

Please select your favorite genre:
○ Rock ○ Pop ○ Jazz

Birtdate [mm/dd/yyyy 📅]

[Submit] [Reset]

The <textarea> Element

The **<textarea>** element is used to create a mutli-line text input. Unlike other input elements this is not an empty element. It should therefore have an opening and a closing tag

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
  The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

The **rows** attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.
The **cols** attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
    The cat was playing in the garden.
  </textarea>
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```
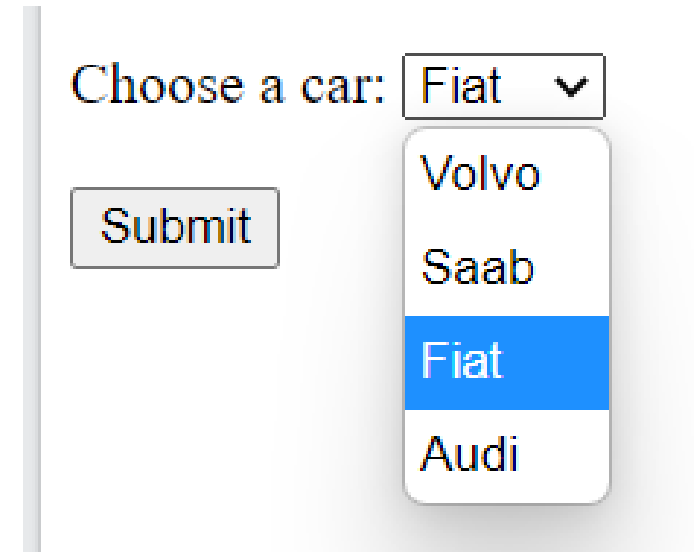
Textarea

The textarea element defines a multi-line input field.

```
The cat was playing in the garden.
```

Submit

The <select> Element

- A drop down list box (also known as a select box) allows users to select one option from a drop down list
- The **<select>** element is used to create a drop down list box. It contains two or more **<option>** elements.
- The **<option>** element is used to specify the options that the user can select from.
- The words between the opening **<option>** and closing **</option>** tags will be shown to the user in the drop down box.

- By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.
- To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
    <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
    <select id="cars" name="cars" >
        <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
        <option value="saab">Saab</option>
        <option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>
        <option value="audi">Audi</option>
    </select><br><br>
    <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Choose a car: Fiat ⌄

Volvo
Saab
Fiat
Audi

Submit

The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable button

Example

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```

Click Me!

Hello World!

OK