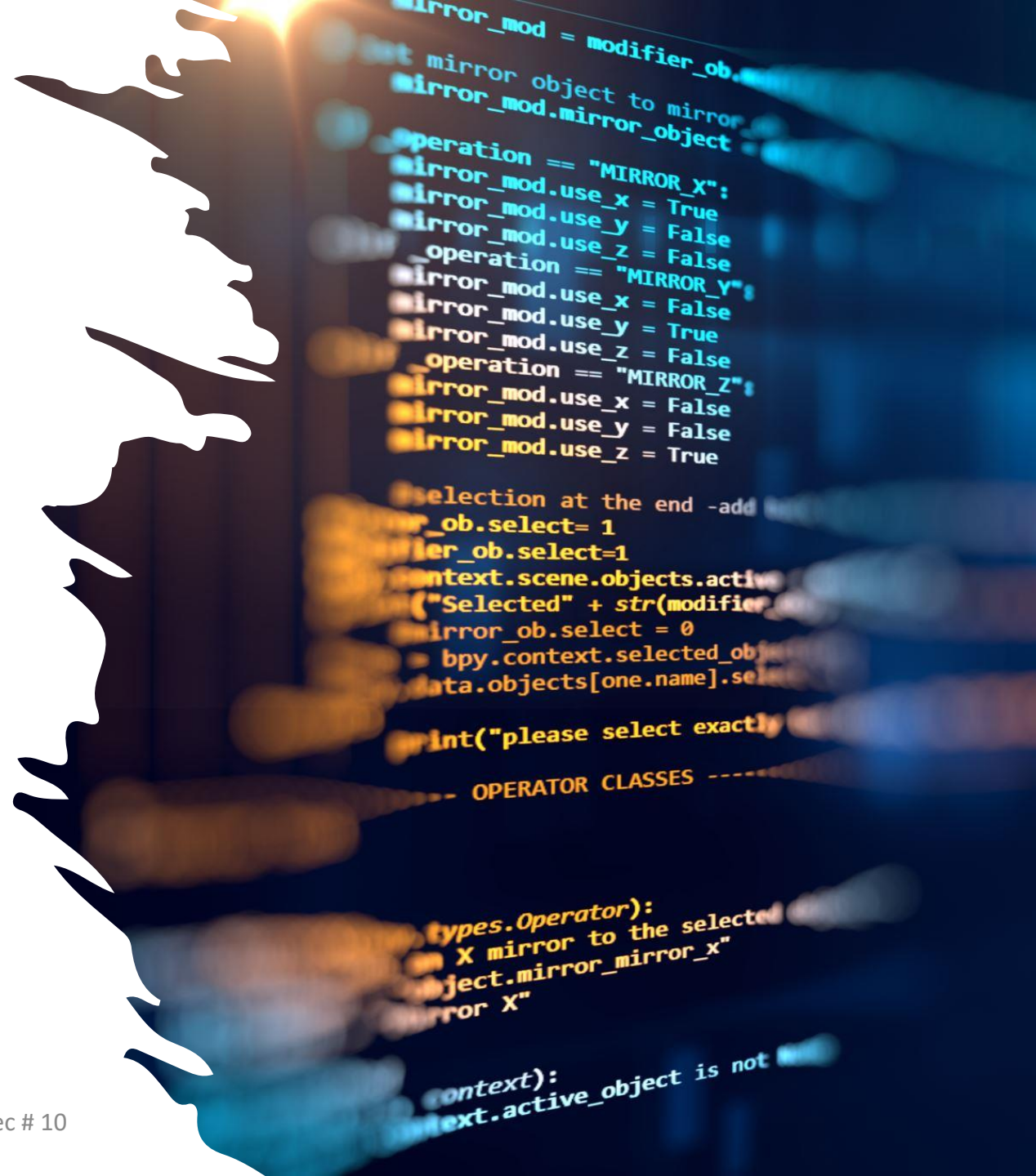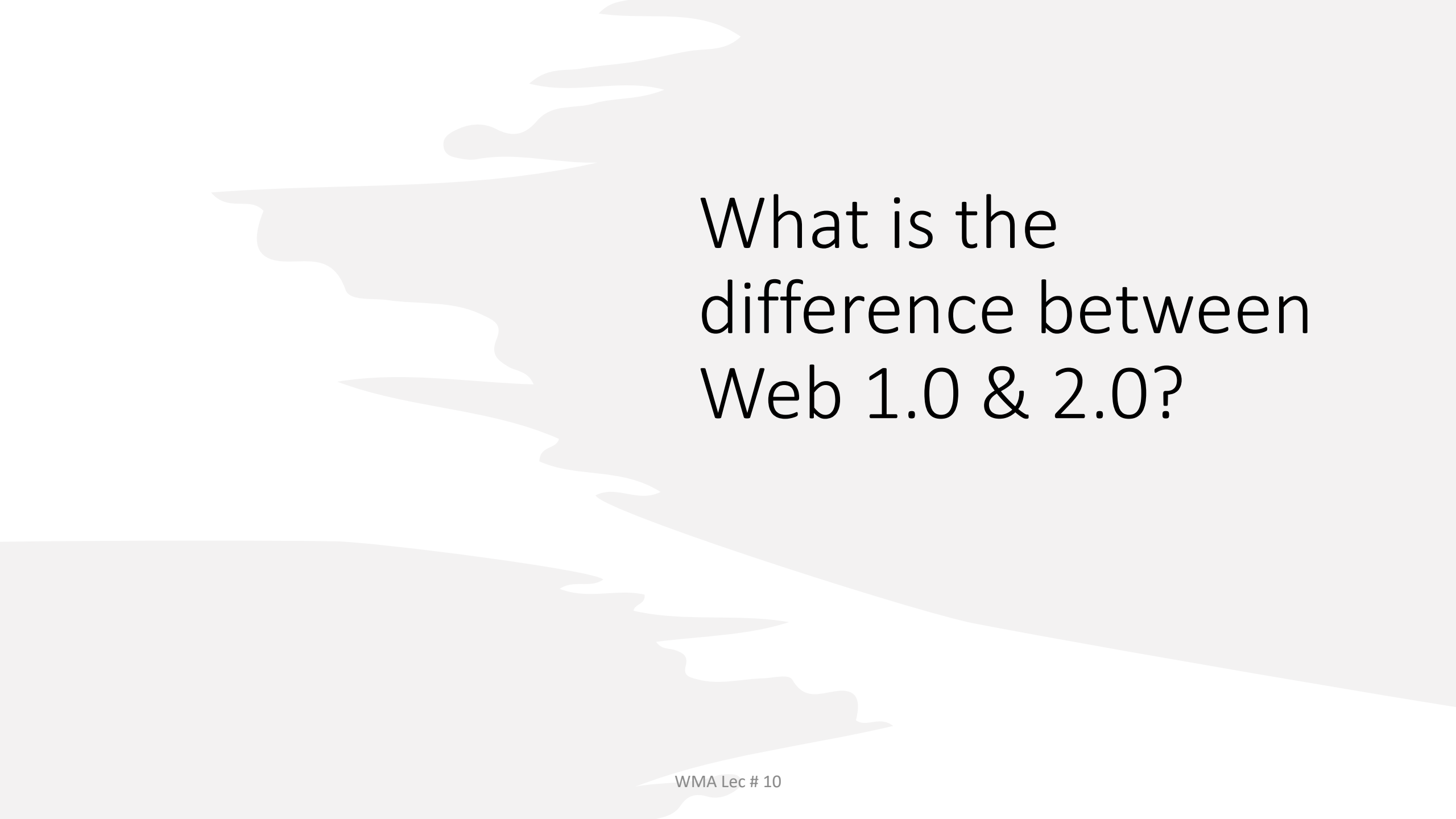# Saylani Web & Mobile App Development Course

WMA Lec # 10

Until now we were working in Web 1.0

What is the difference between Web 1.0 & 2.0?

- Web 1.0 only allow 1 way communication (Readable)

- Web 2.0 allow 2-way communication.

HTML Forms

What are forms?

Traditionally, the term 'form' has referred to a printed document that contains spaces for you to fill in information.

HTML borrows the concept of a form to refer to different elements that allow you to collect information from visitors to your site.

Why Forms?

In addition to enabling users to search, forms also allow users to perform other functions online.

You will see forms when registering as a member of a website, when shopping online, and when signing up for newsletters or mailing lists.

Form Controls

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 ▲▼

How forms work

A user fills in a form and then presses a button to submit the information to the server.

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

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

Form Example
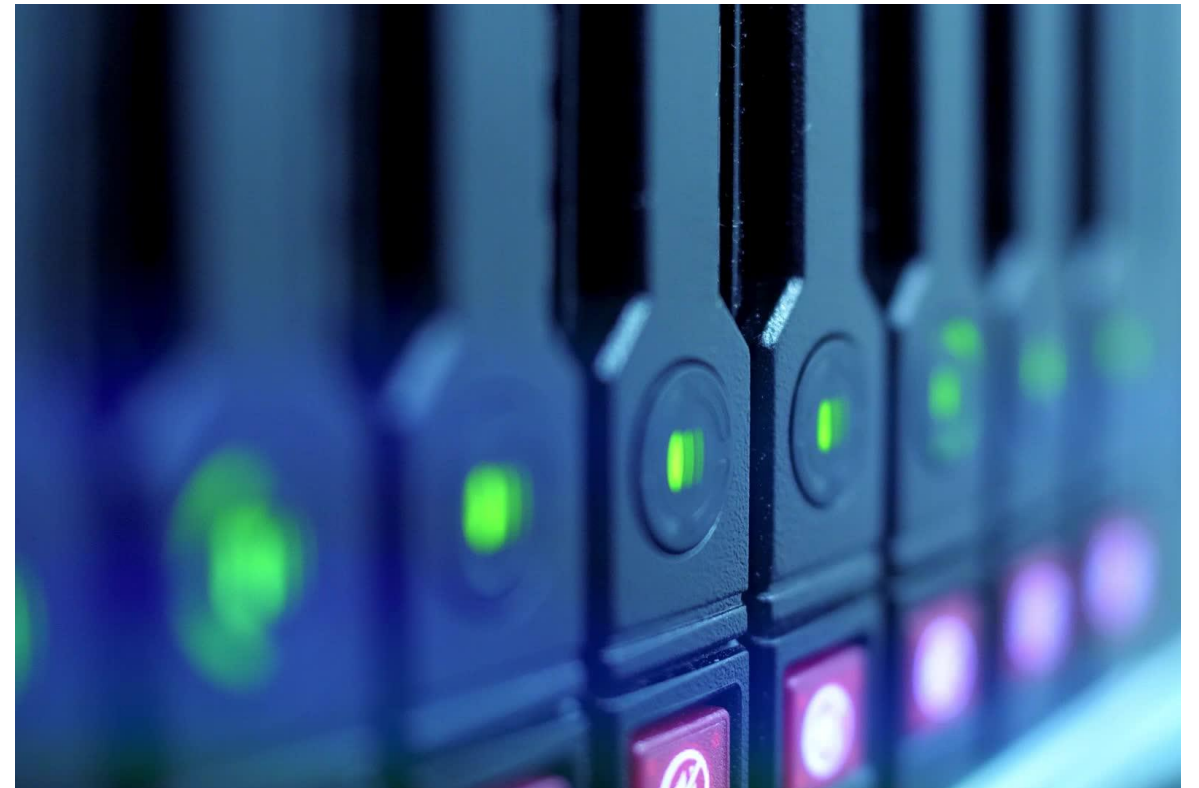
VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE JAZZ MUSICIAN OF ALL TIME

Username: Ivy

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

SUBMIT

Input Values

A form may have several form controls, each gathering different information. The server needs to know which piece of inputted data corresponds with which form element.

Form Structure

Form controls live inside a <form> </form> element.

Text Input

The <input> element is used to create several different form controls.

The value of the type attribute determines what kind of input they will be creating.

<input/> is a self closing tag.

Text Input

```html
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php">
  <p>Username:
    <input type="text" name="username" size="15"
      maxlength="30" />
  </p>
</form>
```

RESULT

Username: [   ]

Size Attribute

The size attribute should not be used on new forms.

It was used in older forms to indicate the width of the text input (measured by the number of characters that would be seen).

Max Length Attribute

- You can use the maxlength attribute to limit the number of characters a user may enter the text field.

- Its value is the number of characters they may enter.

- For example, if you were asking for a year, the maxlength attribute could have a value of 4.

Name attribute

- When users enter information into a form, the server needs to know which form control each piece of data was entered.

- (For example, in a login form, the server needs to know what has been entered as the username and what has been given as the password.)

Password Input

chapter-07/password-input.html **HTML**

```html
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php">
  <p>Username:
    <input type="text" name="username" size="15"
      maxlength="30" />
  </p>
  <p>Password:
    <input type="password" name="password" size="15"
      maxlength="30" />
  </p>
</form>
```

RESULT

Username: Ivy

Password: ••••••

\<Textarea>

- 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> \</textarea>

Text area

Input type Radio

Radio buttons allow users to pick just one of a number of options.

Radio Buttons


```
chapter-07/radio-button.html                    HTML

<form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php">
    <p>Please select your favorite genre:
    <br />
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="rock"
        checked="checked" /> Rock
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="pop" />
    Pop
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="jazz" />
    Jazz
    </p>
</form>
```

RESULT

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

Name Attribute

The name attribute is sent to the server with the value of the option the user selects. When a question provides users with options for answers in the form of radio buttons, the value of the name attribute should be the same for all of the radio buttons used to answer that question.

Value Attribute

The value attribute indicates the value that is sent to the server for the selected option.