



HTML

Chapter 3

HTML Forms



HTML Forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.

A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script, etc.

The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic, inside the application.

Syntax

The HTML `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form and it has the following syntax..

```
<form action = "Script url" method ="GET|POST">  
form elements like input, text area etc.  
</form>
```



Form Attributes

action

URL of where to send the form data when a form is submitted. If empty, the form will be submitted to the current page.

method

Method to be used to send data. The most frequently used are GET and POST methods.

enctype

How the form-data should be encoded, when submitting it to the server.
Default: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

target

Specify the target window or frame where the response will be displayed after submitting the form. It takes values like _blank, _self, _parent etc

name

Specifies the name of a form.

id

Assign an identifier to the form.

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="post" target="_blank" name="myForm" >
```

HTML Form Controls

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls
- File Select boxes
- Hidden Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Submit and Reset Button



Text Input Controls



Single-line text input control – This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML **<input>** tag.

Password input controls – This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTML **<input>** tag.

Multi-line text input controls – This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML **<textarea>** tag.

Single-Line Text Input Controls

This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names.

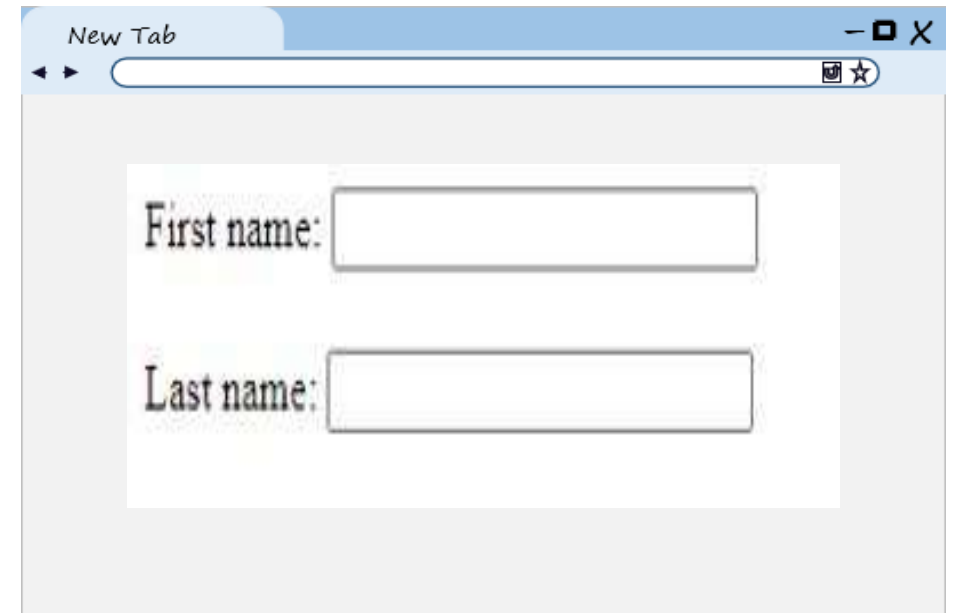
```
<form>
```

```
First name : <input type = "text" name = "fname" />
```

```
<br>
```

```
Last name : <input type = "text" name = "lname" />
```

```
</form>
```



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "New Tab". The browser's address bar is empty. The main content area displays a form with two single-line text input fields. The first field is labeled "First name:" and the second field is labeled "Last name:". Both fields are empty and have a light gray border.

Multiple-Line Text Input Controls

This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence.

```
<form>
```

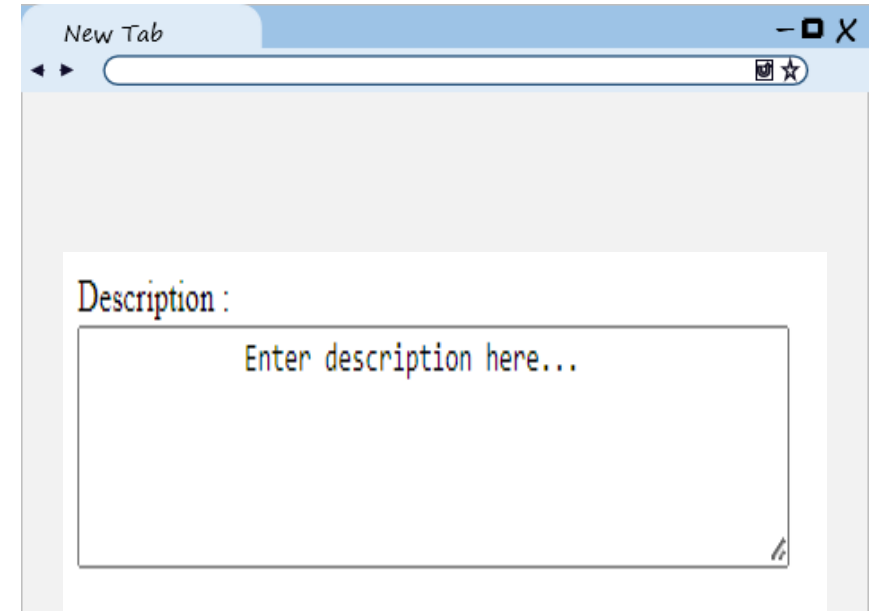
```
  Description : <br />
```

```
  <textarea rows = "5" cols = "50" name = "description">
```

```
    Enter description here...
```

```
  </textarea>
```

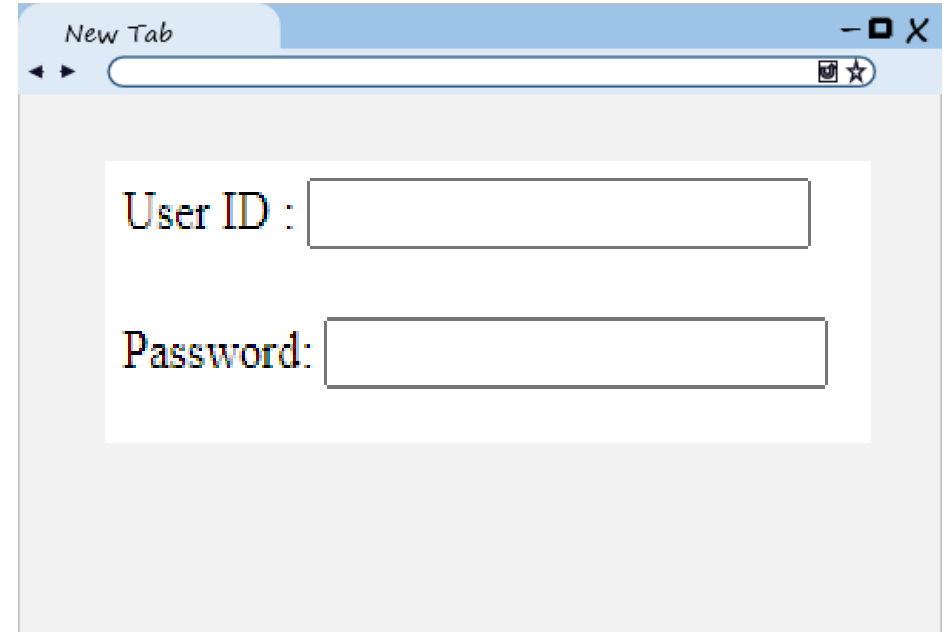
```
</form>
```



Password input Controls

This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag but type attribute is set to password.

```
<form >  
    User ID : <input type = "text" name = "user_id" />  
    <br>  
    Password: <input type = "password" name = "password" />  
</form>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "New Tab". The browser's address bar is empty. The main content area displays a login form with two input fields. The first field is labeled "User ID :" and the second field is labeled "Password:". Both fields are empty and have a light gray border. The browser's interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward) and a star icon for bookmarks.

Checkbox Control

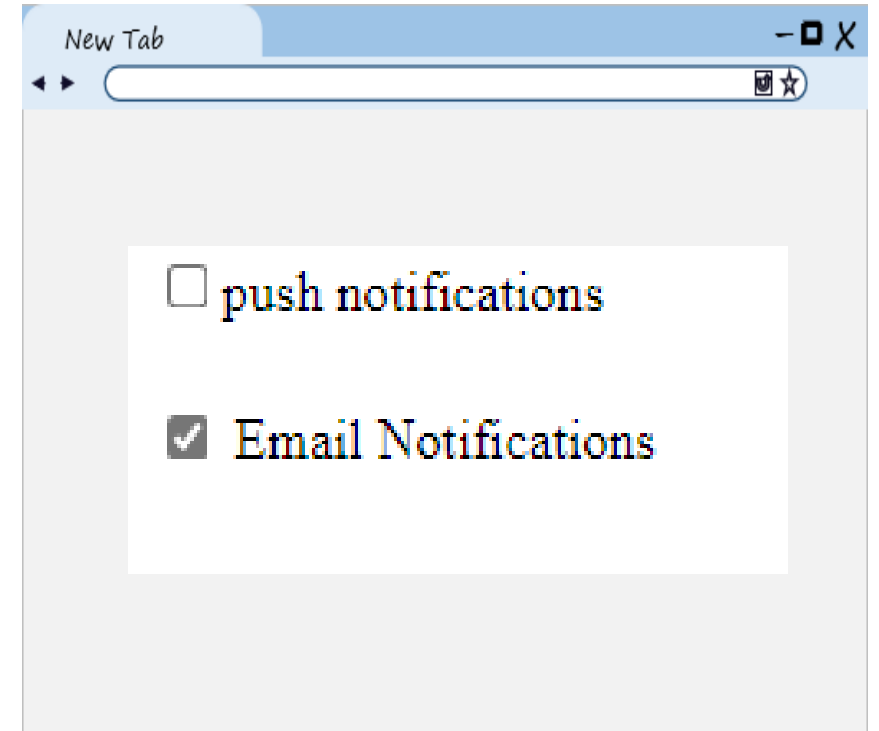
Checkboxes are used when more than one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag but type attribute is set to checkbox.

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="checkbox">push notifications<br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" checked> Email Notifications
```

```
</form>
```



Radio Button Control

Radio buttons are used when out of many options, just one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag but type attribute is set to radio.

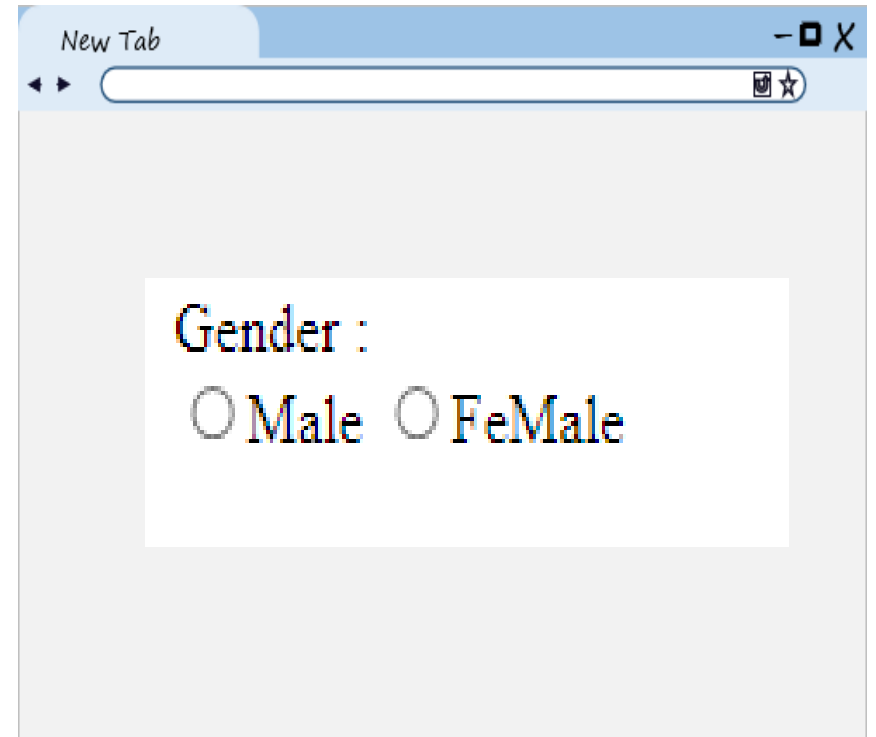
```
<form>
```

```
<label>Gender :</label><br>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" size="100">Male
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender">FeMale
```

```
</form>
```



Select Box Control

A select box, also called drop down box provides option to list down various options in the form of drop down list, from where a user can select one or more options.

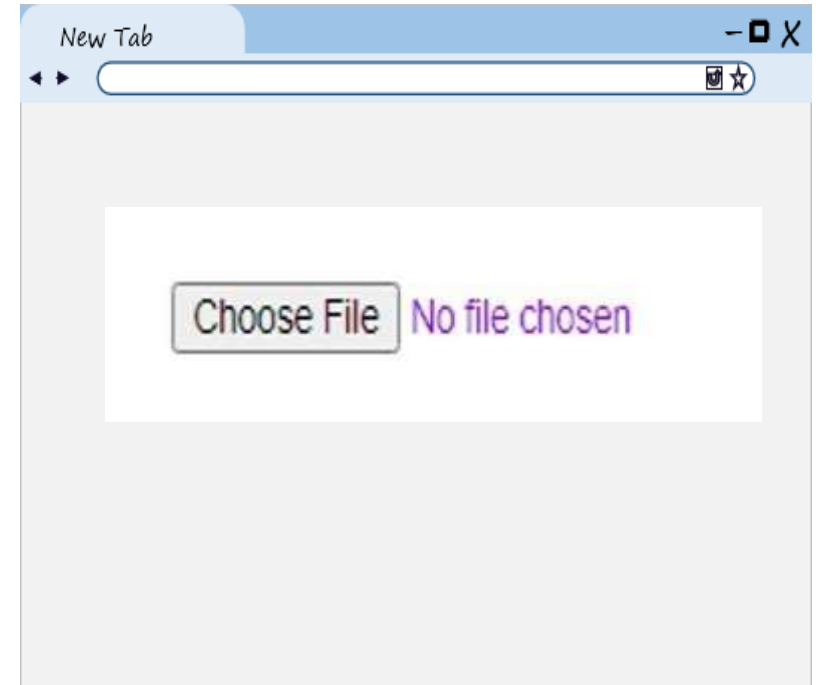
```
<form>  
  <select name = "Nationality">  
    <option value = "Indian" selected>  
      Indian</option>  
    <option value = "USA">USA</option>  
  </select>  
</form>
```



File Upload Box

If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box. This is also created using the `<input>` element but type attribute is set to file.

```
<form>  
<input type="file" Value="Upload">  
</form>
```



HTML 5

HTML5 will be the new standard for HTML, XHTML, and the HTML DOM.

The previous version of HTML came in 1999. The web has changed a lot since then.

HTML5 is still a work in progress. However, most modern browsers have some HTML5 support.



Why HTML 5?



New features based on HTML, CSS, DOM, and JavaScript

Reduce the need for external plug-in (like Flash)

Better error handling

HTML5 is device independent

The development process is visible to the public

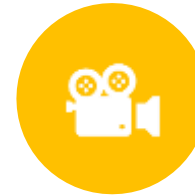


Take a look at the new features...

Some of the most interesting new features in HTML5:



The canvas element for drawing



The video and audio elements for media playback



Better support for local offline storage



New content specific elements, like article, footer, header, nav , section, etc



New form controls, like calendar, date, time, email, url, search, etc

There are some new Tags introduced...



Article



Aside



Figure



Figcaption



Footer



Header



Hgroup



Mark



Meter



Nav



Progress



Section



Details



Summary

New input types have been introduced...



Email



URL



Color



Number



Range



Date



Datetime



Datetime-local



Month



Search



Tel



Week

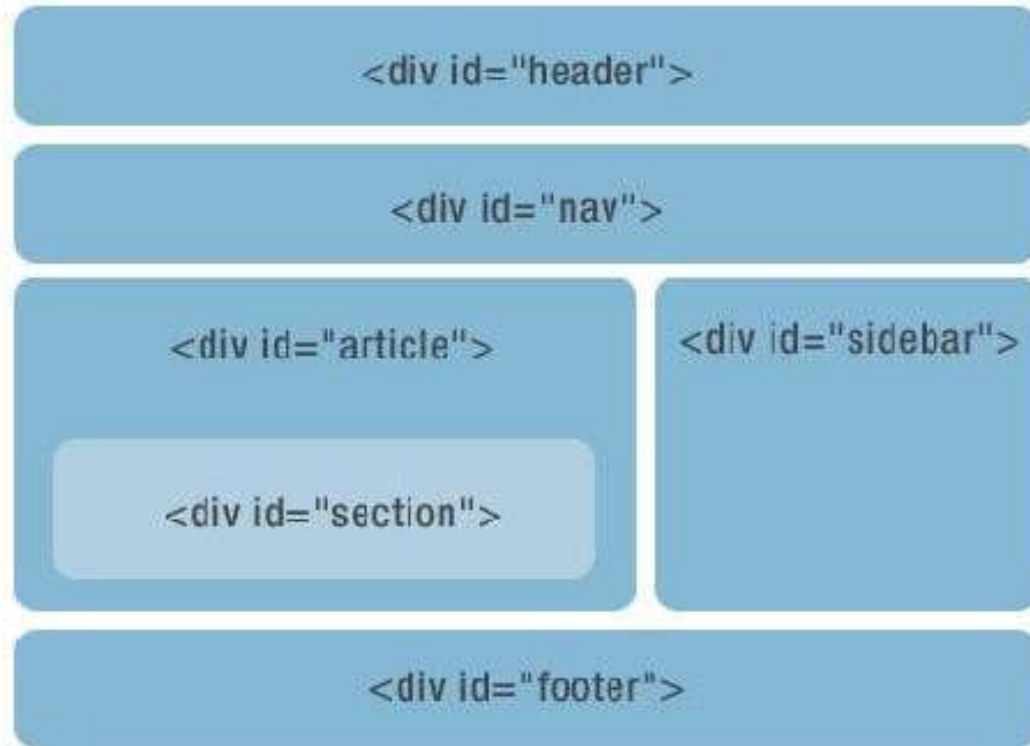


Datalist

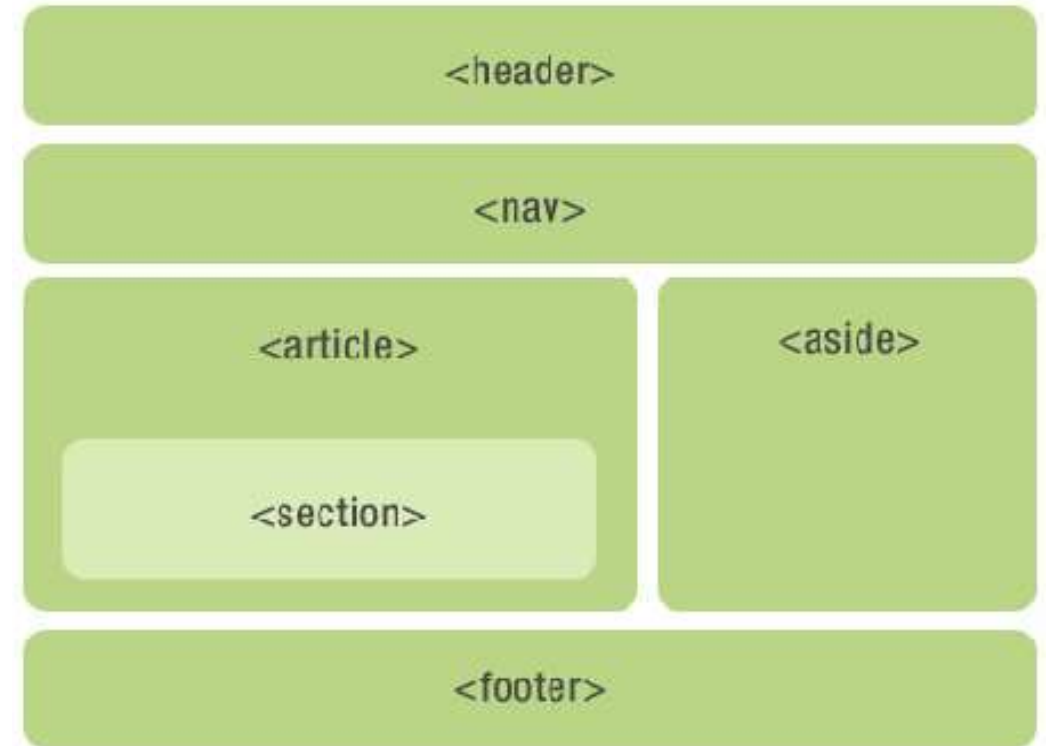


Speech

HTML 4



HTML 5



HTML 5 Media Elements

<audio> :- For multimedia content, sounds, music or other audio streams.

<video> :- For video content, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

<source> :- To specify the source of media elements.
Defined inside video or audio elements.

<embed> :- to embed external content, **such as a plug-in**, YouTube video or a Flash animation.



Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>

<video width = "300" height = "200" controls autoplay>
  <source src = "/html5/foo.ogg" type = "video/ogg" />
  <source src = "/html5/foo.mp4" type = "video/mp4" />
  Your browser does not support the <video> element.
</video>

</body>
</html>
```



What we have learned so far...



HTML 5 Introduction



HTML 5 New Features



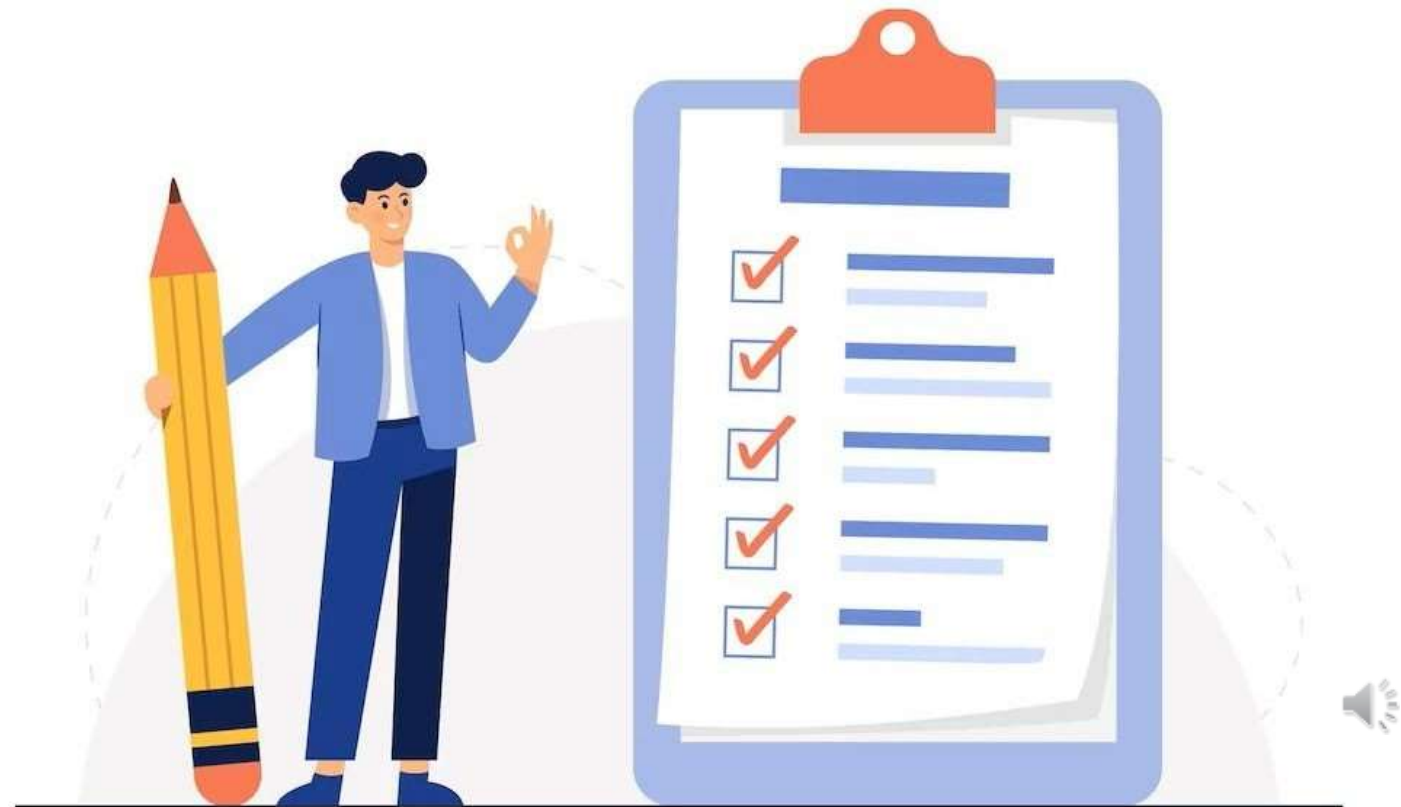
HTML 5 new tags



HTML 5 new input types



HTML 5 Media Elements



Questions?

