

Question 1:

What are HTML forms used for? Describe the purpose of the input, text area, select, and button elements.

- HTML **forms** are used to **collect user input** on a webpage.
- For example: login pages, sign-up forms, search boxes, feedback forms, etc.

➤ Purpose of Key Form Elements

- **1. <input>**

- Used to take **single-line input** from the user.
- Can change its type using the type attribute (e.g., text, email, password, number, radio, checkbox, etc.).
- Example:
`<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">`
- **Purpose:** To capture different types of user data like text, numbers, emails, passwords, etc.

- **2. <textarea>**

- Used to take **multi-line input** (larger text).
- Example:
`<textarea rows="5" cols="30" placeholder="Write your message"></textarea>`
- **Purpose:** For long answers such as messages, comments, addresses, feedback, etc.

- **3. <select> (Dropdown)**

- Used to let users choose **one (or sometimes multiple) options** from a list.
- Works with <option> tags.
- Example:
`<select>
 <option value="general">General Inquiry</option>
 <option value="support">Support</option>
 <option value="feedback">Feedback</option>
</select>`
- **Purpose:** To give users a predefined list of choices (e.g., country list, subjects, categories).

- **4. <button>**

- Used to create clickable buttons.
- Commonly used to **submit** or **reset** a form.
- Example:
`<button type="submit">Submit</button>`

→ **Purpose:** To perform an action, such as sending the form data to the server or resetting the input fields.

Question 2:

Explain the difference between the GET and POST methods in form submission. When should each be used?

→ **Difference Between GET and POST Methods in Form Submission.**

➤ When you submit a form in HTML, the data is sent to the server using a method. The two most common methods are **GET** and **POST**.

- **1. GET Method**

- Sends form data by **appending it to the URL** as query parameters.

- Example:

<https://example.com/search?name=Bhavika&age=20>

Features:

- Data is visible in the address bar.
- Has a **size limit** (around 2048 characters).

- **2. POST Method**

- Send form data **inside the HTTP request body** (not visible in the URL).

Features:

- Data is **hidden from the URL**.
- More secure for sensitive information.
- For sensitive data (passwords, personal info).
- Has no limit.

→ **Question 3:**

What is the purpose of the label element in a form, and how does it improve accessibility?

→ **Purpose of the <label> Element in a Form**

➤ The <label> element is used to **define a caption for an input element** in a form (like text box, checkbox, radio button, etc.).

Main Purposes:

1. **Connects text to form inputs:**

➤ Example: when you click on the label "Email", the cursor automatically goes into the email input box.

2. **Improves user experience:**

➤ Makes forms easier to use since users can click on the label instead of just the small input field.

3. **Accessibility (for screen readers):**

➤ Screen readers read the label text along with the input, so visually impaired users know what information to enter.

4. **Clear form structure:**

➤ Labels make the form self-explanatory and organized.

Example:

```
<form>
  <label for="fullname">Full Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fullname" name="fullname" required><br><br>

  <label for="email">Email Address:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
</form>
```

- Here, the for="fullname" in the label matches the id="fullname" of the input.
- Clicking the word “**Full Name**” will focus the input box.