

Web Technologies

ITE1002

Module-1:
HTML Forms

Working with HTML Forms

- Defining Form Elements
- Formatting Text Fields
- Formatting Password Fields
- Formatting Submit and Reset Buttons
- Formatting Check Boxes
- Formatting Radio Buttons
- Formatting Text Areas
- Formatting Selection Menus
- Formatting Selection Lists
- Formatting File Fields
- Using Graphic Images for Submit Buttons
- Using Hidden Fields
- Specifying the Focus Order of Form Controls
- Using Field Sets

HTML Forms

- HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.
- An HTML form can contain **input elements** like
 - text fields
 - Checkboxes
 - Radio-buttons
 - Submit buttons and more.
- A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.
- **<form>** tag -> *Defines an HTML form for user input*

```
<form method="post/get" action="inbox.html">  
    ....input elements.....  
</form>
```


text box

**drop-down
list box**

**radio
buttons**

**form
button**

First Name Last Name
Address #1
Address #2
City State Zip
Country

Item Purchased  Purchase Date
Serial Number

Used For (check one)

☐ Home
☐ Business
☐ Religious or Charitable Institution
☐ Government
☐ Educational Institution

Network Operating System (check all that apply)

☐ Netware
☐ Banyan Vines
☐ Windows
☐ IBM Lan Server
☐ PC/NFS

Comments?:

**group
box**

**check
boxes**

**text
area**

Forms

- HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.
- A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

`<form method="post/get" action="inbox.html">`

`....input elements.....`

`</form>`

- *method* - We will only be using the post functionality of method, which sends the data without displaying any of the information to the visitor.
- *action* - Specifies the URL to send the data to.

<form> tag attributes

- **name** - Specifies the name of a form.
- **method** - Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data (**GET** and **POST**).
- **action** - Specifies where to (**URL**) send the form-data when a form is submitted.
- **target** - Specifies where to display the response that is received from server after submitting the form. (**_blank**, **_self**, **_parent** and **_top**).
- **accept** - Specifies the types of files that the server accepts (that can be submitted through a file upload)
- **enctype** - Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post")
 - **application/x-www-form-urlencoded**, **multipart/form-data** and **text/plain**

<input> tag

- It specifies an input field where the user can enter data.
- <input> elements are used within a <form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.
- An input field can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute.
- It is an unpaired tag.

<input> tag attributes

- **type** - Specifies the type <input> element to display
 - text,password,submit,reset,checkbox,radio,file,image,hidden
 - color,date,datetime,month,range,number,datetime-local,email,search
- **name** - Assigns a name to the given field so that you may reference it later.
- **size** - Sets the horizontal width of the field or Specifies the width, in characters
- **maxlength** - Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an <input> element
- **value** - Specifies the value of an <input> element
- **checked** - Specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio")
- **disabled** - Specifies that an <input> element should be disabled
- **src** - Specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button (only for type="image")

Formatting TextFields

- Form controls that accept data to be entered by user are generically referred to as *text boxes*.

E.g:-

```
<form method="post" action="xyz.asp">
```

```
Name: <input type="text" name="first_name" size="20" maxlength="20"  
value="First Name Here"> <br>
```

```
Email: <input type="text" size="10" maxlength="10" name="email"  
value="Email here"> <br>
```

```
Organization: <input type="text" size="10" maxlength="10" name="email"  
value="Organization here"> <br>
```

```
</form>
```



Formatting Password Fields

- Logically enough, accept passwords.
- It offers no sophisticated security. It doesn't encrypt or scramble the information in any way.

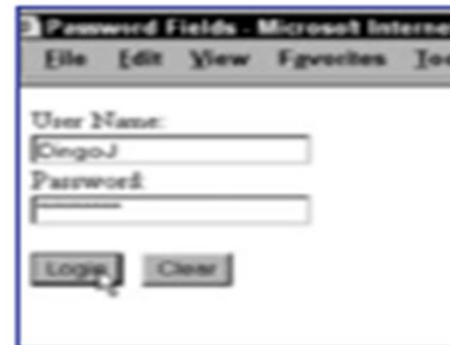
E.g:-

```
<form method="post" action="xyz.asp">
```

```
User Name: <input type="text" name="User_name" size="20" maxlength="20"
><br>
```

```
Password: <input type="Password" size="10" maxlength="10" name
="password"><br>
```

```
</form>
```



Formatting Submit and Reset Buttons

- To send the **completed form** to the server (the **Submit** button) or to clear the form if they've made a mistake (the **Reset** button).

- E.g:-

```
<form method="post" action="xyz.asp">
```

```
User Name:<input type="text" name="User_name" size="20"  
maxlength="20" ><br>
```

```
Password: <input type="Password" size="10" maxlength="10"  
name="password"><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Login" name="submit">
```

```
<input type="reset" value="Clear" name="reset">
```

```
</form>
```



Formatting Check Boxes

- Check boxes allow for multiple items to be selected for a certain group of choices.
- The check box's *name* and *value* attributes behave.
- It is possible to precheck the input boxes for your viewers using the *checked* attribute.
- Simply set the *checked* attribute to *yes* or *no*.

E.g:-

```
<form method="post" action="xyz.asp">
```

Please select every sport that you play.

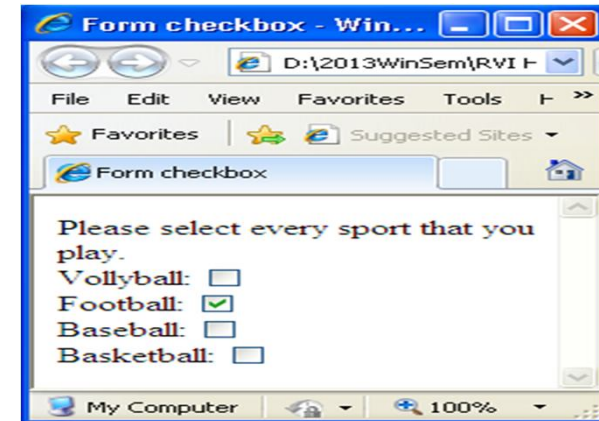
Vollyball: <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="vollyball" >

Football: <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="football" checked="yes" >

Baseball: <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="baseball" >

Basketball: <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="basketball" >

```
</form>
```



Formatting Radio Button

- Radios are types of input forms that allow a user to pick an either/or type of selection.
- **value** - specifies what will be sent if the user chooses this radio button. Only one value will be sent for a given group of radio buttons.
- **name** - defines which set of radio buttons that it is a part of. Below we have 2 groups: shade and size.
- By using the **checked** attribute, we can tell our form to automatically "check" a default radio button.

E.g:-

```
<form method="post" action="xyz.asp">
```

What kind of shirt are you wearing?

Shade:

```
<input type="radio" name="shade" value="dark">Dark
```

```
<input type="radio" name="shade" value="light">Light <br>
```

Size:

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="small" checked="yes">Small
```

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="medium">Medium
```

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="large">Large <br>
```

```
</form>
```

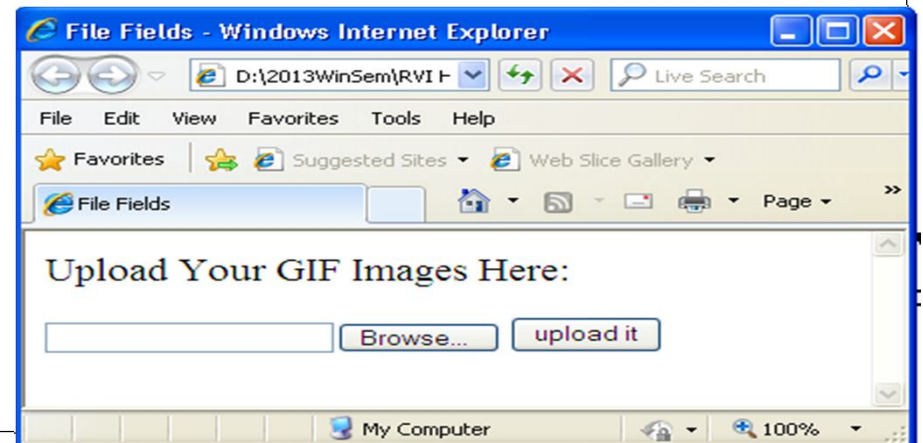


Formatting File Fields

- It allow your site's visitors to upload files from their hard drive to the Web server.
- The file field appears as a text field with a Browse button to the right.

- E.g:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title>File Fields</title>
</head>
<body>
<form action="/cgi-bin/image_files.pl" method="post">
<p>Upload Your GIF Images Here:</p>
<input type="file" name="upload" size="20" accept="image/gif" >
<input type="submit" value="upload it">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



Use of <label> tag

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Click on one of the text labels to toggle the related control:</p>
```

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
```

```
<label for="male">Male</label>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="male" value="male"><br>
```

```
<label for="female">Female</label>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="female" value="female"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Formatting TextAreas using <textarea>

- A large, scrollable, multiline text window. It is most commonly used for collecting extended written comments.
- It retrieve "block" type information from the user. Paragraphs, essays, or memos can by cut and pasted into textareas and submitted.
- It is a paired tag.
- Attributes:
 - **name-** Specifies a name for a text area.
 - **cols** - Specifies the visible width(no. of characters in a line) of a text area.
 - **rows-** Specifies the visible number of lines in a text area
 - **disabled** - Specifies that a text area should be disabled.
 - **wrap-** Specifies how the text in a text area is to be wrapped when submitted in a form either **hard** and **soft**

- *wrap* attribute refers to how the text reacts when it reaches the end of each row in the text field.
- Wrapping can be one of three settings: soft, hard, off
 - *Soft* forces the words to wrap once inside the text area but when the form is submitted, the words will no longer appear as such (*Line breaks* will not be added).
 - *Hard* wraps the words inside the text box and *places line breaks* at the end of each line so that when the form is submitted it appears exactly as it does in the text box.

`<textarea cols="20" rows="5" wrap="hard" >`

As you can see many times word wrapping is often the desired look for your textareas. Since it makes everything nice and easy to read.

`</textarea>`

<textarea> example

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/comments.pl" method="post">
```

```
User Name:<br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="user_name" width"30" maxlength="20">
```

```
<br>
```

```
Enter Your Comments Here:<br>
```

```
<textarea name="comments" cols=40 rows=7 wrap="hard"></textarea>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<!-- Submit & Reset Buttons -->
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Send Me" >
```

```
<input type="reset" value="Clear Me" >
```

```
</form>
```

Formatting Selection Menus and Selection Lists - <select> and <option>

- The <select> tag is used to create a drop-down list.
- The <option> tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.
- E.g:-

<select>

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

<option value="saab">Saab</option>

<option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

</select>

Attributes of <select> and <option> tag

<select> tag attributes:

- **name**- Defines a name for the drop-down list
- **size** - Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list
- **multiple** - Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once
- **disabled** - Specifies that a drop-down list should be disabled

<option> tag attributes:

- **value** - Specifies the value to be sent to a server
- **selected** - Specifies that an option should be pre-selected when the page loads
- **label** - Specifies a shorter label for an option

```
<select>
<option>India</option>
<option>SriLanka</option>
<option>Pakistan</option>
</select>
```

```
<select multiple="yes" size=3>
<option>India</option>
<option>SriLanka</option>
<option selected="yes">Pakistan
  </option>
<option>America</option>
<option>Africa</option>
</select>
```

Using Graphic Images for Submit Buttons

- If the browser's neutral-gray, rectangular Submit button isn't to your liking, you can substitute it for a graphic using a form control called an *image field*.
- E.g:-

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/message.pl" method="post">  
E-mail Address:<br>  
<input type="text" name="email" size="20" />  
<br>  
<br>  
Message:<br>  
<textarea cols="50" rows="10" wrap="virtual" name="message">  
</textarea>  
<br>  
<input type="image" src="images/button.gif" width="25"  
height="25" name="submit_image" alt="Submit" >  
</form>
```

Using Hidden Fields

- It represents a hidden input field in an HTML form (this input field is invisible for the user).
- With this element you can send hidden form data to a server.
- For each `<input type="hidden">` tag in an HTML form, a Hidden object is created.
- E.g:-

```
<form action="http:// www.some-domain.com/cgi-bin/dental.pl" method="post">
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="web_site" value="Alpha-Gizmo" >
```

Select the Newsletters you wish to receive:


```
<br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="newsletter" value="oral_hygiene" > Oral Hygiene  
Weekly<br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="newsletter" value="home_dentistry" /> Guide to Home  
Dentistry<br>
```

```
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
```

```
<input type="reset" name="reset" value="Reset" />
```

```
</form>
```

Specifying the Focus Order of Form Controls

- On a page with several form controls, pressing Tab moves the cursor from the first form control to the last.
- By default, the page's *focus is the first form control* on the page.

- E.g:-

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/newsletters.pl" method="post">
```

```
User Name: <br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="user" size="20" tabindex="1" >
```

```
<br>
```

```
E-mail Address: <br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="email" size="20" tabindex="2" accesskey="e">
```

```
<br>
```

```
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit"
```

```
tabindex="3" />
```

```
<input type="reset" name="Submit2" value="Reset"
```

```
tabindex="4" />
```

```
</form>
```

Using Field Sets - <fieldset> tag

- It is used to group related elements in a form.
- It draws a box around the related elements.
- The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.
- E.g:-

```
<form action="/cgi-bin/data.pl" method="post">  
<fieldset>  
<legend> Personal Information</legend>  
<table>  
<tr><td>Last Name:</td>  
<td><input name="personal_lastname" type="text" tabindex="1" /></td>  
</tr>  
<tr><td>First Name:</td>  
<td><input name="personal_firstname" type="text" tabindex="2" /></td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
</fieldset>  
</form>
```


This is my form

Email:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Upload Your Picture:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Select Country:

Hobby: ☐ Cricket ☐ Football

Address

More Forms

file:///C:/books/2011/IW3HTP5/examples/ch02/form2.html

Feedback Form

Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.

Name:

Comments:

E-mail Address:

Things you liked:
Site design ☐ Links ☐ Ease of use ☐ Images ☐ Source code ☐

How did you get to our site?:
Search engine ☐ Links from another site ☐ Deitel.com Web site ☒ Reference in a book ☐ Other ☐

Rate our site:

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Awful

First Name:
Last Name:
E-Mail Address:
Phone Number:
Resident State:

Age Group:

- ☒ 0-20
☐ 20-40
☐ 41-60
☐ Over 60

Membership:

☒ AAA ☐ Costco ☐ IEEE ☐ ACM

Comments:

Register

Start Over

Personal Information

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female
Birthday: Month: Date: 1975
State: Ohio
Country: United States

Site Registration

Username:
Password:
Retype password:
Email address:
Retype email address:

Submit