

Working with Forms

TEXT INPUT <input type="text" value="Some text input"/>	RADIO BUTTONS <input type="radio"/> Option One <input checked="" type="radio"/> Option Two	DROPDOWN MENU <input type="text" value="Option One"/>
TEXTAREA <div>Lots of text input. Magnis sit ultricies scelerisque vitae consectetur montes taciti elit. A sapien in suspendisse mauris sem posuere dapibus.</div>	CHECKBOXES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Option One <input type="checkbox"/> Option Two <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Option Three	BUTTON <input type="button" value="Submit"/>

SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



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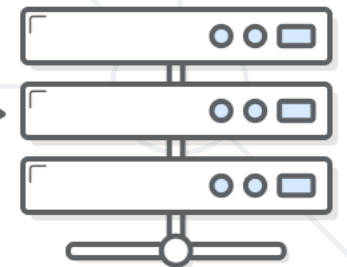
Software University
<https://softuni.bg>

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- Advanced Styling



FORM ELEMENTS
(FRONTEND HTML & CSS)



FORM PROCESSING
(BACKEND SERVER)

sli.do

#html-css

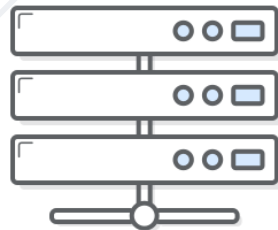


HTML Forms

- The HTML form element represents a document section that contains interactive controls for submitting information to a web server.



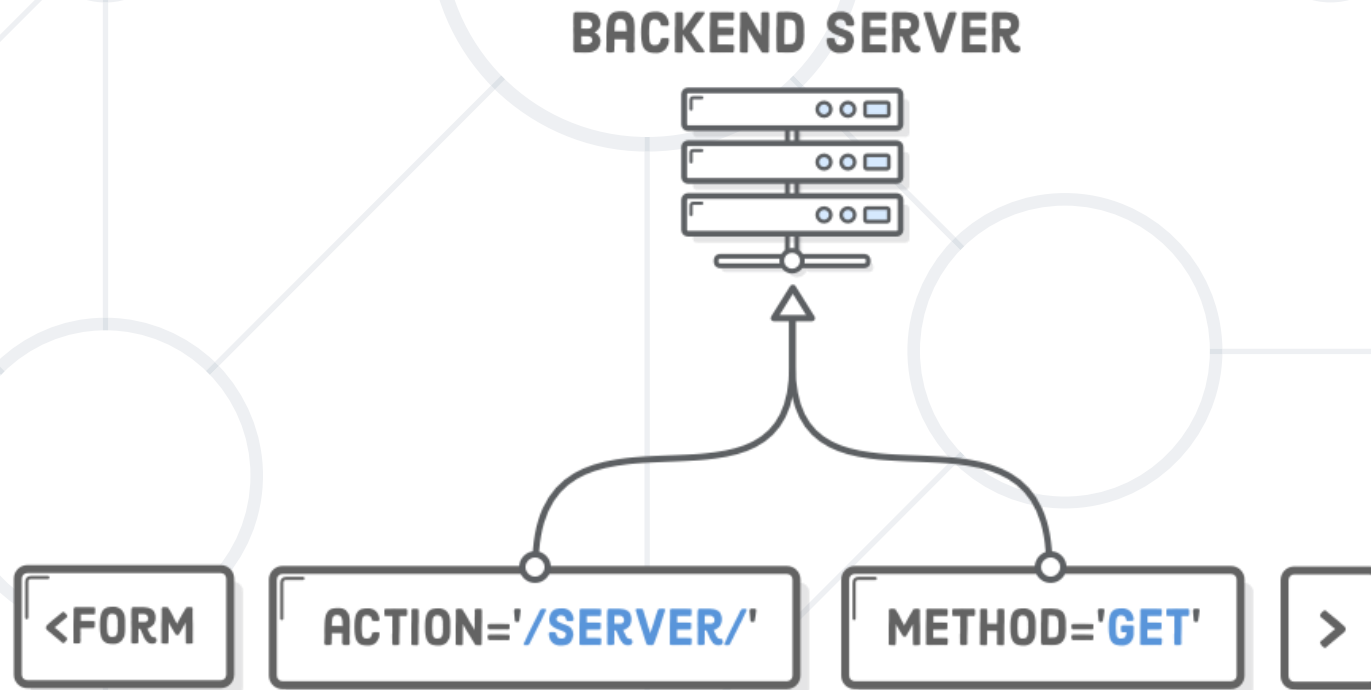
FORM ELEMENTS
(FRONTEND HTML & CSS)



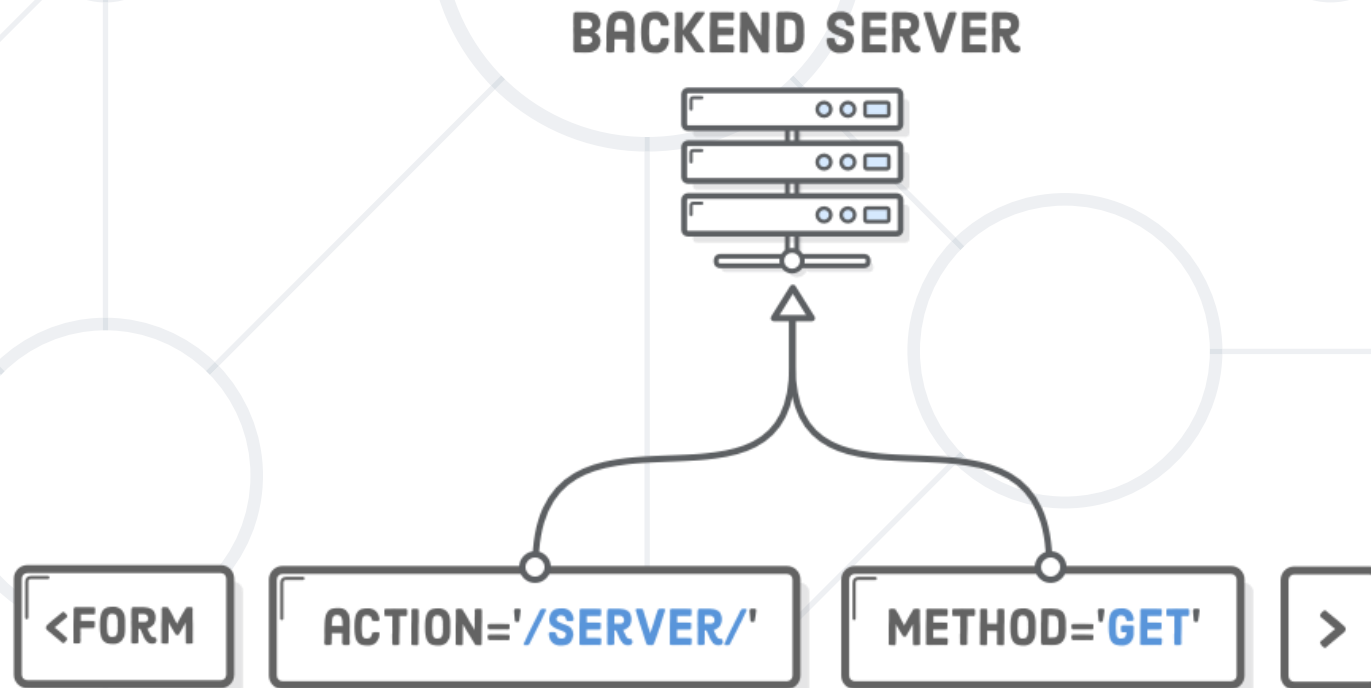
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(BACKEND SERVER)

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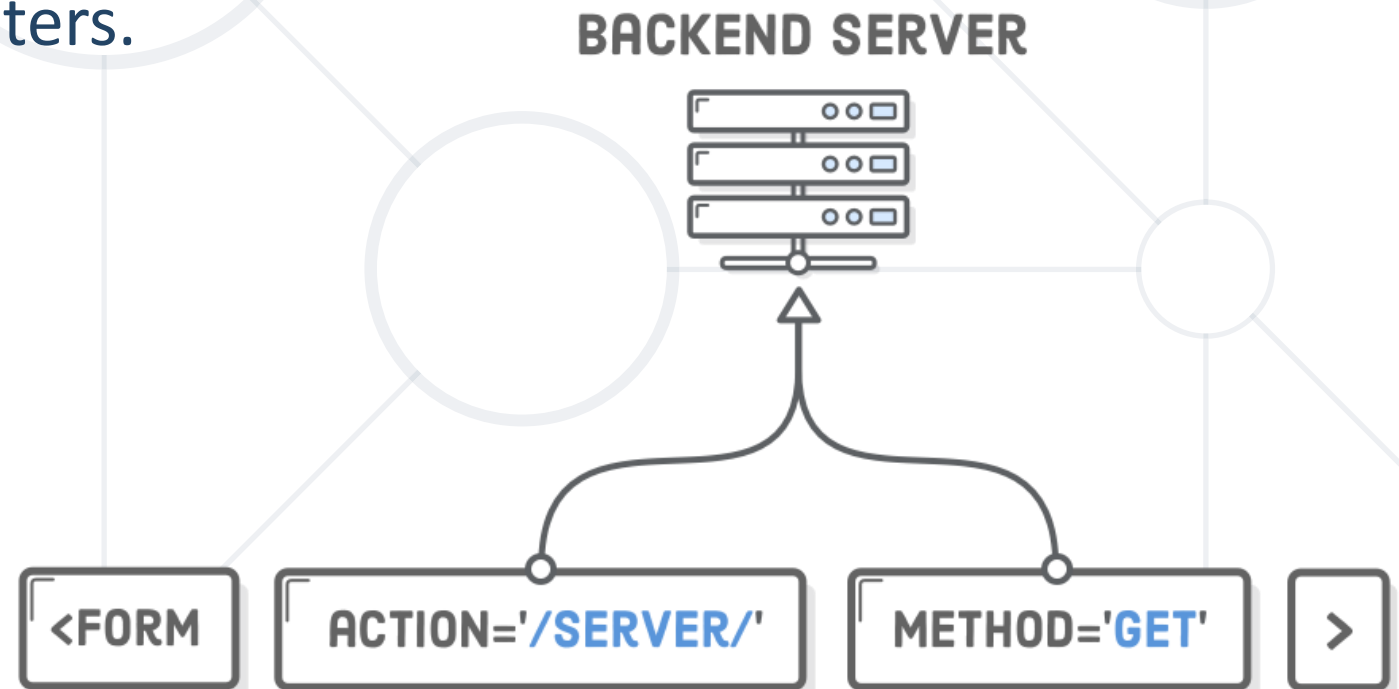
- Attributes - Method
 - *The HTTP method that the browser uses to submit the form.*



- Attributes – Method – **Post**
 - Corresponds to the HTTP POST method. Form data are included in the body of the form and sent to the server.



- Attributes – Method – **Get**
 - get - Corresponds to the HTTP GET method; form data are appended to the action attribute URI with a '?' as separator, and the resulting URI is sent to the server. Use this method when the form has no side-effects and contains only ASCII characters.



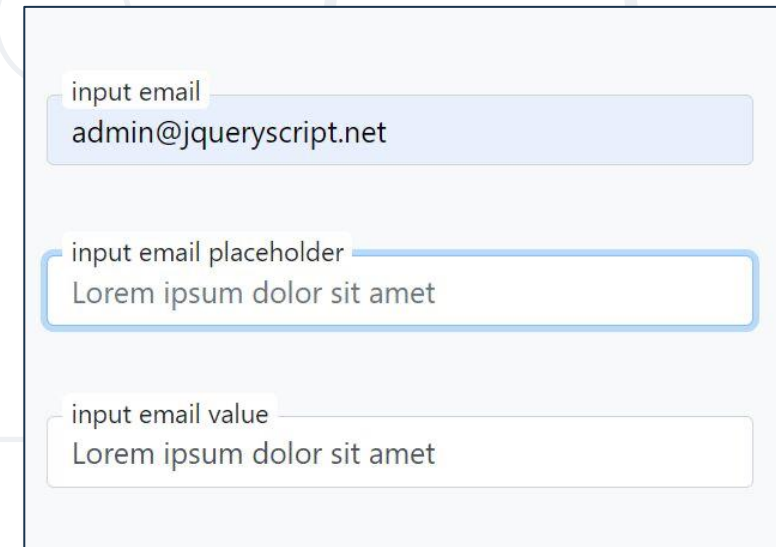
■ Label

- The HTML label element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.



■ Label

- The label text is not only visually associated with its corresponding text input; it is programmatically associated with it too.
- You can click the associated label to focus/activate the input, as well as the input itself. This increased hit area provides an advantage to anyone trying to activate the input, including those using a touch-screen device.



The diagram illustrates three text input fields with their associated labels highlighted in light blue:

- input email**: The label is above the input field, which contains the text "admin@jqueryscript.net".
- input email placeholder**: The label is above the input field, which contains the placeholder text "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet".
- input email value**: The label is above the input field, which contains the text "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet".

■ Input

- Used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent.
- The `<input>` element is one of the most powerful and complex in all of HTML due to the sheer number of combinations of input types and attributes.

INPUT TYPES IN HTML

<code><input type="text"></code>	<input type="text" value="xyz"/>
<code><input type="password"></code>	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
<code><input type="radio"></code>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<code><input type="button"></code>	<input type="button" value="Button"/>
<code><input type="color"></code>	<input type="color" value="#00bfff"/>
<code><input type="email"></code>	<input type="email" value="xyz@gmail.com"/>
<code><input type="file"></code>	<input type="file" value="Choose File image.jpg"/>
<code><input type="hidden"></code>	<input type="hidden"/>
<code><input type="image"></code>	<input type="image" value="Submit Image"/>
<code><input type="number"></code>	<input type="number" value="898"/>

■ Textarea

- Represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.

HTML Demo: <textarea>

RESET

HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
<pre>1 <label for="story">Tell us your story:</label> 2 3 <textarea id="story" name="story" rows="5" 4 cols="33"> 5 It was a dark and stormy night... 6 </textarea></pre>		<div>Tell us your story:</div> <div><div>It was a dark and stormy night...</div></div>

■ Select & Option

- The **<select>** HTML element represents a control that provides a menu of options.
- The **<option>** HTML element is used to define an item contained in a **<select>**, an **<optgroup>**, or a **<datalist>** element. As such, **<option>** can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document

HTML Demo: <select> RESET


HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
<pre>1 <label for="pet-select">Choose a pet:</label> 2 3 <select name="pets" id="pet-select"> 4 <option value="">--Please choose an option-- 5 </option> 6 <option value="dog">Dog</option> 7 <option value="cat">Cat</option> 8 <option value="hamster">Hamster</option> 9 <option value="parrot">Parrot</option> 10 <option value="spider">Spider</option> 11 <option value="goldfish">Goldfish</option> 12 </select></pre>		<div>Choose a pet:</div> <div>--Please choose an option-- ▾</div>

■ Button

- Interactive element activated by a user with a mouse, keyboard, finger, voice command, or other assistive technology. Once activated, it then performs an action, such as submitting a form or opening a dialog.

HTML Demo: <button>

RESET

	HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
1	<code><button class="favorite styled" type="button">Add to favorites</button></code>		
2			

■ Fieldset & Legend

- The HTML fieldset element is used to group several controls as well as labels within a web form.

HTML Demo: <fieldset>

RESET

HTML

CSS

OUTPUT

```
1 <form>
2   <fieldset>
3     <legend>Choose your favorite
monster</legend>
4
5     <input type="radio" id="kraken"
name="monster" value="K" />
6     <label for="kraken">Kraken</label><br />
7
8     <input type="radio" id="sasquatch"
name="monster" value="S" />
9     <label for="sasquatch">Sasquatch</label><br
/>
10
11    <input type="radio" id="mothman"
name="monster" value="M" />
12    <label for="mothman">Mothman</label>
13  </fieldset>
14 </form>
```

Choose your favorite monster

☐ Kraken
☐ Sasquatch
☐ Mothman



Forms - Let's try it ...

Demo

- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/form>
- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/How to structure an HTML form](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/How_to_structure_an_HTML_form)
- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Your first HTML form](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Your_first_HTML_form)
- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Styling HTML forms](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Forms/Styling_HTML_forms)
- <https://css-tricks.com/tips-for-creating-great-web-forms>
- <https://css-tricks.com/options-for-web-forms>

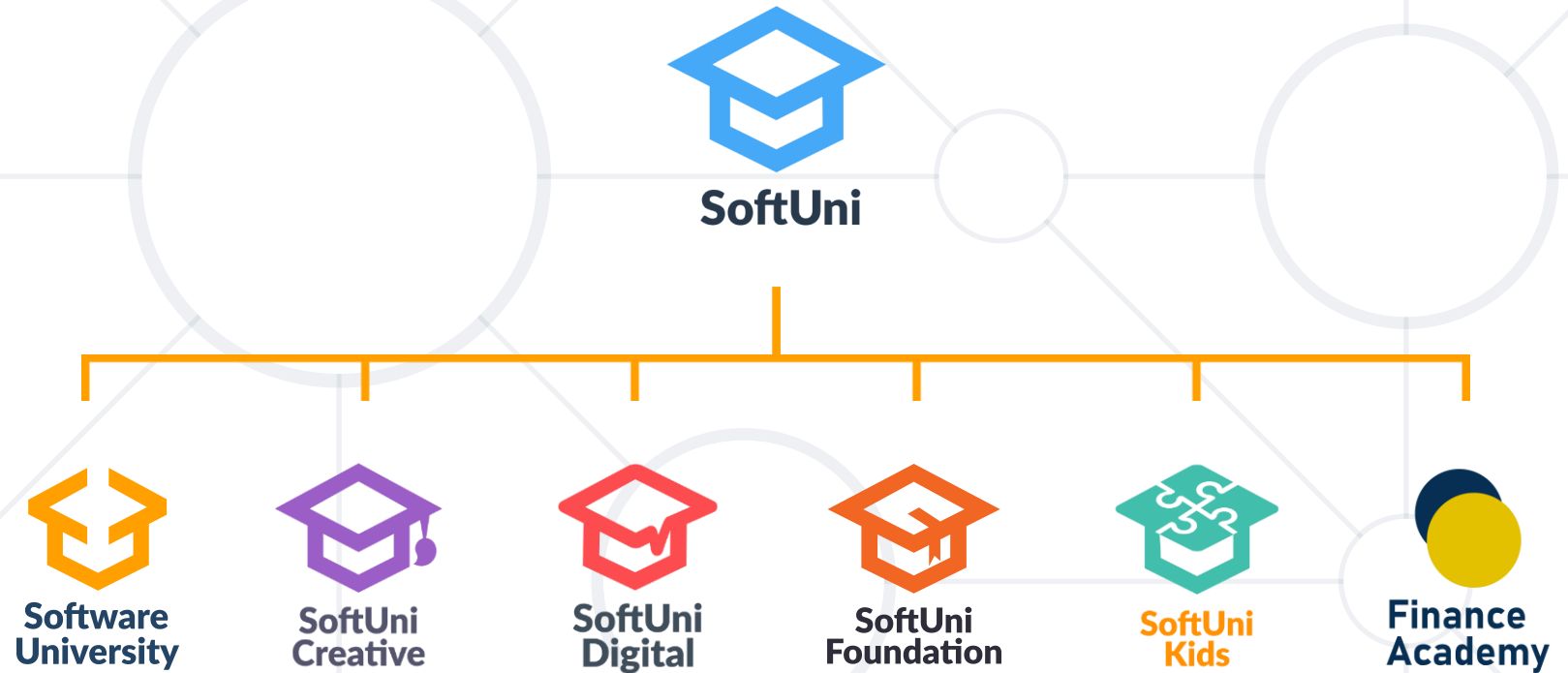
■ Floating label

- <https://codepen.io/callmenick/pen/OxpKNZ>
- <https://codepen.io/tonystar/pen/LRdpYZ>
- <https://codepen.io/elujambio/pen/yjwzGP>

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