

TAGS for web forms.

The tags used to create webforms are

- `< form >`
- `< input >`
- `< select >`
- `< TEXTArea >`

These tags are further defined by their individual attributes.

For example, the form tag is defined by its method attribute which accepts the get and post values.

The `<Form>` TAG.

This tag creates a webform that can accept user input in a HTML document. It is a container tag that encompasses all the content and fields on a web page form.

It requires both opening and closing tags. The form Tag instructs the browser where to send the data.

In some browsers, the form will not render in the absence of a closing tag.

Microsoft explorer displays form fields even in the absence of a `<form>` tag.

However, users would be unable to submit information

Netscape Navigator does not show form fields without the `<form>` tag

* SYNTAX

```
<form method = "value" action = "url">
    <input ... />
    <select>    </select>
</form>
```

* The method attribute accepts either the get or the post value and the action attribute defines the URL of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script. Tags such as `<input>` and `<select>` are placed within the `<form>` tag.

* Get method

In this method, form data is appended to the URL and is used in a query string. The get method sends information in clear text and is, therefore, not secure.

The action attribute specifies the URL of the web server to which the browser submits the form data.

This URL is the name and the location of the CGI script.

* The Post method

this posts form data to the URL specified by the action attribute when action references an email address.

this method is employed primarily to send form data. Although this method can send more characters, it may require more processing by the CGI script.

* The CGI script specified by the action attribute processes the form data. This data is processed according to the instruction of the CGI script.

* The <INPUT> TAG

This is used to create elements, such as

- Text boxes
- Check boxes
- Option buttons
- Submit / Reset buttons
- Password field.

This tag is placed within the <form> tag pair, and is not a container tag.

It uses a type attribute to specify the form field type.

- * The type attribute of the `<input>` tag accepts the 'type-value' value which may be any field or button type, such as password or text.

The name attribute is the symbolic name for any input field. Other attributes, such as checked, size, and maxlength, can be used to further define the `<input>` tag.

- * The `<select>` tag.

This is a container tag pair. It is used to create single option and multi option select lists.

You can intermix any number of select tags with other HTML elements, such as `<input>` and `<textarea>`

This tag is used within the `<form>` tag pair

Syntax

```
<select name = "name - value">  
  <option> first option </option>  
  <option> second option </option>  
  :  
  :  
</select>
```


* The attributes of the `<select>` tag are

- name
- size
- multiple

the name attribute is the name of the `<select>` element and is needed to submit information

The size value defines the number of visible options on the select list

the multiple attribute forces the select list to be a scroll list, regardless of size, and allows multiple selections

* The `<text area>` tag

This is used to create a space in which multiple lines of text can be entered

you can also include default content and scroll bars in a web form. The attributes for the `<text area>` tag are

- Name
- Rows
- Cols

The values for rows and cols determine the dimensions of the text area. These values specify the number of

characters that can be entered in the text area.

Syntax

```
<textarea name = "name_value"  
          rows = "rows_value"  
          cols = "cols_value">
```

Default Content

```
</textarea>
```

The `<textarea>` tags should be an opening / closing pair.

You can enter any amount of text in the text area fields because these fields will automatically create scrollbars when needed.