LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET
SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 9
WEB DESIGN 9
Third Quarter, Week 5

Name of Learner: _____

Grade Level /Section: _____ Date: _____

INTRODUCTION TO HTML FORMS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

Forms are a part of everyday life. When we use a physical form in real world, we write down information and provides it to someone to process. Think of the days you've had to fill out information for various applications sort of a job, or a checking account, or dropped off a completed suggestion card — each instance is a form!

Just like a physical form, an HTML <form> element is liable for collecting information to send elsewhere. Every time we browse the web we inherit contact with many forms and that we won't even know it. There's a good chance that if you're typing into a text field or providing an input, the field that you're typing into is part of a <form>!

In this lesson, we'll go over the structure and syntax of a <form> and the many elements that populate it.

We can consider the web as a network of computers which send and receive information. Computers need an HTTP request to understand the way to communicate. The HTTP request instructs the receiving computer the way to handle the incoming information.

The <form> element is a great tool for collecting information, but then we need to send that information somewhere else for processing. We need to supply the <form> element with both the location of where the <form> 's information goes and what HTTP request to make. Take a look at the sample <form> below:

```
<form action="/example.html" method="POST">
</form>
```

In the above example, we've created the skeleton for a <form> that will send information to example.html as a POST request:
- The action attribute directs where the information is sent.
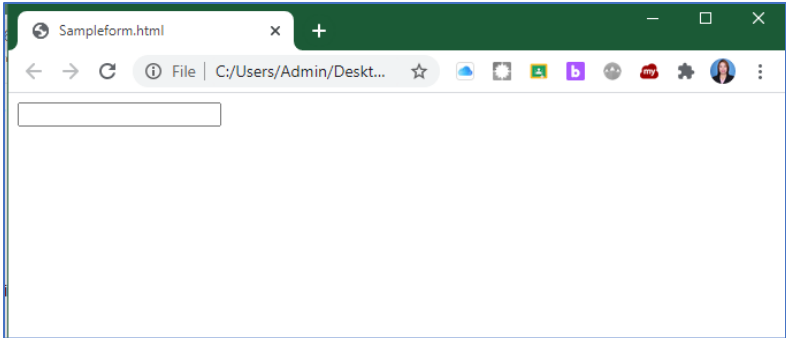- The method attribute is designate a HTTP verb that is included in the HTTP request.

Text Input

If we want to create an input field in our <form>, we'll need the help of the <input> element.

The <input> element has a type attribute which determines how it renders on the web page and what kind of data it can accept.

The first value for the type attribute we're going to study is "text". When we create an <input> element with type="text", it renders a text field that users can type into. It's also important that we include a name attribute for the <input> — without the name attribute, information in the <input> won't be sent when the <form> is submitted. let's examine the following code that produces a text input field:

```
<form action="/example.html" method="POST">
  <input type="text" name="first-text-field">
</form>
```

Here's a snippet of how the form looks like on a web page for the Chrome browser (different browsers have different default preview). When initially loaded, it will be an empty box:
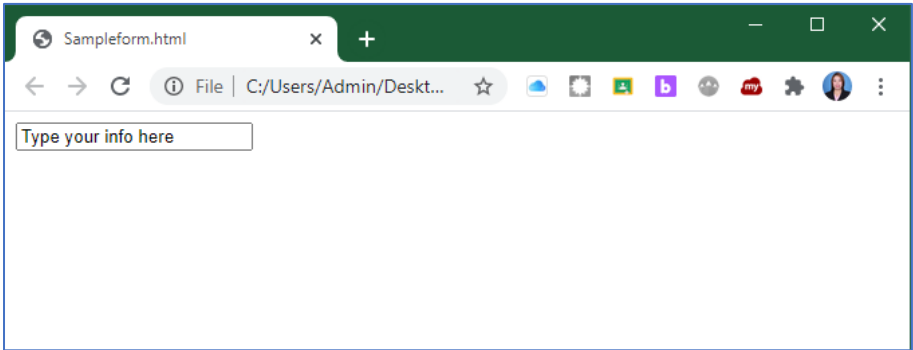
After users type into the <input> element, the value of the value attribute becomes what is typed into the text field. The value of the value attribute is paired with the value of the name attribute and sent as text when the form is submitted. For instance, if a user typed in "important info" in the text field created by our <input> element:

When the form is submitted, the text: "first-text-field=important info" is sent to /example.html because the value of the name attribute is "first-text-field" and the value of value is "important details".

We could also assign a default value for the value attribute so that users have a pre-filled text field when they first see the rendered form like so:

```
<form action="/example.html" method="POST">
  <input type="text" name="first-text-field" value="Type your
info here">
</form>
```
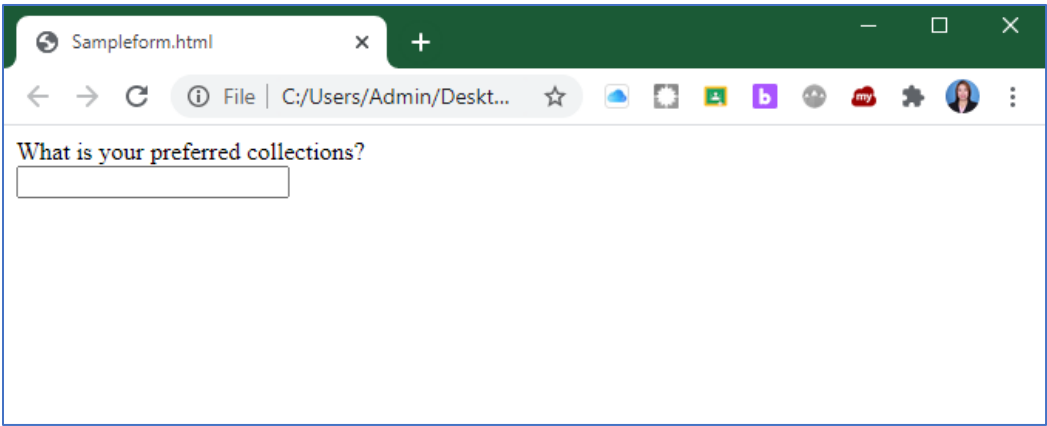
Which renders:

Adding a Label

For a user to properly identify an <input> we use the appropriately named, the <label> element.

The <label> element has an opening and closing tag and displays text that is written between the opening and closing tags. To associate a <label> and an <input>, the <input> needs an ID attribute. Then assign the FOR attribute of the <label> element with the value of the ID attribute of <input>, like so:

```
<form action="/example.html" method="POST">
  <label for="toys">What is your preferred collections?
</label>
  <br>
  <input type="text" name="collections" id="toys">
</form>
```

The code above renders:

Now the users know what the <input> element is all about! Another benefit for using the <label> element is when this element is clicked, the corresponding <input> is highlighted.

LEARNING COMPETENCY

Create HTML forms by adding text input and adding label elements.

ACTIVITY 1:
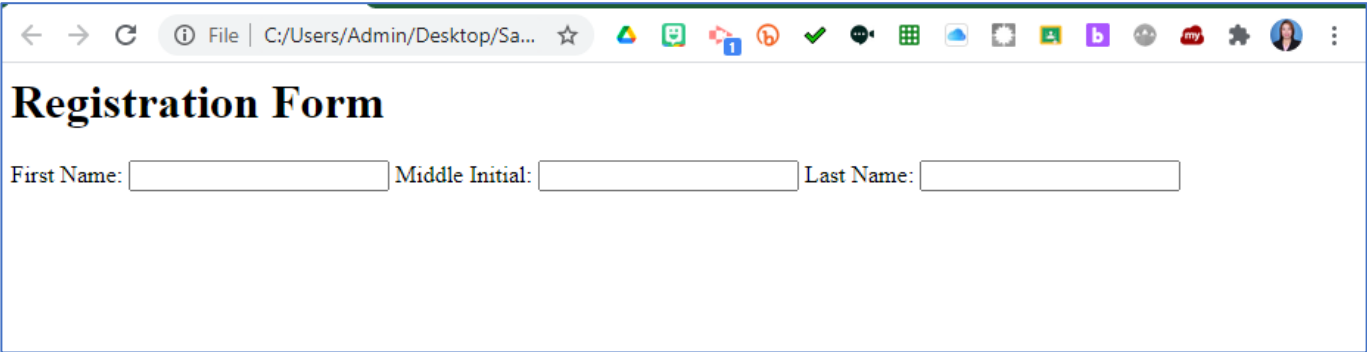**Create HTML form by adding text input and label element.**
Directions:
Write the codes/answer in a one whole sheet of paper
Take a screen shot of your output and codes and send it in our Google Classroom.
        Using the output below, create an HTML document to create a Registration form that contains First Name, Middle Initial and Last Name input fields. Save your document as "RegForm.html".

Used the following value of FOR, ID and NAME attribute:

1. For First Name Label element, use the FOR attribute value of "Fname". In the Input element used the ID attribute value of "Fname" and the name attribute value as "First Name".
2. For Middle Initial Label element, use the FOR attribute value of "MI". In the Input element used the ID attribute value of "MI" and the name attribute value as "Middle Initial".
3. For Last Name Label element, use the FOR attribute value of "Lname". In the Input element used the ID attribute value of "Lname" and the name attribute value as "Last Name".

SCORING RUBRICS FOR THE ACTIVITY

Criteria	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 3	Poor 2	POINTS
Work Ethics	You worked very hard on your project and were always on task.	You worked hard on your project but sometimes got off task.	You worked on your project but were off task and needed to be redirected by the teacher.	You did not seriously work on your project, you frequently were off task, and did not refocus when redirected by the teacher.	
Functionality of Input Fields	All input fields are functional, consistently placed the input fields based on the given expected output	The input fields are functional, and rendered properly in the browser, but not consistently placed the input fields	Some input fields are not highlighted when clicked, maybe the FOR and ID attribute are not properly call in the element. Input fields are consistently placed.	All input fields are not functional and have an incomplete code in the HTML document.	
				TOTAL	

ACTIVITY 2: Multiple Choice (Write your answer in a one whole sheet of paper)
Direction: Read the statement and choose the letter of correct answer.

1. Which of the following defines a text field?
  a. <text type="input">   c. <input type="input">
  b. <input type="text">   d. <textfield>
2. A form has two required attributes. They are:
  a. Method and Action   c. Get and Post
  b. Start and Stop   d. Begin and End
3. Which element used to properly identify the input field?
  a. label   b. input   c. name   d. ID
4. It is an element used in collecting information to send somewhere.
  a. label   b. input   c. form   d. submit
5. The action attribute directs where the information is sent.
  a. TRUE   B. FALSE

REFLECTION (Write your answer in a one whole sheet of paper)
How HTML forms works?

REFERENCES FOR LEARNERS

Electronic Resources:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

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