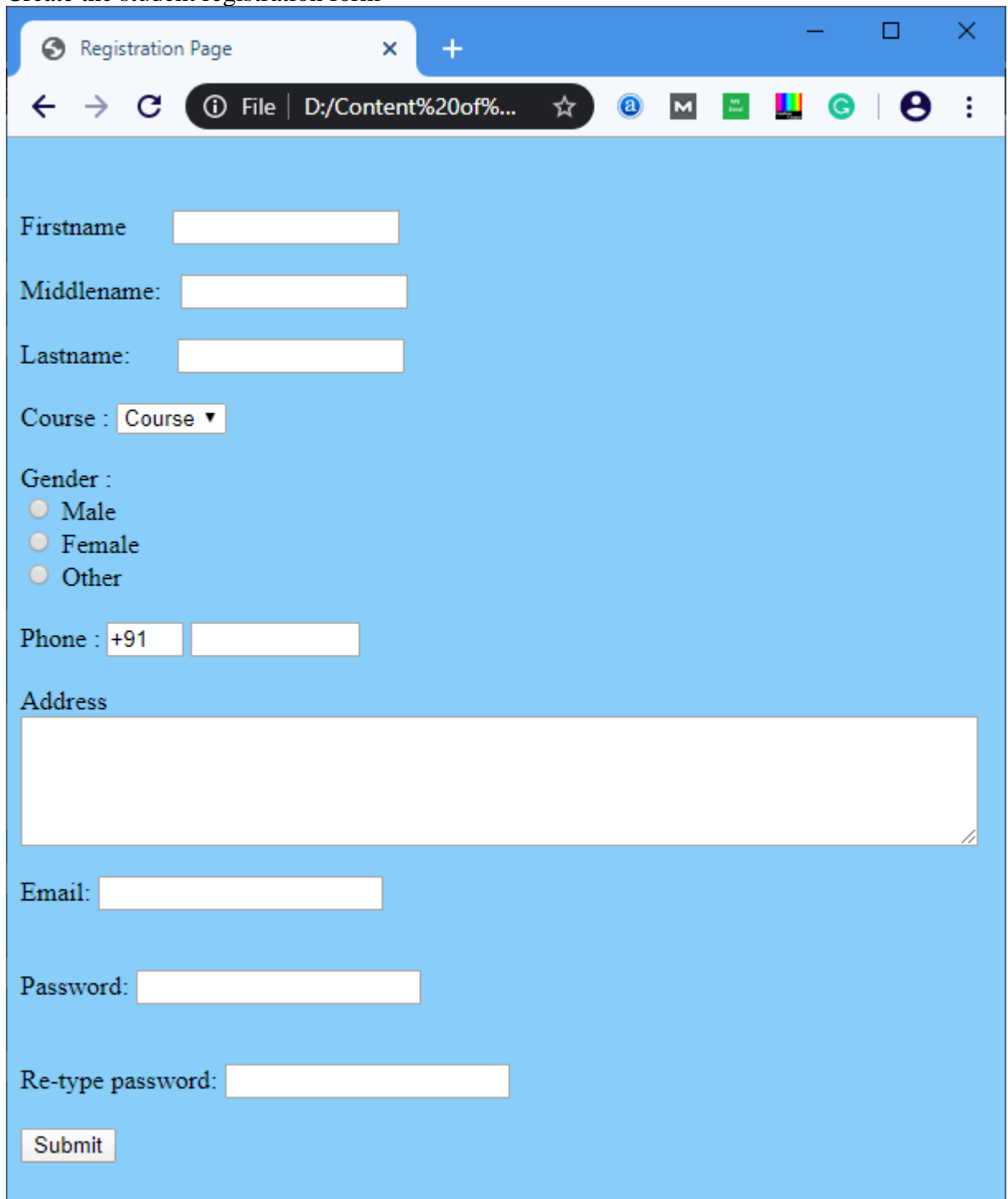# Practical -5

Working with Forms in HTML5

1. Create an HTML5 Form which demonstrates following tags.

   a. Form Tags
   b. Input Tag Types
   c. Button Tags
   d. Multiple-Choice Tags
   e. Select Tag
   f. Option Tag
   g. Optgroup Tag
   h. Textarea and Label Tags

2. Create Registration Form shown as below

Company Registration Form

Email Address: [   ]

Password: [   ]

3. Create the student registration form

Creating a form Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML >
<HTML>
<HEAD>
        <TITLE>Form</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
        <!-- starting of form -->
        <FORM>
                Username: <input type="text" name="user"/><br/>
                Password: <input type="password" name = "pass"/><br/>
                <input type="submit">
        </FORM>
        <!--ending of form -->
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Input tags

- **Text field**
  - Example: <input type="text" name="inputname"/> | darshan |

- **Password field**
  - Example: <input type="password" name="inputname"/> | ••••••• |

- **Radio buttons**
  - Example:

    <input type="radio" name="gender"> Male   ⦿ Male ○ Female

    <input type="radio" name="gender"> Female

- **Check boxes**
  - Example:

                                                          ☐ Roll No 1
    <input type="checkbox" name="Roll1"> Roll No 1
  ☐ Roll No 2
                                                          ☐ Roll No 3
    <input type="checkbox" name="Roll2"> Roll No 2

    <input type="checkbox" name="Roll3"> Roll No 3

Input tags (cont.)

- **Dropdown list**
  - `<select>` tag is used to create a drop-down list in HTML.
  - `<option>` tags inside the `<select>` tag define the available options in the list.
  - Example:
    ```
    <select>
        <option value="1">Rajkot</option>
        <option value="2">Ahemdabad</option>
        <option value="3">Surat</option>
    </select>
    ```
  - Example (multiple select):
    ```
    <select multiple="multiple">
        <option value="1">Rajkot</option>
        <option value="2">Ahemdabad</option>
        <option value="3">Surat</option>
    </select>
    ```
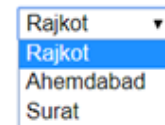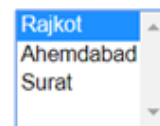
Input tags (cont.)

- **Text area**

    - `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control.

    - Example :

        ```
        Darshan Institute of
        Engineering & Technology is a
        leading institute offering
        undergraduate, graduate and
        postgraduate programs in
        engineering. Darshan is
        Located in peaceful and
        sylvan surroundings, about 19
        ```
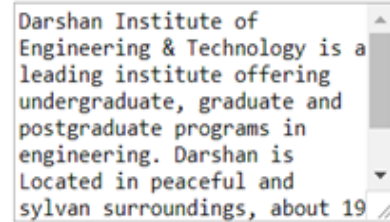
        ```
        <textarea rows="8" cols="30">
            Darshan Institute of Engineering & Technology is a leading institute ….
        </textarea>
        ```

- **Submit Button**

    - Submit button is used to submit the data to the form action url.

        - Example :

            ```
            <input type="submit" value="Add City">
            ```

            Add City

Tag	Description
<form>	The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. The `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements: • <input> • <textarea> • <button> • <select> • <option> • <optgroup> • <fieldset> • <label> • <output> Attributes are : accept-charset, action, autocomplete, enctype, method, name,

nonvalidate, target

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,   text/plain)

action : Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted (URL)

method : Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data (get, post)

`<input>`	The `<input>` tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data. The `<input>` element is the most important form element. The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute. The different input types are as follows: • `<input type="button">` • `<input type="checkbox">` • `<input type="color">` • `<input type="date">` • `<input type="datetime-local">` • `<input type="email">` • `<input type="file">` • `<input type="hidden">` • `<input type="image">` • `<input type="month">` • `<input type="number">` • `<input type="password">` • `<input type="radio">` • `<input type="range">` • `<input type="reset">` • `<input type="search">` • `<input type="submit">` • `<input type="tel">` • `<input type="text">` (default value) • `<input type="time">` • `<input type="url">` • `<input type="week">` attributes are : alt, autocomplet, autofocus, checked, disable, formaction, formmethod, max, maxlenght, min, minlenght, multiple, readonly, size, required, type, value
`<button>`	The `<button>` tag defines a clickable button. Inside a `<button>` element you can put text (and tags like `<i>`, `<b>`, `<strong>`, ` `, `<img>`, etc.). That is not

possible with a button created with the `<input>` element!

Tip: Always specify the `type` attribute for a `<button>` element, to tell browsers what type of button it is.

Attributes are : autofocus, disable, form, formaction, formenctype, formmethod, formvalidate, formtarget, name, type, value

<select> multiple-choice element	The `<select>` element is used to create a drop-down list. The `<select>` element is most often used in a form, to collect user input. The `name` attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the `name` attribute, no data from the drop-down list will be submitted). The `id` attribute is needed to associate the drop-down list with a label. The <option> tags inside the `<select>` element define the available options in the drop-down list. Attributes are : disabled, name, size, autofocus, form, multiple
<option>	The `<option>` tag defines an option in a select list. `<option>` elements go inside a <select>, <optgroup>, or <datalist> element. **Note:** The `<option>` tag can be used without any attributes, but you usually need the **value** attribute, which indicates what is sent to the server on form submission. Attributes are : label, disabled, selected, value
<optgroup>	The `<optgroup>` tag is used to group related options in a <select> element (drop-down list). If you have a long list of options, groups of related options are easier to handle for a user. Attributes are : label, disabled.
<textarea>	The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control. The `<textarea>` element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier). The size of a text area is specified by the `<cols>` and `<rows>` attributes (or with CSS). The `name` attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the `name` attribute, no data from the text area will be submitted). The `id` attribute is needed to associate the text area with a label. Attributes are : cols, rows, disabled, name, readonly, accesskey, autofocus, dirname, maxlength, placeholder, required, wrap.
<label>	The `<label>` tag defines a label for several elements: • <input type="checkbox"> • <input type="color"> • <input type="date">

- <input type="datetime-local">
- <input type="email">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="month">
- <input type="number">
- <input type="password">
- <input type="radio">
- <input type="range">
- <input type="search">
- <input type="tel">
- <input type="text">
- <input type="time">
- <input type="url">
- <input type="week">
- <meter>
- <progress>
- <select>
- <textarea>

Proper use of labels with the elements above will benefit:

- Screen reader users (will read out loud the label, when the user is focused on the element)
- Users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as checkboxes) - because when a user clicks the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the input (this increases the hit area)

attributes are : for, form