

HTML Forms

- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- The **<form>** Element
- The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input:
- **<form>**
 - *form elements*
 - **</form>**
- The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

`<input type="text">`

- Displays a single-line text input field
- The default width of an input field is 20 characters.

- Example:

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
```

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

First name:



Label



input type="text"

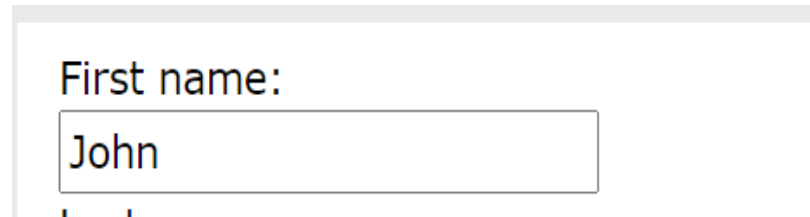
- Mistakes

~~FirstName <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">~~

<label for="fname">First name:</label>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">

- `<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John">`



First name:

- To display the **default value** in the text field when page is loaded.
- It is editable. You need to delete this text and then enter your details inside the text field.

- `<input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your name..">`



The placeholder attribute specifies **a short hint that describes the expected value of a input field / textarea.**

Placeholder text typically exists as a hint to fill in actual text.

Styling Input Fields

Use the **width** property to determine the width of the input field:

- `input {
 width: 100%;
}`
- The example above applies to all `<input>` elements. If you only want to style a specific input type, you can use attribute selectors:
- `input[type=text]` - will only select text fields
- `input[type=password]` - will only select password fields
- `input[type=number]` - will only select number fields
- etc..

First Name

Few more properties for input type text are

```
padding: 12px 20px;  
border-radius: 4px;  
border: 2px solid red;
```

If you only want a bottom border, use the border-bottom property:

```
border-bottom: 2px solid red;
```

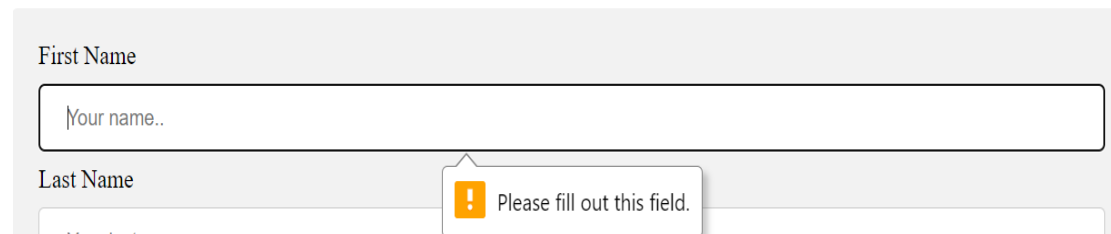
Use the background-color property to add a background color to the input, and the color property to change the text color:

```
background-color: #3CBC8D;  
color: white;
```


- `Input[type=text]:focus {
border: 3px solid #555;`

Allows you to change the color of the textbox when you focus on it

- Required
- `<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" placeholder="Name here" required>`



First Name

Last Name

Please fill out this field.

- Add an icon to the text box
- `background-image: url('searchicon.png');`
- `background-position: 10px 10px; /* To reserve the space of the icon*/`
- `background-repeat: no-repeat;`
- `padding: 12px 20px 12px 40px;`

Input field with an icon inside

Maxlength Attribute

The input maxlength attribute specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.

- `maxlength="10"`
- `<input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" maxlength="4" size="4">`
- When a maxlength is set, the input field will not accept more than the specified number of characters.
- However, this attribute does not provide any feedback. So, **if you want to alert the user, you must write JavaScript code.**

Input type **Passwords** defines a **password field**:

The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

- `<input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">`
- Identical to a text box, but text typed into the box is not readable

Username:



Text

Password:



Password

Input Type Email

- The `<input type="email">` is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.
- Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.
- `<input type="email" id="email" name="email">`
- It looks similar to the `<input type="text">`

Input Type Search

- The `<input type="search">` is used for search fields (a search field behaves like a regular text field).

`<input type="search" id="gsearch" name="gsearch">`

You can add the image as we discussed in input text.

Search Google:

<textarea> Element

- The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):
- `<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
Write your feedback</textarea>`

Textarea

The textarea element defines a multi-line input field.

Write your feedback

Submit

- The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.
- autofocus Attribute: It specifies that the text area should automatically get focus when the page loads.

```
<textarea autofocus>Write the review</textarea>
```

- placeholder Attribute

```
<textarea id="text" name="area" cols="50" rows="4" placeholder="review">write</textarea>
```

- Most browser apply an alpha (usually 0.5) to the placeholder.
You can use `opacity:1`

- disabled Attribute: A disabled text area is unusable and the text is not selectable (cannot be copied).
- It looks a little faded.
- `<textarea disabled>Write the review</textarea>`

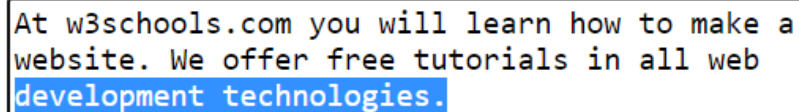
The textarea disabled attribute

```
At w3schools.com you will learn how to make a  
website. We offer free tutorials in all web  
development technologies.
```

- Readonly Attribute: It looks like you can write but you cannot.
- You can copy the text in it but you cannot write anything or remove the existed text.

`<textarea readonly>Read only cannot access it.</textarea>`

The textarea readonly attribute



At w3schools.com you will learn how to make a website. We offer free tutorials in all web development technologies.

Autofocus Attribute

- The input autofocus attribute specifies that an input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" autofocus><br>
```

- You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:
- `<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
Write the review</textarea>`
- Until now you can able to resize the textarea with the mouse pointer.
- `<style>
textarea {
 resize: none;
}
</style>`

Accessibility Concerns

- Being able to style placeholders is awesome.
- **Important** - placeholder text doesn't replace the label element, `<label>!!` 😞.
- When your form relies purely on placeholder instructions without labels, it's very harmful to accessibility.
- Accessibility is not only important to make your website accessible for everyone, but it's also helpful for creating a better user experience.
- And ultimately creating a better website or web application 🐣
- Here's a really [awesome article](#) about the concerns of using placeholders only without any labels. Below are the top 3 points:
 1. Because placeholder text is disappearing in nature, it can strain your user's short term memory
 2. Without labels, users cannot check their work before submitting a form.
 3. When error messages occur, people don't know how to fix the problem.

[Placeholders in Form Fields are Harmful - YouTube](#)

<select> Element

- The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

- Example:

- `<select id="cars" name="cars">`

`<option value="choose" disabled selected>--choose cars--</option>`

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

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

`<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>`

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

`</select>`

The select Element

The select element defines a drop-down list:

Choose a car:

Volvo

Saab

Fiat

Audi

- By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.
- **selected** attribute
- To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:
 - `<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>`
- Visible
 - Values: **size** attribute `<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">`
- Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

The select Element

The select element defines a drop-down list:

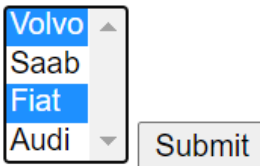
Choose a car:

Volvo	▲
Saab	
Fiat	▼

- Allow **Multiple** Selections:
- Use the `multiple` attribute to **allow the user to select more than one value**:
- `<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>`

The select Element

The select element defines a drop-down list:

Choose a car: 

- **Press Ctrl** button and select multiple options.

The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

- The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.
- The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <fieldset>  
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>  
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

.....

```
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</fieldset>  
</form>
```

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Personalia:

First name:

John

Last name:

Doe

Submit

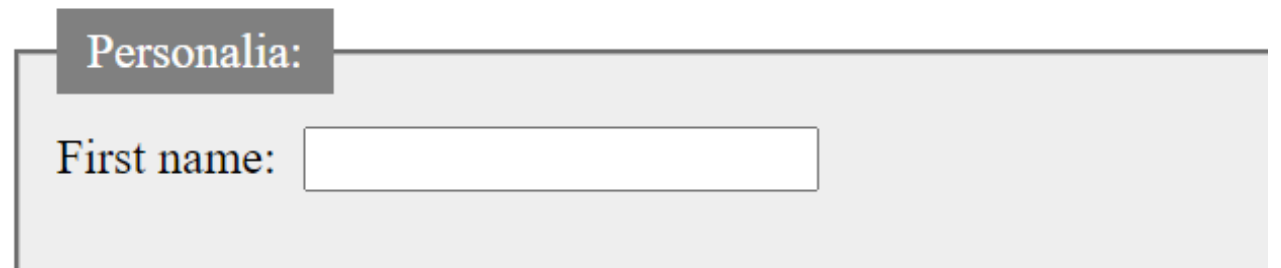
Css for the fieldset

- <style>

```
fieldset {  
    background-color: #eeeeeee;  
}
```

```
legend {  
    background-color: gray;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 5px 10px;  
}
```

The fieldset element + CSS



Personalia:

First name:

Colourful webpage

- Body{
 - height: 100vh;
 - background: **linear-gradient**(135deg, #b5e48c, #457b9d);}
 - Or
 - background: **radial-gradient**(pink,green);
 - [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/gradient/linear-gradient\(\)](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/gradient/linear-gradient())
-
- To know about (rem,vh,vw,px)
 - <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/css-unit-guide/>

Personal Details

Enter Name :

Password

Useful Videos on Forms

- [Better Forms Through Visual Organization - YouTube](#)