Frames:

Html frames are used to divide the browser window into multiple sections so that each section can load a separate html document. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns. The collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.

Creating Frames:

<frameset> tag is used to create frames in a webpage instead of the <body> tag. <frameset> defines how to divide the browser window into frames. Like tables the row attribute defines horizontal frames and cols attribute defines vertical frames. Inside the <frameset> tag each frame is indicated by <frame> tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame. The name attribute of <frame> tag defines a name and src attribute defines the url of the document to be opened.

Example of Frames:

Write example here

Forms:

HTML Forms are required to collect different kinds of user inputs, such as contact details like name, email address, phone numbers, or details like credit card information, etc.

Syntax of form:

```
<form action="url" method="get/post">
        //input controls e.g.textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button
</form>
```

Form Elements:

There are several types of form elements available in HTML. They are

- **Text input fields**: These are used for entering text or numbers into a form. They can be used for single-line or multi-line input.
- **Select dropdown lists**: These allow users to choose one or more options from a list of predefined choices.
- **Checkboxes**: These allow users to select one or more options from a list of predefined choices.
- **Radio buttons**: These allow users to select one option from a list of predefined choices.
- **Textareas**: These are used for entering larger amounts of text or comments into a form.
- **File upload**: These allow users to upload files to a server.
- **Submit buttons**: These are used to submit the form data to the server.

Example of Form Elements:

Write example here

Form Attributes:

Form attributes is to provide additional information to the browser or server about how an HTML form should be processed or displayed.

For example, if you have a login form that allows users to enter their username and password, you might specify the server-side script that will handle the form submission.

Example of form attributes:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
<form action="login.html">
   <label for="email">Email:</label>
   <input type="email" name="email"><br><br>

   <label for="password">Password:</label>
   <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>

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

Output:

Method:

The method attribute defines the HTTP method to be used when the form is submitted. There are 2 possible values for the method attribute:

1. get
2. post

GET: It is a method in which data is passed through the URL (as variables) which is visible in the address bar of web-browser. It has a maximum length of around 2048 characters.

Example of get method:

Output:


```
<html>
<head>
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
<form method="get" action="formAttributesPage.html" >
   <label> Email:</label><input type="email" name="email"><br><br>
   <label >Password:</label> <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

POST: It is a method in which data is passed though packets which are not visible to the user on web-browser. It has no specific length limitation.

Example of Post method:

Output:


```
<html>
<head>
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
<form method="post" action="formAttributesPage.html" >
   <label> Email:</label><input type="email" name="email"><br><br>
    <label >Password:</label> <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
   <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Input Types:

HTML provides various input types to create different types of form elements. Some of the common input types are

Text, Password, Button, Number, Email, Checkbox, Date Submit, Radio, File, Reset, Hidden

Each input type has a specific purpose and can be used to create different types of form fields.

Disabled Attribute:

The disabled attribute is used to disable the input field so that it cannot be edited or submitted. Usually, the color of the input field is greyed out. A disabled input field will not be sent with the form data, so it cannot be submitted to the server, & users are also not able to interact with the input field (data). It is commonly used when an input field is conditionally disabled or when it's required to prevent user input.

Example of disabled:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
        Name:
        <input type="text" name="Name" value="Abhiraj Prajapati" disabled="disabled">
        <br>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</body>
</html>
```

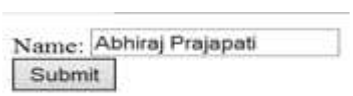
Output:

Read-only Attribute:

The read-only attribute is used to disable an input field so that it cannot be edited. But the user can still interact with it. Users can see data but it cannot be changed. A read-only input field is usually displayed with a different background color or border, indicating that it cannot be edited. The value of a read-only input field can be submitted with the form data.

Example of Read only:

Output:




```
<html>
<head>
<title>Insert title here</title>
</head>
<body>
        Name:
        <input type="text" name="Name" value="Abhiraj Prajapati" readonly>
        <br>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</body>
</html>
```

Meta Tag:

HTML <meta> tag is used to represent the metadata about the HTML document. It specifies page description, keywords, copyright, language, author of the documents, etc.

The metadata does not display on the webpage, but it is used by search engines, browsers and other web services which scan the site or webpage to know about the webpage.

With the help of meta tag, you can experiment and preview that how your webpage will render on the browser.

The <meta> tag is placed within the <head> tag, and it can be used more than one times in a document.

Example:

Output:

Example of Meta tag

This example shows the use of meta tag within an HTML document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <meta charset="utf-8">
   <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Tutorials">
   <meta name="description" content="Free Online tutorials">
   <meta name="author" content="thisauthor">
   <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5; url=https://www.gmail.com/html-tags-list">
</head>
<body>
<h2>Example of Meta tag</h2>
<p>This example shows the use of meta tag within an HTML document</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```