COMP 1017

HTML Forms

Most modern websites have *some* type of form.

These can include contact forms, search features, email subscriptions, logins, and more.

Today, we're going to learn the markup and how to style forms.

However, our forms are going to lack back-end functionality.

This means that we aren't going to cover how to set up a database or server or table to actually capture and record the data in the form.

We're going to focus exclusively on the front-end and the aesthetics of it.

Form Markup

All forms must start with the element `<form>`.

`<form>` has two attributes we should set, which tells our browser where and how the data will be sent.

`action` tells the browser where the submitted data will go.

method tells the browser how the submitted data will be sent (GET or POST).

Inside of `<form>`, we can write all sorts of elements, such as …

- input
- Textarea
- Label
- Checkbox
- Radio buttons
- Fieldset
- Submit

- Button
- Legend
- Select
- Option
- Optgroup
- Datalist
- Output

`<input>` is the most important form element. It can be displayed in a number of ways.

It is one of very few void elements (it does not need a closing tag).

How it's displayed depends upon what value we give its `type` attribute.

There are many input types, including …

- ❑ text
- ❑ email
- ❑ password
- ❑ checkbox
- ❑ submit
- ❑ radio
- ❑ range
- ❑ min
- ❑ max
- ❑ button
- ❑ reset
- ❑ number
- ❑ tel
- ❑ url
- ❑ search
- ❑ time
- ❑ color
- ❑ date
- ❑ file
- ❑ hidden
- ❑ image
- ❑ month
- ❑ week

```html
<input type="text" id="firstname" />

<input type="email" id="email" />

<input type="tel" id="phone" />

<input type="password" id="password" />
```