Training Day 10 Report

Amrinder Singh
URN: 2302468   CRN: 2315013

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Topic: HTML Forms and Input Elements

The first session of Week 3 focused on creating forms using HTML. Forms are a vital component of web pages, allowing user interaction and data collection. We explored different types of input elements, their attributes, and their functional roles in web applications.

Key Areas Covered

1. Introduction to Forms

- Used the `<form>` tag as a container for inputs and controls.

- Discussed `action` and `method` attributes for form submission.

- Compared `GET` vs `POST` methods.

2. Common Input Elements

- `<input>` types: text, password, email, number, date, checkbox, radio.

- Labels with `<label>` tag linked via `for` attribute.

- Placeholders and default values for guidance.

- Submit and reset buttons using `<input type="submit">`.

3. Grouping and Structure

- Used `<fieldset>` and `<legend>` to group related fields.

- Created multiline text areas using `<textarea>`.

- Emphasized user experience with clean layout and descriptive labeling.

4. Input Validation Basics

- Applied attributes like `required`, `min`, `max`, and `pattern`.

- Introduced basic client-side validation.

- Prepared for deeper form processing in future sessions.

Hands-On Activity

Developed a "Contact Me" form with:

- Name, email, and phone fields.

- Checkboxes for service interests.

- Radio buttons to choose preferred contact method.

- Submit button with success message simulation.

Key Takeaways

- Forms allow essential user interaction and data exchange.

- Clear labels and grouped fields improve usability and comprehension.

- Input types must be selected carefully based on data requirements.

- Basic form validation enhances user experience and prevents errors.