Tarea 5: Formularios
A web form within a web page allows the user to enter data which is sent to a server to be processed. Web forms resemble paper forms because Internet users fill out these forms using check boxes, option buttons, or text fields. For example, web forms can be used to enter shipping data in order to request a product, or be used to request data (eg, when searching in a search engine).
In addition to serving as templates for new information, web forms can also be used to view and display existing information in a similar way to the mail merge forms, incorporating the same advantages. The separation between the structure and the underlying data of a message allows both to vary independently. The use of web forms for this purpose avoids the problems associated with the explicit creation of separate web pages for each record in a database.
Web forms are defined in programming languages such as HTML, Perl, Java or .NET. Implementations of these languages usually invoke the user interface languages and other features, such as structural design, and theme, minimizing time, cost, and programming time.

Combined with programs
The forms can be combined with several scripts to allow programmers to create dynamic websites. This includes both server-side languages and client-side languages.

Customer side
The de facto standard for client-side web scripts is JavaScript. Using JavaScript in the DOM is the most used method to generate dynamic HTML that allows dynamic creation and modification of a web page within the browser.
Although the client-side languages that are used in conjunction with the forms are limited, these can commonly serve to pre-validate the form data and / or prepare such data for submission to the server-side program.

Server side
Server-side programs can do a vast array of tasks to create dynamic websites - from authenticating a user through, for example, LDAP to sending and saving information in a database, to checking the spelling of the document at Send an email - unlike what a client-side program could do.
Most requests from server-side programs must go through the common input interface (CGI) of the web server to run the program that performs the tasks.
The advantage of the server side on the client side is the concentration of the functionality in a single computer (the server), instead of depending on the implementation in each browser of all the functions involved.
This same problem is tremendously obvious to any programmer who writes JavaScript code for multiple browsers.