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| **HTML Form Basic Types** |

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| |  | | --- | | **Explanation** | | **Form Basic Types** There are many types of forms. First of all we will see what are they and how to create them. To give a brief introduction on the type of the forms and the controls used to create the forms.   "input" tag along with "form" tags is used for creating the following forms types  Control: <INPUT>   * [Text](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/text-field.php) * [Button](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form-button.php) * [Radio](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form-radiobutton.php) * [Checkbox](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form-checkbox.php) * [Password](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form8.php) * Submit * Reset   Using "textarea" tags inside "form" tags we can create the following forms types  Control: <textarea>   * [Text Area](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form-textarea.php) - Used to enter multi line text   Using "select" tags inside "form" tags we can create the following forms types  Control: <select>   * [Combobox](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form-combobox.php) - user can choose from options listed   "label" tags along with "form" tag is used for creating the following forms types  Control: <label>   * Text in terms of [label](http://www.hscripts.com/tutorials/html/form9.php) | |  |

**Text Fields**  
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myText>  
<input type="text" name=myText value="Enter Your Name">  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form



Bottom of Form

Definition:         A form should always begin and close with a "form" tag. The attribute "name" for form tag may be defined (e.g "name=myform"). However the name will be required only during form action's which will require php or any other server side scripting language. So we will see those things in our php tutorials.  
Here we define the text field using "input" tag. we give a attribute called "TYPE=TEXT" inside the tag, which defines the type as a text field. The attribute "name" for input tag may be defined. The value which we want to be displayed in the textfield should be given using the attribute "value"( e.g: value=Enter)   
  
**Text Fields Size**  
We can set the size of the text field using the attribute "SIZE" as 'size=50'  
  
Example Code:  
<input type="text" name=myText value="Enter Your Name" size=50>  
  
Result:

Top of Form



Bottom of Form

**Non Editable Text Field**  
We can make a text field non editable or readonly (i.e user cant edit the filed) using the entry "readonly".   
  
Example Code:  
<input type="text" name=myText value="Enter Your Name" readonly>  
  
Result:

Top of Form



Bottom of Form

**Button**  
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="button" name=myButton value="HAI">  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Definition:  
Here we define the button using "input" tag. we give a attribute called "TYPE=BUTTON" in the tag which defines the type as a button. The attribute name may be defined. The value which we want to be displayed in the button should be given using the attribute "value"( e.g: value=HAI)   
  
  
**Non Editable / Un Clickable / Disabled Button**  
To disable a form button is very simple. We can make a button non editable or un clickable (i.e user cant edit the filed) using the entry "disabled".   
  
Example Code:  
<input type="button" name=myButton value="disable" disabled>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Image Button**  
We can make a image as a button using the attribute "type=image" in input tag.   
  
Example Code:  
<input type="image" name=myImgButton src="./test.jpg" width=50 height=20>  
  
Result:

Top of Form



Bottom of Form

**Radio Button**  
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="1">one  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="2">two  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="3">three  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

Definition:  
Here we define the radio button using "input" tag. We give a attribute called "TYPE=RADIO" in the tag which defines the type as a radio button. The attribute name should be defined and be same. The value in this case will be used only during form processing.   
  
Note: All the input of this type should have the same name. This name is what groups them. If you have different names for each radio button then they will behave individually.  
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="radio" name=myradio1 value="1">one  
<input type="radio" name=myradio2 value="2">two  
<input type="radio" name=myradio3 value="3">three  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

**Pre selected RadioButton**  
If we want the radiobutton to be shown selected even before the user tries to select one, we have to use the entry "checked".   
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="1" >one  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="2" checked>two  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="3" >three  
</form>  
  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

**Non Editable / Un selectable radio**  
We can make a radio button unselectable (disable) using the entry "disabled"   
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="1" disabled>one  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="2" checked disabled>two  
<input type="radio" name=myradio value="3" disabled>three  
</form>  
  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

**Check Box**  
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="1">one  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="2">two  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="3">three  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

Definition:  
Here we define the check box using "input" tag. We give a attribute called "TYPE=checkbox" in the tag which defines the type as a checkbox.  
The attribute "name" should be defined and be same.  
The value in this case will be used only during form processing.   
  
**Pre selected Checkbox**  
We can make a check box pre selected (checked) even before the users try to select, using the entry "checked"   
  
Example Code:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="1" checked>one  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="2" >two  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="3" checked>three  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

**Non Editable / Non Selectable check box**  
We can make a Checkbox non selectable (disable) using the entry "disabled"   
  
Example:  
<form name=myform>  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="1" disabled>one  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="2" disabled>two  
<input type="checkbox" name=mybox value="3" disabled>three  
</form>  
  
Result:

Top of Form

one two three

Bottom of Form

|  |  |  |
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| **TextArea**  Code: <form name=myform> <textarea name=mytextarea> This is a text area ........... </textarea> </form>  Result:  Top of Form    Bottom of Form  Definition: Here we define the text area using "textarea" tag. What ever you want to be displayed in side textarea should be given in between the textarea's open and close tags as shown in the example. This will take the default size.   **Setting TextArea Size** The text area size is determined using the attributes "rows" and "cols". You can change the size of text area by changing the values of rows and cols.   Example Code: <form name=myform> <textarea name=mytextarea cols=35 rows=3> This is a text area example........... </textarea> </form>  Result:  Top of Form    Bottom of Form  **Non Editable Text Area** We can make a test area non selectable (i.e user cant edit the field) using the entry "readonly"   Example Code: <form name=myform> <textarea name=mytextarea cols=5 rows=5 readonly> This is a text area ........... </textarea> </form>   Result:  Top of Form    Bottom of Form   |  | | --- | | **Combo box / Dropdown box**  Example Code: <form name=myform> <select name=mytextarea> <option name=one value=one> one </option> <option name=two value=two> two </option> <option name=three value=three> three </option> </select> </form>  Result:  Top of Form  Bottom of Form  Definition: Here we define the drop down box using "select" and "option" tags. The select box is defined using the tag "select". The number of options in the combobox is defined by using the "option" tag. As shown in the example we have given users three option to select from. The name to be shown for the option is given inbetween "option" tags.   **Scrollable Select Option** The size of the select option can be defined using the attribute "size" inside "select" tag.   Example Code: <form name=myform> <select name=mytextarea size=2> <option name=one value=one> one </option> <option name=two value=two> two </option> <option name=three value=three> three </option> <option name=four value=four> four </option> </select> </form>   Result:  Top of Form  Bottom of Form  **Multi Select Option** We can give the option for users to select multiple options using the entity "multiple". So user can select multiple options by using "shift" or "Ctrl" keys.   Example Code: <form name=myform> <select name=mytextarea size=3 multiple> <option name=one value=one> one </option> <option name=two value=two> two </option> <option name=three value=three> three </option> <option name=four value=four> four </option> </select> </form>   Result:  Top of Form  Bottom of Form  **Preselected Select Option** The options can be preselected using the entity "selected".  Example Code: <form name=myform > <select name=mytextarea size=2> <option name=one value=one> one </option> <option name=two value=two> two </option> <option name=three value=three selected> three </option> <option name=four value=four> four </option> </select> </form>   Result:  Top of Form  Bottom of Form |  |  | | --- | |  | |

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