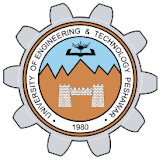
**INTRODUCTION TO ADVANCE HTML**

**LAB REPORT 7**



**Fall 2018**

Submitted by: **ASHFAQ AHMAD AND AMIR SULEMAN**

RollNo: **31 AND 42**

Class Section: **B**

Student Signature .

Submitted to

**Engr.Ammad Khalil**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SYSTEM ENGINEERING**

**UET PESHAWAR**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type | Description |
| <input type="text"> | Defines a one-line text input field |
| <input type="radio"> | Defines a radio button (for selecting one of many choices) |
| <input type="submit"> | Defines a submit button (for submitting the form) |

**The <form> Element:**

The HTML **<form>** element defines a form that is used to collect user input:

<form>  
.  
form elements  
.  
</form>

An HTML form contains form elements.  
Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

## The <input> Element:

The **<input>** element is the most important form element.  
The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the **type**attribute.  
Here are some examples:

**Text Input:**

**<input type="text">** defines a one-line input field for **text input**:

### **Example:**

<form>  
  First name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>  
  Last name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="lastname">  
</form>

This is how it will look like in a browser:

First name:  
  
Last name:  


**Note:** The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

## Radio Button Input:

**<input type="radio">** defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>  
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>  
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

 Male  
 Female  
 Other

## The Submit Button:

**<input type="submit">** defines a button for **submitting** the form data to a **form-handler**.  
The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.  
The form-handler is specified in the form's **action** attribute:

### **Example**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  First name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>  
  Last name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Top of Form

First name:  
   
Last name:  
  


Bottom of Form

## 

## The Action Attribute:

The **action** attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.  
Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.  
In the example above, the form data is sent to a page on the server called "/action\_page.php". This page contains a server-side script that handles the form data:

<form **action="/action\_page.php**">

## The Target Attribute:

The **target** attribute specifies if the submitted result will open in a new browser tab, a frame, or in the current window.  
The default value is "**\_self**" which means the form will be submitted in the current window.  
To make the form result open in a new browser tab, use the value "**\_blank**":

### **Example:**

<form action="/action\_page.php" **target="\_blank"**>

Other legal values are "**\_parent**", "**\_top**", or a name representing the name of an iframe.

## The Method Attribute:

The **method** attribute specifies the HTTP method (**GET**or **POST**) to be used when submitting the form data:

### **Example:**

<form action="/action\_page.php" **method="get"**>

Or,

### **Example:**

<form action="/action\_page.php" **method="post"**>

## 

## When to Use GET?:

The default method when submitting form data is GET.

However, when GET is used, the submitted form data will be **visible in the page address field**:

/action\_page.php?firstname=Mickey&lastname=Mouse

**Notes on GET:**

* Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pairs
* The length of a URL is limited (about 3000 characters)
* Never use GET to send sensitive data! (will be visible in the URL)
* Useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result
* GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google

## When to Use POST?

Always use POST if the form data contains sensitive or personal information. The POST method does not display the submitted form data in the page address field.

**Notes on POST:**

* POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.
* Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked

## The Name Attribute:

Each input field must have a **name** attribute to be submitted.  
If the name attribute is omitted, the data of that input field will not be sent at all.  
This example will only submit the "Last name" input field:

### **Example**

form action="/action\_page.php">  
  First name:<br>  
  <input type="text" value="Mickey"><br>  
  Last name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

**Bottom of Form**

**The <select> Element:**

The **<select>** element defines a **drop-down list**:

### **Example**

<select name="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

The **<option>** elements defines an option that can be selected.

By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.

To define a pre-selected option, add the **selected** attribute to the option:

### **Example**

<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>

### **Visible Values:**

Use the **size** attribute to specify the number of visible values:

### **Example:**

<select name="cars" **size="3"**>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

### **Allow Multiple Selections:**

Use the **multiple** attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

### **Example**

<select name="cars" size="4"**multiple**>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

## The <textarea> Element:

The **<textarea>** element defines a multi-line input field (**a text area**):

### **Example:**

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

The **rows** attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.  
The **cols** attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.  
This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:



You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:

### **Example**

<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

**The <button> Element:**

The **<button>** element defines a clickable **button**:

### **Example:**

<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

## HTML5 Form Elements: HTML5 added the following form elements:

* <datalist>
* <output>

**Note:** Browsers do not display unknown elements. New elements that are not supported in older browsers will not "destroy" your web page.

## HTML5 <datalist> Element:

The **<datalist>** element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.  
Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.  
The **list** attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the **id** attribute of the <datalist> element.

### **Example:**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <input list="browsers">  
  <datalist id="browsers">  
    <option value="Internet Explorer">  
    <option value="Firefox">  
    <option value="Chrome">  
    <option value="Opera">  
    <option value="Safari">  
  </datalist>   
</form>

**HTML5 <output> Element:**The <output> element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

### **Example:** Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

<form action="/action\_page.php"  
  oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">  
  0  
  <input type="range"  id="a" name="a" value="50">  
  100 +  
  <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">  
  =  
  <output name="x" for="a b"></output>  
  <br><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>