



CUI Abbottabad

Department of Computer Science

Web Technologies

Lecture-4-Part2-[CLO-2]

HTML-Part4

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Agenda

- HTML Form Element
- Basic Form Controls
 - Text input controls(text, password, textarea)
 - Label, Checkbox, Radio button
 - Selection box/drop down box
 - Hidden element, Buttons, Image button, Submit button, Reset button
- Program-1
- Program-2

HTML Form examples

Example Form-1

Here is an example of the simple form

HTML Forms

First name:
Bushra

Last name:
Mushtaq

Submit

Figure: 4.1

Forms are used to collect data input by user from client and send it to server for processing

When user presses "submit" button then data form send to specified page/method for further processing

HTML Form examples

Example Form-2

EMAIL SIGN UP FORM
We would love to be in touch with you! Sign up to receive emails from us!

Please complete all information below:

Salutations

First Name: *

Last Name: *

E-mail: *

Phone -
Area Code Phone Number

Address
Street Address

Street Address Line 2

City State / Province

Postal / Zip Code Country

Comments, Questions or Suggestions

Annotations:

- label (points to Salutations, First Name, Last Name, E-mail, Phone, Address, and Comments)
- Drop down list (points to Salutations)
- Single line Text box (points to First Name, Last Name, E-mail, and the first part of the Phone field)
- Textarea (multiline text box) (points to the Comments field)

Figure: 4.2

HTML Form examples....

Example Form-3

C2K PERSONAL TRAINING FEEDBACK FORM Personal Training

Please take the time to provide us with some important feedback on your personal training sessions to ensure we are offering you the highest quality of service possible.

CLIENT CONTACT DETAILS

First Name:

Surname:

Mobile Number:

Phone Number:

Email:

Trainer:

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

1. Complete all the YELLOW fields with as much details as possible
2. You can then either:
 - Fax - Press the PRINT button and fax to: 02-9846 1200
 - Email - Press the SAVE button, save the file to a directory and then email the document to: c2k@castlehillsl.com.au
 - Post - Press the PRINT button and post to: C2K Fitness Centre, PO Box 25, Castle Hill NSW 1765

1. Please rate the C2K Personal Training Program.

☐ Needs Improvement ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Very Good ☐ Excellent

2. Has your trainer been prompt contacting you and booking your sessions?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

3. Have you effectively established your goals and feel you are working towards those goals?

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

4. What areas could the trainer improve to make the sessions more effective for you?

5. What areas would you like your trainer to emphasize more or less?

paragraph

label

Text box

Check box

Text area

Figure: 4.3

heading

Ordered list

Un-Ordered list

definition list

Button

HTML Form/s

- Collect data/information from a USER
- Forms are made up of such elements through which we become able to enter text, check or uncheck boxes (or tick), radio buttons, select options and such more controls. Some are shown in figure 4.1,4.2 and 4.3 oval shapes in **purple** color..
- In html, forms are created using **<form></form>** tag, all form elements like textboxes, check boxes, radio button, lists, buttons etc are to be inserted after starting tag of <form> and before closing tag of </form>.
- Once users have entered information into a form, they usually have to click submit button to send information to sever(as shown in Figure 4.1)
- Other html markup e.g. paragraphs, headings, lists, tables etc can be inserted between <form> and</form> as shown **blue** color oval shapes flowchart labels in figure 4.3.
- One form may not contain another <form> element
- More than one forms can be created on one web page

Creating a Form

- Every < form > element should carry at least two attributes:

1. action
2. method

action

- Defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted
- Its value could be: 1)a page address(on web server) to which form data is to be submitted or 2)a user-defined method to be called in the current document

< form action="http://www.example.org/membership/login.aspx" >

method

- Data can be sent to the server in two ways, each corresponding to following HTTP methods:
 1. The get method, it appends form data directly to end of target page URL
 2. The post method, which hides data in something known as the HTTP headers (not display in address bar of browser)

Form tag Attributes

Example: Get Method

When the form in figure 4.1 submitted using get method then the form data will be visible in the page's address bar field as follows:

`/action_page.php?firstname=Bushra&lastname=Mushtaq`

Note: Detail discussion on http-get and http-post will be done in last slides in this document.

Other Attributes:

id

- Uniquely identify the < form > element within a page, it is helpful when more than one forms are used in a page.
- The value of the id attribute should be unique within the document

example: id="frmLogin"

Form Attributes

target

- The target attribute specifies whether the resultant page(the address of which specified in action attribute of <form>) will be opened in:
 - the current window
 - a new tab in same browser
 - the new 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 tab in current browser, use the value "_tab".
- To make the form result open in a new browser tab, use the value "_blank".

Example:

Here, the action.php(after form submission) will be open in a new browser window:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
```

Other Form attributes

Attribute	Description
accept-charset	Specifies the charset used in the submitted form (default: the page charset).
action	Specifies an address (url) where to submit the form (default: the submitting page).
autocomplete	Specifies if the browser should autocomplete the form (default: on).
enctype	Specifies the encoding of the submitted data (default: is url-encoded).
method	Specifies the HTTP method used when submitting the form (default: GET).
name	Specifies a name used to identify the form (for DOM usage: document.forms.name).
novalidate	Specifies that the browser should not validate the form.
target	Specifies the target of the address in the action attribute (default: _self).

novalidate: This option is used when we want to stop the client browser for checking the validity of data entered by user, so that the data should be checked through user defined method in client-side scripting language.

Basic Form Elements till html4

- Text Input Controls
- Label Element
- Checkboxes
- Radio Buttons
- Select Element
- Hidden Element
- Button Element
- Submit Button
- Reset Button

Common Attributes of All form controls

Before going in details of the form controls and their basic attributes, you should know meaning and use of some attributes which will be used almost in all form controls:

- **id:** this attribute is used to identify the html element through document object model via (java script or CSS)
 - Id of element is expected to be unique within the page
 - Id is used at client side ----in CSS or in java script
 - Id has nothing to do with data contained within the element
 - Id is not mandatory attribute for form controls access on server side:
 - It means at server-side id of element is not used to collect data from that element.
- **name:** this attribute is used to identify the html element at server side, hence :
 - it is used in the http request send by browser to the server as a variable name associated with data contained in the **value** attribute
 - From above point, it is concluded that all form controls elements must have a name otherwise their value/data will not accessible at server side.
- **Type:** this attribute is used to mention the type of element e.g text or password or radio button, check boxes etc.

Basic Form Controls

There are number of controls/elements which can be used inside the <form> and </form>

1. Text input controls

Three types of text input are:

- Single - line text input controls

General syntax

```
<input type="text" name="anyName" value="text to be displayed" size="number value" maxlength="number">
```

type: is used to mention the element type e.g text/checkbox/buttons etc

name: is used to locate the text box in order to access its data

value: will display predefined text in that text box on display in browser, it is optional attribute

size: specify number of characters visible in text field

maxlength: Limits the number of characters input into the text field, it is also optional attribute

Example:

```
< input type="text" name="txtSearch" value="Search for" size="20" maxlength="64" / >
```

Basic Form Controls.....

- **Password input controls**

- Collect sensitive data such as passwords and credit card information.

Example:


```
<input type = "password" name = "email_pin" size = "25">
```

- **Multi - line text input controls (<textarea>)**

- Used to input text in multiple lines
- Its attributes are: name, rows and columns

Syntax-1---example:

```
<textarea name = "comments" rows="4" cols="36">Enter comments here</textarea>
```



Here "Enter comments here" is the **Default text** that will be displayed inside textarea box when the form displayed in browser

Basic Form Controls

- Multi - line text input controls (<textarea>)

Syntax-2---example:

```
<textarea name = "comments" style="width:200px ; height:600px">Enter comments here</textarea>
```

“;” to combine more than one attribute:value pairs

Use of css “style” attribute to set more than one attributes and their value, for example here width is set to 200 pixels and height 600px

Dear Students:

We study CSS in detail after html section

Basic Form Controls...

2. Label Element

Let check the following html code for Figure 7.1 form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Forms</h2>
```

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
```

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

```
<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Label tag

Listing 4.1

Basic Form Controls...

2. Label Element

- Notice the use of the `<label>` element in above listing.
- The `<label>` tag defines a label for many form elements.
- The `<label>` element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user is focused on the input element.
- The `<label>` element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.
- The `for` attribute of the `<label>` tag should be equal to the `id` attribute of the `<input>` element to bind them together.

Basic Form Controls...

3. Checkboxes

- Little boxes on page which can be checked or unchecked by click or press the spacebar key
- Allow users to select several values for the same property
- Can be used individually or in a group
 - **Individually**: For this, each check box must have different name
 - **Group**: For this, each check box must have same name
- Helpful when we want to:
 - Provide a simple yes or no response with one control
 - Select several items from a list of possible options

Basic Form Controls...

3. Checkboxes

Example html code

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>< form action="http://www.example.com/cv.aspx" method="get" name="frmCV" >
    Which of the following skills do you possess? Select all that apply.
    < input type="checkbox" name="chkSkills" id = "ch1" value="xhtml" / > XHTML < br / >
    < input type="checkbox" name="chkSkills" id = "ch2" value="CSS" / > CSS < br / >
    < input type="checkbox" name="chkSkills" id = "ch3" value="JavaScript" / > JavaScript < br / >
    < input type="checkbox" name="chkSkills" id = "ch4" value="aspnet" / > ASP.Net < br / >
    < input type="checkbox" name="chkSkills" id = "ch5" value="php" / > PHP
< /form>
</body></html>
```

Listing 4.2

5 check boxes with different **value** but all have same **name**

same **name** indicates that these checkboxes are belong same group

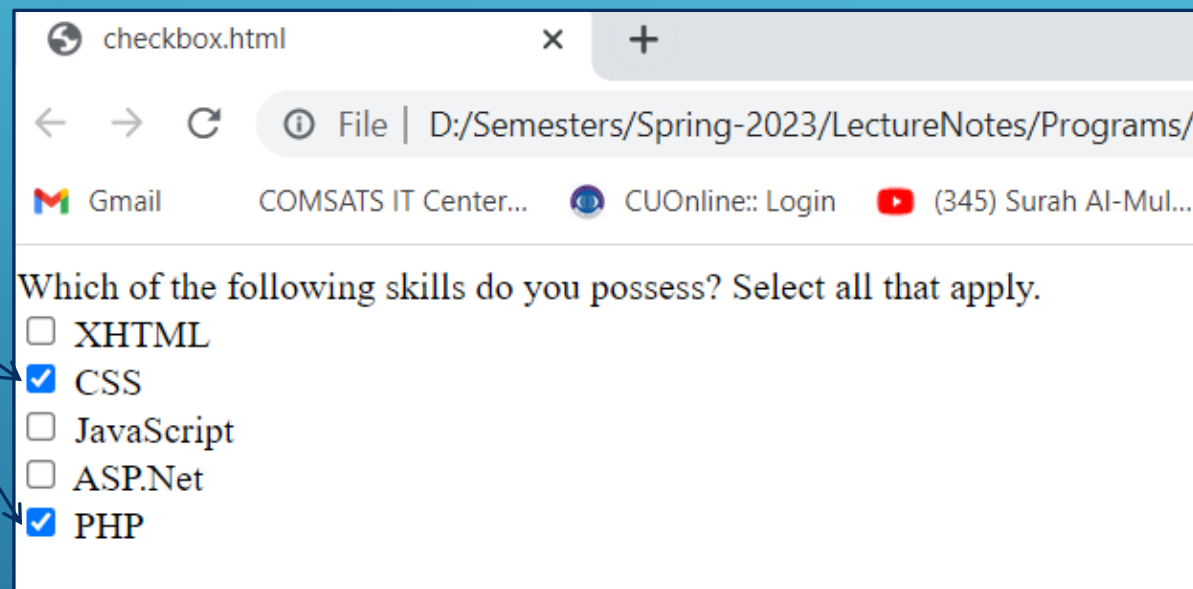
- Its attributes are **type**, **name** (several checkboxes may share the same name), **id**, **value** (send to server) and **checked** (indicate selection)

Basic Form Controls...

3. Checkboxes

Following is the output of listing checkbox.html

More than one
check boxes can
be checked at a
time



A screenshot of a web browser window titled 'checkboxbox.html'. The address bar shows the file path 'D:/Semesters/Spring-2023/LectureNotes/Programs/'. The browser's bookmark bar includes 'Gmail', 'COMSATS IT Center...', 'CUOnline:: Login', and '(345) Surah Al-Mul...'. The main content area displays the text 'Which of the following skills do you possess? Select all that apply.' followed by a list of skills with checkboxes: 'XHTML' (unchecked), 'CSS' (checked), 'JavaScript' (unchecked), 'ASP.Net' (unchecked), and 'PHP' (checked). Two arrows originate from a dark blue callout box on the left, pointing to the 'CSS' and 'PHP' checkboxes to illustrate that multiple checkboxes can be selected simultaneously.

checkboxbox.html

File | D:/Semesters/Spring-2023/LectureNotes/Programs/

Gmail COMSATS IT Center... CUOnline:: Login (345) Surah Al-Mul...

Which of the following skills do you possess? Select all that apply.

- ☐ XHTML
- ☒ CSS
- ☐ JavaScript
- ☐ ASP.Net
- ☒ PHP

Figure- 4.4-checkbox.html

Basic Form Controls...

3. Checkboxes

Note: Although it is more convenient to have same name for one group of check boxes but: **It is not necessary to have same name for one group of check box, you can take different names too. As shown in the following program**

```
checkBox2 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Checkboxes</h2>
<p>The <strong>input type="checkbox"</strong> defines a checkbox:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br/>

  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br/>

  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label><br/><br/>

  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Check boxes with
Different names but
same group

Listing 4.3

Basic Form Controls...

3. Checkboxes

Output---listing –checkBox2.html

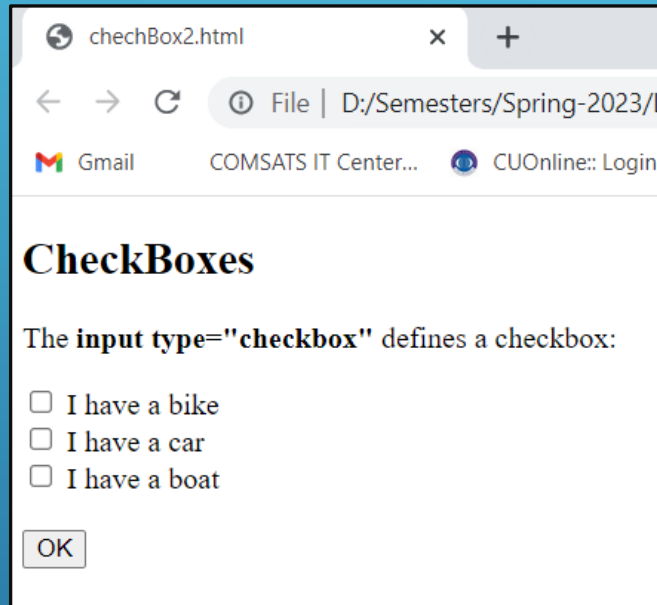


Figure- 4.5(a)

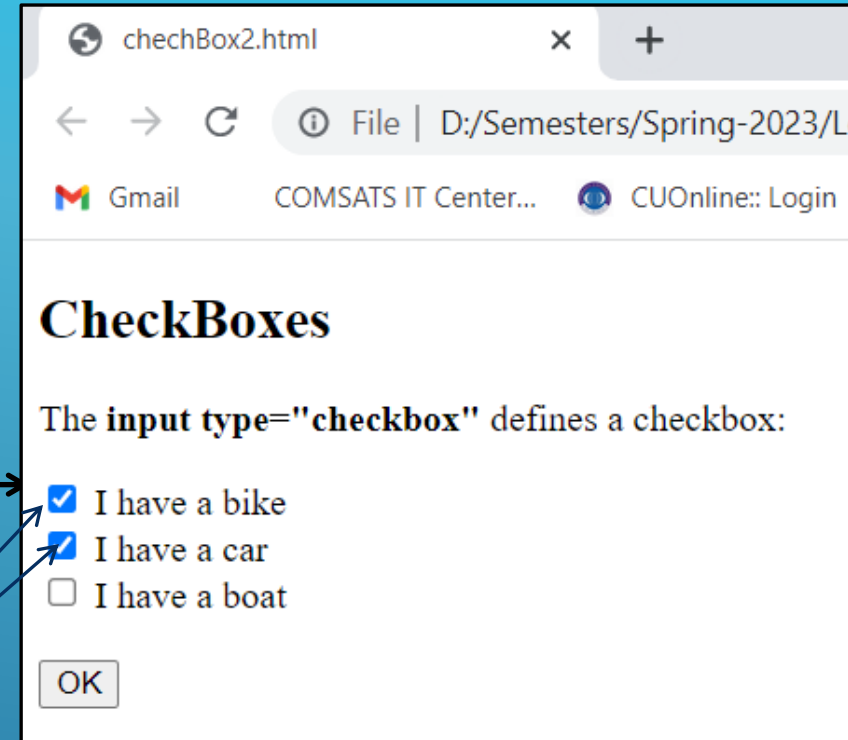


Figure- 4.5(b)

Multiple check
box selected

Basic Form Controls...

4. Radio Buttons

- They let a user select any ONE of a limited number of choices.
- Name attribute in radio button must have same value for one group of radio buttons
- Similar to checkboxes but when you have a group of radio buttons that share the same name, only one of them can be selected

Basic Form Controls...

Same name

4. Radio Buttons

- Radio buttons let a user select any ONE of a limited number of choices.
- Similar to checkboxes but when you have a group of radio buttons that share the same name, only one of them can be selected

```
<html><head></head><body>
```

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/flights.aspx" name="frmFlightBooking"
  method="get" > Please select which class of travel you wish to fly: <br / >
```

```
<input type="radio" name="radClass" id="r1" value="First" / > First class <br / >
```

```
<input type="radio" name="radClass" id="r2" value="Business" / > Business class <br / >
```

```
<input type="radio" name="radClass" id="r3" value="Economy" / > Economy class <br / >
```

```
</body>< /form ></html>
```

Output

Only one radio button can be selected at a time

Please select which class of travel you wish to fly?

☐ First Class

☒ Business Class

☐ Economy Class

Figure- 4.6-radio.html

Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes

- `<select>` / `</select>` element is used to define a drop down list
- `<select>` element also called select box
- Common attributes of `<select>` tag are:
 - **name**
 - **size** (# of visible rows with scrolling)-----([Example-3](#))
 - **multiple**---allow the user to select more than one value([Example-4](#))
- `<select>` tag allows users to select an option from list of options
- List of options are defined through `<option>` tags

General Syntax

```
<select name="listName" id="listId" size="number" multiple >
    <option>option value1</option>
    <option>option value2</option>
    <option>option value3</option>
    .....
    <option>option valuen</option>
</select>
```

Size, multiple, and id attribute are optional if needed then used

Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes

- Each individual option within that list is contained within an `<option></option>` element
- Common attributes of `<option>` tag are:
 - `value`
 - `selected`
 - `label` (replace by element content)
- By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected(**Example-1**)
- To change the default selected option, add the `selected` attribute to the that option which you want to be displayed as selected on page output in browser window(**Example-2**)

Basic Form Controls...

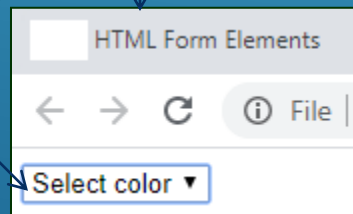
5. Select Boxes

Example-1

```
...<form...>< select name="selColor" >  
< option value=" Select color" > Select color < /option >  
< option value="red" > Red < /option >  
< option value="green" > Green < /option >  
< option value="blue" > Blue < /option >  
< /select > < /form>< /body>< /html>
```

output

By default first
option is displayed
on top of drop
down list



A screenshot of a web browser window titled 'HTML Form Elements'. It shows a dropdown menu with the text 'Select color' and a downward arrow. The browser's address bar and navigation buttons are visible.

By default first
option is already
selected



A close-up of the dropdown menu. The text 'Select color' is highlighted in blue, and a small downward arrow is visible to its right. Below it, the options 'Red', 'Green', and 'Blue' are listed.

Figure- 4.7-dropDown1.html

Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes

Example-2

```
< select name="selColor" >  
< option value=" Select color" > Select color < /option >  
< option value="red" > Red < /option >  
< option value="green" selected> Green < /option >  
< option value="blue" > Blue < /option >  
< /select >
```

output

User defined
option is already
selected

User defined
option(Green) is
displayed on top of
drop down list

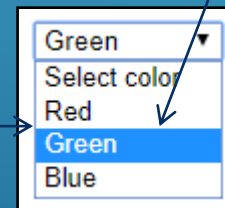
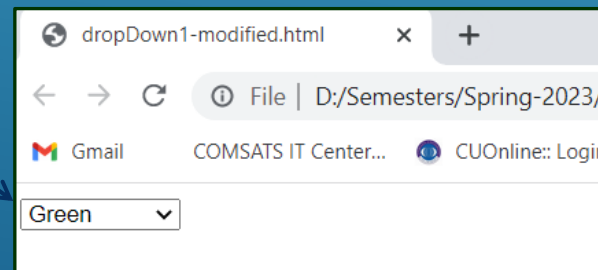


Figure- 4.8-dropDown1-modified.html

Basic Form Controls...

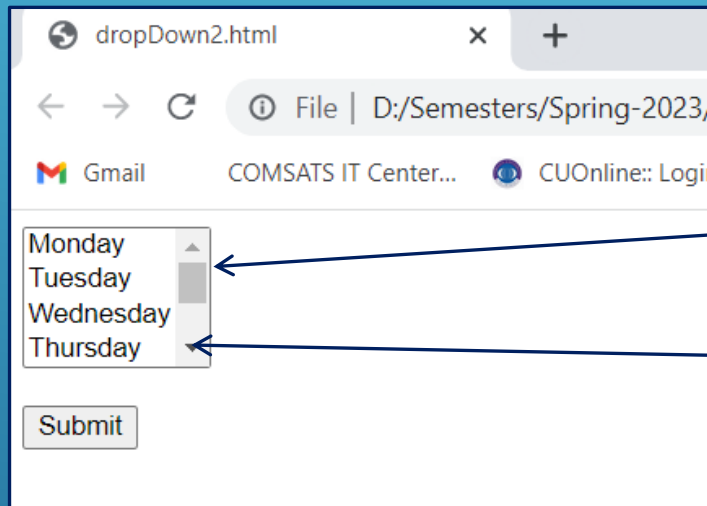
5. Select Boxes

Example-3-dropDown2.html

```
< form action="http://www.example.org/days.aspx"
name="frmDays" method="get" >
< select size="4" name="selDay" >
< option value="Mon" > Monday < /option >
< option value="Tue" > Tuesday < /option >
< option value="Wed" > Wednesday < /option >
< option value="Thu" > Thursday < /option >
< option value="Fri" > Friday < /option >
< option value="Sat" > Saturday < /option >
< option value="Sun" > Sunday < /option >
< /select > < br / > < br / > < input type="submit"
value="Submit" / >
< /form
```

Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes



Note four options are visible because we set `size=4` in `<select>` tag, remaining options can be scroll down

Output-Example-3-dropDown2.html

Figure- 4.9

Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes

Example-4

“multiple” attribute for selection of more than one options

```
*dropDown4 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html><head></head>
<body>
<h3>Games selection</h3>

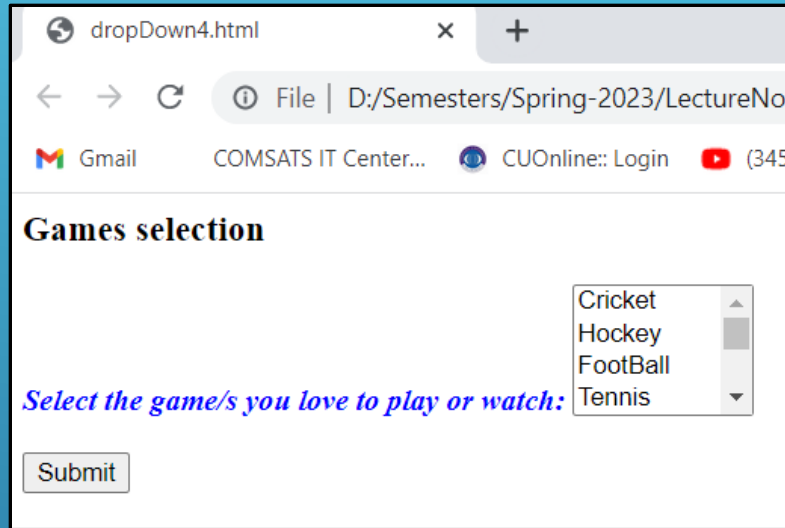
<form action="http://www.example.org/days.aspx" name="frmDays" method="get" >
<label for="selGame"><em><b><font color="blue">
Select the game/s you love to play or watch:</font></b></em>

<select size="4" name="selGame" multiple>
  <option value="cr" > Cricket </option >
  <option value="hk" > Hockey </option >
  <option value="fb" > FootBall </option >
  <option value="ts" > Tennis </option >
  <option value="tts" > Table Tennis </option >
  <option value="Sq" > Squash </option >
  <option value="Pl" > Polo </option >
  <option value="rl"> Wrestling</option>
  <option value="bx"> Boxing</option>
</select></label>
<br /> <br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" /></form>
</body>
</html>
```

Listing 4.4

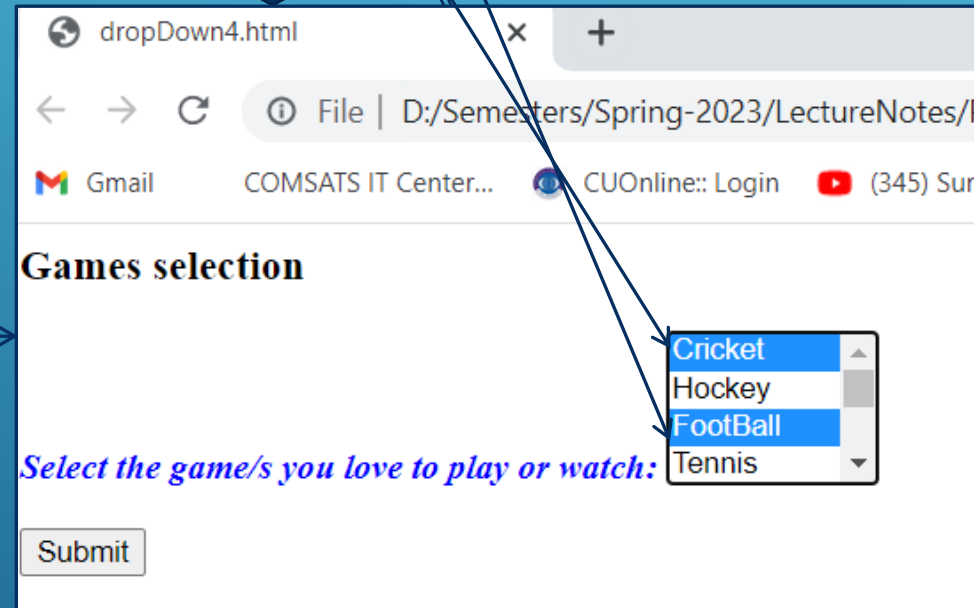
Basic Form Controls...

5. Select Boxes



A screenshot of a web browser window titled 'dropDown4.html'. The address bar shows the file path 'D:/Semesters/Spring-2023/LectureNo'. The page content includes a heading 'Games selection', a text prompt 'Select the game/s you love to play or watch:', a single-select dropdown menu with options 'Cricket', 'Hockey', 'FootBall', and 'Tennis', and a 'Submit' button.

More then one options
are selected by pressing
“ctrl+click”



A screenshot of the same web browser window, but the dropdown menu is now open and shows multiple selections. The options 'Cricket', 'Hockey', and 'FootBall' are highlighted in blue, indicating they are selected. The 'Tennis' option remains unselected. The text prompt and 'Submit' button are still visible.

Example-4-dropDown4.html

Basic Form Controls...

6. Hidden Controls

- Pass information between pages without the user seeing it
- Not visible in form when displayed in the browser but still hidden information submitted
- You may have come across forms on the Web that span more than one page. Long forms can be confusing and splitting them up can help a user.
- Create a hidden control using the < input > element whose type attribute has a value of hidden

General Syntax:

`<input type="hidden" name="fieldName" value="value to be submitted">`

Attributes:

type: used to describe the type of input control

name: is used to locate the hidden box in order to access its value

value: the text value stores in this attribute will be submitted in hidden manner to target web page/method mentioned in **action** attribute of form

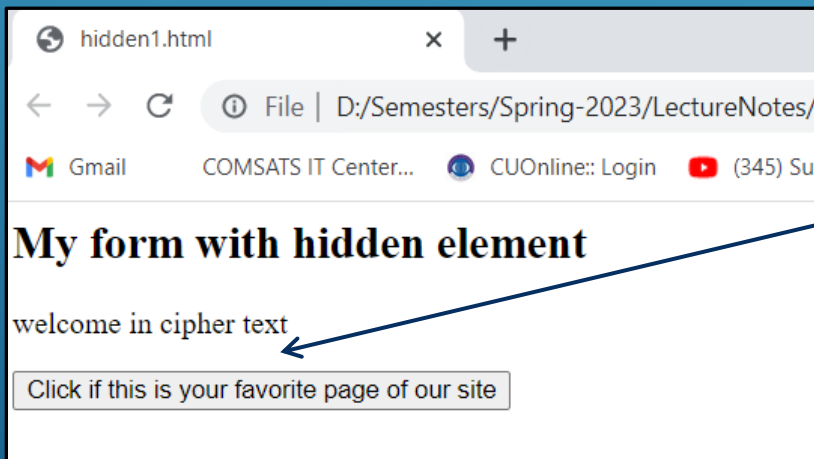
Basic Form Controls...

6. Hidden Controls

Example

```
1 <html>
2 <head></head>
3 <body>
4 <h2>My form with hidden element</h2>
5 <!-- protocol----for web access
6     example.com-----host name
7     vote.aspx-----target file, where form data will be submitted-->
8 <form action="https://cuonline.cuiatd.edu.pk/" method="post" name="fromVote">
9     <p>welcome in cipher text</p>
10    <input type="hidden" name="hidePageSentFrom" value="home page" />
11
12    <input type="submit" value="Click if this is your favorite page of our site" />
13 </form >
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

Output



No hidden value
displayed when form
displayed in browser

Basic Form Controls...

7. Button Control

- `<Input type="button">` defines a button
- is used to do an action when the user press this button
- Action may be usually call to a method

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html><body>
```

```
<h2>My Form with Button Element</h2>
```

```
<input type="button" onclick="alert('Welcome in HTML')" value="Click here!"/>  
</body></html>
```

`alert()` method used to
display a dialog box

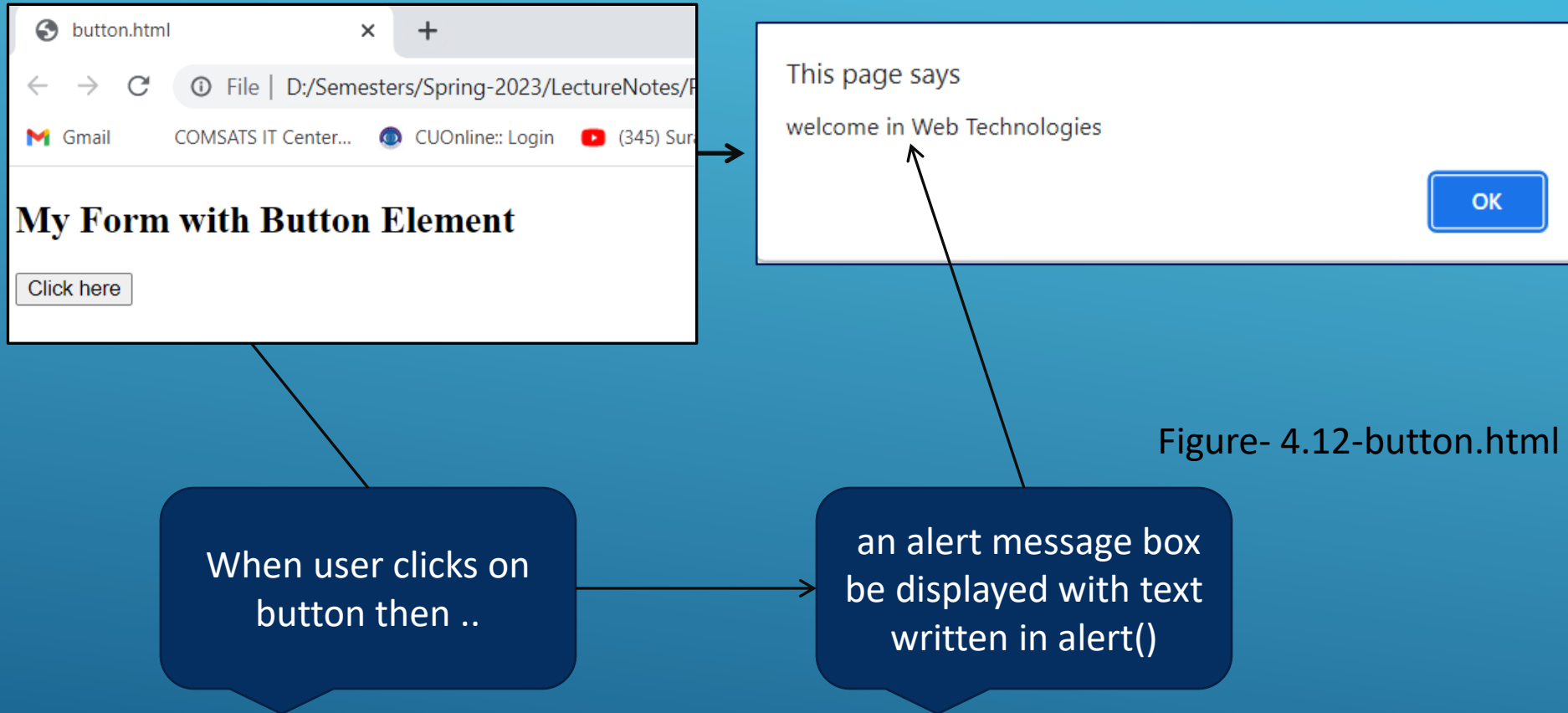
Text on
button

Figure- 4.12-button.html

Basic Form Controls...

7. Button Control

Output



Basic Form Controls...

8. Image Button Control

- `<input type="image">` defines a fancy button
- is used to do an action when the user press this image button
- Action may be usually call to a method

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html><body>  
<h2> Image Button Test</h2>
```

```
<input type="image" name="imagebutton" src="logo.jpg" onclick="alert('Welcome in  
HTML')" >
```

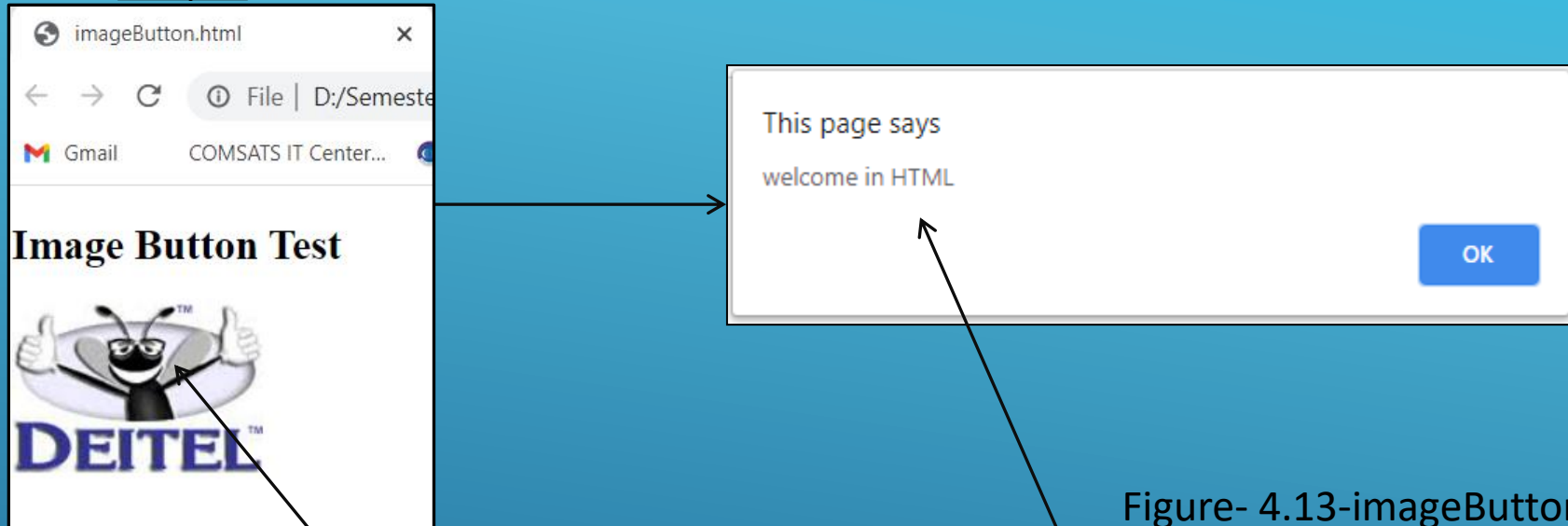
```
</body></html>
```

`alert()` method used to
display a dialog box

Figure- 4.13-imageButton.html

8. Image Button Control

Output



When user clicks on
image button then ..

an alert message box
be displayed with text
written in alert()

Basic Form Controls...

9. Submit button

- An input type submit is used to define a button for **submitting** form data to a **form-handler**
- **form-handler** is specified in form **action** attribute.

Syntax

`<input type="submit" value="ok">`

Text to be
displayed on
submit button

10. Reset button

- An input type "reset" is used to clear/reset the form entries.

Syntax

`<input type="reset" value="cancel">`

Text to be
displayed on reset
button

Basic Form Controls...

`<form action="url/methodCall" method=get/post>`

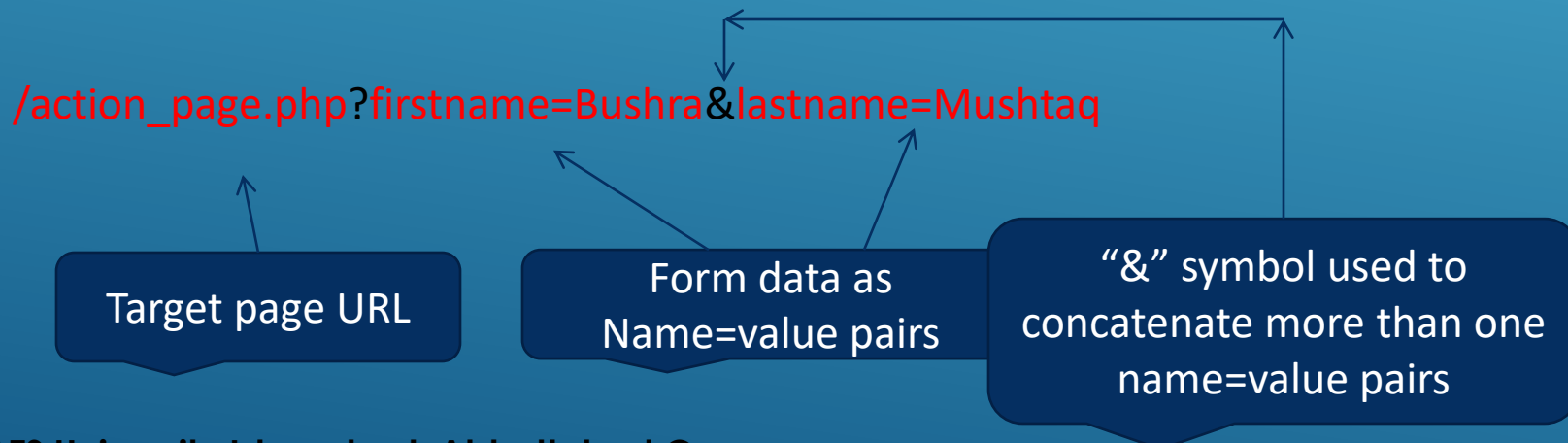
- There are two methods that a browser can use to send form data to the server — **HTTP get** and **HTTP post**
- If the `< form >` element does not carry a method attribute, then by default the get method will be used.

1. HTTP get

- When you send form data to the server using the HTTP get method, the form data is appended to the URL that is specified in the action attribute of the `< form >` element.


Example: Get Method

When the form in figure 8.1 submitted using get method then the form data will be visible in the page's address bar field as follows:



Basic Form Controls...

- HTTP get request
 - You should not use the HTTP get method when:
 - You are dealing with sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card details (because the sensitive form data would be visible as part of a URL).
 - You are updating a data source such as a database or spreadsheet (because someone could make up URLs that would alter your data source).
 - Your form contains a file upload control (because uploaded files cannot be passed in the URL).
 - Your users might enter non - ASCII characters such as Hebrew(block script alphabets not known to browser or Cyrillic characters(used for various languages in Eurasia).



This point explaining that if user input such characters which are not listed in ASCII chart then those characters should not be submitted by HTTP get request because browser may take these alphabets in wrong manner.

HTTP Get Request

Notes on GET:

- The length of a URL is limited (2048 characters, hence it is better to do not submit form data in large quantity through HTTP-Get request.
- GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google

Sending Form Data to the Server

- HTTP post
 - The form data is sent transparently in what is known as the HTTP headers
 - If you are sending sensitive information such as credit card details, the data should be sent under a Secure Sockets Layer

Http Post Request

- Always use POST if the form data contains sensitive or personal information. The POST method does not display the 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

Where to submit form data at this stage?

Dear students :

- As we are in the initial phase of web technologies and not yet studied client side scripting language nor server side scripting language,
- hence the following two programs will not send data to server side scripting/client side scripting to process or capture data(given in **action** attribute of form)
- rather at current stage the target page is simple html document which will display only simple acknowledge message by target web page.

Example complete programs

ExampleProgram-1

The first program related to input user feed back it has following two programs:

1. FeedbackForm.html----source document
2. Receiver.html-----target page

Note: the line numbering in the following program is just for reference, you do not have to write it in your code.

Program---FeedBackform.html

FeedBackForm.html

1. `<html><head><meta charset="utf-8"><title>Form</title></head><body>`
2. `<h1>Feed Back Form</h1>`
3. `<p>Please fill up this form to help us improve our site</p>`
4. `<form name="input" action="receiver.html" method="post" target="_tab">`
5. `<input type = "hidden" name = "recipient" value = "deitel@deitel.com">`
6. `<input type = "hidden" name = "subject" value = "Feedback Form">`
7. `<input type = "hidden" name = "redirect" value = "main.html">`
8. First name: `<input type="text" name="firstname">
`
9. Last name: `<input type="text" name="lastname">`
10. Password: `<input type="password" name="pwd">`
11. Gender: `<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">Male
`
12. `<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">Female
`
13. `<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">Other
`

FeedBackform.html....

14. In which programming languages you love to work?
15. `<input type="checkbox" name="plang" value="python">Python
`
16. `<input type="checkbox" name=" plang " value="Cpp">C++
`
17. `<input type="checkbox" name=" plang " value="Chash">C#
`
18. `<input type="checkbox" name=" plang " value="java">JAVA
`
19. `<textarea name="comments" rows="5" cols="40">Enter your comments about deitel & deitel books here </textarea>`
20. `<input type="submit" value="Submit">`
21. `<input type="reset" value="Cancel">`
22. `</form>`
23. `/body>`
24. `/html>`

Output web page---feedbackform.html

Feed Back Form

Please fill up this form to help us improve our site

First name:

Last name:

Password:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Other

In which programming languages you love to work?

☐ Python

☐ C++

☐ C#

☐ JAVA

Enter your comments about deitel & deitel books here

Callouts:


- No hidden fields (line#5 to #7) displayed here in form
- Text boxes (line#8 to #10)
- Radio buttons (line#11 to #13)
- check boxes (line#15 to #18)
- Textarea (line#19)
- submit button (line#20)
- reset button (line#21)

Figure:4.13

Target web page receiver.html

After submit button pressed (Figure:8.13) then receiver.html will launch in the new tab. This is done according to line#4 (given below) in FeedbackForm.html

```
<form name="input" action="receiver.html" method="post" target="_tab">
```



Target web
page

Target web page will be
displayed in new tab of current
browser

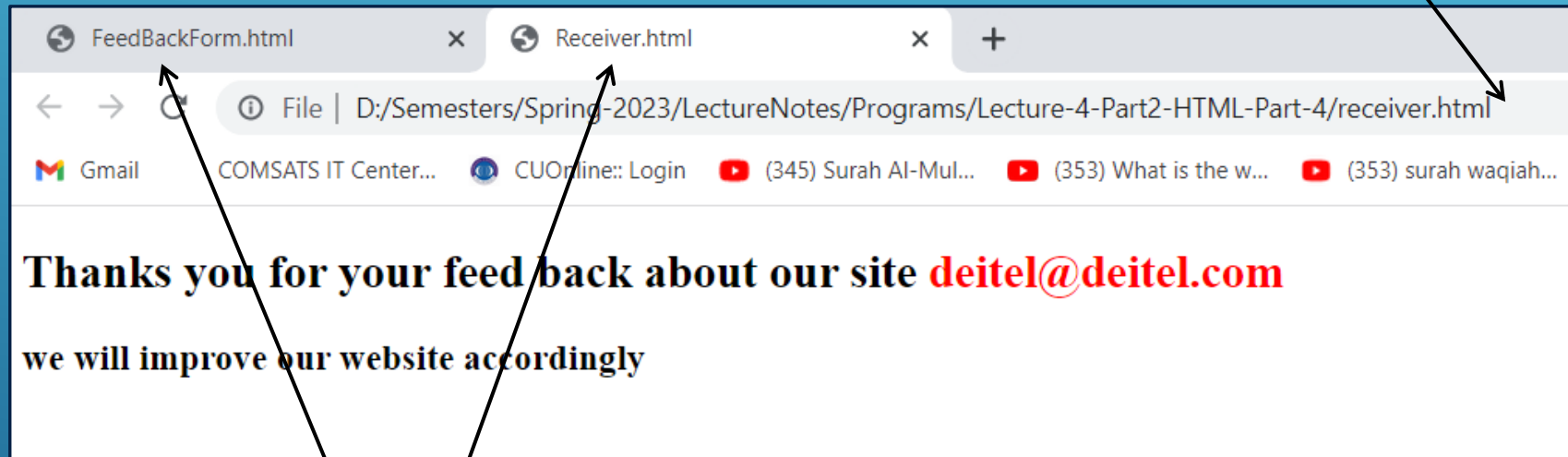
target web page receiver.html

receiver.html

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html><head><meta charset="utf-8">`
3. `<title>Feed Back Receiver</title>`
4. `<body>`
5. `<h2>Thanks you for your feed back about our site`
6. ` deitel@deitel.com</h2>`
7. `<h3> we will improve our website accordingly</h3>`
8. `</body>`
9. `</html>`

Output---receiver.html

No name=value pairs of FeedBackForm.html form data appended at end of target page URL: this is due to “post” method mentioned in <form> tag of FeedBackForm.html



Receiver.html is displayed in new tab, source document FeedBackkForm is also there in previous tab

Figure- 4.14

Example complete programs

ExampleProgram-2

The second program is also related to input user feed back but with more form elements with more attributes for creating more complex form also the target page is website address:

it has following two programs:

1. FeedbackForm2.html----source document
2. deitel.com-----target web site page

Note: the line numbering in the following program is just for reference, you do not have to write it in your code.

Program---FeedBackform2.html

FeedBackForm2.html

1. `<html><head><meta charset="utf-8"><title>Form</title></head><body>`
2. `<h1>Feed Back Form</h1>`
3. `<p>Please fill up this form to help us improve our site</p>`
4. `<form name="input" action="https://deitel.com" method="post" target="_blank">`
5. `<input type = "hidden" name = "recipient" value = "deitel@deitel.com">`
6. `<input type = "hidden" name = "subject" value = "Feedback Form">`
7. `<input type = "hidden" name = "redirect" value = "main.html">`
8. `<p><label>Name:<input name="name" type="text" size=25></label></p>`
9. `<p><label>Comments:
`
10. `<textarea name="comments" rows="4" cols="36">Enter comments here</textarea>`
11. `</label></p>`
12. `<p><label>Email Address:
`
13. `<input name="email" type="password" size="25">`
14. `</label></p>`

FeedBackform2.html

15. <p>

16. Things you liked:

17. <label>Site design

18. <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox" value="Design"></label>

19. <label>Links

20. <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox" value="Links"></label>

21. <label>Ease of use

22. <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox" value="Ease"></label>

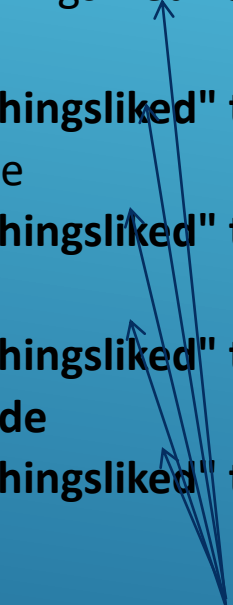
23. <label>Images

24. <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox" value="Images"></label>

25. <label>Source code

26. <input name = "thingsliked" type = "checkbox" value="Code"></label>

27. </p>



Note "same name" for
one group of check
boxes

FeedBackform2.html

28. <p>

29. How did you get to our site?:

30. <label>Search engine

31. <input name = "howtosite" type = "radio" value="search engine" checked></label>

32. <label>Links from other sites

33. <input name = "howtosite " type = " radio" value="Link"></label>

34. <label>deitel.com web site

35. <input name = " howtosite " type = " radio" value="deitel.com"></label>

36. <label>Reference in a book

37. <input name = " howtosite " type = " radio" value="book"></label>

38. <label>Other

39. <input name = " howtosite " type = " radio" value="other"></label>

40. </p>

This option will be displayed as already selected on form display due to "checked" attribute

Note "same name" for one group of radio buttons

FeedBackform2.html

```
41. <p>
42. <label><strong>Rate our site:</strong><br>
43. <select name = "rating">
44.     <option selected>Amazing</option>
45.     <option>10</option>
46.     <option>9</option>
47.     <option>8</option>
48.     <option>7</option>
49.     <option>6</option>
50.     <option>5</option>
51.     <option>4</option>
52.     <option>3</option>
53.     <option>2</option>
54.     <option>1</option>
55.     <option>Awful</option>
56. </select></label>
57. </p>
```

Drop down list with
name "rating"

"Amazing" will be
displayed as selected

FeedBackform2.html

```
58. <input type = "submit" value = "Submit">  
59. <input type = "reset" value = "Clear">  
60. </p>  
61. </form>  
62. </body>  
63. </html>
```

FeedBackform2.html

FeedBackForm2.html

File | D:/Semesters/Spring-2023/LectureNotes/Programs/Lecture-4-Part2-HTML-Part-4/FeedBackForm2.html

Gmail COMSATS IT Center... CUOnline:: Login (345) Surah Al-Mul... (353) What is the w... (353) surah waqiah...

Feedback Form with more o

Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.

Name:

Comments:

E-mail Address:

Things you liked:
Site design ☐ Links ☐ Ease of use ☐ Images ☐

How did you get to our site?:
Search engine ☐ Links from another site ☒ Deleted ☐ Other ☐

Rate our site:

No hidden fields (line#5 to #7) displayed here in form

This option already selected on form display due to "checked" attribute at line#31

"Amazing" is displayed as selected due to "selected" attribute at line#44

Figure- 4.15

Filled FeedbackForm2 and submitted

FeedBackForm2.html x +

File | D:/Semesters/Spring-2023/LectureNotes/Programs/Lecture-4-Part2-HTML-Part-4/FeedBackForm2.html

Gmail COMSATS IT Center... CUOnline:: Login (345) Surah Al-Mul... (353) What is the w... (353) surah waqiah...

Feedback Form with more options

Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.

Name:

Comments:

E-mail Address:

Things you liked:
Site design ☒ Links ☒ Ease of use ☐ Images ☒ Source code ☐

How did you get to our site?:
Search engine ☒ Links from another site ☐ Deitel.com Web site ☐ Reference in a book ☐ Other ☐

Rate our site:

As the textbox is of password type so email address is displaying in "*" characters

More than one check boxes can be selected in a single group of check boxes

Only one radio button can be selected in a single group of radio buttons

target web page deitel.com

After submit button pressed (Figure:4.16) then deitel.com will be launched in the new window of browser. This is done according to line#4 (given below) in FeedbackForm2.html

```
<form name="input" action="https://deitel.com" method="post" target="_blank">
```



Target web
page


Target web page will be
displayed in new window of
browser

<https://deitel.com/books> site

Books | Deitel & Associates, Inc. x

deitel.com/books

Gmail COMSATS IT Center... CUOnline:: Login (345) Surah Al-Mul... (353) What is the w... (353) surah waqiah... surah kahf - Google... dr israr ahmed tafs...



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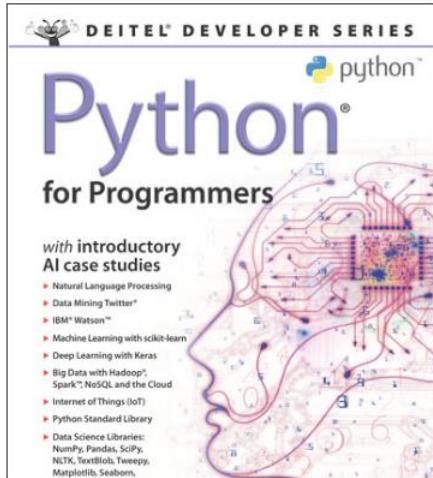
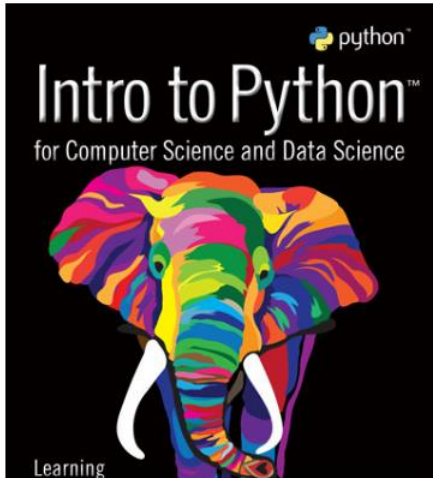
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