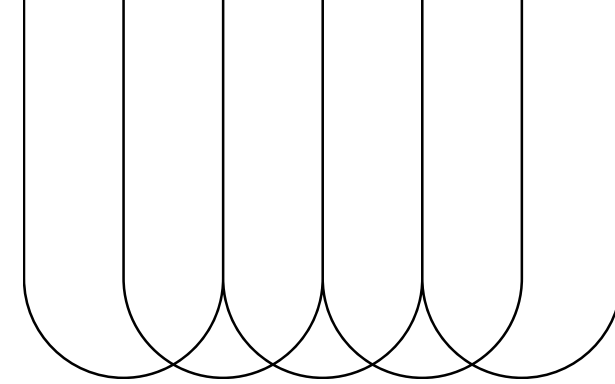


# HTML FORMS





# HTML FORM

Forms in HTML are essential for collecting user input and enabling interaction with websites or web applications. They provide a structured way for users to submit data, whether it's for logging in, submitting feedback, making a purchase, or any other activity that requires user input.

## Basic Structure of form :

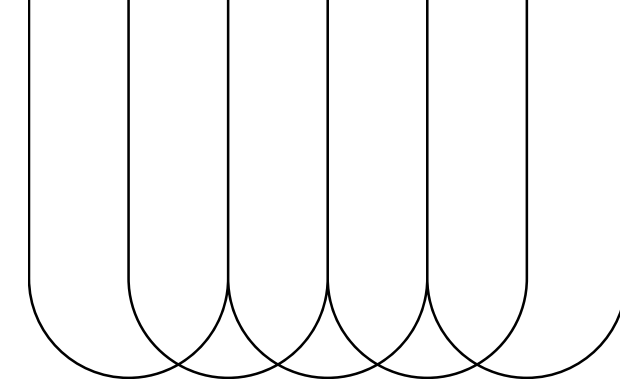
```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">
  <label for="name">Full Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
  <br><br>

  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
  <br><br>

  <label for="subscribe">Subscribe to our newsletter:</label>
  <input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe">
  <br><br>

  <label for="message">Message:</label>
  <textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" cols="50" required>
</textarea>
  <br><br>

  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```



## WHY DO WE USE FORMS ?

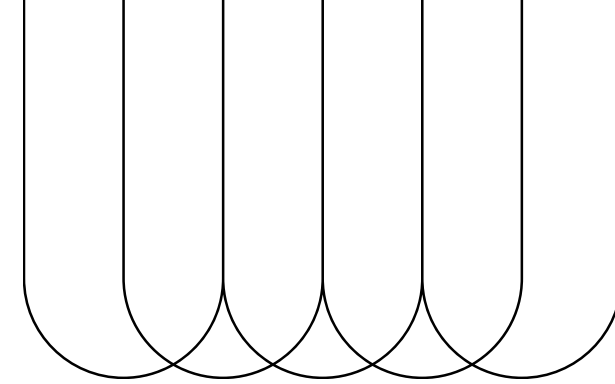
**Collect User Input:** Forms allow websites to gather data from users. This data can range from simple text (like names and email addresses) to more complex data (like preferences, files, or even payments).

These data are collected through **contact forms, User Registration, Surveys & Polls, payment details, shipping addresses** etc.

**Communication with Servers:** When a user submits a form, the data is sent to a server for processing (e.g., saving to a database, sending an email, performing calculations). The server responds with feedback or performs an action based on the input such as **Processing transactions, Performing searches and Filters, saving data, saving preferences** etc.

**Allow Interactive Features:** Forms enable interactivity on websites beyond just displaying static content. Users can input data that dynamically changes the web page's behavior or content, **Live Search, dropdowns, login/logout, Data Integrity** etc.

**Support for Different Input Types:** HTML forms offer a variety of input types, which can be used to capture different kinds of data. for example **Text Inputs, Password Inputs, Date/Time Inputs, File Inputs** etc.



# HTML FORM

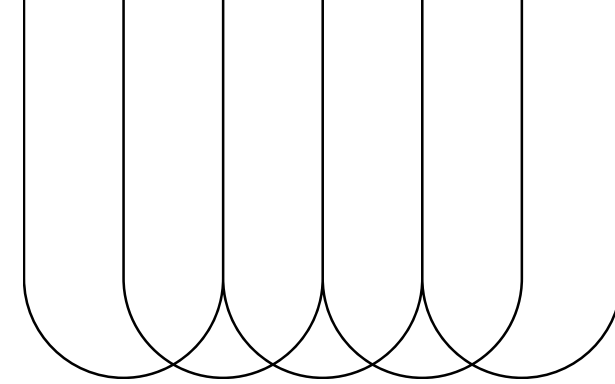
## HTML Form Structure:

**Form :** This tag defines the form and contains the input fields and buttons. The **action** attribute specifies the URL where the form data will be sent when the form is submitted. The **method** attribute defines the HTTP method (GET or POST) used to send the form data.

**Form Fields:** form fields are the elements inside an HTML form that allow users to input data. These fields come in different types, depending on the kind of data you want to collect. for exapmle **input** (For, text, number, password, email, url, date/time etc), **checkbox**, **radio** buttons, **secect**, **textarea** etc.

**Submit button:** This is a button/input element used to submit the form. The type="submit" attribute specifies that it submits the form when clicked.

**Reset button:** This is a button/input element used to reset the form. The type="reset" attribute specifies that it resets the form when clicked.



# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <label> Element:

The <label> element defines a label for several form elements. The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.

### Example:

```
<label for="name">Full Name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
```

The **for** attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the **id** attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.



# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <input> Element:

The <input> element in HTML is one of the most versatile and commonly used elements within forms. It allows users to enter various types of data, depending on the value of the type attribute.

### Example:


```
<input type="text" id="name" name="name">
```

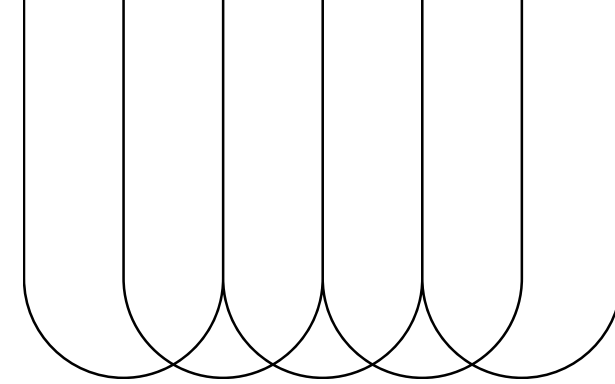
### Input Types:

```
<input type="text">  
<input type="button">  
<input type="password">  
<input type="email">  
<input type="number">  
<input type="radio">
```

```
<input type="checkbox">  
<input type="file">  
<input type="date">  
<input type="time">  
<input type="search">  
<input type="url">
```

```
<input type="range">  
<input type="hidden">  
<input type="reset">  
<input type="submit">
```





# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <input> Attributes:

**Name:** Defines the name of the input, which is sent to the server when submitting a form.

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
```

**Value:** The input value attribute specifies an initial value for an input field.

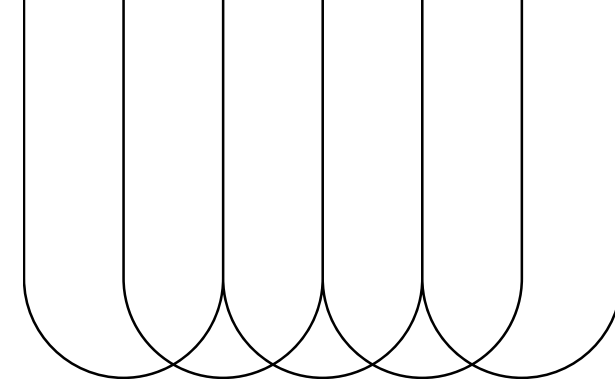
```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Anand">
```

**readonly:** The input readonly attribute specifies that an input field is read-only and can't be modified

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" value="anand.singh@indixpert.com" readonly>
```

**disabled:** A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable. The value of a disabled input field will not be sent when submitting the form!

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" value="anand.singh@indixpert.com" disabled>
```



# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <input> Attributes:

**Maxlength:** The input maxlength attribute specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.

```
<input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" maxlength="4" >
```

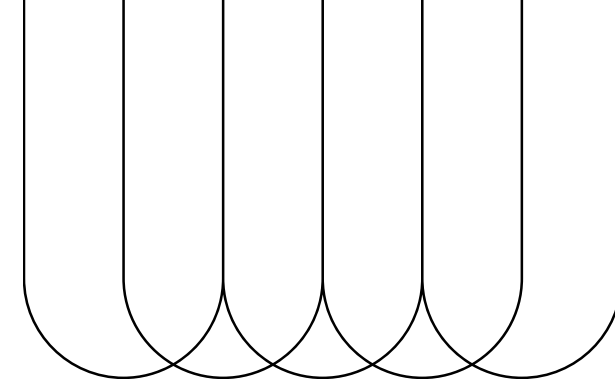
**Placeholder:** The input placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the expected format).

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" placeholder="Anand">
```

**min and max :** The input min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an input field. These attributes work with only number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" value="anand.singh@indixpert.com" readonly>
```





# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <input> Attributes:

**multiple:** The input multiple attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in an input field. It only works with email and files type

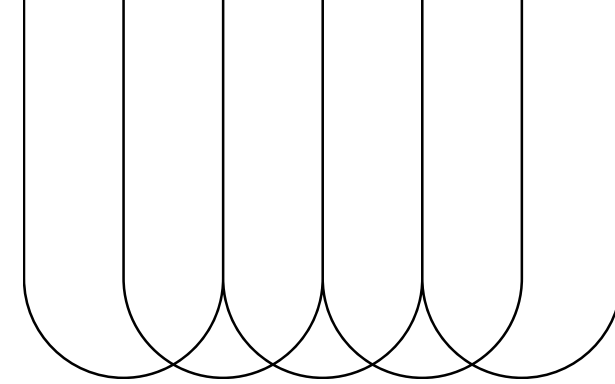
```
<input type="file" id="attachment" name="attachment" multiple>
```

**pattern:** The input pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the input field's value is checked against, when the form is submitted. It works with only text, date, search, url, tel, email, and password.types.

```
<input type="text" id="country_code" name="country_code" placeholder="Ex. IND for India"
pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">
```

**required :** The input required attribute specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form It works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
```



# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <input> Attributes:

**step:** The input step attribute specifies the legal number intervals for an input field. This attribute can be used together with the max and min attributes to create a range of legal values.

```
<input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="2" max="100" step="2" value="2">
```

**autofocus:** The input autofocus attribute specifies that an input field should automatically get focus when the page loads

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" autofocus>
```

**list:** The input list attribute refers to a <datalist> element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element.

```
<input list="browsers" name="browser" id="browser">  
<datalist id="browsers">  
  <option value="Edge">  
  <option value="Firefox">  
</datalist>
```

# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <select> Element:

The <select> element in HTML is used to create a dropdown list, where users can choose one or more options from a list. It is commonly used in forms for selecting items from a pre-defined list. The <option> tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the drop-down list.

## Example:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label><br/>
<select name="cars" id="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <select> Attributes:

**autofocus:** Specifies that the drop-down list should automatically get focus when the page loads


**disabled:** Specifies that a drop-down list should be disabled

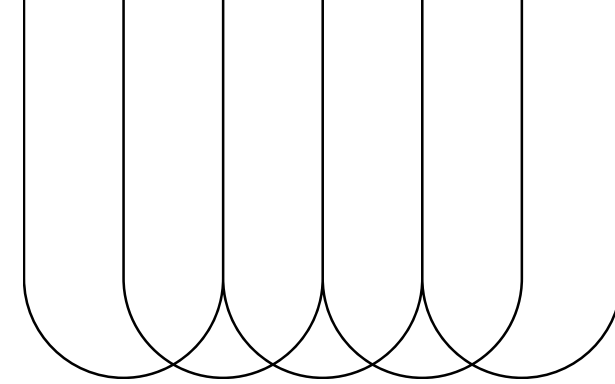
**name:** Defines a name for the drop-down list

**required:** Specifies that the user is required to select a value before submitting the form

**multiple:** Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once

**form:** The form attribute specifies the form the drop-down list belongs to. The value of this attribute must be equal to the id attribute of a <form> element in the same document.





# HTML FORM FIELDS

## The <textarea> Element:

In an HTML form, you can use the <textarea> element to create a multi-line text input field where users can enter longer text. The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews

### Example:

```
<label for="message">Message</label>  
<textarea rows="4" cols="40" id="message" name="message" required></textarea>
```

**rows:** Specifies the number of visible rows (lines) in the text area.

**cols:** Specifies the number of visible columns (characters per line) in the text area.



# HTML FORM FIELDS

## Form Practice

Name\*

Mobile Number\*

E-mail\*

Address\*

city\*

State\*

▼

Gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

Skills

☐ HTML ☐ CSS ☐ Javascript ☐ Python ☐ C

LinkedIn\*

Message\*



# THANK YOU

PHONE NUMBER

**(+91) 778 899 2897**

WEBSITE

**[www.indixpert.com](http://www.indixpert.com)**