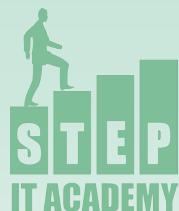


HyperText Markup Language

HTML & CSS



Unit 6

Working with forms

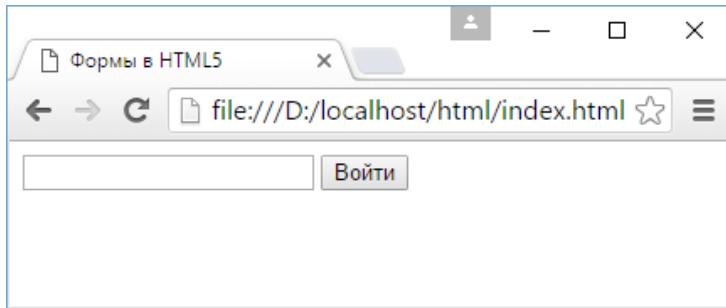
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Working with forms

Forms in html represent one of the ways to enter and send data. All form fields are placed between the <form> and </form> tags. For example, let's create the simplest form:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Forms in HTML5</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <form method="post"
              action="http://localhost:8080/login.php">
            <input name="login"/>
            <input type="submit" value="Log in" />
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```



To configure the form, the form element defines the following attributes:

- *method*: sets the method for sending data to the server. Two values are allowed: post and get.

The post value allows you to send data to a web server through special headers. And the get value allows you to transmit data through the query string.

- *action*: sets the address to which the form data is transmitted
- *enctype*: sets the type of data to be transmitted. It can take the following values:
 - ▷ *application/x-www-form-urlencoded*: encoding of the sent data by default
 - ▷ *multipart/form-data*: this encoding is used when sending files
 - ▷ *text/plain*.

In the above example:

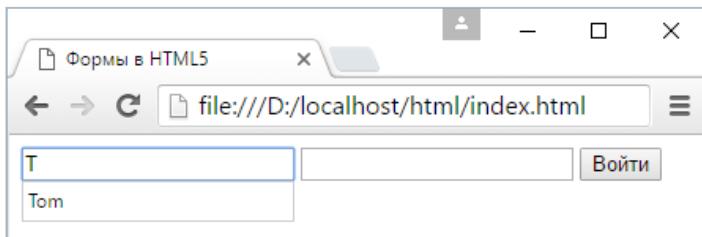
```
<form method="post"
      action="http://localhost:8080/login.php">
    <input name="login"/>
    <input type="submit" value="Log in" />
</form>
```

the form has a "post" method, that is, all form values are sent in the request body, and the address is the string `http://localhost:8080/login.php`. The address here is random.

Typically, a web server is running at the specified address, which, using one of the server-side technologies (PHP, NodeJS, ASP.NET, etc.), can receive requests and return a response. In this case, we will not focus on server-side technologies, we will focus only on those HTML tools that allow sending data to the server.

Autocompletion

Often, web browsers remember the input data, and when typing in, browsers can output a list of prompts from previously entered words:



Then it may not always be convenient, and using the autocomplete attribute, you can disable autocompletion:

```
<form method="post" autocomplete="off"
      action="http://localhost:8080/login.php">
    <input name="login" />
    <input name="password" />
    <input type="submit" value="Log in" />
</form>
```

If we need to enable autocompletion only for some specific fields, then we can apply the autocomplete="on" attribute to them:

```
<form method="post" autocomplete="off"
      action="http://localhost:8080/login.php">
    <input name="login" />
    <input name="password" autocomplete="on" />
    <input type="submit" value="Log in" />
</form>
```

Now, the autocompletion will be disabled for the entire form, except for the second field,



Unit 6. Working with forms

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