

# HyperText Markup Language

## HTML&CSS



# Unit 6

## Working with forms

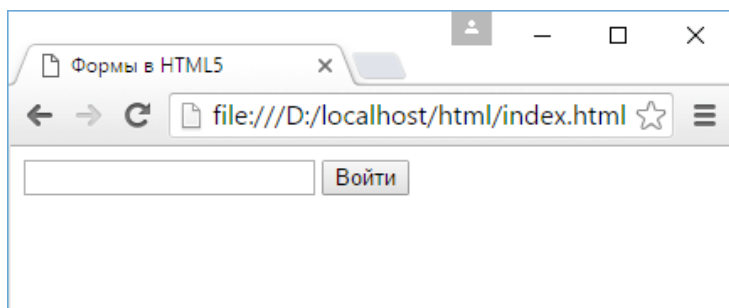
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## Working with forms

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:

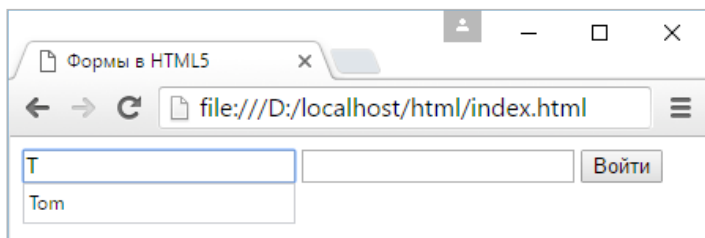
```
<form method="post"
      action="http://localhost:8080/login.php">
  <input name="login"/>
  <input type="submit" value="Log in" />
</form>
```

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 autocomplete:

```
<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 autocomplete 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 autocomplete will be disabled for the entire form, except for the second field,.



## Unit 6.

# Working with forms

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