

UNIT - 2 FORMS, FRAMES AND HTML5 TAGS

- Forms
 - Creating form & all its attributes
 - Adding controls to an HTML form
 - `<input>` tag
 - `<text area>`
 - Adding a selection control
 - Grouping the control of html forms

UNIT - 2 FORMS, FRAMES AND HTML5 TAGS

- Frames
- HTML 5 Tags
 - <iframe>
 - <article>
 - <mark>
 - <menu> , <menuitem>
 - <nav>
 - <header> , <footer>
 - <time>

UNIT - 2 FORMS, FRAMES AND HTML5 TAGS

- HTML 5 Tags
 - `<tooltip>`
 - `<kbd>`
 - `<sam>`
 - ``
 - `<var>`
 - `<code>`

UNIT - 2 The FORM Object

- When creating an **interactive web site** for the Internet it is necessary to **capture user input** and process this input.
- Based on the result of this processing, appropriate information from a web site can be dispatched to be viewed.
- **User input is captured in a Form.**
- HTML provides the `<FORM>.....</FORM>` tags.
- As soon as the `<FORM>` tags are encountered in an HTML program by a Java Script enabled browser, the browser create a "**forms array**" in memory.

UNIT - 2 The FORM Object

- **Multiple forms** described in the HTML page then the form array will have **multiple elements, each holding a reference to an HTML form object.**
- The first form object – described with array index [0]
- The second form object – described with array index [1]

UNIT - 2 The <input> Element

- The <input> element is the most important form element.
- The <input> element has many variations, depending on the type attribute.

Type	Description
text	Define the normal Text
Password	A Password text field in which each keystroke appears as an *
submit	Define a Submit button (for Submitting Form)
radio	Define Radio button input (for selecting one of many choices)
Button	A new element as button other than submit button
Checkbox	A Check box
Reset	A reset button
Hidden	A field that may contain a value but is not displayed with a form

UNIT - 2 The Element's Property

Property Name	Description
Name	Indicates the name of the object. This name can be used for referencing the object in future.
Value	Indicates the current value of the element.
Default Value	Indicates the default value of the object.
Checked	Indicates the current status of the objects, where checked or unchecked.
Default Checked	Indicates the default status of the element.
Length	Indicates the number of radio buttons in a group
Index	Indicates the index value of the currently selected radio button / option of the options array.
Text	Contains the value of the text displayed in the menu for the specific option (only for Selection tag)
Selected	Indicated the current status of the option (only for Selection tag)
Selected Index	Contains the whether number of the currently selected option
Defalut Selected	Indicates whether the option is selected by default in the option tag.

UNIT - 2 The Text field

- `<input type="text">` defines a one-line input field for text input
- Properties of Text input
 - Type
 - Name
 - Value
 - Default Value
- `<Input Name ="txt_std_name" Type="Text" Value="18">`

DEMO_9 DEMO_10

UNIT - 2 The Password Element

- `<input type="Password">` defines a password field with *
- Properties of Password Element
 - Name
 - Value
 - Default Value
- `<Input Name ="pass_name" Type="password">`

DEMO_11

UNIT - 2 The Submit Button Element

- `<input type="submit">`. The submit button is a special purpose button. The submit button submits the current data held in each form element.
- Properties of Submit Button
 - Name
 - Value
- `<Input Name ="pass_name" Type="submit">`

DEMO_12

UNIT - 2 The Reset Button Element

- `<input type="reset">`. The reset button is a special purpose button. The reset button clear the current data held in each form elements.
- Properties of Submit Button
 - Name
 - Value
- `<Input Name ="pass_name" Type="reset">`

DEMO_13

UNIT - 4 The Checkbox Element

- `<input type="checkbox">`.
- A checkbox is an HTML form object that behaves as a toggle switch. This means that a checkbox can be in either **checked** or **unchecked** state.
- Properties of Submit Button
 - Name
 - Value
 - Checked
 - Default Checked
- `<Input Name ="vehicle" Type="checkbox" value="car">`

DEMO_14

UNIT - 2 The Radio Element

- `<input type="radio">`.
- The radio button element has two state and can toggle between them. The one special exception is that when several radio buttons are combined into a radio group only a single radio button can be selected at any given time.
- Properties of Submit Button
 - Name
 - Value
 - Index
 - length
 - Checked
 - Default Checked
- `<Input Name ="vehicle" Type="radio " value="car">`

DEMO_15 DEMO_16

UNIT - 2 The Text Area Element

- The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier).
- `<textarea row="4" cols="25">`
- Here text area with 25 characters in each line with 4 lines
- Properties of Submit Button
 - Name
 - Value
 - Default Value

DEMO_17

UNIT - 2 The Select Option Element

- A select object on an HTML form appears as drop down list or a scrollable list of selectable items.
- `<select>.....</select>` tag
- `<option>` tag
- Properties of Submit Button
 - SelectedIndex
 - DefaultSelected
 - Index
 - Selected
 - Text
 - value

DEMO_18

UNIT - 2 Grouping the Controls

- The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.
- The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related

Attribute	Value	Description
disabled	disabled	Specifies that a group of related form elements should be disabled
form	form_id	Specifies which form the fieldset belongs to
name	text	Specifies a name for the fieldset

DEMO_20

DEMO_21

DEMO_22

UNIT - 2 Grouping the Controls

- The `<fieldset>` tag is used to group related elements in a form.
- The `<fieldset>` tag draws a box around the related elements.

DEMO_20

UNIT - 2 Form for CEC

Your name

Your e-mail

Message

Send

Clear

Additional options:

☐ USA

☐ Canada

☐ Mexico

Do you agree? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Select an item from the dropdown:



DEMO_19

UNIT - 2 Form for CEC

Your Contact Information

Name	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>

Shipping Information

Carrier	<input type="text" value="FedEx"/>
Passenger	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Departure Date	<input type="text" value="12 Jul 2005"/>
Accommodation	<input type="text"/>

Submit

UNIT - 2 Frames

- The HTML tags that divide a browser screen into two or more HTML recognizable unique regions is the `<FRAMESET>` `</FRMESET>` tags.
- Each frme can be loaded with a different document and hence, multiple HTML documents to be seen concurrently.
- The HTML frame is a powerful feature that enables a web pages to be broken into different unique section that, although related, operate independenly of each other.

UNIT - 2 Frames <FRAMESET> tag

- The splitting of a browser screen into frame is accomplished with the <FRAMESET> </FRAMESET> tag.
- The <FRAMESET> </FRAMESET> tag required one of the following **two attributes depending the screen has to be divided into row and columns.**

Rows	<p>This attribute is used to divide the screen into multiple rows. It can be set equal to a list of values. The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A number of Pixels• Express as a % of the screen resolution• The Symbol * which indicates “the remaining space”
Cols	<p>This attribute is used to divide the screen into multiple Columns. It can be set equal to a list of values. The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A number of Pixels• Express as a % of the screen resolution• The Symbol * which indicates “the remaining space”

UNIT - 2 Frames

- Example

```
<FRAMESET Rows = "33%,33%,33%">
```

```
</FRAMESET>
```

- It indicate the browser screen divides into 3 equal Horizontal parts.

- Example

```
<FRAMESET Cols = "50%,50%">
```

```
</FRAMESET>
```

- It indicate the browser screen divides into 2 equal Varticalsparts.

DEMO_1

UNIT - 2 Frames <FRAME> Tag

- Once the browser screen is divided into rows and columns, each unique section defined can be loaded with different HTML documents.

SRC = "URL"	Indicates the URL of the document to be loaded into the frame.
MarginHeight = "n"	Specifies the amount of white space to be left at the top and bottom of the frame.
MarginWidth = "n"	Specifies the amount of white space to be left along the side of the frame.
Name = "name"	Gives the frame a unique name so it can be targeted by other documents. The name given must begin with an Alphanumeric Character
Noresize	Disable the frames resizing capability
Scrolling	Controls the appearance of horizontal and vertical scrollbars in a frame. It takes the values YES/No/Auto

UNIT - 5 Frames <FRAME> Tag

- DEMO_2
- DEMO_3
- DEMO_4
- DEMO_5
- DEMO_6

UNIT - 2 Targeting Named Frames

- In a situation where the new document needs to be opened in a different frame while keeping the document from which the new document was navigated open in a different frame.
- Since the hyperlink must open an HTML file in another frame, the frame in which the HTML file is to be opened needs to be named.

UNIT - 2 Targeting Named Frames

```
<FRAMESET cols = "30%,70%">
```

```
  <FRAME Name = "Menu">
```

```
  <FRAME Name = "Main">
```

```
</FRAMESET>
```

- ` Visit us `

DEMO_7 DEMO_8

UNIT - 2 CEC

- Create a web pages for your Friends Details.
- Create a web pages for Animal Show with the use of Frame and Images.

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <iframe> <noframes>

- The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- **<noframes> tag was used in HTML 4.0 to act as a fallback tag for browsers that did not support frames.**
- **HTML 5.0 used <iframe> tag as a replacement of <noframes> tag.**

DEMO_9

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <article>

- The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.
- An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.
- Potential sources for the <article> element:
 - Forum post
 - Blog post
 - News story
 - Comment

DEMO_10

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <mark>

- The <mark> tag defines marked text.
- Use the <mark> tag if you want to highlight parts of your text.

DEMO_ 11

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <menu> <menuitem>

- The <menu> tag defines a list/menu of commands.
- The <menu> tag is used for context menus, toolbars and for listing form controls and commands.

DEMO_12

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <nav>

- The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.

DEMO_13

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <header><footer>

- The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element
- A <footer> element typically contains:
 - authorship information
 - copyright information
 - contact information
 - sitemap
 - back to top links
 - related documents

DEMO_14

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <header><footer>

- The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
- A <header> element typically contains:
 - one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
 - logo or icon
 - authorship information
- You can have several <header> elements in one document.

DEMO_14

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <header><footer>

- The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element
- A <footer> element typically contains:
 - authorship information
 - copyright information
 - contact information
 - sitemap
 - back to top links
 - related documents

DEMO_13

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <time>

- The <time> tag defines a human-readable date/time.
- This element can also be used to encode dates and times in a machine-readable way so that user agents can offer to add birthday reminders or scheduled events to the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter search results.

DEMO_15

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <tooltip>

- It display the text when mouse hover an HTML element.
- It required CSS class to implement the same

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <kbd>

- The **<kbd>** tag is used to define keyboard input. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

DEMO_17

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <samp>

- The **<samp>** tag is used to define sample output from a computer program.
- The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

DEMO_18

UNIT - 2 HTML 5

- The **** tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- A screen reader will pronounce the words in with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <var>

- The **<var>** tag is used to defines a variable in programming or in a mathematical expression. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- This tag is not deprecated. However, it is possible to achieve richer effect by using CSS.

UNIT - 2 HTML 5 <code>

- The **<code>** tag is used to define a piece of computer **code**. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
- This tag is not deprecated. However, it is possible to achieve richer effect by using CSS .

DEMO_21



UNIT 4 COMPLETED

UNIT - 2 Forms, Frame & Tags