HTML 5 - FORMS

ANECO ACADEMY

HTML Input Elements

- Input element is used to get input from the users.

- An input field can be of various types depending upon the attribute type.

- The Input tag is an empty element which only contains attributes.

Most Freq used input element list:

```
<input type="button">
<input type="checkbox">
<input type="date">
<input type="email">
<input type="file">
<input type="number">
<input type="password">
<input type="radio">
<input type="reset">
<input type="submit">
<input type="text">
```

HTML Input Elements continue..

Input Type Text:

- Defines a single-line text input field

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

Input Type Password:

- The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

<input type=" password " id="pwd" name="pwd">

Input Type Submit:

- It defines a button for submitting form data to a form-handler.

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

HTML Input Elements continue..

<u>Input Type Reset:</u>

<input type="reset"> defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values.

<u>Input Type Radio:</u>

<input type="radio"> defines a radio button. It allow user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices.

<u>Input Type Checkbox:</u>

<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox. It allow users select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

<u>Input Type Button:</u>

- *<input type="button">* defines a button

HTML Input Elements continue..

Input Type Date:

<input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date

Input Type Email:

• *<input type="email">* is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

• Some smartphones recognize the email type, and add ".com" to the keyboard to match email input.

Input Type File:

<input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

Input Type Number:

<input type="number"> defines a numeric input field.

HTML Attributes

- Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

- All HTML elements can have attributes

- Attributes are always specified in the start tag

- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

<u>Types of Attributes in HTML:</u>

There are Two different kinds of attributes are available in HTML,

1. Global Attributes
2. Element Specific Attributes

Global Attributes

Style Attribute:

- The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.
- The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.
- *<p style="color:green">This is a paragraph.</p>*

Id Attribute:

- The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.
- The id attribute is most used to point to a style in a style sheet, and by JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to manipulate the element with the specific id.
- *<h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>*

Global Attributes continue..

class Attribute:

- The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

- *<element class="classname">*

title Attribute:

- The title attribute specifies extra information about an element.

- The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

- *<p title="Angular Training">credosystemz.com</p>*

Element Specific Attributes

<u>Src Attribute:</u>

- The src attribute specifies the location (URL) of the external resource.

- Attached in Image, Script, Audio, Video.

- *<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face">*

<u>Href Attribute:</u>

- For <a> element, the href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

- For <link> elements, the href attribute specifies the location (URL) of the external resource (most often a style sheet file).

```
<a href="https://www.credosystemz.com">Visit credosystemz</a>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">
```

Element Specific Attributes continue..

Input Elements Attribute List:

- value Attribute - <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" **value="Ramesh">**

- readonly Attribute - <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Ramesh" **readonly>**

- disabled Attribute - <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Ramesh" **disabled>**

- maxlength Attribute - <input type="text" id="mbl" name="mobile" **maxlength="10">**

- placeholder Attribute - <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" **placeholder="Enter First Name">**

- required Attribute - <input type="text" id="username" name="username" **required>**

- autofocus Attribute - <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" **autofocus>**

- selected Attribute - <option value="chn" **selected**>Chennai</option>

- checked Attribute - <input type="checkbox" name="run" value="running" **checked>**

Element Specific Attributes continue..

Name Attribute:

- The name attribute specifies a name for the element.

- This name attribute can be used to reference the element in a JavaScript.

- For form elements it is also used as a reference when the data is submitted.

Value Attribute:

- For <button>, <input> and <option> elements, the value attribute specifies the initial value of the element. *<input type="text" name="fname" value="John">*

Disabled Attribute:

- The disabled attribute is a Boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that the element should be disabled.

- A disabled element is unusable.

- *<button type="button" disabled>Click Me!</button>*

Element Specific Attributes continue..

<u>Checked Attribute:</u>

- The checked attribute is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected (checked) when the page loads.

  <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" checked>

<u>Selected Attribute:</u>

- The selected attribute is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that an option should be pre-selected when the page loads.

- The pre-selected option will be displayed first in the drop-down

<u>Readonly Attribute:</u>

- The readonly attribute is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that an input field or textarea is read-only.

```
<select id="cities">
  <option value="chn">Chennai</option>
  <option value="blr">Bengaluru</option>
  <option value="hyd" selected>Hyderabad</option>
</select>
```

HTML Forms and its Attributes

- An HTML form is used to collect user input.

- The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

- The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

Form Attributes

Action

- The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

- If the action attribute is omitted, the action is set to the current page.

Method
- The method attribute specifies which HTTP method to be used when submitting the form.
- The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").
- The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.

HTML Forms and its Attributes continue..

GET:

- Appends the form data to the URL, in name/value pairs.

- NEVER use GET to send sensitive data! (the submitted form data is visible in the URL!).

- The length of a URL is limited (2048 characters).

- Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result.

- GET is good for non-secure data, like query strings in Google.

POST:

- Appends the form data inside the body of the HTTP request (the submitted form data is not shown in the URL).

- POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.

- Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked.

HTML Forms and its Attributes continue..

Novalidate:

- The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

Name:

- The name attribute specifies the name of a form.