

```
<li><a href="#" class="current">Header Options</a></li>
<li><a href="tall-button-header.html">Tall Button Header</a></li>
<li><a href="image-logo.html">Image Logo</a></li>
<li class="active"><a href="tall-logo.html">Tall Logo Image</a>
</li>
<li class="has-children"><a href="#">Carousels</a>
<li><a href="variable-width-slider.html">Variable Image Width Slider</a>
<li><a href="testimonial-slider.html">Testimonial Slider</a>
<li><a href="featured-work-slider.html">Featured Work Slider</a>
<li><a href="equal-column-slider.html">Equal Column Slider</a>
```

# HTML

*HyperText Markup Language*  
(Week 6)



## HTML FORMS

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# HTML FORMS

HTML Forms are required to collect different kinds of user inputs, such as contact details like name, email address, phone numbers, or details like credit card information, etc.

Forms contain special elements called controls like inputbox, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons, etc. Users generally complete a form by modifying its controls e.g. entering text, selecting items, etc. and submitting this form to a web server for further processing.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form. Here's a simple example of a login form:

```
<form>
  <label>Username: <input type="text"></label>
  <label>Password: <input type="password"></label>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Full code with result:

<pre>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; &lt;html lang="en"&gt; &lt;head&gt;   &lt;title&gt;Simple HTML Form&lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt; &lt;body&gt;   &lt;form action="/examples/actions/confirmation.php" method="post"&gt;     &lt;label&gt;Username: &lt;input type="text" name="username"&gt;&lt;/label&gt;     &lt;label&gt;Password: &lt;input type="password" name="userpass"&gt;&lt;/label&gt;     &lt;input type="submit" value="Submit"&gt;   &lt;/form&gt; &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p>Username: <input type="text"/> Password: <input type="password"/> <input type="submit" value="Submit"/></p>
---	--

The following section describes different types of controls that you can use in your form.

## INPUT ELEMENT

This is the most commonly used element within HTML forms.

It allows you to specify various types of user input fields, depending on the type attribute. An input element can be of type text field, password field, checkbox, radio button, submit button, reset button, file select box, as well as several new input types introduced in HTML5.

The most frequently used input types are described below.

## TEXT FIELDS


Text fields are one line areas that allow the user to input text.

Single-line text input controls are created using an `<input>` element, whose type attribute has a value of text. Here's an example of a single-line text input used to take username:

```
<form>
  <label for="username">Username:</label>
  <input type="text" name="username" id="username">
</form>
```

Full code with result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Text Input Field</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="user-name">Username:</label>
    <input type="text" name="username" id="user-name">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```



Note: The `<label>` tag is used to define the labels for `<input>` elements. If you want your user to enter several lines you should use a `<textarea>` instead.

## PASSWORD FIELD

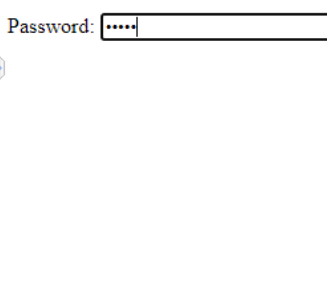
Password fields are similar to text fields. The only difference is; characters in a password field are masked, i.e. they are shown as asterisks or dots. This is to prevent someone else from reading the password on the screen. This is also a single-line text input controls created using an `<input>` element whose type attribute has a value of password.

Here's an example of a single-line password input used to take user password:

```
<form>
  <label for="user-pwd">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" name="user-password" id="user-pwd">
</form>
```

Full code with result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Password Input Field</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="user-pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" name="user-password" id="user-pwd">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```



## RADIO BUTTONS

Radio buttons are used to let the user select exactly one option from a pre-defined set of options. It is created using an `<input>` element whose type attribute has a value of `radio`.

Here's an example of radio buttons that can be used to collect user's gender information:

```
<form>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" id="male">
  <label for="male">Male</label>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" id="female">
  <label for="female">Female</label>
</form>
```

Full code with result

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Radio Buttons</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" id="male">
    <label for="male">Male</label>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" id="female">
    <label for="female">Female</label>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

☐ Male ☒ Female

## CHECKBOXES

Checkboxes allows the user to select one or more option from a pre-defined set of options. It is created using an `<input>` element whose type attribute has a value of `checkbox`.

Here's an example of checkboxes that can be used to collect information about user's hobbies:

```
<form>
  <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="soccer">
  <label for="soccer">Soccer</label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="cricket">
  <label for="cricket">Cricket</label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="baseball">
  <label for="baseball">Baseball</label>
</form>
```

Full code with results:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Checkboxes</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="soccer" id="soccer">
    <label for="soccer">Soccer</label>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="cricket" id="cricket">
    <label for="cricket">Cricket</label>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sports" value="baseball" id="baseball">
    <label for="baseball">Baseball</label>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

☒ Soccer ☒ Cricket ☐ Baseball

Note: If you want to make a radio button or checkbox selected by default, you can add the attribute checked to the input element, like `<input type="checkbox" checked="">`.

## FILE SELECT BOX

The file fields allow a user to browse for a local file and send it as an attachment with the form data. Web browsers such as Google Chrome and Firefox render a file select input field with a Browse button that enables the user to navigate the local hard drive and select a file.

This is also created using an `<input>` element, whose type attribute value is set to file.

```
<form>
  <label for="file-select">Upload:</label>
  <input type="file" name="upload" id="file-select">
</form>
```

Full code with results:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML File Select box</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="file-select">Upload:</label>
    <input type="file" name="upload" id="file-select">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Upload:  No file chosen

## TEXTAREA

Textarea is a multiple-line text input control that allows a user to enter more than one line of text. Multi-line text input controls are created using an `<textarea>` element.

```

<form>
  <label for="address">Address:</label>
  <textarea rows="3" cols="30" name="address" id="address">
</textarea>
</form>

```

Full code with result:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Textarea</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="address">Address:</label>
    <textarea rows="3" cols="30" name="address" id="address">
  </form>
</body>
</html>

```

Address:

## SELECT BOXES

A select box is a dropdown list of options that allows user to select one or more option from a pull-down list of options. Select box is created using the <select> element and <option> element.

The <option> elements within the <select> element define each list item.

```

<form>
  <label for="city">City:</label>
  <select name="city" id="city">
    <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
    <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
    <option value="cromwell">Cromwell</option>
  </select>
</form>

```

Full code with result:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Select Box</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <label for="city">City:</label>
    <select name="city" id="city">
      <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
      <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
      <option value="cromwell">Cromwell</option>
    </select>
  </form>
</body>
</html>

```

City: 

Sydney
 Sydney
 Melbourne
 Cromwell

## SUBMIT AND RESET BUTTONS

A submit button is used to send the form data to a web server. When submit button is clicked the form data is sent to the file specified in the form's action attribute to process the submitted data.

A reset button resets all the forms control to default values. Try out the following example by typing your name in the text field, and click on submit button to see it in action.

```
<form action="action.php" method="post">
  <label for="first-name">First Name:</label>
  <input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name">
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  <input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
```

Full code with result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Submit and Reset Buttons</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="/examples/html/action.php" method="post">
    <label for="first-name">First Name:</label>
    <input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name">
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    <input type="reset" value="Reset">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

First Name:

Note: You can also create buttons using the `<button>` element. Buttons created with the `<button>` element function just like buttons created with the `input` element, but they offer richer rendering possibilities by allowing the embedding of other HTML elements.

## GROUPING FORM CONTROLS

You also group logically related controls and labels within a web form using the `<legend>` element. Grouping form controls into categories makes it easier for users to locate a control which makes the form more user-friendly. Let's try out the following example to see how it works

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Contact Details</legend>
    <label>Email Address: <input type="email" name="email"></label>
    <label>Phone Number: <input type="text" name="phone"></label>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```



Full code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Grouping Form Controls in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Name</legend>
      <label>Firstname: <input type="text" name="firstname"></label>

      <label>Lastname: <input type="text" name="lastname"></label>
    </fieldset>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Gender</legend>
      <label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male</label>

      <label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female</label>
    </fieldset>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Hobbies</legend>
      <label><input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="soccer">
Soccer</label>
      <label><input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="cricket">
Cricket</label>
      <label><input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="baseball">
Baseball</label>
    </fieldset>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Contact Details</legend>
      <label>Email Address: <input type="email" name="email"></label>
      <label>Phone Number: <input type="text" name="phone"></label>
    </fieldset>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

The screenshot displays the rendered HTML form with four distinct sections, each enclosed in a fieldset with a legend:

- Name:** Contains two text input fields labeled "Firstname:" and "Lastname:".
- Gender:** Contains two radio button options labeled "Male" and "Female".
- Hobbies:** Contains three checkbox options labeled "Soccer", "Cricket", and "Baseball".
- Contact Details:** Contains two input fields labeled "Email Address:" (with a text box) and "Phone Number:" (with a text box).

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