



HTML Forms and Frames

HTML5
Telerik Software Academy
<http://academy.telerik.com>



Table of Contents

◆ HTML Forms

- ◆ Form Fields and Fieldsets
- ◆ Text Boxes
- ◆ Buttons
- ◆ Checkboxes and Radio Buttons
- ◆ Select Fields
- ◆ Hidden Fields
- ◆ Sliders and Spinboxes
- ◆ Validation Fields



◆ HTML Frames

- ◆ Frame and noframe tags
- ◆ iframe tag





HTML Forms

Entering User Data from a Web Page

Art School Form - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address C:\E-classform.html

First Name: []

Last Name: []

Age:

1-17 yrs

18 yrs and over

I would like to learn to work with:

watercolors

acrylics

pastels

I am interested in art lessons because:

Send me an application now!

Registration Form - Mozilla Fi...

User name: []

Password: []

Gender: Male Female

Click to accept our terms:

Register Reset

Done

HTML ✓

What are HTML Forms?

- ◆ The primary method for gathering data from site visitors
- ◆ HTML Forms can contain
 - ◆ Text fields for the user to type
 - ◆ Buttons for interactions like "Register", "Login", "Search"
 - ◆ Menus, Sliders, etc...
- ◆ Check Google, Yahoo, Facebook
 - ◆ Google search field is a simple Text field



How to Create a HTML Form?

- ◆ Create a form block with

```
<form></form>
```

The "method" attribute tells how
the form data should be sent –
via GET or POST request

- ◆ Example:

```
<form name="myForm" method="post"  
action="path/to/some-script.php">  
...  
</form>
```

The "action" attribute tells where
the form data should be sent

- ◆ Single-line text input fields:

```
<input type="text" name="FirstName" value="This  
is a text field" />
```

- ◆ Multi-line text input fields (textarea):

```
<textarea name="Comments">This is a multi-line  
text field</textarea>
```

- ◆ Password input – a text field which masks the entered text with * signs

```
<input type="password" name="pass" />
```

TERMS AND CONDITIONS...

.....|

- ◆ **Reset button** – brings the form to its initial state

```
<input type="reset" name="resetBtn"  
value="Reset the form" />
```

- ◆ **Submit button:**

```
<input type="submit" value="Apply Now" />
```

- ◆ **Image button** – acts like submit but image is displayed and click coordinates are sent

```
<input type="image" src="submit.gif"  
name="submitBtn" alt="Submit" />
```

- ◆ **Ordinary button** – no default action, used with JS

```
<input type="button" value="click me" />
```

Checkboxes and Radio Buttons

- ◆ Checkboxes:

accept:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit"  
value="apple" />
```

- ◆ Radio buttons:

 Male  Female

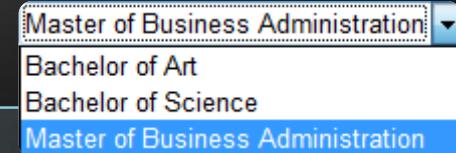
```
<input type="radio" name="title" value="Mr." />
```

- ◆ Radio buttons can be grouped, allowing only one to be selected from a group:

```
<input type="radio" name="city" value="Lom" />  
<input type="radio" name="city" value="Ruse" />
```

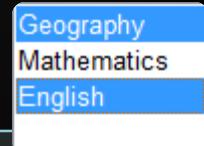
◆ Dropdown menus:

```
<select name="gender">
    <option value="Value 1"
        selected="selected">Male</option>
    <option value="Value 2">Female</option>
    <option value="Value 3">Other</option>
</select>
```



◆ Multiple-choice menus

```
<select name="products" multiple="multiple">
    <option value="Value 1"
        selected="selected">keyboard</option>
    <option value="Value 2">mouse</option>
</select>
```



- ◆ Hidden fields contain invisible data

```
<input type="hidden" name="Account"  
      value="This is a hidden text field" />
```

- ◆ Not shown to the user
- ◆ Used by JavaScript and server-side code
 - ◆ ViewState, SessionState in ASP.NET

- ◆ Labels are used to associate an explanatory text to a form field using the field's ID

```
<label for="fn">First Name</label>
<input type="text" id="fn" />
```

- ◆ Clicking on a label focuses its associated field
 - ◆ Checkboxes are toggled
 - ◆ Radio buttons are checked
- ◆ Labels are
 - ◆ Both a usability and accessibility feature
 - ◆ Required in to pass accessibility validation

- ◆ Fieldsets are used to enclose a group of related form fields:

```
<form method="post" action="form.aspx">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Client Details</legend>
    <input type="text" id="Name" />
    <input type="text" id="Phone" />
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Order Details</legend>
    <input type="text" id="Quantity" />
    <textarea cols="40" rows="10"
              id="Remarks"></textarea>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

- ◆ The `<legend>` is the fieldset's title

HTML Forms Inputs Fields

Live Demo

Sliders and Spinboxes

Lets Make It Spin



Range and Spinbox

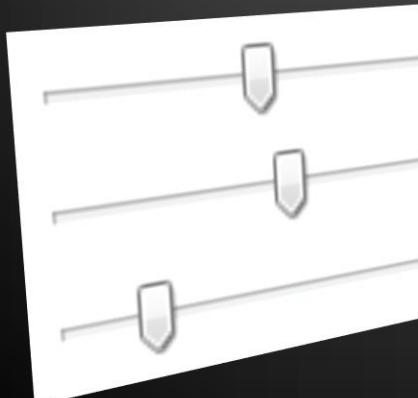
- ◆ Restricts users to enter only numbers
 - ◆ Additional attributes min, max and step and value
 - ◆ Can become Spinbox or Slider, depending on the input type

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="100" />
<input type="number" min="0" max="100" />
```

- ◆ Have some differences on different browsers
- ◆ Spinboxes do not work on Firefox
 - ◆ Shown as regular textboxes

Sliders and Spinboxes

Live Demo



63	<input type="button" value="Up"/>	<input type="button" value="Down"/>
255	<input type="button" value="Up"/>	<input type="button" value="Down"/>
127	<input type="button" value="Up"/>	<input type="button" value="Down"/>

Field Attributes from HTML 5

- ◆ Autocomplete
 - The browser stores the previously typed values
 - Brings them back on a later visit

- ◆ Autofocus
 - The field becomes on focus on page load

```
<input type="text" name="firstName"  
      autofocus="autofocus" />
```

- ◆ Required
 - The field is required to be filled/selected

Input Fields with Validation

- ◆ Email – provides a simple validation for email
 - ◆ Can be passed a pattern for validation
 - ◆ In a mobile device brings the email keyboard

```
<input type="email" required="true"  
pattern="[^@]*@[^\@].[^\@]"/>
```

- ◆ URL – has validation for url
 - ◆ In a mobile device brings the url keyboard

```
<input type="url" required="true" />
```

- ◆ Telephone
 - ◆ Brings the numeric keyboard

```
<input type="tel" required="true" />
```

HTML Forms Validation

Live Demo



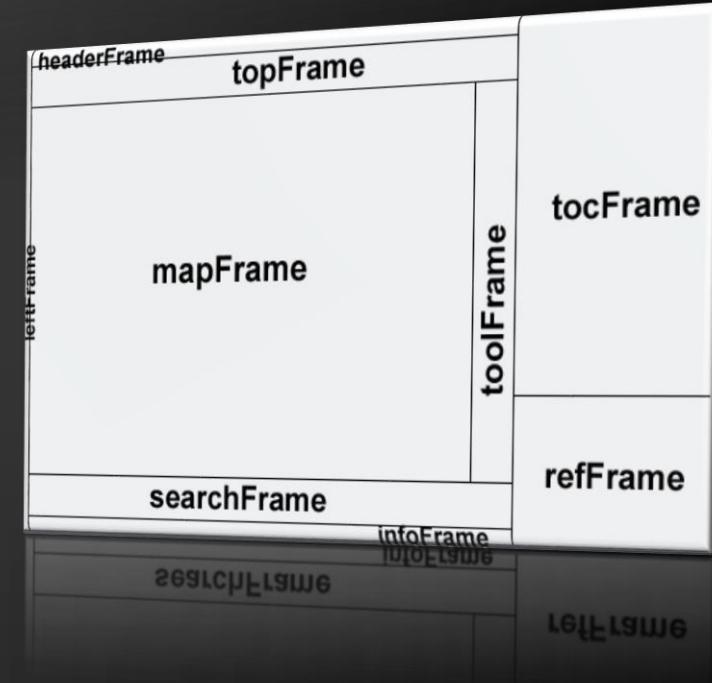
- ◆ The **tabindex** HTML attribute controls the order in which form fields and hyperlinks are focused when repeatedly pressing the TAB key
 - ◆ **tabindex="0"** (zero) – "natural" order
 - ◆ If $X < Y$, then elements with **tabindex="X"** are iterated before elements with **tabindex="Y"**
 - ◆ Elements with negative **tabindex** are skipped, however, this is not defined in the standard

```
<input type="text" name="second" tabindex="10" />
<input type="text" name="first" tabindex="5" />
```

Tab Index

Live Demo





HTML Frames

`<frameset>`, `<frame>` and `<iframe>`

- ◆ Frames provide a way to show multiple HTML documents in a single Web page
- ◆ The page can be split into separate views (frames) horizontally and vertically
- ◆ Frames were popular in the early ages of HTML development, but now their usage is rejected
- ◆ Frames are not supported by all user agents (browsers, search engines, etc.)
 - A <noframes> element is used to provide content for non-compatible agents.

HTML Frames – Demo

frames.html

```
<html>  
  <head><title>Frames Example</title></head>  
  
  <frameset cols="180px,* ,150px">  
    <frame src="left.html" />  
    <frame src="middle.html" />  
    <frame src="right.html" />  
  </frameset>  
  
</html>
```

- ◆ Note the target attribute applied to the `<a>` elements in the left frame.

Inline Frames: <iframe>

- ◆ Inline frames provide a way to show one website inside another website:

iframe-demo.html

```
<iframe name="iframeGoogle" width="600" height="400"  
src="http://www.google.com" frameborder="yes"  
scrolling="yes"></iframe>
```

HTML Forms and Frames

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