

EXPERIMENT NO: 6

AIM: Create a webpage using Form Elements

Lab Outcomes:

1. To design a form to take user inputs.
2. To add different types of form elements and its attributes to create user interface.

Theory:

What are forms?

<form> is just another kind of XHTML/HTML tag. Forms are used to create (rather primitive) GUIs on Web pages. Usually the purpose is to ask the user for information. The information is then sent back to the server.

A form is an area that can contain form elements

The syntax is:

<formparameters>...form elements...</form>

Form elements include: buttons, checkboxes, text fields, radio buttons, drop-down menus, etc.

The arguments to form tell what to do with the user input

action="url" (required) :-Specifies where to send the data when the Submit button is clicked
method="get" (default):-Form data is sent as a URL with ?form_data info appended to the end
Can be used only if data is all ASCII and not more than 100 characters

method="post" :-Form data is sent in the body of the URL request. Cannot be bookmarked by most browsers

target="target" :-Tells where to open the page sent as a result of the request.
target= _blank means open in a new window. target= _top means use the same window

The <input> tag

Most, but not all, form elements use the input tag, with a type="..." argument to tell which kind of element it is
type can be text, checkbox, radio, password, hidden, submit, reset, button, file, or image
Other common input tag arguments include:

name: the name of the element

id: a unique identifier for the element

value: the "value" of the element; used in different ways for different values of type

readonly: the value cannot be changed

disabled: the user can't do anything with this element

Other arguments are defined for the input tag but have meaning only for certain values of type

Text input

A text field:

```
<input type="text" name="textfield" value="with an initial value" />
```

A text field:

A multi-line text field

```
<textarea name="textarea" cols="24" rows="2">Hello</textarea>
```

A multi-line text field

A password field:

```
<input type="password" name="textfield3" value="secret" />
```

A password field:

Buttons

A submit button: send data

```
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
```

A reset button: restore all form elements to their initial state

```
<input type="reset" name="Submit2" value="Reset" />
```

A plain button: take some action as specified by JavaScript

```
<input type="button" name="Submit3" value="Push Me" />
```

A submit button:

A reset button:

A plain button:

Radio buttons:

Radio buttons:


```
<input type="radio" name="radiobutton" value="myValue1" />male<br>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="radiobutton" value="myValue2" checked="checked" />female
```

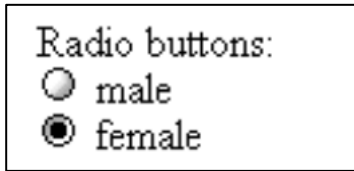
If two or more radio buttons have the same name, the user can only select one of them at a

time. This is

how you make a radio button “group”.

If you ask for the value of that name, you will get the value specified for the selected radio button

with checkboxes, radio buttons do not contain any text

A rectangular box containing the text "Radio buttons:" followed by two radio button options. The first option is "male" with an unselected radio button. The second option is "female" with a selected radio button (indicated by a black dot in the center).

Labels

A label tag will bind the text to the control

```
<label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="m" />male</label>
```

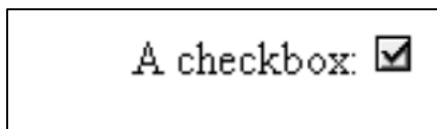
Checkboxes

A checkbox: `<input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" value="checkbox" checked="checked">`

type: "checkbox"

name: used to reference this form element from JavaScript

value: value to be returned when element is checked

A rectangular box containing the text "A checkbox:" followed by a checked checkbox (indicated by a checkmark inside the box).

Drop-down menu or list

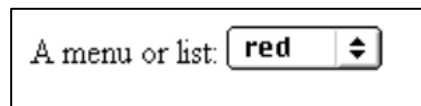
A menu or list: `<select name="select">`

```
<option value="red">red</option>
```

```
<option value="green">green</option>
```

```
<option value="BLUE">blue</option>
```

```
</select>
```

A rectangular box containing the text "A menu or list:" followed by a drop-down menu. The menu is currently displaying the word "red" and has a small arrow icon on the right side.

Additional arguments: size: the number of items visible in the list (default is "1")

Multiple

if set to "true" (or just about anything else), any number of items may be selected

if omitted, only one item may be selected

if set to "false", behavior depends on the particular browser

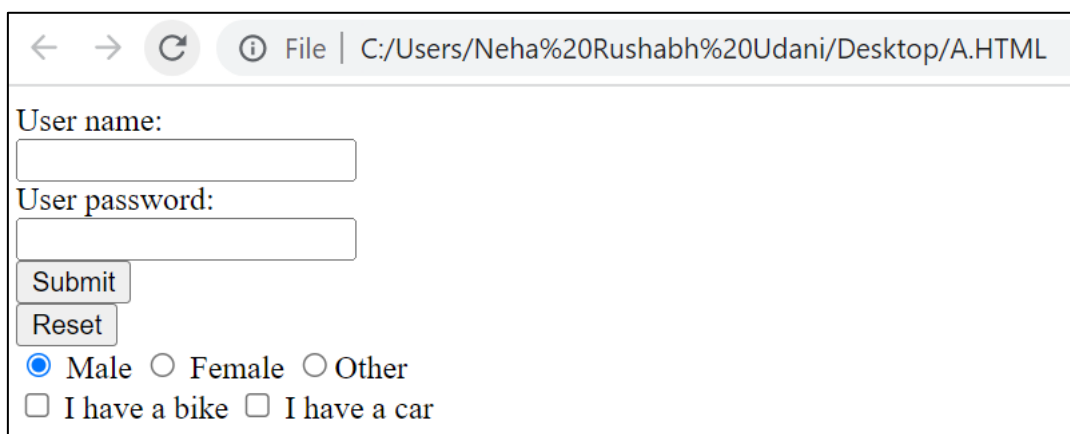
Additional input types:-

```
<input type="color">
```

```
<input type="date">
<input type="email">
<input type="file">
<input type="hidden">
<input type="image">
<input type="month">
<input type="number">
<input type="range">
<input type="search">
<input type="time">
<input type="url">
<input type="week">
```

Example:

```
<html><body>
<form action="">
User name:<br>
<input type="text" name="userid"><br>
User password:<br>
<input type="password" name="psw"><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"><br>
<input type="reset"><br>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other">Other<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike"> I have a bike
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car"> I have a car <br>
</form>
</body></html>
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "File | C:/Users/Neha%20Rushabh%20Udani/Desktop/A.HTML". The browser content area displays the rendered HTML form. It includes a "User name:" label followed by a text input field, a "User password:" label followed by a password input field, a "Submit" button, and a "Reset" button. Below the buttons are three radio buttons for gender selection: "Male" (selected), "Female", and "Other". At the bottom, there are two checkboxes: "I have a bike" and "I have a car", both of which are currently unchecked.