User Input in HTML: Forms and Controls

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- To access the updated handouts, please click on the following link: https://yasirbhutta.github.io/html-css/docs/html-forms-controls.html

Example #1:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <form method="get" action="">
        <p> Name:
            <input type="text" name="txtName" size="25" maxlength="25" />
        </p>
        <p>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
        </p>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Example #2:

```html
<body>
    <form method="post" action="">
        <p> User Name:
            <input type="text" name="txtName" size="25" maxlength="25" />
        </p>
        <p> Password:
            <input type="password" name="txtPwd" id="txtPwd" size="10"
maxlength="10" />
        </p>
        <p>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
        </p>
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #3:

```html
<body>
    <form method="post" action="">
        <p> User Name:
            <input type="text" name="txtName" size="25" maxlength="25" />
        </p>
        <p> Password:
            <input type="password" name="txtPwd" id="txtPwd" size="10"
maxlength="10" />
        </p>
        <label for"txtPhone">Phone:
            <input type="text" id="txtPhone" />
        </label>
        <p>
            <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
        </p>
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #4:

```html
<body>
    <p>
        Grocery Checklist
    </p>
    <form action="">
        <p>
            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="milk"  /> Milk
</label>

            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="bread"
checked="checked" /> Bread </label>

            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="eggs" /> Eggs
</label>
        </p>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #5:

```html
    <form action="" method="get">

        <div>
            <input type="color" id="head" name="head" value="#e66465">
            <label for="head">Head</label>
        </div>
```

```
        <div>
            <input type="color" id="body" name="body" value="#f6b73c">
            <label for="body">Body</label>
        </div>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
```

Example #6:

```
<body>
    <!-- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input/date -->
    <form action="" method="get">
        <label for="start">Start date:</label>
        <input type="date" id="start" name="trip-start" value="2025-03-04"
min="2025-01-01" max="2025-12-31">
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #7:

```
<body>
    <form action="" method="get">
        <label for="email">Enter your globex.com email:</label>

        <input type="email" id="email" name="email" pattern=".+@gmail\.com"
size="30" required>
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</body>
```

In the HTML form you provided, the `pattern` and `required` attributes are used to control the input validation:

1. `pattern=".+@gmail\.com"`

- This is a **regular expression (regex)** that specifies the required format for the email input.
- Breakdown of the pattern:
    - `.+` → Matches **one or more** characters (ensures that something comes before "@").
    - `@gmail\.com` → Requires the email to end exactly with `"@gmail.com"`.
    - `\.` → The backslash (`\`) escapes the dot (`.`) because a dot in regex means "any character." Escaping ensures it is treated as a literal period.
- **Issue**: The label suggests a `globex.com` email is required, but the pattern only allows `gmail.com`. You may want to update the pattern accordingly.

2. `required`

- This makes the field **mandatory**. The user **must** enter an email before submitting the form.
- If this attribute is missing, the form can be submitted even if the input field is empty.

Potential Fix (for `globex.com` emails)

If you actually want to allow `@globex.com` emails, you should update the pattern:

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email" pattern=".+@globex\.com" size="30" required>
```

See also:

- HTML [   ] pattern Attribute - w3schools

Example #8:

```
<body>
    <form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
        <div>
            <label for="file">Choose file to upload</label>
            <input type="file" id="file" name="file" accept="image/png, image/jpeg"
multiple>
        </div>
        <div>
            <button>Submit</button>
        </div>
    </form>
</body>
```

Explanation of `multipart/form-data`, `accept` and `multiple` in Your HTML Form:

1. `enctype="multipart/form-data"`

- **Definition**: This attribute specifies how the form data should be encoded when submitting files.
- **Why It's Needed?**
  - When uploading files, form data is more complex than simple text inputs.
  - `multipart/form-data` ensures the file data is properly transmitted to the server.
- **How It Works?**
  - The form data is divided into multiple parts:
    - **File content**
    - **File metadata** (such as name, type)
    - **Other form fields**
  - The browser sends these parts as separate sections in the request body.

2. `accept="image/png, image/jpeg"`

- **Definition**: This attribute restricts the types of files a user can select.

- **How It Works?**
    - It allows only **PNG (`.png`) and JPEG (`.jpg, .jpeg`)** files to be chosen.
    - The file picker will **gray out** or **hide** unsupported file types.
- **Example Modifications:**
    - To allow **PDFs and Word documents**:

```html
<input type="file" accept=".pdf, .doc, .docx">
```

    - To allow **all images**:

```html
<input type="file" accept="image/*">
```

3. `multiple` Attribute

- This allows users to select **more than one file** at once.

Example #9:

```html
<body>
    <form action="" method="get">

            <label for="userId">User ID:
            <input type="text" id="userId" name="userId"></label>

        <input id="image" type="image" width="100" height="30" alt="Login"
            src="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mdn/learning-
    area/master/html/forms/image-type-example/login.png" />

    </form>
</body>
```

Example #10:

```html
<body>
    <!-- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input/number --
>
    <form action="" method="get">
        <label for="score">Number of score (10-100):</label>

        <input type="number" id="score" name="score" min="0" max="100">
        <!-- placeholder -->
        <br>
        <input type="number" name="mul_score" placeholder="Multiple of 10">
        <input type="submit">
```

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

Example #11:

```
<body>
    <p>
        Age Category
    </p>
    <form action="">
        <p>
            <label><input type="radio" name="age" value="under20"  />
                0-19 </label>
            <label><input type="radio" name="age" value="20-35" checked="checked"
/> 20-35 </label>
            <label><input type="radio" name="age" value="36-50" /> 36-50 </label>
            <label><input type="radio" name="age1" value="over50" /> Over 50
</label>
        </p>
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</body>
```

The `checked` attribute is used in **radio buttons** and **checkboxes** to pre-select an option when the webpage loads.

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1. What is the `checked` Attribute?

- It makes a **radio button** or **checkbox** selected by default.
- The user can still change the selection if they want.

2. How It Works with Checkboxes (`type="checkbox"`)

☑ Example: Pre-Selected Checkbox

```
<form>
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" checked> Subscribe to Newsletter
  </label>
</form>
```

🔍 **Explanation:**

- The checkbox is already **checked** when the page loads.
- The user can **uncheck** it if they don't want to subscribe.

3. How It Works with Radio Buttons (`type="radio"`)

🎯 Example: Pre-Selected Radio Button

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

Explanation:

- The **"Male"** option is **pre-selected**.
- Since radio buttons work in groups (same `name` value), the user can **only select one option at a time**.
- Clicking "Female" will **deselect** "Male."

4. Important Notes

✔ The `checked` attribute **does not require a value** (e.g., `<input checked>` is valid).

✔ If **multiple radio buttons** in a group have `checked`, the **last one in the HTML** will be selected.

✔ Without `checked`, **no option is selected by default.**

Example #12:

```
<body>
    <!-- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input/range -->
    <form action="" method="get">
        <p>Audio settings:</p>

        <div>
            <input type="range" id="volume" name="volume" min="0" max="11"
value="5">
            <label for="volume">Volume</label>
        </div>

        <div>
            <input type="range" id="cowbell" name="cowbell" min="0" max="100"
value="20" step="10">
            <label for="cowbell">Cowbell</label>
        </div>
        <!-- +++++++++++++++++++++++ -->
        <input type="range" list="tickmarks" name="rglist" value="80">

        <datalist id="tickmarks">
            <option value="0"></option>
            <option value="10"></option>
            <option value="20"></option>
            <option value="30"></option>
            <option value="40"></option>
            <option value="50"></option>
            <option value="60"></option>
            <option value="70"></option>
```

```html
                <option value="80"></option>
                <option value="90"></option>
                <option value="100"></option>
        </datalist>
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #13:

```html
<body>
    <form>
        <div class="controls">

            <label for="id">User ID:</label>
            <input type="text" id="id" name="id" />

            <label for="id">Address</label>
            <input type="text" id="add" name="add" />


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

        </div>
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #14:

```html
<body>
    <form action="" method="get">
        <input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="enter user name">
        <input type="password" name="" id="" placeholder="please enter your
password">
        <input type="number" name="" id="" placeholder="age">
    </form>
</body>
```