

HTML FORMS

PRACTICE HANDOUTS

HTML Forms are required when you want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc.

A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.

There are various form elements available like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.

The HTML **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form and it has following syntax:

```
<form action="Script URL" method="GET|POST">
```

form elements like input, text area etc.

```
</form>
```

Form Attributes

Apart from common attributes, following is a list of the most frequently used form attributes:

Attribute	Description
action	Backend script ready to process your passed data.
method	Method to be used to upload data. The most frequently used are GET and POST methods.
target	Specify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. It takes values like _blank, _self, _parent etc.

HTML Form Controls

There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form:

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls

- File Select boxes
- Hidden Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Submit and Reset Button

Text Input Controls

There are three types of text input used on forms:

- **Single-line text input controls** - This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML `<input>` tag.
- **Password input controls** - This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag.
- **Multi-line text input controls** - This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML `<textarea>` tag.

Single-line text input controls

This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML `<input>` tag.

Example

Here is a basic example of a single-line text input used to take first name and last name:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Text Input Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form >
First name: <input type="text" name="first_name" />
<br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="last_name" />
</form>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce following result:
First name:

Last name:

Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for <input> tag for creating text field.

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to text .
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
size	Allows specifying the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.
Max length	Allows specifying the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

Password input controls

This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to **password**.

Example

Here is a basic example of a single-line password input used to take user password:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Password Input Control</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<form >
```

User ID :

Password:

</form>

</body>

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```
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

User ID :
 Password:

Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for <input> tag for creating password field.

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for password input control it will be set to password .
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
size	Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.
maxlength	Allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

Multiple-Line Text Input Controls

This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multiline input controls are created using HTML <textarea> tag.

Example

Enter description here...

```
</textarea>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
</body>
```

```
<html>  
</html>
```

```
<head>
```

This will produce following result:

```
<title>Multiple-Line Input Control</title>
```

```
</head>
```

Here is a basic example of a multi-line text input used to take item description:

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

Description : `
`

```
<textarea rows="5" cols="50" name="description">
```

Description :



Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for `<textarea>` tag.

Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
rows	Indicates the number of rows of text area box.
cols	Indicates the number of columns of text area box

Checkbox Control

```
<input type="checkbox" name="maths" value="on"> Maths
<input type="checkbox" name="physics" value="on"> Physics
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

```
<html>
```

Checkboxes are used when more than one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to **checkbox**.

Example

Here is an example HTML code for a form with two checkboxes:

```
<head>
<title>Checkbox Control</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
```

```
 
Maths Physics
```

Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for <checkbox> tag.

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for checkbox input control it will be set to checkbox .
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.

```
<input type="radio" name="subject" value="physics"> Physics
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

value	The value that will be used if the checkbox is selected.
checked	Set to <i>checked</i> if you want to select it by default.

Radio Button Control

Radio buttons are used when out of many options, just one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML `<input>` tag but type attribute is set to **radio**.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Radio Box Control</title>
Here is example HTML code for a form with two radio buttons:
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="radio" name="subject" value="maths"> Maths
 Physics
```

Attributes

Following is the list of attributes for radio button.

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for checkbox input control it will be set to radio .
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	The value that will be used if the radio box is selected.
checked	Set to <i>checked</i> if you want to select it by default.

Select Box Control

A select box, also called drop down box which provides option to list down various options in the form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Select Box Control</title>
```

```
</head>
```

of drop down list, from where a user can select one or more options.

Example

Here is example HTML code for a form with one drop down box

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<select name="dropdown">
```

```
<option value="Maths" selected>Maths</option>
```

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```
<option value="Physics">Physics</option>
</select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

Attributes

Following is the list of important attributes of <select> tag:

Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
size	This can be used to present a scrolling list box.
multiple	If set to "multiple" then allows a user to select multiple items from the menu.

Following is the list of important attributes of <option> tag:

Attribute	Description
value	The value that will be used if an option in the select box box is selected.
selected	Specifies that this option should be the initially selected value when the page loads.
label	An alternative way of labeling options

File Upload Box

If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box. This is also created using the <input> element but type attribute is set to **file**.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<title>File Upload Box</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="file" name="fileupload" accept="image/*" />
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

This will produce following result:
Here is example HTML code for a form with one file upload box:

```

<html>
<head>
Attributes

```

Following is the list of important attributes of file upload box:

Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
accept	Specifies the types of files that the server accepts.

Button Controls

There are various ways in HTML to create clickable buttons. You can also create a clickable button using `<input>` tag by setting its type attribute to **button**. The type attribute can take the following values:

Type	Description
submit	This creates a button that automatically submits a form.
reset	This creates a button that automatically resets form controls to their initial values.
button	This creates a button that is used to trigger a client-side script when the user clicks that button.
image	This creates a clickable button but we can use an image as background of the button.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>File Upload Box</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" />
<input type="reset" name="reset" value="Reset" />
<input type="button" name="ok" value="OK" />
<input type="image" name="imagebutton" src="/html/images/logo.png" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:
Example

Here is example HTML code for a form with three types of buttons:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```