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:

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

Example #2:

```
<body>
<form method="post" action="">
<form method="post" action="">

User Name:
<input type="text" name="txtName" size="25" maxlength="25" />

Password:
<input type="password" name="txtPwd" id="txtPwd" size="10"
maxlength="10" />

</form>
</body>
```

Example #3:

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

Example #4:

```
<body>
    Grocery Checklist
    <form action="">
        >
            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="milk" /> Milk
</label>
            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="bread"</li>
checked="checked" /> Bread </label>
            <label> <input type="checkbox" name="groceries" value="eggs" /> Eggs
</label>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form>
</body>
```

Example #5:

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

Example #6:

```
<body>
<!-- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input/date -->
<form action="" method="get">
<label for="start">
</label for="start"</label>
```

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:
 - $.+ \rightarrow$ 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">
<form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<form multiple</pre>

clabel for="file">Choose file to upload</label>
clabel for="file" id="file" name="file" accept="image/png, image/jpeg"
multiple>

c/div>
</div>
</div>
</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:

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

• To allow **all images**:

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

3. multiple Attribute

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

Example #9:

```
<body>
<form action="" method="get">
<label for="userId">User ID:
<label for="userId">User ID:
<label for="userId" name="userId"></label>
</labels</li>
<input type="text" id="userId" name="userId"></label>
</labels</li>
<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:

</form> </body>

Example #11:

```
<body>
    >
       Age Category
    <form action="">
        >
            <label><input type="radio" name="age" value="under20" />
                0-19 </label>
            <label><input type="radio" name="age" value="20-35" checked="checked"</li>
/> 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>
        <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.

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")


```
<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">
        Audio settings:
        <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"</pre>
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>
```

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

Example #13:

```
<body>
<form>
<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="reset" value="Reset">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
</div>
<//div>
<//dots>
<//dots>
```

Example #14:

```
<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>
```

Task: User Registration Form

Design and implement a User Registration Form using HTML form controls.

Task Requirements:

Create an online registration form with the following features:

1. Personal Information

- Full Name (Text Input, Required, Max Length: 25)
- Password (Password Input, Required, Max Length: 10)
- Phone Number (Text Input, Required)
- Date of Birth (Date Picker, Required)
- Email Address (Email Input, Must be a valid Gmail address, Required)

2. User Preferences

- Gender (Radio Buttons: Male, Female Required)
- Hobbies (Checkboxes: Reading, Traveling, Sports User can select multiple)
- Favorite Color (Color Picker)

3. File Upload

• Profile Picture (File Input, Accepts only JPG/PNG files, Allows multiple uploads)

4. Additional Settings

- Volume Level (Range Input, Min: 0, Max: 10)
- Address (Text Input, Required, Placeholder: "Enter your address")

5. Form Submission

- The form should include **Reset** and **Submit** buttons.
- Ensure the form fields have proper validation (e.g., required fields, number limits, email pattern).

• Submission Guidelines:

- Submit the HTML file with your form implementation.
- Ensure all fields are properly labeled and functional.