

HTML Form Elements



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This chapter describes all the different HTML form elements.

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML clement can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- < <label>
- <select>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <fieldset>
- <legend>



- < <option>
- <optgroup>

The <input> Element

One of the most used form element is the <input> element.

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

Example

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
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```

All the different values of the type attribute are covered in the next chapter: HTML Input Types.

The < label > Element

The <label> element defines a label for several form elements.



The

<a href="https:/

The **for** attribute of the **<label>** tag should be equal to the **id** attribute of the **<input>** element to bind them together.

The <select> Element

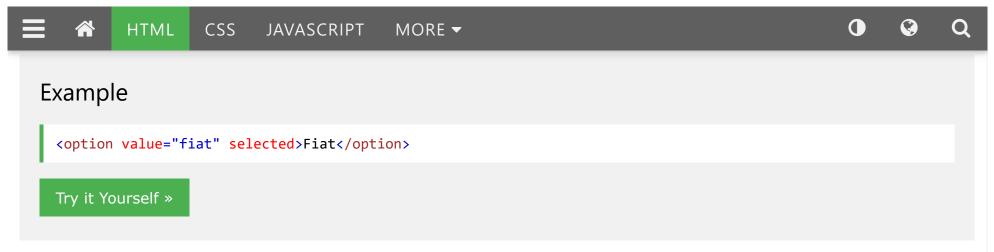
The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example

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The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected.

By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.



Visible Values:

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

Example

Allow Multiple Selections:

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Example

The <textarea> Element

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

Example

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```



The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.

The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

The cat was playing in the garden.

You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:

Example

```
<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

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The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable button:

Example

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```

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This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Click Me!

Note: Always specify the type attribute for the button element. Different browsers may use different default types for the button element.

The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.



Example

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This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Personalia:		
First name:		
John		
Last name:		
Doe		
Submit		



The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.

The list attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the id attribute of the <datalist> element.

Example

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
    <input list="browsers">
        <datalist id="browsers">
        <option value="Internet Explorer">
        <option value="Firefox">
        <option value="Chrome">
        <option value="Opera">
        <option value="Safari">
        </datalist>
        </form>
```

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The <output> Element

The **<output>** element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).



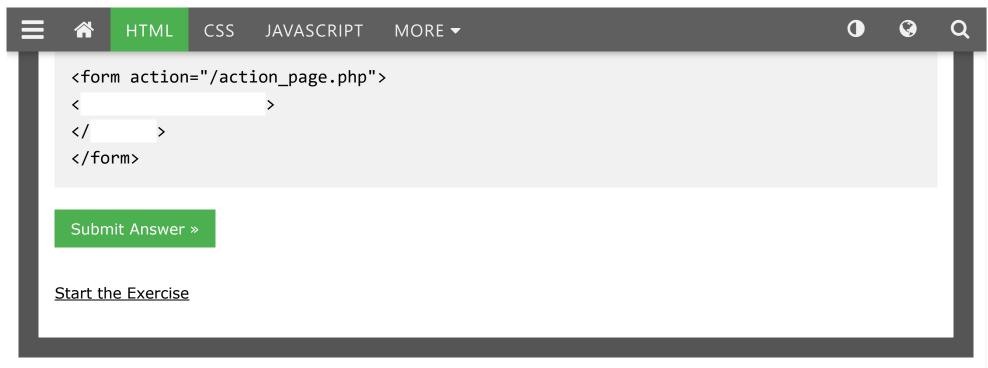
Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

Try it Yourself »

HTML Exercises

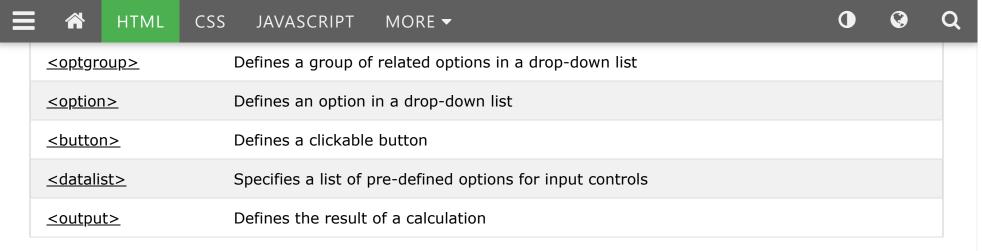
Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:



HTML Form Elements

Tag	Description	
<form></form>	Defines an HTML form for user input	
<input/>	Defines an input control	
<textarea></td><td>Defines a multiline input control (text area)</td></tr><tr><td><label></td><td>Defines a label for an <input> element</td></tr><tr><td><fieldset></td><td>Groups related elements in a form</td></tr><tr><td><legend></td><td>Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element</td></tr></tbody></table></textarea>		



For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our <u>HTML Tag Reference</u>.



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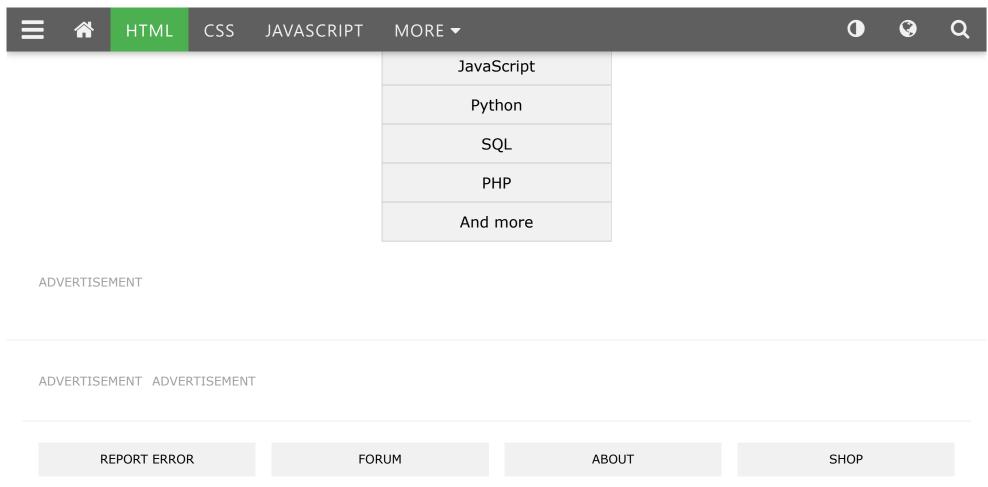






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