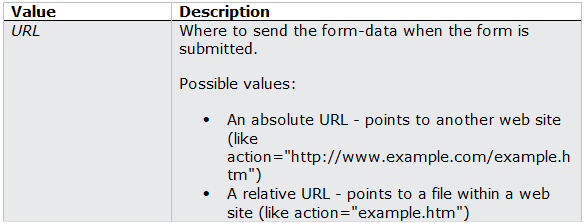
**Attributes:**

**1.Action**

**Action attribute:-**

Attributes are simply used inside tag for providing additional information about the element or tag. Action attribute is used for specifying "where to" deliver the data of Form-Input.

Inside the Action attribute we have to specify the URL or API endpoint.



**SYNTAX:-**

<form action="URL></form>

**EXAMPLE:-**

<form action="/submission.php">

<fieldset>

<label for="fname">First name:</label>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" /><br /><br />

<label for="name">Last name:</label>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" /><br /><br />

<label for="contact">Contact No.:</label>

<input type="contact" id="contact" name="Contact No."/><br/><br />

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

</fieldset>

</form>

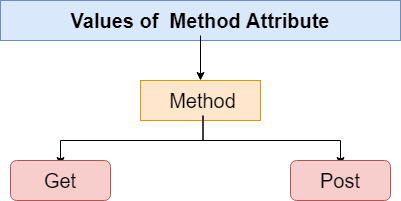
Click the "Submit" button and the form-data will be sent to a page on the server called "submission.php".

**Target**:-

**Method attr:-**

For logging in to any website you basically have to enter your credentials into the given form and those credential gets stored into the backend server and then the server allows you to enter into your website dashboard... Right? In the above example, for sending the data to server the website is using "Method Attribute".

**Definition**: The method attribute is used to form elements to tell the webpage about the process of sending data to a web server.



Lets understand types of method attributes:

1. Get method attribute:

"Get" is used for adding the form contents to end of the URL while sending the specific data to server. We mainly "Get" in simple forms where security is not the concern. Obviously we wont be sending password to server using GET.

There are some drawbacks in "Get" value:

1.1 Every form content is easily visible in URL. And even the data get stored into the browser history.

1.2 Maximum length of URL is 2048 characters long & less. Since "Get" appends the form data into the URL then there is probability that content might not fit into URL length.

1.3 The form data can be easily cached.

Now lets understand syntax:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get" target="\_blank">

<label for="name">First name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" /><br /><br />

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

</form>

In the above syntax, we have used used get as the value of method. We are taking name as the input & once we will click on the submit button the value of "First name:" will start reflecting in the URL.

**2. Post Method Attribute:**

"Post" is used for directly sending the data to the linked database while sending specific data to server .

Drawbacks of "Post" value:

2.1 User cannot bookmark the result of form submission.

2.2 Submitting the data twice will result in duplicated entry.

Now lets understand the syntax:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="post" target="\_blank">

<label for="name">First name:</label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" /><br /><br />

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

</form>

3. **target**:-

The target attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

**Syntax**

<a target="\_blank|\_self|\_parent|\_top|framename">

**Attribute Values:-**

* \_blank = Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
* \_self = Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
* \_parent = Opens the linked document in the parent frame
* \_top = Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
* framename = Opens the linked document in the named iframe.

**1.Text area:-**

<textarea> elements is used to add input field inside the web form.

**What is <textarea> tag?**

We use this tag to define a multiline plaintext editing box. In simple words, <textarea> tag create a box consisting specified text which can be edited.The dimensions of text area can be defined using row & col attributes of <textarea> tag.

Now lets explore the attributes of <textarea> tag:

* **autocomplete**: This attribute is used for enabling or disabling auto-complete text feature of text box.
* **autofocus**: This attribute is used to specify that text area field should get automatically focus when the page loads.
* **cols**: This attribute is used to define the dimension by specifying the numbers of column of text
* **boxdisabled**: This attribute is used to disable the text area element.
* **form**: This attribute is used to point towards the one or more forms that the <textarea> elements belongs to.
* **maxlength**: This attribute is used to limit the number of input text characters allowed inside <textarea> element.minlength: This attribute is used to define the minimum number of input text characters inside required inside <textarea> element.
* **name**: This attribute is used to define the name of the <textarea> element.
* **placeholder**: This attribute is used to display predefined textual content inside the <textarea> element until the user modifies the content.
* **readonly**: This attribute is used to specify that <textarea> element is read-only.
* **required**: This attribute is used to specify that the <textarea> element should be mandatorily filled out before submitting the Form.
* **rows**: This attribute is used to define the dimension by specifying the numbers of rows of text box.

**Syntax**:-

<textarea>…write your content here…</textarea>

Lets understand its implementation using an example:

<body>

<h2>I am form Textarea tag</h2>

<form action="#">

<textarea rows="7" cols="40" name="comment">

I am predefined content inside it

</textarea>

</form>

</body>

In the above example we have used rows & cols attribute to define the dimension of "textarea" element. And similary we can use several form attributes to add more functionalities in <textarea> tag.

**Select:-**

Inside webform we use multiple tags for adding different types of elements. <select> elements is used to add multiple choice options in form of dropdown.

**What is <select> tag?**

We use this tag to add dropdown list inside our web form. Inside <select> tag we use <option> tag to add elements of dropdown list. It is used to collect user response from multiple options.

Now lets explore the attributes of <select> tag:

* **autofocus**: This attribute is used to specify the dropdown list element that the <option> tag should automatically display when the page loads.
* **disabled**: This element is used to disable the element inside <select> tag. Basically it will make the dropdown list unclickable & unusable.
* **form**: This attribute is used to point towards the one or more forms that the <select> elements belongs to
* **multiple**: This attribute is used to permit user to select multiple options from dropdown list. By default user can only selects single options from dropdown list.
* **name**: This attribute is used to define the name of the elements inside <select> tag.
* **required**: This attribute is used to specify that element of dropdown list inside <select> element should be mandatorily selected before submitting the Form.
* **size**: This attribute is used to specify the number of visible elements of dropdown list.

syntax:-

<select>

<option>

... Dropdown list

</option>

</select>

syntax:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML select autofocus Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Implementation of select tag</h2>

<select autofocus>

<option value="tags">tals</option>

<option value="elements">elements</option>

<option value="attributes">attributes</option>

</select>

</body>

</html>

In the above code we have made a dropdown list using <option> tag inside <select> tag. Also we have used autofocus attribute for setting "tags" as the default selected value of the dropdown list.

Similarly we can use multiple attributes inside <select> tag.

**Buttons**:-

**What is <button> tag?**

Button tag is used to add a clickable button in specific web form. We use <button> tag to route the web form content on the desired path.

Now lets explore the attributes of <button> tag:

* **autofocus**: This attribute is used that the button should get automatically get focus or not when the page loads
* **disabled**: This attribute is used to disable button element.
* **form**: This attribute is used to specify to which form does the button belongs to.
* **formaction**: This attribute is used to specify the path of server where form data will be sent & stored.
* **formnovalidate**: This attribute specifies that the form-data should not be validated on submission. Only for type="submit"
* **formenctype**: This attribute specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to a server. Only for type="submit"
* **formmethod**: This attribute specifies how to send the form-data **(which HTTP method to use). Only for type="submit"**
* **formtarget**: This attribute specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. Only for type="submit"
* **name**: This attribute is used for specifying the name of button
* **type**: This attribute is used for specifying the type of button
* **value**: This attribute is used for specifying the value of button

**SYNTAX**:-

<button type="button"> i am button</button>

**Example**:-

<html>

<body>

<h3>We are implementing button Tag</h3>

<button type="button">I am html button</button>

</body>

</html>

In the above example, We have used <button> tag add button in our web form along with type attribute.

Similarly we can use multiple attributes inside <button> tag.

**Fieldset**:-

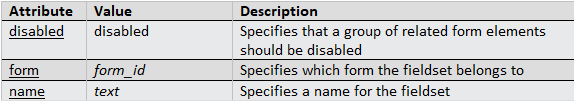
<fieldset> tag

The HTML5 <fieldset> tag is generally used while making forms for grouping related elements.

It simply combine all the form inside a single box.

Attributes of <fieldset> tag:

We can assign different values inside fieldset tag for specifying any exceptional case. You can refer to below table for clear understanding of all tags



**Form**:-This attribute is particularly useful when you have multiple forms on a web page, and you want to associate a specific <fieldset> with a particular <form>.

**What is <output> tag?**

Output tag is used to give the output of performed calculations by client sided scripts. It simply displays the result of calculation on the user interface.

Now lets explore the attributes of <output> tag:

1. **for**: This attribute is used to create a bridge between "calculation" by client sided script & <output> tag. It contains an attribute value element\_id which is used to specify the relation between result and calculations.

2. **form**: This attribute contains an attribute value form\_id which is used to specify one or more forms of output elements.

3. **name**: This attribute is used for specifying the name of output element.

**SYNTAX**:- <output>...i am output tag...</output>

Lets understand its implementation using an example:

<h2>implement of output tag</h2>

<form oninput="sumresult.value = parseInt(A.value)+parseInt(B.value)">

<input type="number" name="A" value="20">+

<input type="range" name="B" value="0">+

<br>

Result: <output name="sumresult"></output>

</form>

**Explanation:**

In the above example, We have used <output> tag to get output of specific calculation. In the above implementation we are using "oninput" attribute which fires when an element gets user input.

"sumresult.value": This is used for storing the value of sum of 'A' & 'B'.

"parseInt(A.value)": This is used to fetch pre-defined value of "A". i.e. 20.

"parseInt(B.value)": This is used to fetch the value of "B" from range slider.

And one we have the input of "A" & "B", sumresult print out the sum of those values.

**Optgroup:-**

**What is <optgroup> tag?**

<optgroup> simply means "Group of Options"

 Optgroup tag is used to combine & label the group of same category options in a dropdown list. We preferable use this tag while categorizing the elements in long dropdown list.

Now lets explore the attributes of <optgroup> tag:

label: This attribute is used to give label to group of options

disabled: This attribute is used to disable the group of options in a list.

<optgroup>

<option>...implement opt group </option>

</optgroup>

example:-

<h2>Implementation of optgroup Tag</h2>

<select>

<optgroup label="Product Names">

<option value="Smartphones">Smartphone</option>

<option value="Laptop">Laptop</option>

<option value="Appliances">Home Appliances</option>

</optgroup>

</select>

In the above example, We have used <optgroup> tag to combine & categorize some products under label of "Product Names".

**Option tag:-**

**What is <option> tag?**

Inside webform we use multiple tags for adding different types of elements. <option> elements is used specify the options of list.

Now lets explore the attributes of <option> tag:

* **disabled**: This attribute is used to disable the option
* **label**: This attribute is used to specify the label for specific option
* **selected**: This attribute is used for specifying the pre-selected option when the page loads
* **value**: This attribute is used to specify the value of option that will be sent to server.

Syntax: <option>...my options...</option>

Lets understand its implementation using an example:

example:-

<select>

<optgroup label="Product Names">

<option value="Smartphones">Smartphone</option>

<option value="Laptop">Laptop</option>

<option value="Appliances">Home Appliances</option>

</optgroup>

</select>