

# HTML Form Attributes

describes the different attributes for the HTML <form> element.

- **Action Attribute**

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

In the example below, the form data is sent to a file called "action\_page.php". This file contains a server-side script that handles the form data:

**Example**

On submit, send form data to "action\_page.php":

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>HTML Forms</h2>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"
value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"
value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- **The Target Attribute**

The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form. The target attribute can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The form target attribute</h2>
<p>When submitting this form, the result will be opened in a new browser tab:</p>
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit"></form>

```

### The Method Attribute

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").

The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The method Attribute</h2>
<p>This form will be submitted using the GET method:</p>
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="get">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

```

<p>After you submit, notice that the form values is visible in the address bar of the new browser tab.</p>

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- **The Autocomplete Attribute**

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The form autocomplete attribute</h1>

<p>Fill in and submit the form, then reload the page, start to fill in the form again - and see how autocomplete works.</p>

<p>Then, try to set autocomplete to "off".</p>

<form action="/action_page.php" autocomplete="on">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="text" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="ارسال">
</form>

</body>

```

## The form autocomplete attribute

Fill in and submit the form, then reload the page, start to fill in the form again - and see how autocomplete works.

Then, try to set autocomplete to "off".

First name:

Email:

- **The Novalidate Attribute**

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

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

<h1>The form novalidate attribute</h1>

<p>The novalidate attribute indicates that the form input is not to
be validated on submit:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php" novalidate>
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

### The form novalidate attribute

The novalidate attribute indicates that the form input is not to be validated on submit:

Enter your email:

- **List of All <form> Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<a href="#"><u>accept-charset</u></a>	Specifies the character encodings used for form submission
<a href="#"><u>action</u></a>	Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted
<a href="#"><u>autocomplete</u></a>	Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off
<a href="#"><u>enctype</u></a>	Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post")
<a href="#"><u>method</u></a>	Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data
<a href="#"><u>name</u></a>	Specifies the name of the form
<a href="#"><u>novalidate</u></a>	Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted
<a href="#"><u>rel</u></a>	Specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document
<a href="#"><u>target</u></a>	Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form

## HTML Form Elements

The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

<input>  
<label>  
<select>  
<textarea>  
<button>  
<fieldset>  
<legend>  
<datalist>  
<output>  
<option>  
<optgroup>

- **The <input> Element**

One of the most used form elements 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">
```

- **The <label> Element**

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

The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.

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:

```
<label for="cars">Choose                                     a                               car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

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

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

To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:

```
<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>
```

- **Visible Values:**

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

Example

```
<label for="cars">Choose                                     a                               car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
```

```
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

- **Allow Multiple Selections:**

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

- **The <textarea> Element**

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

```
<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:



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

```
<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
```

The cat was playing in the garden.

```
</textarea>
```

- **The <button> Element**

The <button> element defines a clickable button:

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

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

**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.

The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Personalia:</legend>
```

```
<label for="fname">First
```

```
name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

```
<label for="lname">Last
```

```
name:</label><br>
```

```
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
```

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

```
</fieldset>
```

```
</form>
```

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

Personalia:First

name:

Last

name:



- **The <datalist> Element**

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="Edge">
```

```
<option value="Firefox">
```

```
<option value="Chrome">
```

```
<option value="Opera">
```

```
<option value="Safari">
```

```
</datalist>
```

```
</form>
```

- **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:

```
<form action="/action_page.php"
```

```
oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
```

```
0
```

```
<input type="range"
```

```
id="a" name="a" value="50">
```

```
100
```

```
+
```

```
<input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">
```

```

<output name="x" for="a" value="b"></output>
<br><br>
<input type="submit">
</form>

```

## HTML Form Elements

Tag	Description
<a href="#"><u>&lt;form&gt;</u></a>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<a href="#"><u>&lt;input&gt;</u></a>	Defines an input control
<a href="#"><u>&lt;textarea&gt;</u></a>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<a href="#"><u>&lt;label&gt;</u></a>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<a href="#"><u>&lt;fieldset&gt;</u></a>	Groups related elements in a form
<a href="#"><u>&lt;legend&gt;</u></a>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<a href="#"><u>&lt;select&gt;</u></a>	Defines a drop-down list
<a href="#"><u>&lt;optgroup&gt;</u></a>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<a href="#"><u>&lt;option&gt;</u></a>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<a href="#"><u>&lt;button&gt;</u></a>	Defines a clickable button
<a href="#"><u>&lt;datalist&gt;</u></a>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<a href="#"><u>&lt;output&gt;</u></a>	Defines the result of a calculation