# **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**

<!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"

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

value="John"><br> <|abel for="lname">Last name:</label><br> <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"

value="Doe"><br>

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

</form>

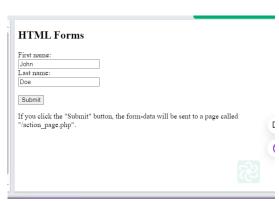
If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action\_page.php". </body>

</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:

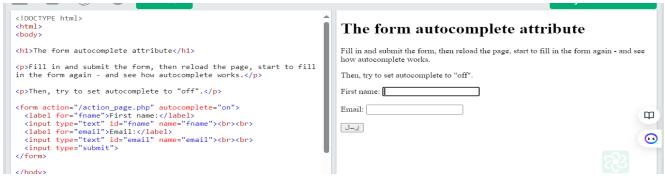
Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The form target attribute</h2>
When submitting this form, the result will be opened in a new browser tab:
<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="Iname">Last name:</label><br>
 <input type="text" id="Iname" name="Iname" value="Doe"><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>
This form will be submitted using the GET method:
<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="Iname">Last name:</label><br>
 <input type="text" id="Iname" name="Iname" value="Doe"><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
After you submit, notice that the form values is visible in the address bar of the new browser
tab.
</body>
</html>
```

### The Autocomplete Attribute

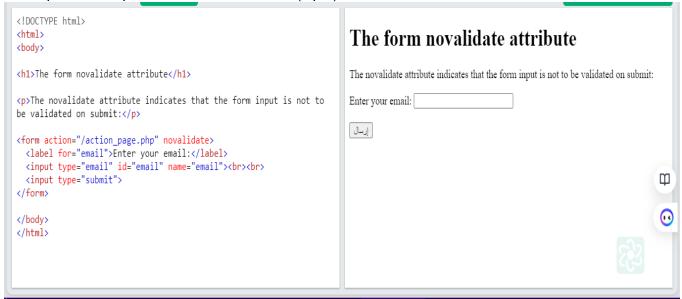
The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off. When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.



### • 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.



## List of All <form> Attributes

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

<leaend>

<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>

car:</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.

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### • The <select> Element

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

<a href="classifications"></a> <a href="classifications"><a href="classifications

<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

#### 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:

#### 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>

</select>

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;

The cat was playing in the garden.

height:600px;">

</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></ri> <input type="submit" value="Submit"> </fieldset> </form> This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser: Personalia:First name: John Last name: Doe

#### 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

Submit

### • 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"</pre>
```

```
oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
0
<input type="range"
id="a" name="a" value="50">
<input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">
```

b"></output>

```
<output name="x" for="a
  <br><br><ir><input type="submit">
  </form>
```

# HTML Form Elements

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