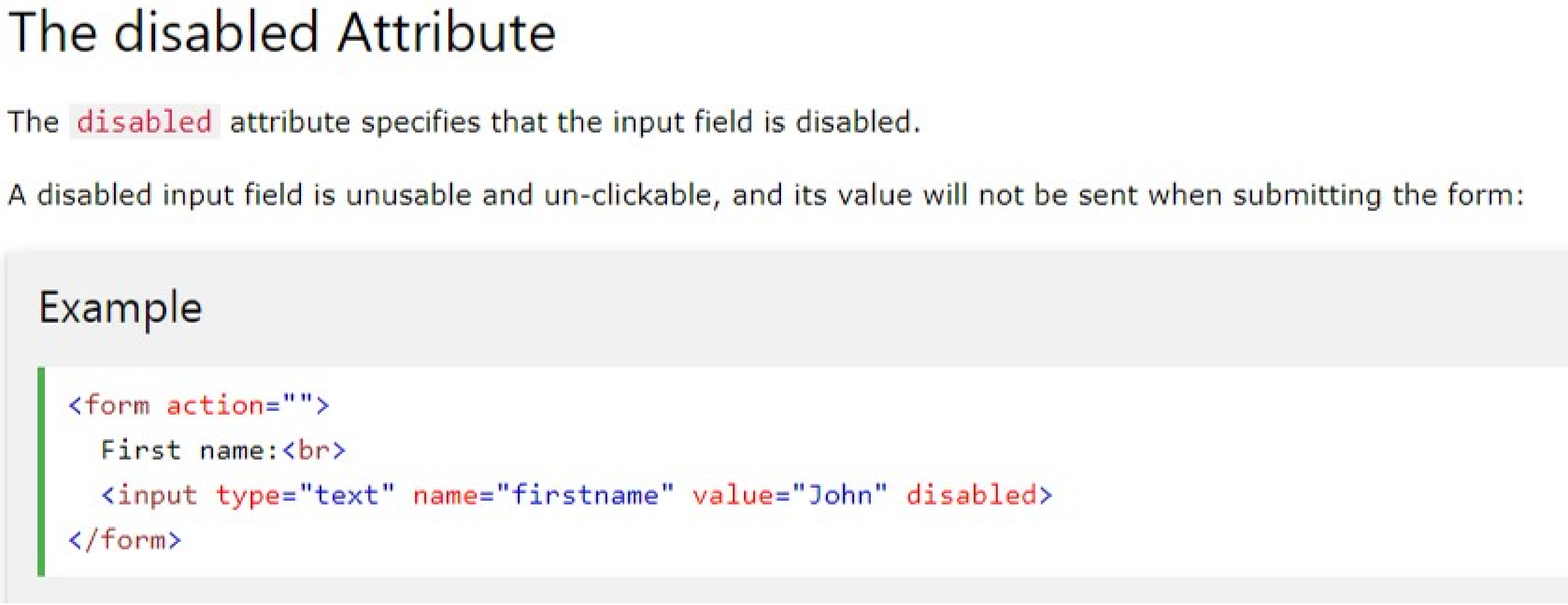


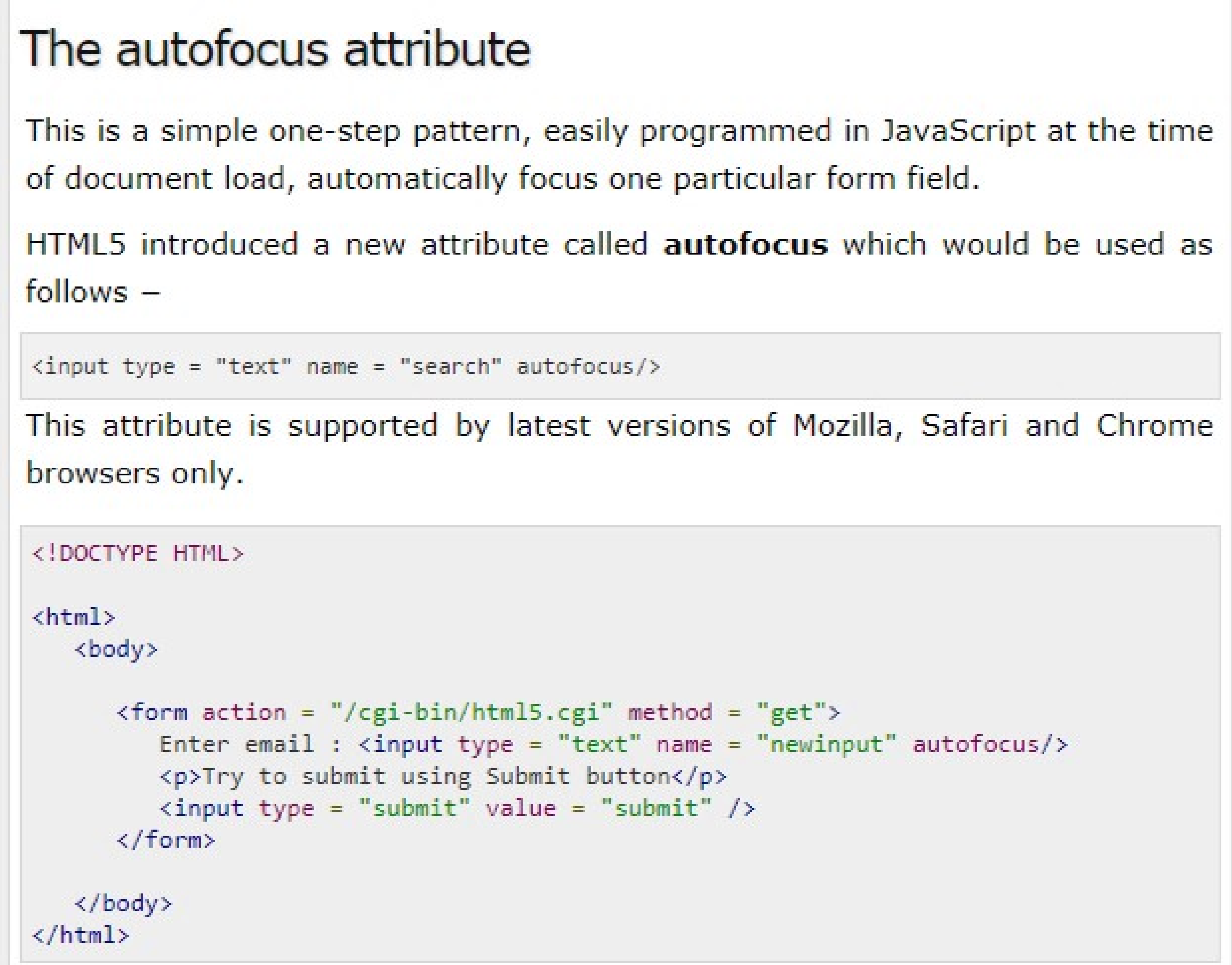
The disabled Attribute

The `disabled` attribute specifies that the input field is disabled.

A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable, and its value will not be sent when submitting the form:

Example

```
<form action="">
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname" value="John" disabled>
</form>
```



The autofocus attribute

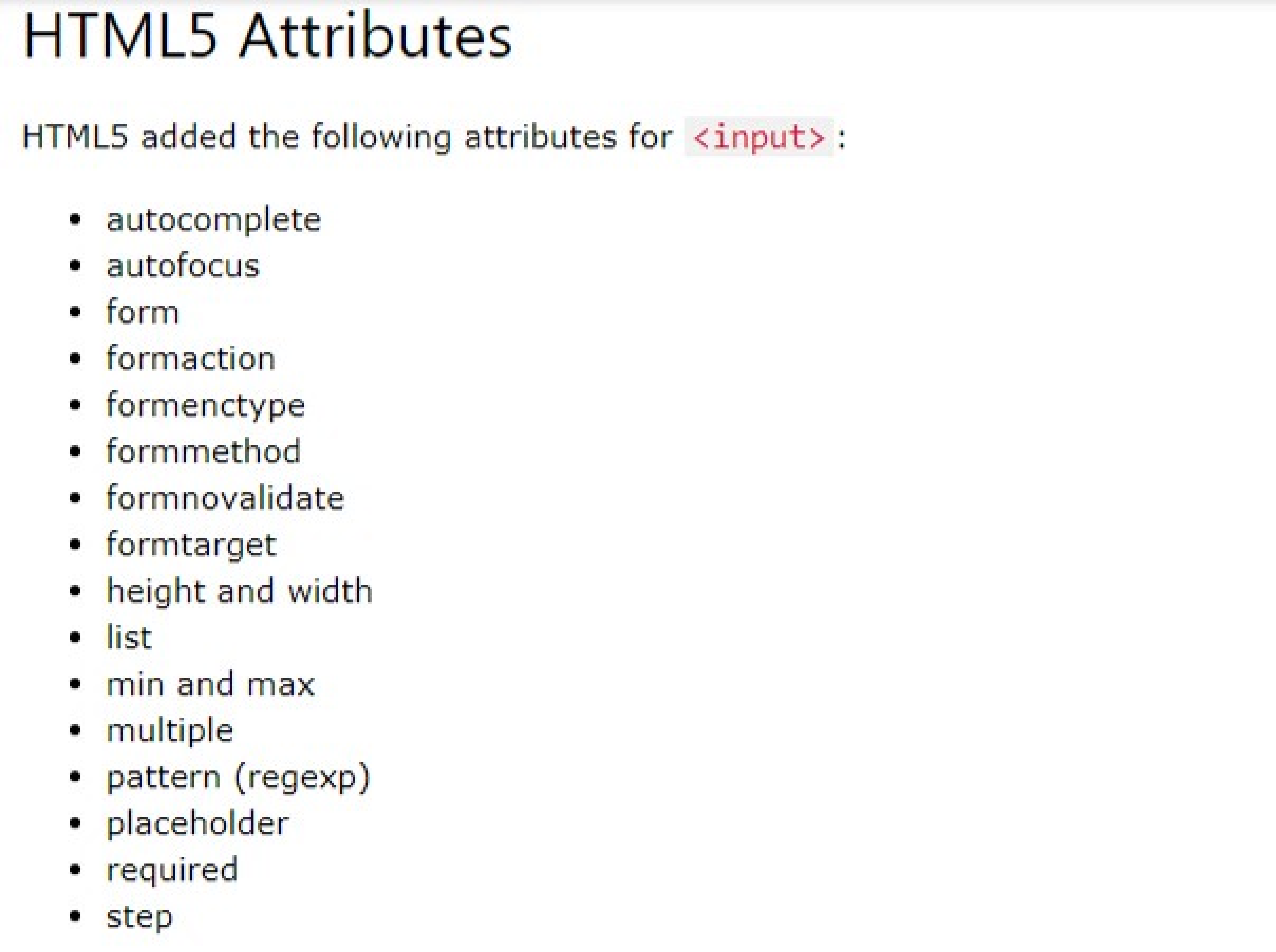
This is a simple one-step pattern, easily programmed in JavaScript at the time of document load, automatically focus one particular form field.

HTML5 introduced a new attribute called **autofocus** which would be used as follows –

```
<input type = "text" name = "search" autofocus/>
```

This attribute is supported by latest versions of Mozilla, Safari and Chrome browsers only.

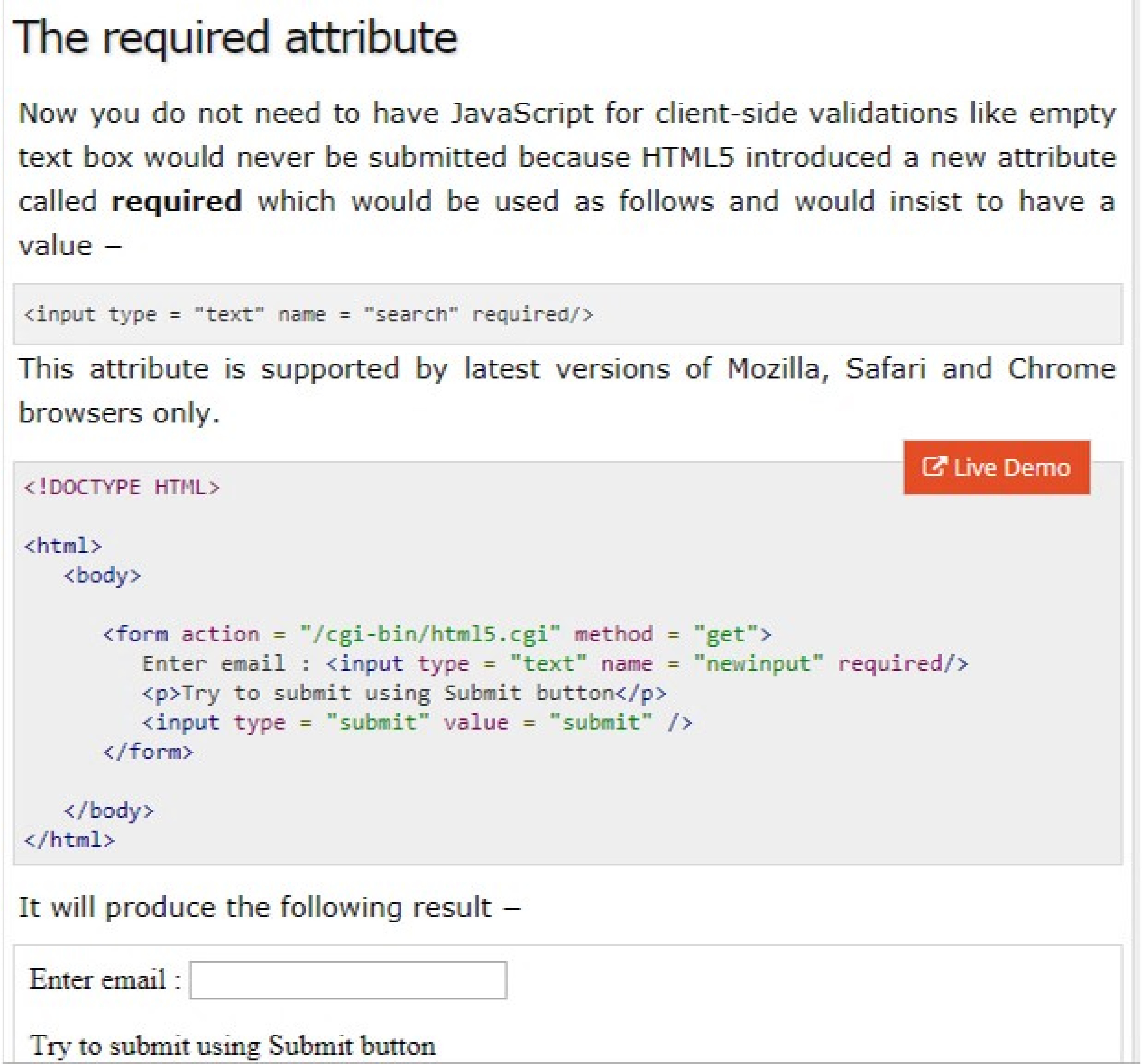
```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>
   <body>

      <form action = "/cgi-bin/html5.cgi" method = "get">
         Enter email : <input type = "text" name = "newinput" autofocus/>
         <p>Try to submit using Submit button</p>
         <input type = "submit" value = "submit" />
      </form>

   </body>
</html>
```



HTML5 Attributes

HTML5 added the following attributes for `<input>`:

- autocomplete
- autofocus
- form
- formaction
- formenctype
- formmethod
- formnovalidate
- formtarget
- height and width
- list
- min and max
- multiple
- pattern (regexp)
- placeholder
- required
- step



The required attribute

Now you do not need to have JavaScript for client-side validations like empty text box would never be submitted because HTML5 introduced a new attribute called **required** which would be used as follows and would insist to have a value –

```
<input type = "text" name = "search" required/>
```

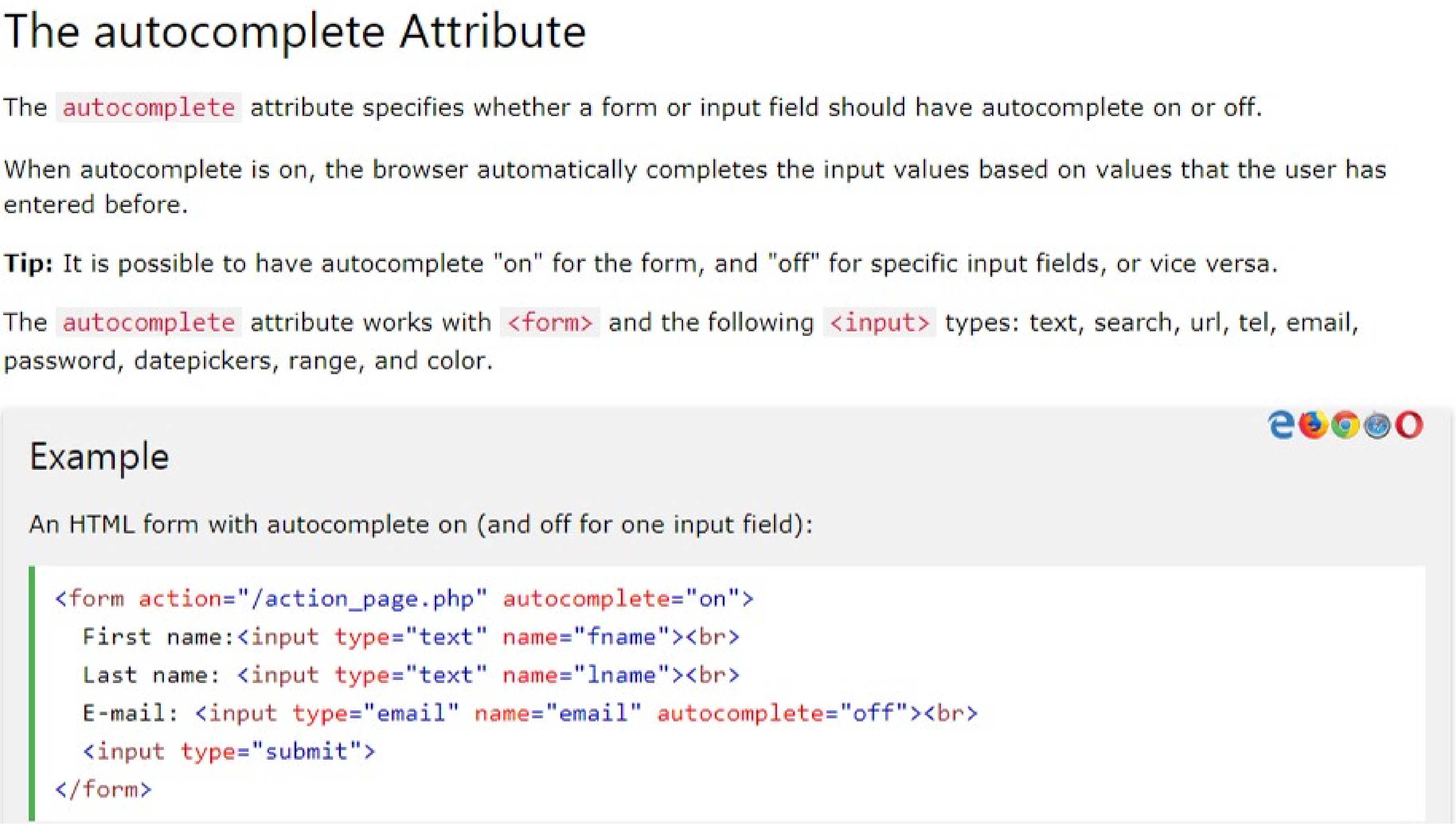
This attribute is supported by latest versions of Mozilla, Safari and Chrome browsers only.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>
   <body>

      <form action = "/cgi-bin/html5.cgi" method = "get">
         Enter email : <input type = "text" name = "newinput" required/>
         <p>Try to submit using Submit button</p>
         <input type = "submit" value = "submit" />
      </form>

   </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –

Enter email :

Try to submit using Submit button



The autocomplete Attribute

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

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

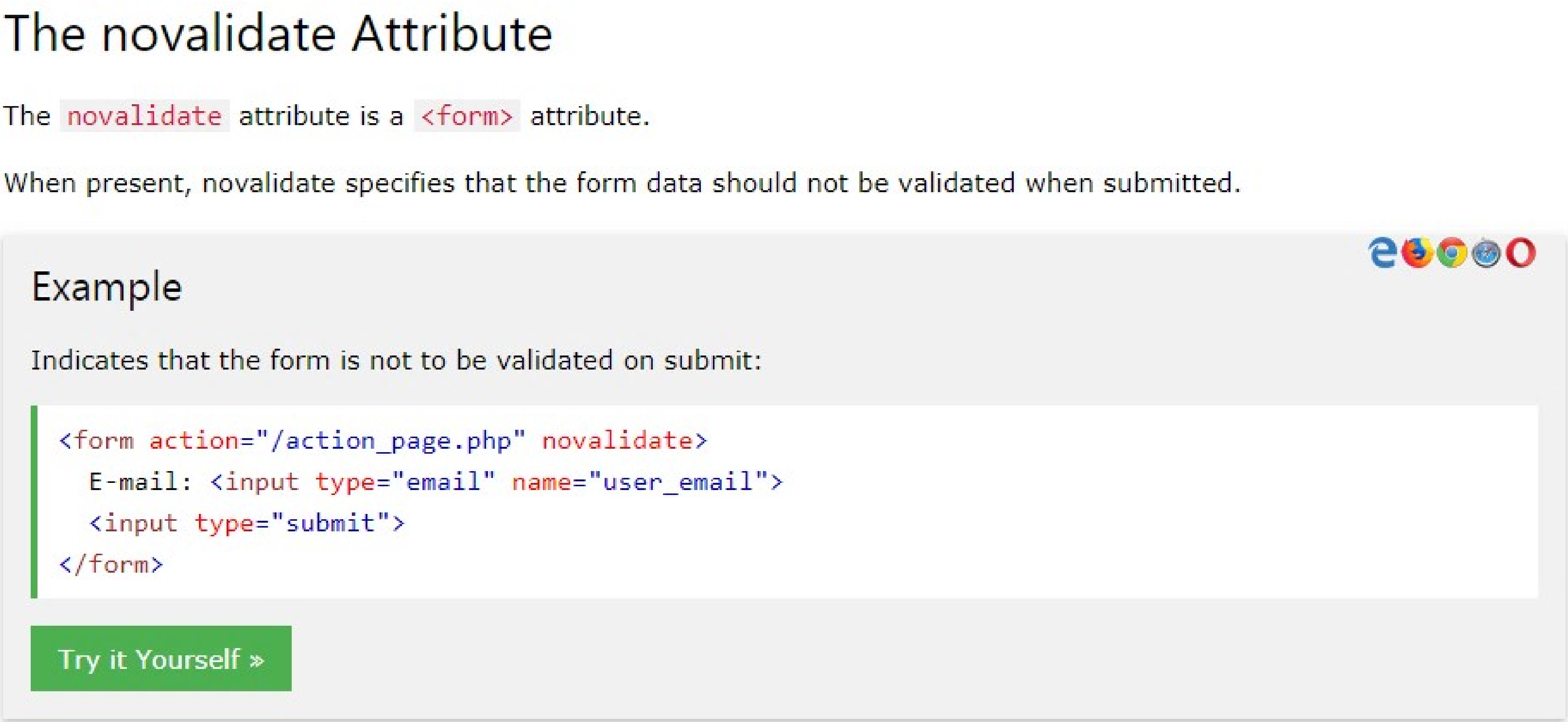
Tip: It is possible to have autocomplete "on" for the form, and "off" for specific input fields, or vice versa.

The `autocomplete` attribute works with `<form>` and the following `<input>` types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

Example

An HTML form with autocomplete on (and off for one input field):

```
<form action="/action_page.php" autocomplete="on">
  First name:<input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```



The novalidate Attribute

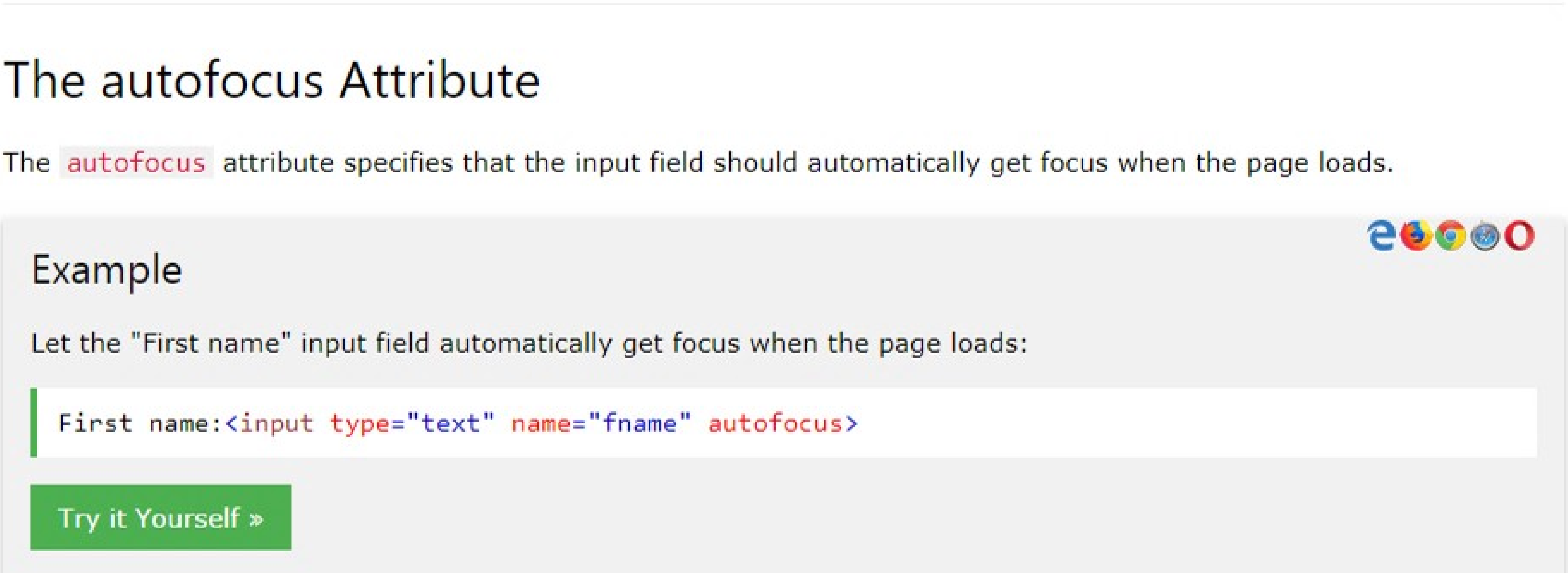
The `novalidate` attribute is a `<form>` attribute.

When present, novalidate specifies that the form data should not be validated when submitted.

Example

Indicates that the form is not to be validated on submit:

```html
<form action="/action_page.php" novalidate>
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="user_email">
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```



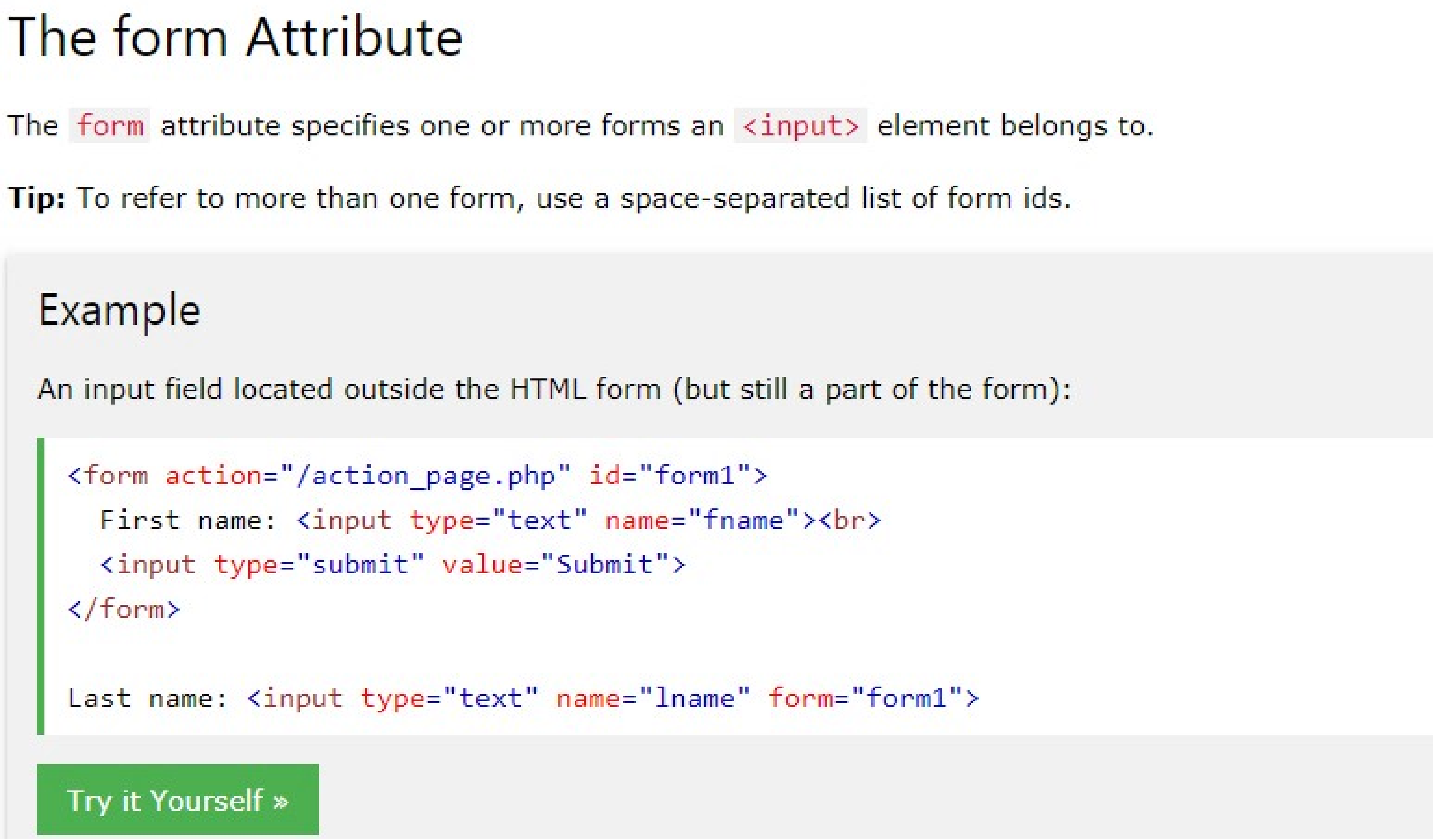
The autofocus Attribute

The `autofocus` attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

Example

Let the "First name" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:

```
First name:<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus>
```



The form Attribute

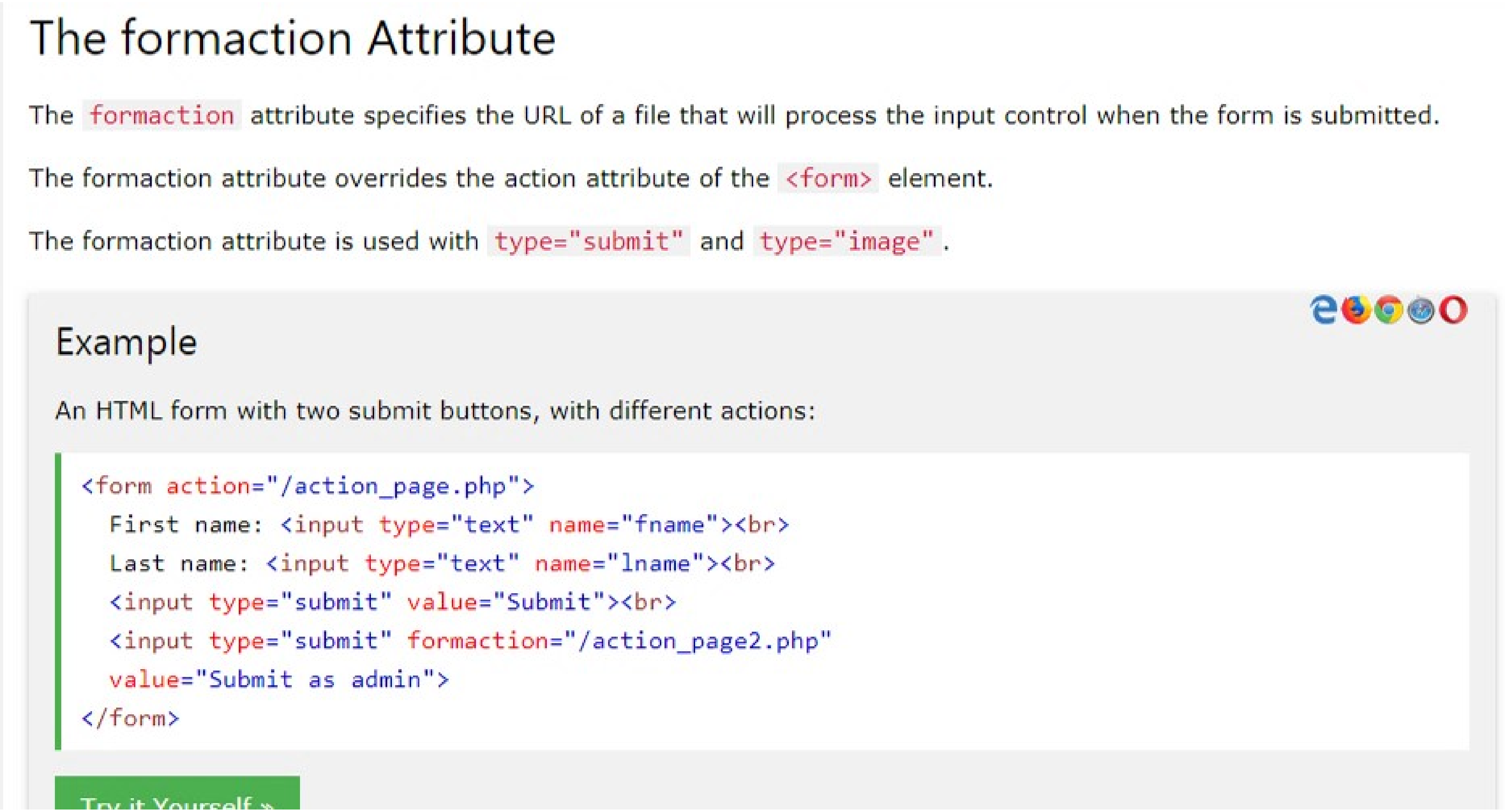
The `form` attribute specifies one or more forms an `<input>` element belongs to.

Tip: To refer to more than one form, use a space-separated list of form ids.

Example

An input field located outside the HTML form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="/action_page.php" id="form1">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" form="form1">
```



The formaction Attribute

The `formaction` attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.

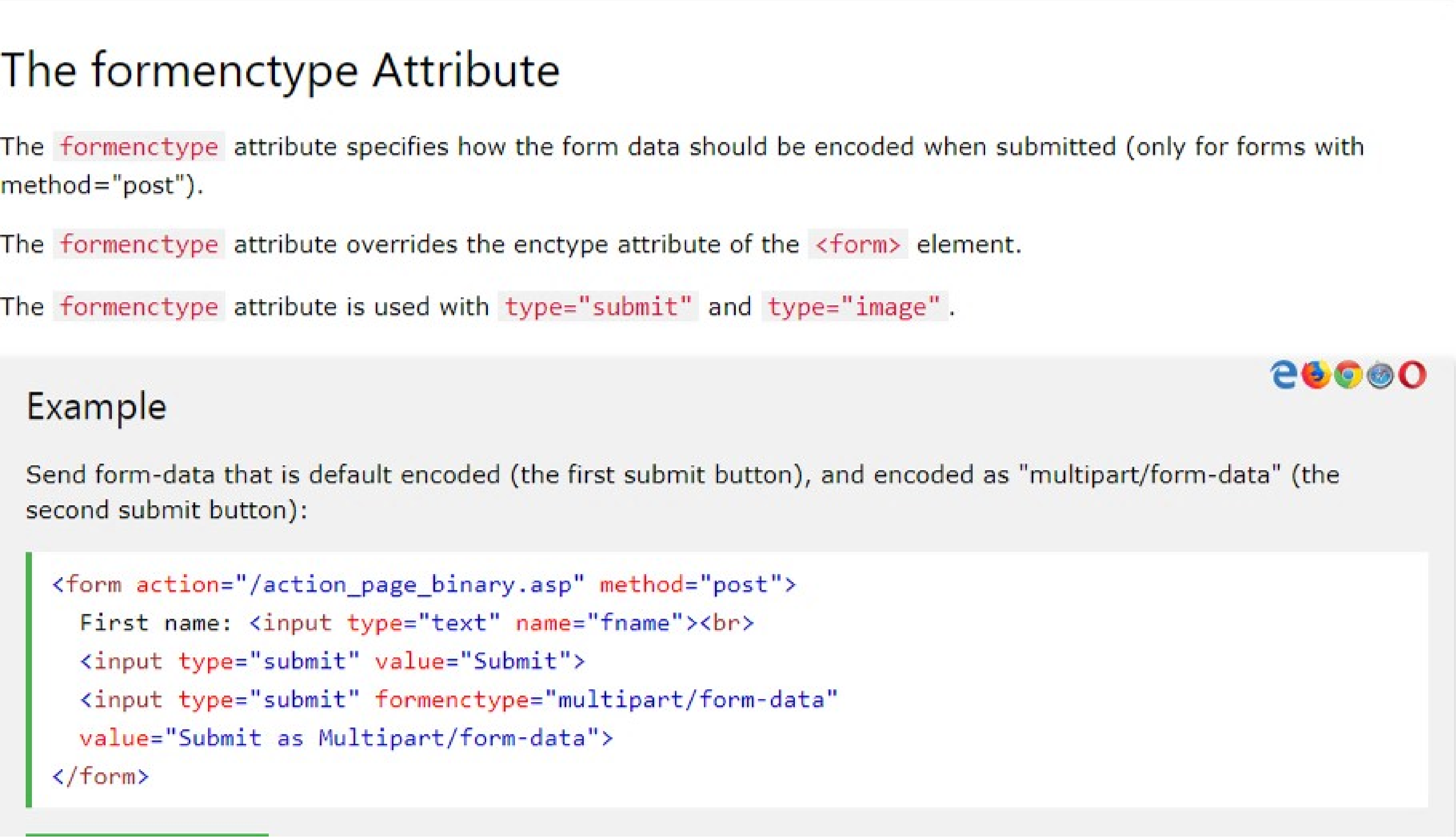
The formaction attribute overrides the action attribute of the `<form>` element.

The formaction attribute is used with `type="submit"` and `type="image"`.

Example

An HTML form with two submit buttons, with different actions:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit"><br>
  <input type="submit" formaction="/action_page2.php"
  value="Submit as admin">
</form>
```



The formenctype Attribute

The `formenctype` attribute specifies how the form data should be encoded when submitted (only for forms with method="post").

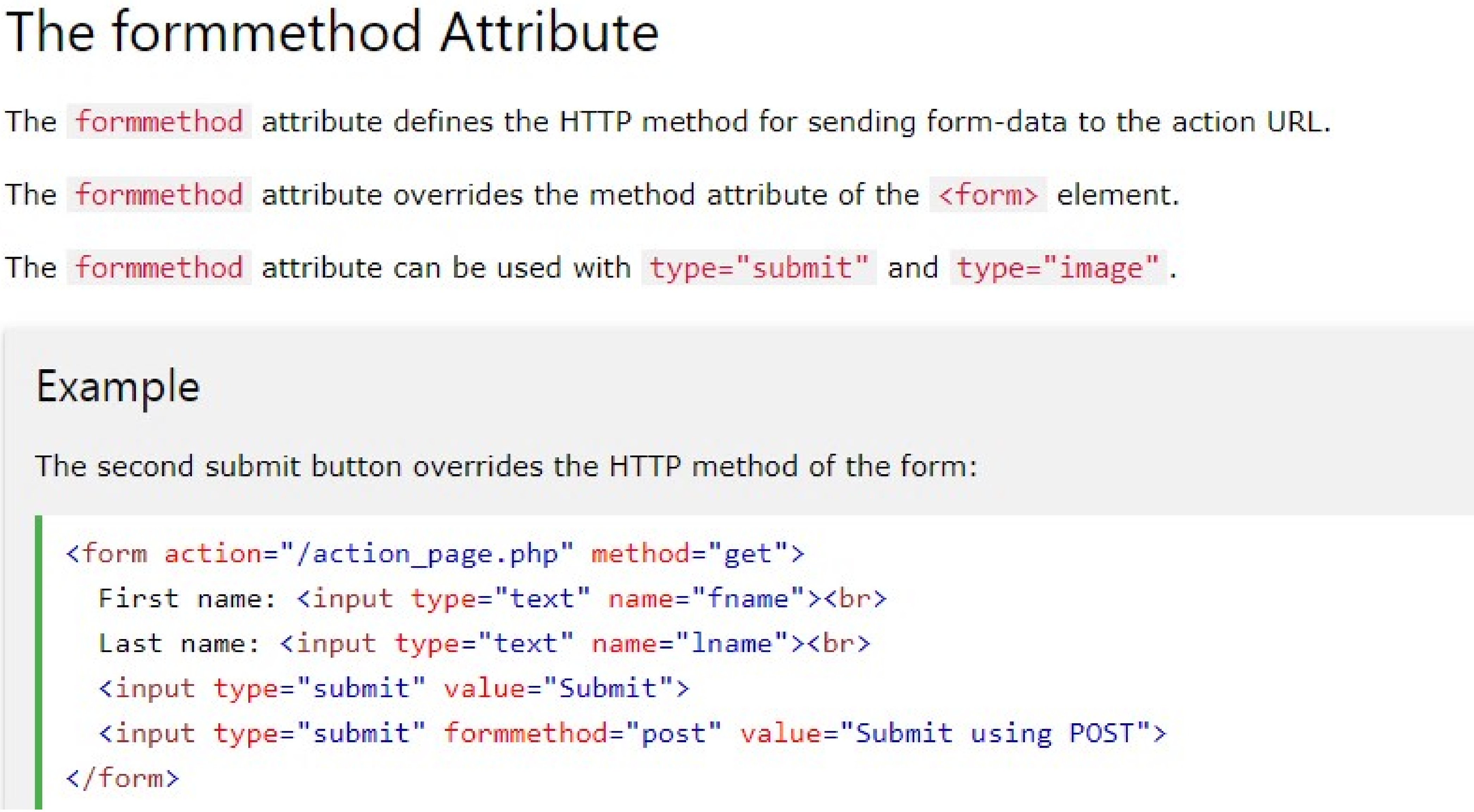
The `formenctype` attribute overrides the enctype attribute of the `<form>` element.

The `formenctype` attribute is used with `type="submit"` and `type="image"`.

Example

Send form-data that is default encoded (the first submit button), and encoded as "multipart/form-data" (the second submit button):

```
<form action="/action_page_binary.asp" method="post">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  <input type="submit" formenctype="multipart/form-data"
  value="Submit as Multipart/form-data">
</form>
```



The formmethod Attribute

The `formmethod` attribute defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL.

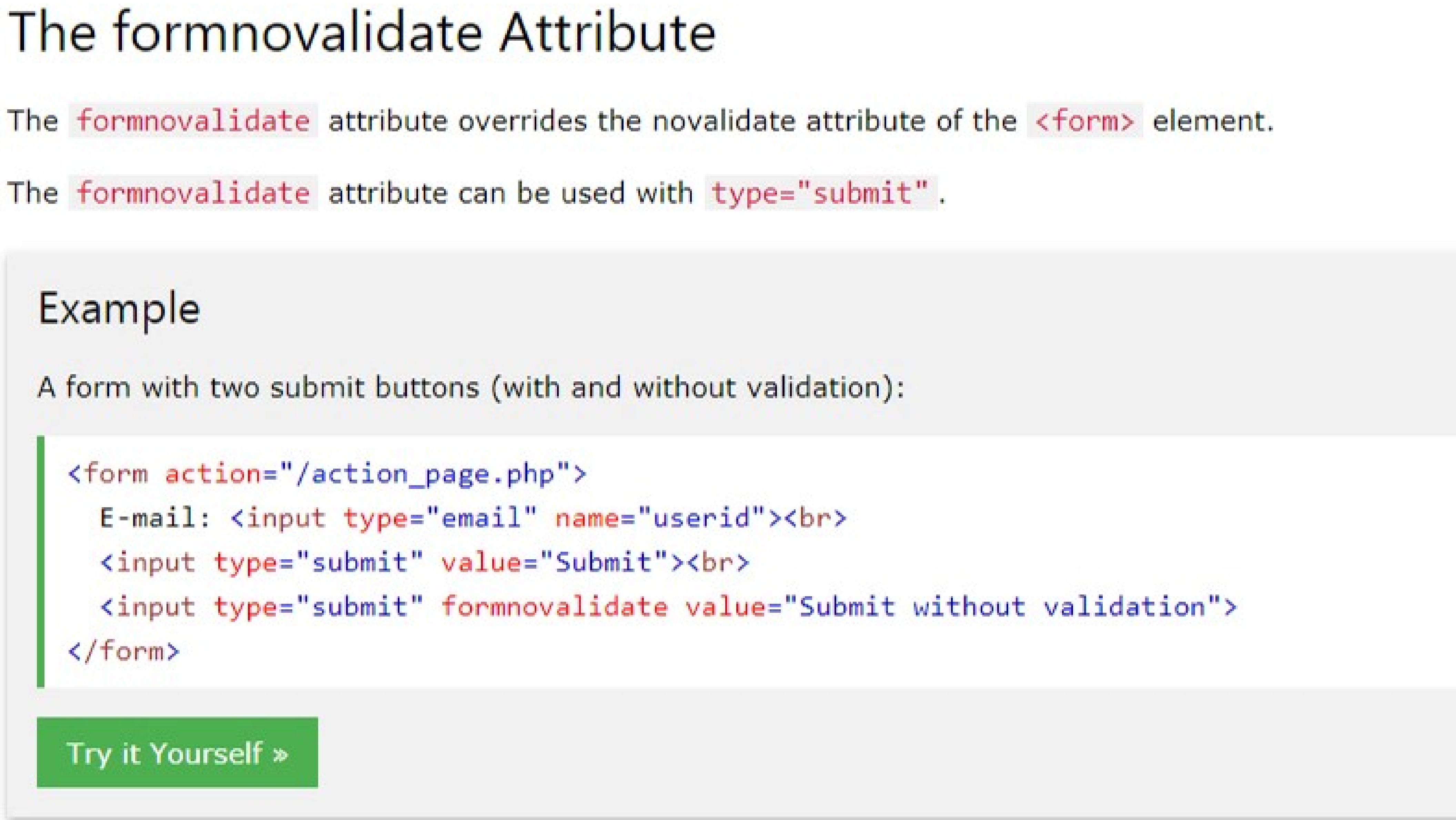
The `formmethod` attribute overrides the method attribute of the `<form>` element.

The `formmethod` attribute can be used with `type="submit"` and `type="image"`.

Example

The second submit button overrides the HTTP method of the form:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  <input type="submit" formmethod="post" value="Submit using POST">
</form>
```



The formnovalidate Attribute

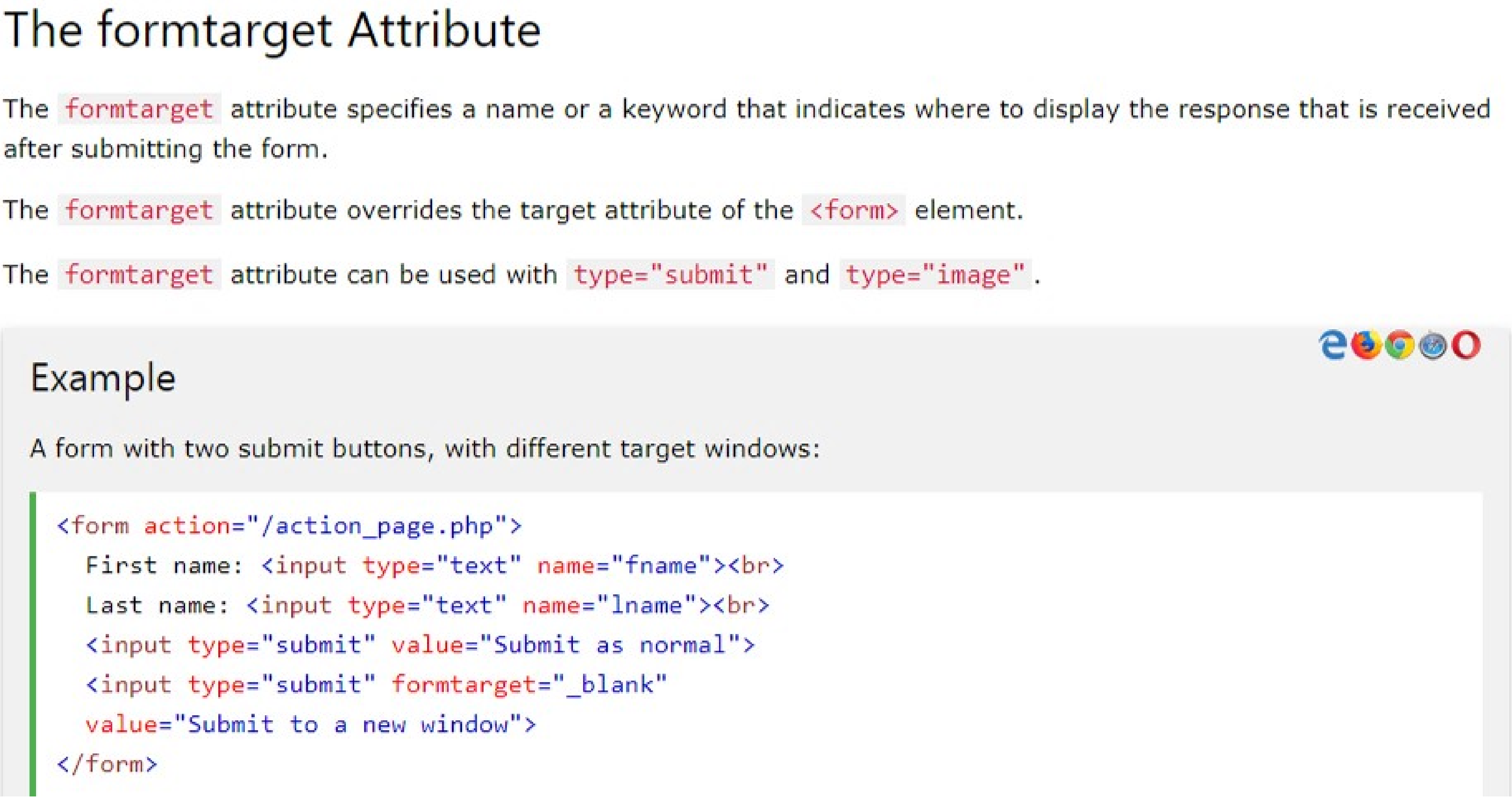
The `formnovalidate` attribute overrides the novalidate attribute of the `<form>` element.

The `formnovalidate` attribute can be used with `type="submit"`.

Example

A form with two submit buttons (with and without validation):

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="userid"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit"><br>
  <input type="submit" formnovalidate value="Submit without validation">
</form>
```



The formtarget Attribute

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

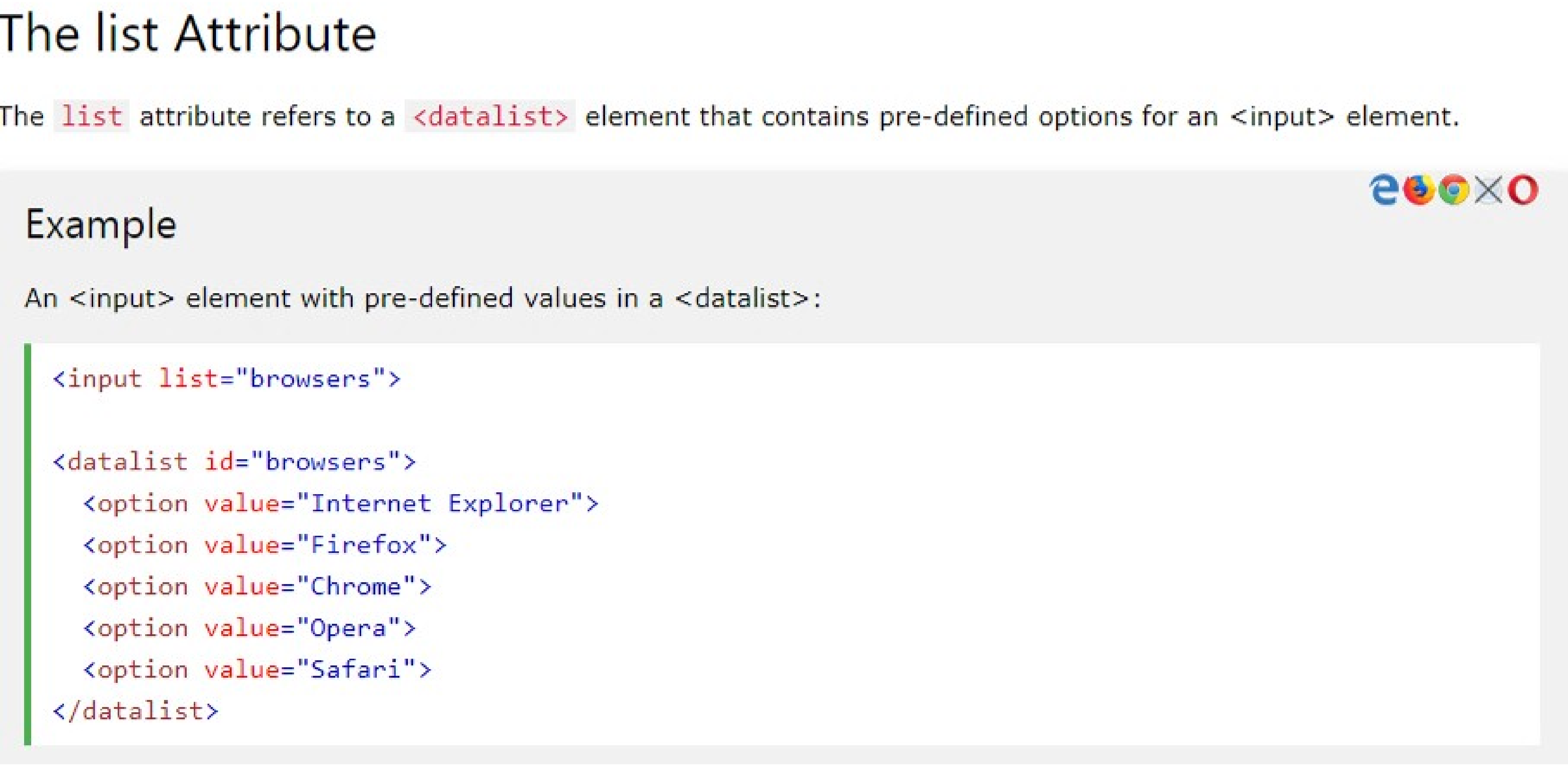
The `formtarget` attribute overrides the target attribute of the `<form>` element.

The `formtarget` attribute can be used with `type="submit"` and `type="image"`.

Example

A form with two submit buttons, with different target windows:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit as normal">
  <input type="submit" formtarget="_blank"
  value="Submit to a new window">
</form>
```



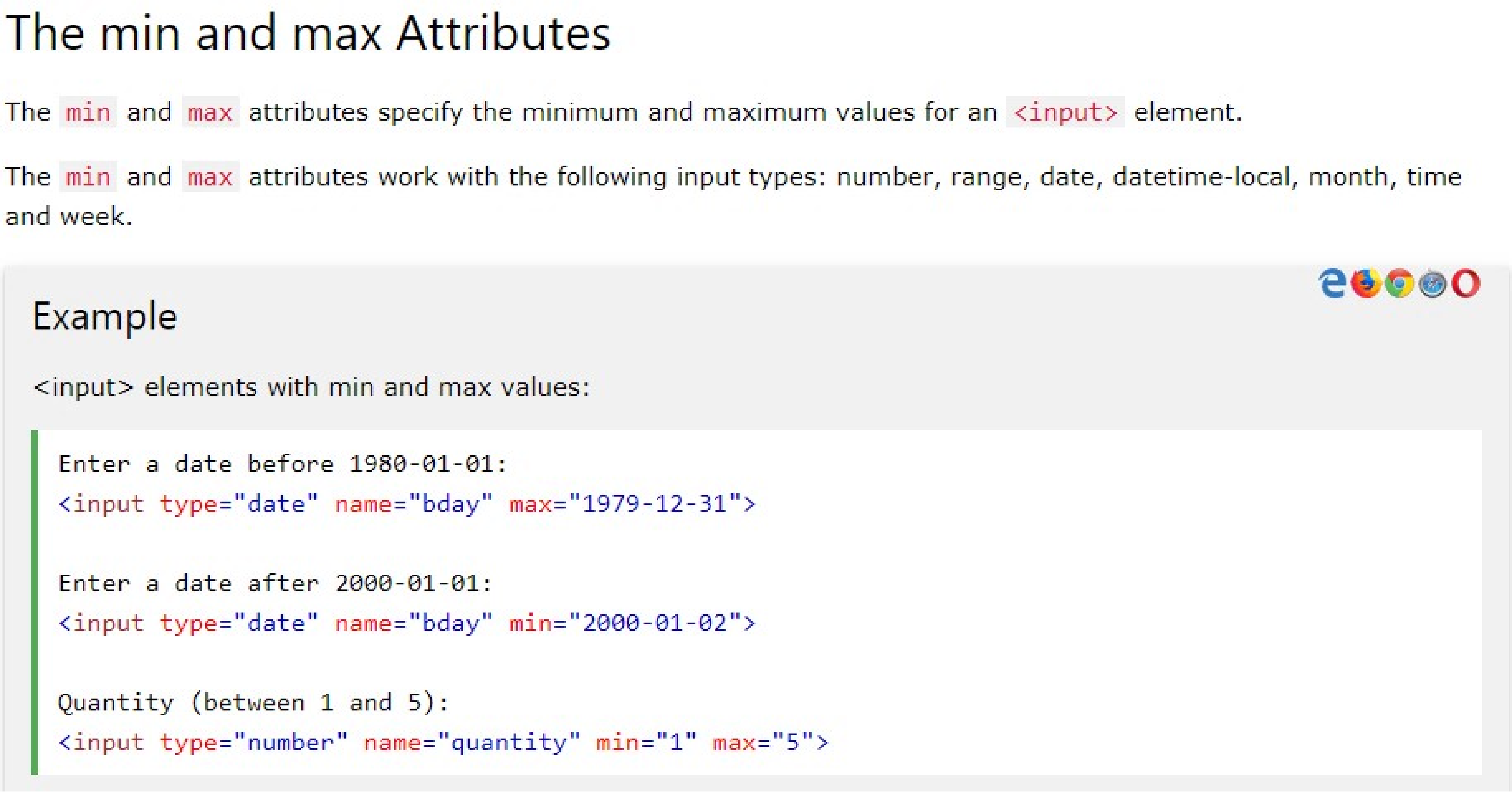
The list Attribute

The `list` attribute refers to a `<datalist>` element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element.

Example

An <input> element with pre-defined values in a <datalist>:

```
<input list="browsers">

<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```



The min and max Attributes

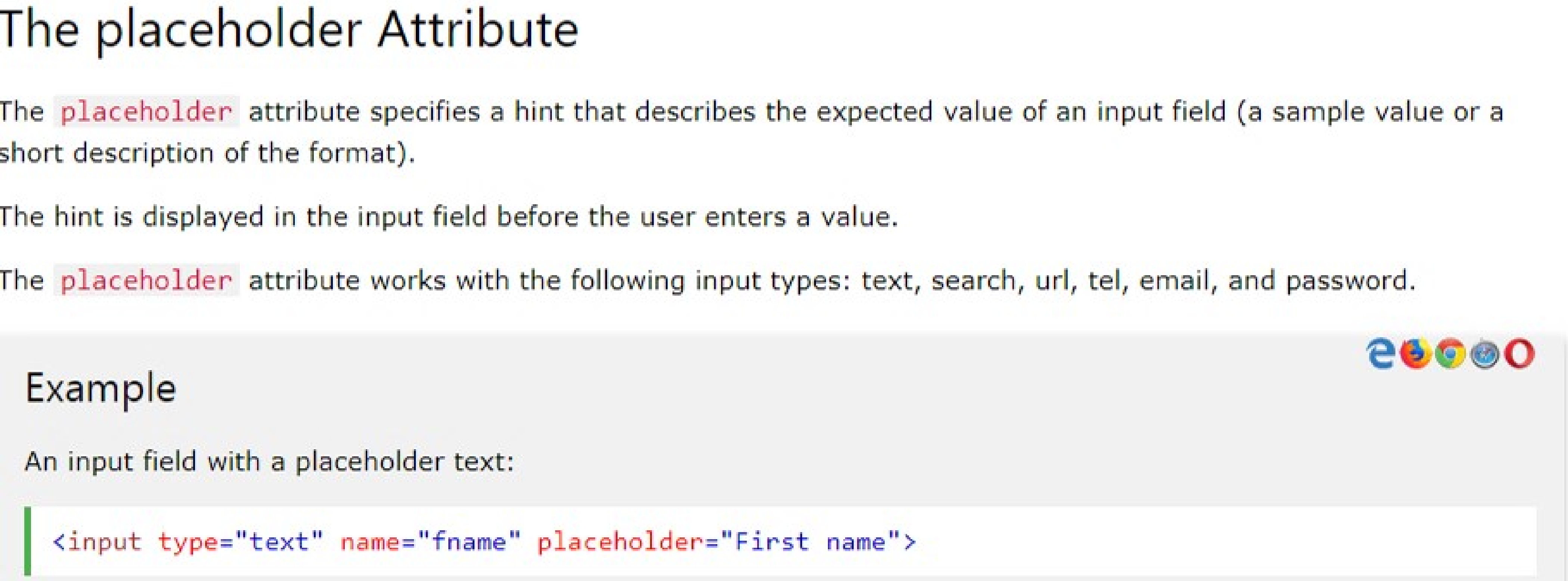
The `min` and `max` attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an `<input>` element.

The `min` and `max` attributes work with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

Example

<input> elements with min and max values:

```
Enter a date before 1980-01-01:
<input type="date" name="bday" max="1979-12-31">

Enter a date after 2000-01-01:
<input type="date" name="bday" min="2000-01-02">

Quantity (between 1 and 5):
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">
```



The placeholder Attribute

The `placeholder` attribute specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the format).

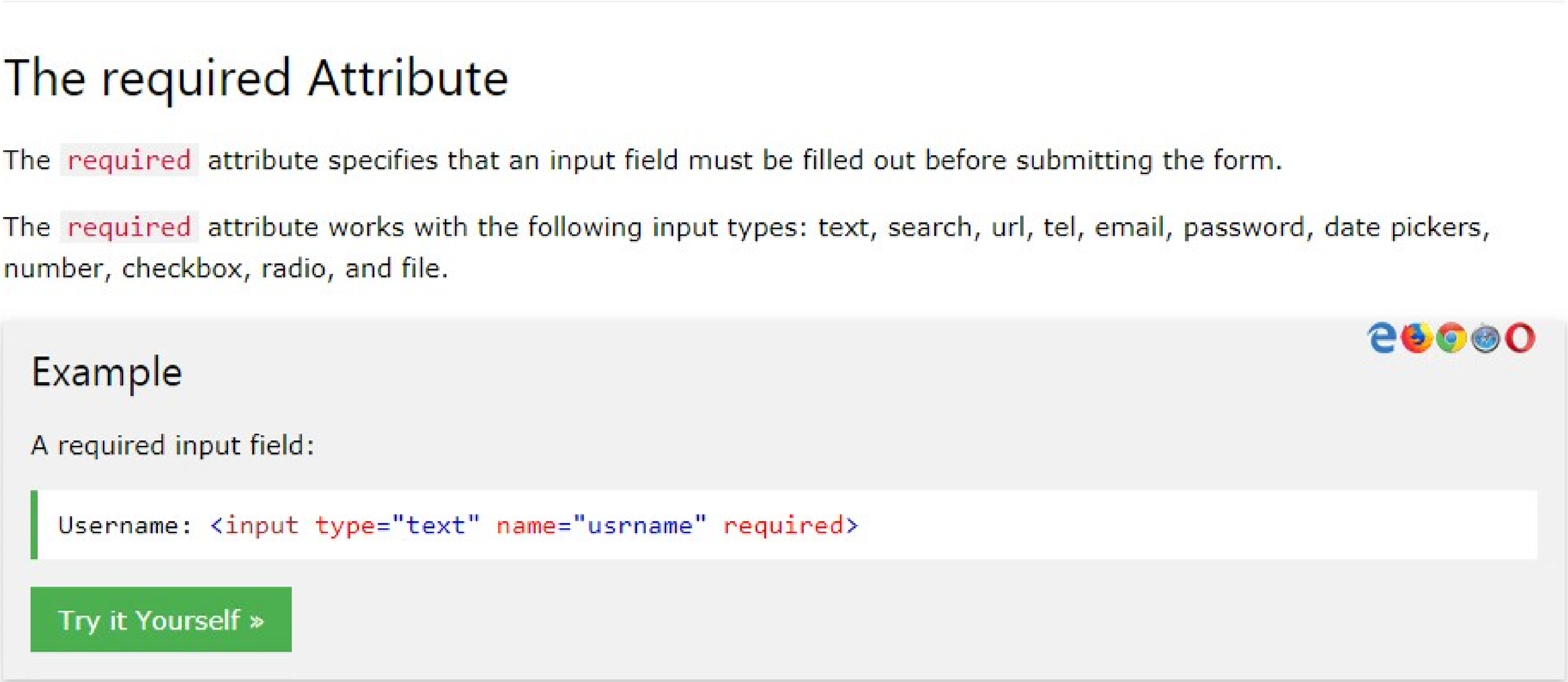
The hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.

The `placeholder` attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

Example

An input field with a placeholder text:

```
<input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name">
```



The required Attribute

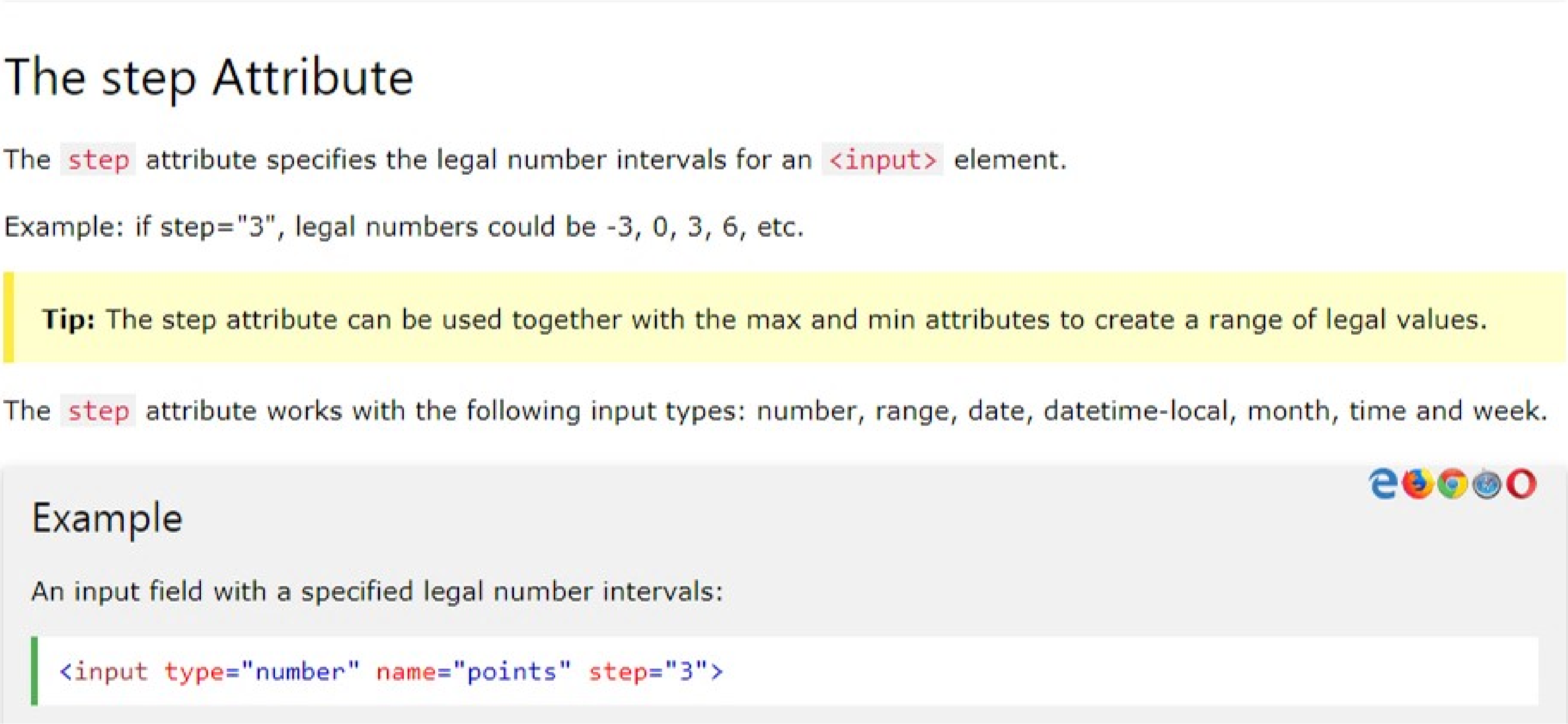
The `required` attribute specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

The `required` attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

Example

A required input field:

```
Username: <input type="text" name="usrname" required>
```



The step Attribute

The `step` attribute specifies the legal number intervals for an `<input>` element.

Example: if step="3", legal numbers could be -3, 0, 3, 6, etc.

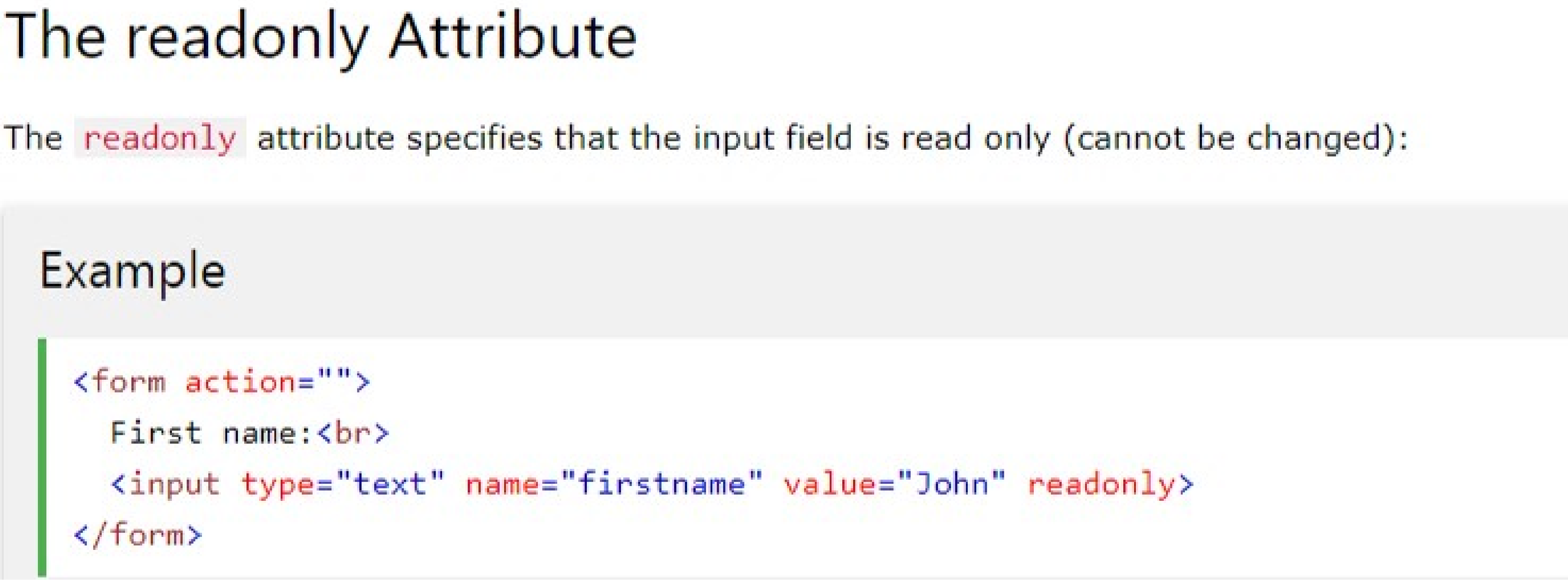
> **Tip:** The step attribute can be used together with the max and min attributes to create a range of legal values.

The `step` attribute works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

Example

An input field with a specified legal number intervals:

```
<input type="number" name="points" step="3">
```

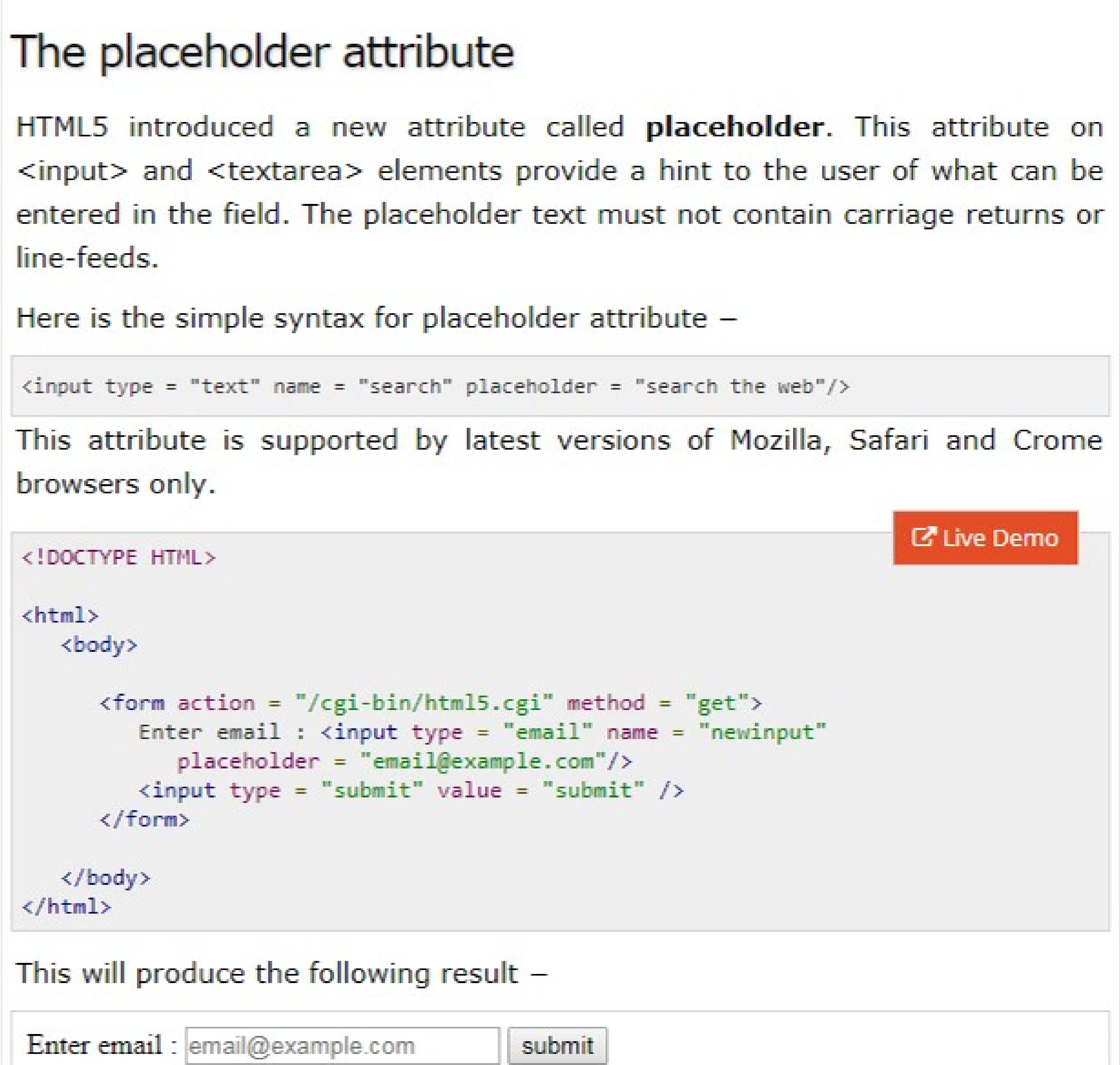


The readonly Attribute

The `readonly` attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed):

Example

```
<form action="">
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname" value="John" readonly>
</form>
```



The placeholder attribute

HTML5 introduced a new attribute called **placeholder**. This attribute on <input> and <textarea> elements provide a hint to the user of what can be entered in the field. The placeholder text must not contain carriage returns or line-feeds.

Here is the simple syntax for placeholder attribute –

```
<input type = "text" name = "search" placeholder = "search the web"/>
```

This attribute is supported by latest versions of Mozilla, Safari and Crome browsers only.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>
   <body>

      <form action = "/cgi-bin/html5.cgi" method = "get">
         Enter email : <input type = "email" name = "newinput"
            placeholder = "email@example.com"/>
         <input type = "submit" value = "submit" />
      </form>

   </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Enter email : email@example.com submit