

Current Skill HTML Forms Elements

## Form Input:

The most useful component of a form is the **input** tag, which creates a text field where users can nter data. Here's an example:

```
<form>
    Search <input type = "text" name = "search" />
</form>
```

#### Output



As seen in the code above, there is a type and name associated with inputs.

The type defines the nature of the input (text, URL, email, etc.), while the name allows us to access the input data for future use. You can think of the name as a variable in which the input data is stored. Other properties of input include:

Size

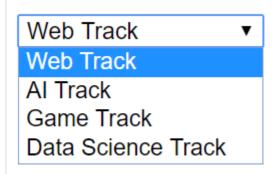
- Value
- Max length
- · Read only

# **Selection Inputs**

You can use <select> (with nested <option>) elements to create a drop-down selection of items that a user can choose from.

```
<select>
  <option value="WebTrack">Web Track</option>
  <option value="AITrack">AI Track</option>
  <option value="GameTrack">Game Track</option>
```

<option value="DataScienceTrack">Data Science Track</option>
</select>



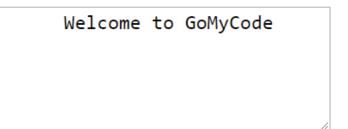
### Text Area:

If you want your user to be able to include new lines (by pressing return) in their text input, you can use a <textarea> element:

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

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

```
<textarea name="message" cols="30" rows="5">
Welcome to GoMyCode
</textarea>
```



### **Buttons:**

A <button> element should be used whenever you want to create a clickable button to perform a certain action on the page.

<button> elements are simple to define, and have three different type values:

- Submit: submits form data to a server.
- Reset: resets all the data in the current form.

 Button: indicates no default behavior. This type of button will be more useful when we start dealing with Javascript.



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