HTML-Session-2

HTML Form Elements

Table of Contents

▶ <select> Element

▶ Textarea Element

▶ <datalist> Element

▶ <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

1 **<select> Element**

<select> Element

Normally, we use the radio buttons to see all options at a glance. If we have a very long list of options, it is better to use a dropdown-list.

<select> element is used to define a drop-down list.

Users can select one option from a drop-down list.

The drop-down list comprises of two or more <option> elements. The <option> elements specify the options that the user can select from.

When the page load, the first item in the drop-down list is selected. If we want to change this, we can use the **selected attribute** inside the option tag to define a pre-selected option.

```html
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <form action="http://www.clarusway.com/action_page.php">
5              <h2>Welcome Clarusway</h2>
6              <p>Please select a lesson.</p>
7              <select name="lessons">
8                  <option value="java">Java</option>
9                  <option value="html">HTML</option>
10                 <option value="css" selected>CSS</option>
11                 <option value="js">Javascript</option>
12                 <option value="git">Git</option>
13                 <option value="maven">Maven</option>
14             </select>
15         </form>
16     </body>
17 </html>
```

Welcome Clarusway

Please select a lesson.

CSS
Java
HTML
CSS
Javascript
Git
Maven

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

<optgroup> Element

Creates a grouping of options within a <select> element.

Label attribute specifies a label for an option-groups. It is **mandatory**.

```html
⚙ HTML                                                    ⌄

<label for="dino-select">Choose a dinosaur:</label>
<select id="dino-select">
    <optgroup label="Theropods">
        <option>Tyrannosaurus</option>
        <option>Velociraptor</option>
        <option>Deinonychus</option>
    </optgroup>
    <optgroup label="Sauropods">
        <option>Diplodocus</option>
        <option>Saltasaurus</option>
        <option>Apatosaurus</option>
    </optgroup>
</select>
```

Choose a dinosaur: Tyrannosaurus ⌄
Theropods
  Tyrannosaurus
  Velociraptor
  Deinonychus
Sauropods
  Diplodocus
  Saltasaurus
  Apatosaurus

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

2 textarea Element

textarea Element

Normally, text input type is used to create a bigger text. In case users need to write more information, **textarea element** is used to create a bigger text field for users.

Rows and **cols** attributes are used to determine the amount of rows and columns for the **<textarea>**

Unlike other input elements this is not an empty element. It means that textarea element has an opening and a closing tag.

Any text is written between the opening **<textarea>** and closing **</textarea>** tags will appear in the text box.

```html
HTML                                                          ✓
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <form action="http://www.clarusway.com/action_page.php">
5              <p>Please, enter your comments.</p>
6              <textarea name="comments" rows="10" cols="60">Enter your comments here.
   </textarea>
7          </form>
8      </body>
9  </html>
```

Please, enter your comments.

```
Enter your comments here.
```

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

3 <datalist> Element

\<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.

We use a list attribute inside the input element and an id attribute inside the datalist element. It is mandatory to associate the \<input\> element to the \<datalist\> element via the list attribute of the \<input\> and and the id attribute of the \<datalist\>

```html
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <form action="http://www.clarusway.com/action_page.php">
5              <h2>Welcome Clarusway</h2>
6              <p>Please select a lesson.</p>
7              <input type="text" list="lessons" name="lesson">
8              <datalist id="lessons">
9                  <option value="java">
10                 <option value="html">
11                 <option value="css">
12                 <option value="js">
13                 <option value="git">
14                 <option value="maven">
15             </datalist>
16         </form>
17     </body>
18 </html>
```

Welcome Clarusway

Please select a lesson.

| html ▼ |

html

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

What is the difference btwn <select> and <datalist>

<fieldset> and <legend> Elements

<fieldset> Element

The **<fieldset>** element is used to group related data in a form.

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


```html
<form action="/result.html">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal Information:</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Mccarthy"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Silva"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

12

HTML Semantics

What are Semantic Elements?

➔ **A semantic element** clearly describes its meaning to both the **browser** and the **developer.**

Non-Semantic Elements

➔ **Div**
➔ **Span**

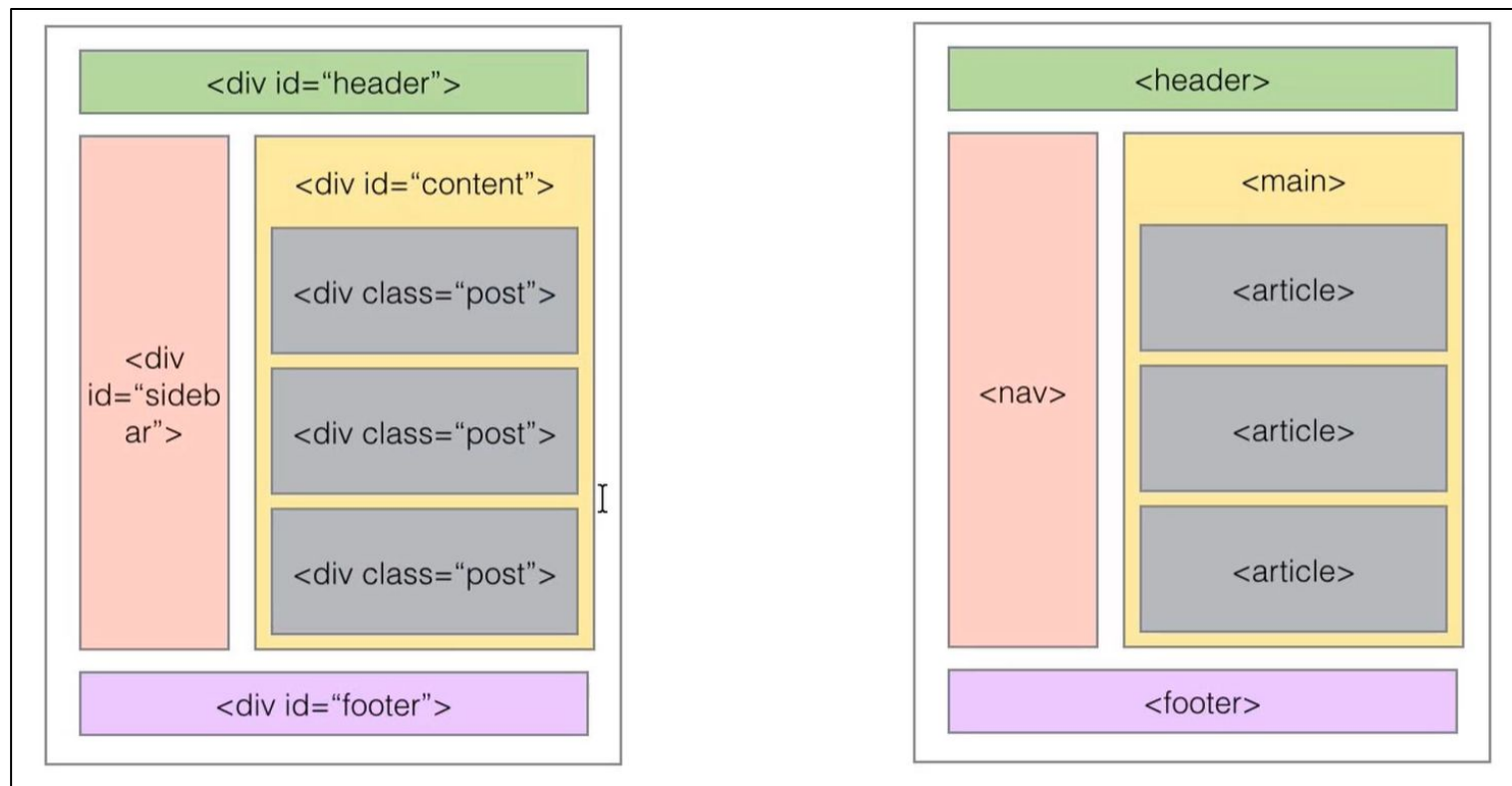Tells **nothing** about its content.

Semantic Elements

➔ **Form**   ➔ **Header**
➔ **Table**   ➔ **Section**
➔ **Article**   ➔ **Main**

Clearly defines its content.

Semantic Elements in HTML

Semantic Elements in HTML

<Header>
- ➔ Represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
- ➔ Typically contains:
  - ◆ one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
  - ◆ logo or icon
  - ◆ authorship information

<Nav>
- ➔ Defines a set of navigation links.

<Section>
- ➔ Defines a section in a document.
- ➔ A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

Semantic Elements in HTML

<Main>
- ➔ Specify the main content of the document
- ➔ The content should be unique to the document.

<Aside>
- ➔ Defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

<Article>
- ➔ Specifies independent, self-contained content
- ➔ Forum post Blog post Newspaper article

<Footer>
- ➔ Defines a footer for a document or section.
- ➔ authorship information, copyright information
- ➔ contact information, sitemap, back to top links