



HTML-Session-2

HTML Form Elements



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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

```
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



<optgroup> Element

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

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

HTML

```
1 <label for="dino-select">Choose a dinosaur:</label>
2 <select id="dino-select">
3   <optgroup label="Theropods">
4     <option>Tyrannosaurus</option>
5     <option>Velociraptor</option>
6     <option>Deinonychus</option>
7   </optgroup>
8   <optgroup label="Sauropods">
9     <option>Diplodocus</option>
10    <option>Saltasaurus</option>
11    <option>Apatosaurus</option>
12  </optgroup>
13 </select>
```

Choose a dinosaur:

Tyrannosaurus ▼
Theropods
Tyrannosaurus
Velociraptor
Deinonychus
Sauropods
Diplodocus
Saltasaurus
Apatosaurus



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.

The screenshot shows an HTML editor with the following code:

```
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.
7     </textarea>
8   </form>
9 </body>
</html>
```

Below the code editor, the rendered form is displayed. It features the text "Please, enter your comments." followed by a large text area containing the text "Enter your comments here.".



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 the id attribute of the <datalist>

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



4

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



4

<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 11 unsaved changes X
1 <form action="/result.html">
2   <fieldset>
3     <legend>Personal Information:</legend>
4     <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
5     <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Mccarthy"><br>
6     <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
7     <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Silva"><br><br>
8     <input type="submit" value="Submit">
9   </fieldset>
10 </form>
```

Personal Information:

First name:

Last name:



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

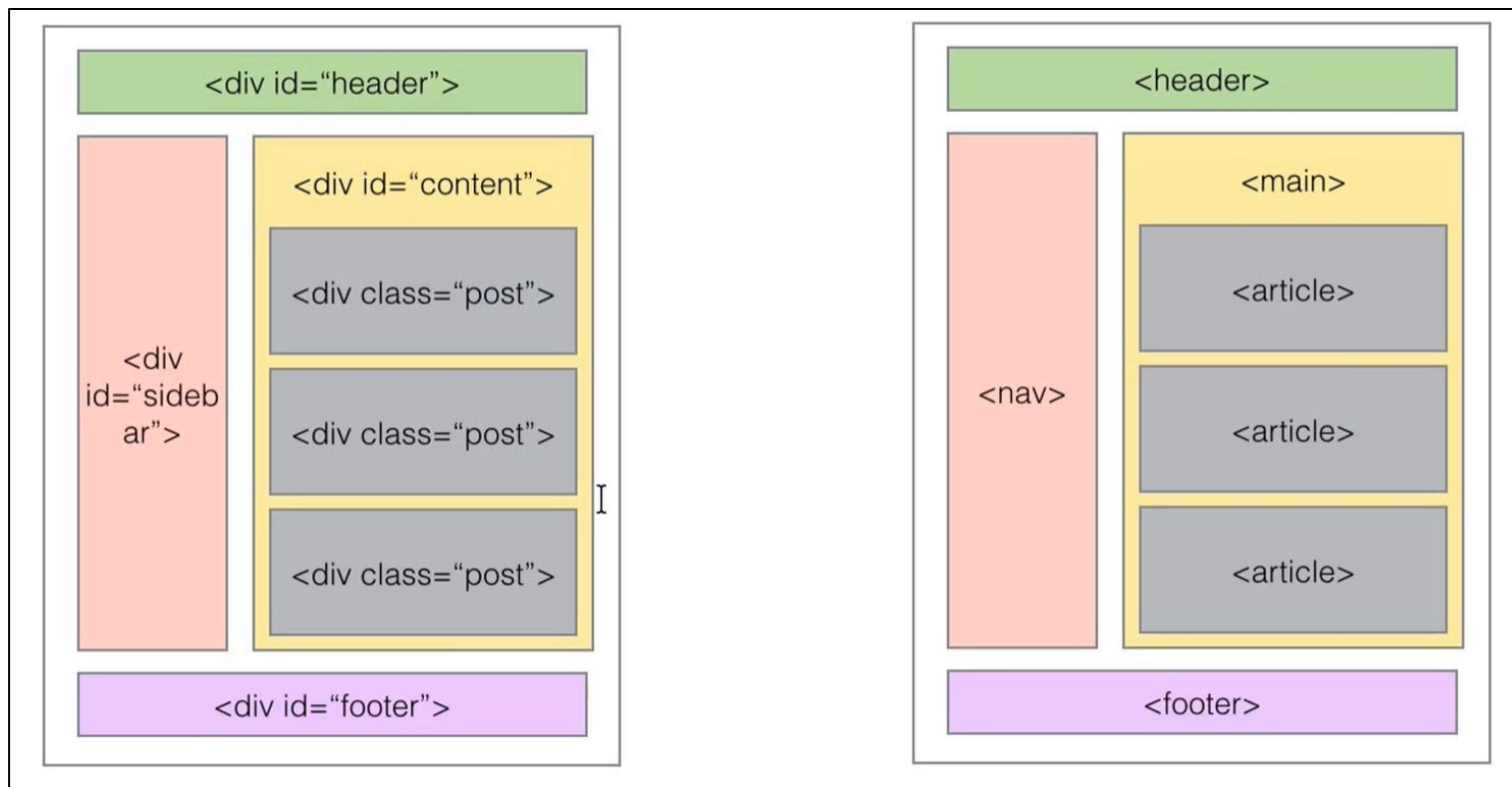
- Form
- Table
- Article
- Header
- Section
- Main



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.



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