HTML Form Elements- part 2

## 5. The <select> Element

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

The <option> elements 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:

The select element example 1

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2> The Select Element</h2>

<p> The select element defines a drop-down list</P>

<form>

<label for "cars"> Choose a car</label>

<select id="cars" name="cars">

<! save then go and see the what does the select element -->

<option value="volvo"> Volvo</option>

<option value="ferrarri">Ferrarri</option>

<option value="bugati"> Bugati</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

</select>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

File name - The select element.html

Encoding- UTF-8

The select element example 2

Esti , crate 6 fruit choice.

### 5.1 Visible Values:

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

Here, you can see the above lists are visible 3 selections.

It also crates up and down drop list button to view for the other lists.

The Visible values example

Add this code below the above created page.

<form>

<h2> lets see visible value</h2>

<form>

<label for "cars"> Choose a car</label>

<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3" >

<! Save the go and see the what does the select element -->

<option value="volvo"> Volvo</option>

<option value="ferrarri">Ferrarri</option>

<option value="bugati"> Bugati</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

</selct>

<input type="submit">

</form>

## 6. The <textarea> Element

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

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

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

The textarea example

Add up the html codes on the above html page

<h2> Text area</h2>

<p> the textarea element defines a multi-line input field.</P>

<form>

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">The Cat was playing in the

garden.</textarea>

<br><br>

<input type="submit">

</form>

## 

## 7.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.

It creates it’s own design and it’s one of the attractive elements of the forms.

The fieldset and legend Element example

Add up these html codes on the above html page

<h2> this is how it looks like when you use fieldset and legend element<h2>

<form>

<fieldset>

<legend> User personal Infomration</legend>

<label for="fname">First Name</label><br>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" Value="John"><br>

<label for="lname">Last Name</lable><br>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" Value="Doe"><br><br>

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

</fieldset>

</form>

## 8.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

The data Element example

Add up these html codes on the above html page

<h2> The datalist Element</h2>

<form>

<input list="browser" name="browser">

<datalist id="browser">

<option value="Microsoft Edge">

<option value="fire fox">

<option value="Chrome">

<opton value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

<input type="submit">

</form>

## 9. The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable button

It crates a button, which have a label name on it that helps the user to make an action .

Click Me!

The button Element example

Add up these html codes on the above html page

<h2> The button Element</h2>

<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World !')">Click Me!</buton>

Notice the hello world appear/flags by the browser on the top of page.