**HTML Input form\* Attributes**

The different form\* attributes for the HTML input> element are described in this chapter.

**The form Attribute**

- The form to which the input> element belongs is specified by the input form attribute.

- This attribute's value must be the same as the id attribute of the form> element to which it belongs.

**Example**

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

<form action="/action\_page.php" id="form1">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>  
  
<label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" form="form1">

**The form-action Attribute**

* When the form is submitted, the input form-action attribute specifies the URL of the file that will process the input.
* The action attribute of the form> element is overridden by this attribute.
* The form-action attribute is compatible with the following types of input: submit a photo.

**Example**

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

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formaction="/action\_page2.php" value="Submit as Admin">  
</form>

**The formenctype Attribute**

Only for forms with method="post," the input formenctype attribute specifies how the form data should be encoded when submitted.

The enctype attribute of the <form> element is overridden by this attribute.

The formenctype attribute accepts the following types of input: submit a photo.

**Example**

There are two submit buttons on this form. The first sends the form data in its default encoding, while the second sends it encoded as "multipart/form-data.":

<form action="/action\_page\_binary.asp" method="post">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formenctype="multipart/form-data"  
  value="Submit as Multipart/form-data">  
</form>

**The form-method Attribute**

The HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL is defined by the input form-method attribute.

**Note:**This attribute overrides the form> element's method attribute.

The submit and image input types are supported by the form-method attribute.

The form data can be sent as URL variables or as an HTTP post transaction (method="post").

**Notes on the "get" method:**

• There is a limit to how much data you can put in a URL (varies between browsers), so you can't be sure that all of the form-data will be correctly transferred

• Never pass sensitive information using the "get" method! (in the browser's address bar, the password or other sensitive information will be visible)

**Notes on the "post" method:**

• Form submissions with the "post" method cannot be bookmarked

• The "post" method is more robust and secure than "get," and "post" does not have size limitations.

**Example**

There are two submit buttons on this form. The first uses the method="get" to send the form data. The second uses the method="post" to send the form data:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit using GET">  
  <input type="submit" formmethod="post" value="Submit using POST">  
</form>

**The form-target Attribute**

* The input form-target attribute specifies a name or keyword that specifies where the response received after submitting the form should be displayed.
* The target attribute of the form> element is overridden by this attribute.

The submit and image input types are supported by the form-target attribute.

**Example**

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

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formtarget="\_blank" value="Submit to a new window/tab">  
</form>

**The form-novalidate Attribute**

* When an input element is submitted, the input formnovalidate attribute specifies that it should not be validated.
* Note that this attribute overrides the form> element's novalidate attribute.
* The formnovalidate attribute accepts the following types of input: submit.

**Example**

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

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formnovalidate="formnovalidate"  
  value="Submit without validation">  
</form>

**The novalidate Attribute**

A form> attribute is the novalidate attribute.

When novalidate is present, it indicates that when the form is submitted, all of the data should not be validated.

**Example**

Specify that no form-data should be validated on submit:

<form action="/action\_page.php" novalidate>  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

**HTML Form and Input Elements**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp) | Creates a user-input HTML form. |
| [<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp) | This class defines an input control. |