

HTML Form Elements

This chapter describes all HTML form elements.

The <input> Element

The most important form element is the <input> element.

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

If the type attribute is omitted, the input field gets the default type: "text".

All the different input types are covered in the next chapter.

The <select> Element

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

Example

```
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

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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:

Visible Values:

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

Example

```
<select name="cars" size="3">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

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Allow Multiple Selections:

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

Example

```
<select name="cars" size="4" multiple>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
```

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

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The <textarea> Element

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

Example

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

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

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

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:

Example

```
<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

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The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable **button**:

Example

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

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This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Note: Always specify the **type** attribute for the button element. Different browsers may use different default types for the button element.

HTML5 Form Elements

HTML5 added the following form elements:

- <datalist>
- <output>

Note: Browsers do not display unknown elements. New elements that are not supported in older browsers will not "destroy" your web page.

HTML5 <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.

HTML5 <output> Element

The `<output>` element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

HTML Exercises

HTML Form Elements

= new in HTML5.

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<u><input></u>	Defines an input control
<u><textarea></u>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<u><label></u>	Defines a label for an <code><input></code> element
<u><fieldset></u>	Groups related elements in a form
<u><legend></u>	Defines a caption for a <code><fieldset></code> element
<u><select></u>	Defines a drop-down list
<u><optgroup></u>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<u><option></u>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<u><button></u>	Defines a clickable button
<u><datalist></u>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<u><output></u>	Defines the result of a calculation

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](#).