**5. Forms**

## HTML5 <datalist> Element – Example 5-1

The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

The <datalist> element is used to provide an "autocomplete" feature on <input> elements. Users will see a drop-down list of pre-defined options as they input data.

Use the <input> element's list attribute to bind it together with a <datalist> element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

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

<datalist id="browsers">

<option value="Internet Explorer">

<option value="Firefox">

<option value="Chrome">

<option value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## Input Type: date

## HTML5 <output> Element (Chrome) – Example 5-2

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

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">0

<input type="range" id="a" value="50">100 +

<input type="number" id="b" value="50">=

<output name="x" for="a b"></output>

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <form> / <input> autocomplete Attribute – Example 5-3

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

**Tip:** It is possible to have autocomplete "on" for the form, and "off" for specific input fields, or vice versa.

**Note:** The autocomplete attribute works with <form> and the following <input> types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form autocomplete="on">

First name:<input type="text" name="fname"><br>

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>

E-mail: <input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <form> novalidate Attribute – Example 5-4

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form novalidate>

E-mail: <input type="email" name="user\_email">

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## Input Type: month

## <input> autofocus Attribute – Example 5-5

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

First name:<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus><br>

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <input> formnovalidate Attribute – Example 5-6

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the <input> element should not be validated when submitted.

The formnovalidate attribute overrides the novalidate attribute of the <form> element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

E-mail: <input type="email" name="userid"><br>

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

<input type="submit" formnovalidate value="Submit without validation">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <input> formtarget Attribute – Example 5-7

The formtarget attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The formtarget attribute overrides the target attribute of the <form> element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>

  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>

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

<input type="submit" formtarget="\_blank" value="Submit to a new window/tab">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <input> height and width Attributes – Example 5-8

The height and width attributes specify the height and width of an <input> element.

**Note:** The height and width attributes are only used with <input type="image">.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>

<input type="image" src="logo\_vtc.jpg" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">

</form>

</body>

</html>

## <input> min and max Attributes (Chrome) – Example 5-10

The min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum value for an <input> element.

**Note:** The min and max attributes works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form >

Enter a date before 1980-01-01:

<input type="date" name="bday" max="1979-12-31"><br>

Enter a date after 2000-01-01:

<input type="date" name="bday" min="2000-01-02"><br>

Quantity (between 1 and 5):

<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5"><br>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Exercise 5-1**

Write a page to input the marks of 5 students with range 0-100. Then display the average mark of them.

**Exercise 5-2**

By using HTML5<output> element (Example 5-2), Write a page to calculate the BMI of a person.

**BMI = Weight (kg) / (Height (m) 2 )**

e.g. Weight=50kg, Height=1.5m , BMI=22.22

**Exercise 5-3**

Enhance Exercise 5-2 to allow users to input the weight in either kg or lb.

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