

<form> tag

- <input> type attribute as "text"
- <input> type attribute as "password"
- <input> type attribute as "checkbox"
- <input> type attribute as "radio"
- <input> type attribute as "submit" or "reset"
- <select>
- <textarea>
- <button>

`<form action="/action_page.php">`

The Action Attribute

The **action** attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

In the example below, the form data is sent to a file called "action_page.php". This file contains a server-side script that handles the form data:

`form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">`

The Target Attribute

The **target** attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The **target** attribute can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe

The default value is **_self** which means that the response will open in the current window.

`<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">`

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with **method="get"**) or as HTTP post transaction (with **method="post"**).

The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.

Notes on GET:

- Appends the form data to the URL, in name/value pairs
- NEVER use GET to send sensitive data! (the submitted form data is visible in the URL!)
- The length of a URL is limited (2048 characters)
- GET is good for non-secure data

Notes on POST:

- Appends the form data inside the body of the HTTP request (the submitted form data is not shown in the URL)
- POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.

HTML Form Elements

The <input> Element

One of the most used form element is the **<input>** element.

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

Given below:

<code><input type="button"></code>	<code><input type="password"></code>
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	<code><input type="radio"></code>
<code><input type="color"></code>	<code><input type="range"></code>
<code><input type="date"></code>	<code><input type="reset"></code>
<code><input type="datetime-local"></code>	<code><input type="search"></code>
<code><input type="email"></code>	<code><input type="submit"></code>
<code><input type="file"></code>	<code><input type="tel"></code>
<code><input type="hidden"></code>	<code><input type="text"></code>
<code><input type="image"></code>	<code><input type="time"></code>
<code><input type="month"></code>	<code><input type="url"></code>
<code><input type="number"></code>	<code><input type="week"></code>

The `<label>` Element

The `<label>` element defines a label for several form elements.

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
```

The `<select>` Element

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

```
<label for="country">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="country" name="country">
  <option value="India">India</option>
  <option value="Nepal">Nepal</option>
  <option value="Shrilanka">Shrilanka</option>
  <option value="Pakistan">Pakistan</option>
</select>
```

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:

ex

```
<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>
```

Visible Values:

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

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

Allow Multiple Selections:

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

```
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>
```

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>
```

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>
```

The <button> Element

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

Example

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

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.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <fieldset>  
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>  
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  </fieldset>  
</form>
```

The value Attribute

The input `value` attribute specifies an initial value for an input field:

Example

Input fields with initial (default) values:

```
<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Aman"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Kamble">  
</form>
```

The readonly Attribute

The input `readonly` attribute specifies that an input field is read-only.

A read-only input field cannot be modified

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Aman" readonly><br>
```

The disabled Attribute

The input `disabled` attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.

A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable.

The value of a disabled input field will not be sent when submitting the form!

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John" disabled><br>
```

The size Attribute

The input `size` attribute specifies the visible width, in characters, of an input field.

The default value for `size` is 20.

Note: The `size` attribute works with the following input types: text, search, tel, url, email, and password.

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" size="50"><br>
```

The multiple Attribute

The input `multiple` attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in an input field.

The `multiple` attribute works with the following input types: email, and file.

Example

A file upload field that accepts multiple values:

```
<form>
  <label for="files">Select files:</label>
  <input type="file" id="files" name="files" multiple>
</form>
```

The pattern Attribute

The input `pattern` attribute specifies a regular expression that the input field's value is checked against, when the form is submitted.

The `pattern` attribute works with the following input types: text, date, search, url, tel, email, and password.

Example

An input field that can contain only three letters (no numbers or special characters):

```
<form>
  <label for="country_code">Country code:</label>
  <input type="text" id="country_code" name="country_code"
    pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">
</form>
```

The placeholder Attribute

The input `placeholder` attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the expected format).

The short hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.

The `placeholder` attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

Example

An input field with a placeholder text:

```
<form>
  <label for="phone">Enter a phone number:</label>
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone"
    placeholder="123-45-678"
    pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">
</form>
```

The required Attribute

The input `required` attribute specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

The `required` attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

Example

A required input field:

```
<form>
  <label for="username">Username:</label>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>
</form>
```

The autofocus Attribute

The input `autofocus` attribute specifies that an input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

No need to click on particular input box it already clicked use need to feel value directly.

Example

Let the "First name" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" autofocus><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

The height and width Attributes

The input `height` and `width` attributes specify the height and width of an `<input type="image">` element.

Example

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">
```
