# **Form-builder component Functional specification document**

1. **Radio-buttons:** Radio buttons are graphical elements that allow users to select only one option from a predefined set of mutually exclusive options. They consist of a small circle, which when selected is filled with a dot, and a label that describes what the user is selecting. Radio buttons allow users to make a single selection from a list of options. The group label, if included, will describe the purpose of the group of radio buttons.  
     
   **Properties:**
2. **Label:** defines the label of radio buttons.
3. **Label Align:** Change the alignment of radio button label.
4. **Show label:** Hide/show the label of radio buttons.
5. **Fieldname:** It is uniquely identified in the form which can be used in code.
6. **Options list:** It describe the list of options which can be chosen by the user. We can add/remove the options. These options will be displayed in the options list of radio button.
7. **Set as required:** This will make the field mandatory i.e. user had to choose from the options.
8. **Specials:** Well-known template provided to be selected such as months, Gender, and days.
9. **Other :** Other as options is automatic added.
10. **Selected:** This will enable us to do default selection in radio button.
11. **Check Align:** We can swap the circle and text.
12. **Label width :** Change the width of label
13. **Hide :** we can hide the selection of radio-button.

**Component UI settings:**

1. **Background color:** It will set the color of the radio buttons.
2. **Rounded Corners:** It will make the whole radio button set corner rounded.
3. **Height:** It will increase the height of whole radio button.
4. **The inner padding:** It has 4 options i.e., Top, bottom, left and right. These will help to add the spaced in the respective places.
5. **Drop-down:** A drop-down list is a graphical control element, like a list box, that allows the user to choose one value from a list. When a drop-down list is clicked, a list of options appears below it. The user can then select one of the options from the list by clicking on it. Drop-down lists are often used in forms to allow users to select from a set of predefined options quickly and easily. They can also be used to create groups of related options, such as the options for a particular product or service.
6. **Report Label:** The text label that appears next to the dropdown menu, indicating what the menu is for.
7. **Label Align:** Determines the horizontal alignment of the report label. The options may include left, center, or right alignment.
8. **Required:** Indicates whether the user must select an option from the dropdown in order to submit the form.
9. **Options:** A list of the items that appear in the dropdown menu for the user to select from.
10. **Special:** An option that is different from the other items in the menu, such as "None" or "Other". This is used when none of the available options are suitable for the user's needs.
11. **Self-Lookup:** Refers to a dropdown menu that is populated with data from another field in the same form. For example, a dropdown of employee names that pulls from a list of employees entered elsewhere in the form.
12. **Allow Not In List:** Determines whether the user can enter a value in the dropdown that is not one of the predefined options. This is useful when the user needs to provide a specific value that is not on the list.
13. **Size:** The number of visible options in the dropdown at one time. This can affect the height of the menu as well.
14. **Width:** The width of the dropdown menu in pixels or as a percentage of the total layout width.
15. **Selected:** Indicates the item in the dropdown that is selected by default when the form loads.
16. **Default Value:** The value that is entered into the field if no other value is selected or entered.
17. **Sub Label:** Additional explanatory text that appears below or near the dropdown menu to provide further information.
18. **readOnly:** Prevents the user from changing the selected value in the dropdown.
19. **Hide:** Hides the dropdown menu from view. This can be used to reveal the menu only under certain conditions, such as when another field is filled out in a particular way.
20. **Input text -** The input text component is a form element in HTML that allows users to enter text data into an input field. It is typically used to prompt users to provide information such as their name, email, or phone number, which can then be submitted to a server for further processing or storage.

**1. Report Label:** This could refer to the label for the input that will be displayed in a report or summary of the form data.

**2. Label Align:** This refers to the horizontal alignment of the label for the text area relative to the text area itself.

**3. Required:** This indicates whether the field must be filled out before the user can submit the form.

**4. Size:** This refers to the visible size of the text area, in terms of number of rows and columns.

**5. Validation:** This refers to any checks that are made to ensure the user has entered valid input into the text area.

**6. Default Value:** This is the pre-populated value for the text area when the user loads the page or form.

**7. Sub Label:** This could refer to a secondary label or caption that appears beneath the main label or within the text field itself.

**8. readOnly:** This indicates that the user cannot modify the value of the text area, typically used for displaying information only.

**9. Hide:** This could refer to hiding the text area until a certain event occurs, such as a button click or page scroll.

**10. Password Box:** This indicates that the text area should be displayed as a password input, with the characters replaced by dots or asterisks to hide the content as it is typed.

1. **Text Area:** A text area is a form element that allows users to enter and edit multiple lines of text. It is often used in forms to provide an area for users to enter a large amount of text, such as a description or story. Text areas typically have a specified number of rows and columns but can also be configured to expand automatically to fit the size of the input. Text areas typically also support basic formatting options, such as bold, italics, and underline.

**1. Report Label:** This could refer to the label for the input that will be displayed in a report or summary of the form data.

**2. Label Align:** This refers to the horizontal alignment of the label for the text area relative to the text area itself.

**3. Required:** This indicates whether the field must be filled out before the user can submit the form.

**4. Validation:** This refers to any checks that are made to ensure the user has entered valid input into the text area.

**5. Width:** This sets the width of the text area, typically measured in pixels or as a percentage of the available space.

**6. Height:** This sets the height of the text area, typically measured in pixels or as a percentage of the available space.

**7. Default Value:** This is the pre-populated value for the text area when the user loads the page or form.

**8. Sub Label:** This could refer to a secondary label or caption that appears beneath the main label or within the text field itself.

**9. readOnly:** This indicates that the user cannot modify the value of the text area [1], typically used for displaying information only.

**10. Hide:** This could refer to hiding the text area until a certain event occurs, such as a button click or page scroll.

1. **Spacer:** A spacer element in UI refers to a component used to create empty spaces between other UI elements. Its purpose is to add spacing to the layout of a user interface, which can help improve visual clarity and the overall look and feel of the UI.
2. **Pin to favorite element:** "Pin to favourite" refers to the ability to mark certain items or elements as favorites or commonly used and "pin" them to a top for quick and easy access. users can easily access frequently used items or information without having to search through the entire UI.