

Forms:

`<form></form>`

The HTML `<form>` tag is a block element used to create an interactive section on a web page allowing visitors to submit information to a web server. It is useful for gathering contact information, taking surveys, or allowing users to leave comments.

Example:

```
<form action="script name" method="get">
  Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>
  E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
accept-charset	Designates the character encodings that are to be used when a form is submitted.
action	Designates where to send form data. This attribute is either an ASP , JavaScript , Perl , PHP , or Python script.
autocomplete	Toggles the autocomplete function.
enctype	Designates how submitted form data should be encoded.
method	Designates the HTTP method used for sending form-data.
name	Designates a name for the form.
novalidate	Designates that the form should not be validated upon submission.
target	Designates where the generated response is displayed upon submission.

`<fieldset></fieldset>`

When writing in HTML, the `<fieldset>` tag is used to group related elements in a form by drawing a box around them.

Example:

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal Information:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text"><br>
    Address: <input type="text"><br>
    Email: <input type="text"><br>
    Phone: <input type="text">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

This gives the following result

Personal Information:
Name:
Address:
Email:
Phone:

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
disabled	Designates that the content in the fieldset element should be disabled.
form	Designates the form(s) of where the fieldset belongs.
name	Designates a name for the fieldset.

<label></label>

When writing in HTML, the <label> tag is used to create labels for items in a user interface. Used within <input> tags on a form, the <label> tag is additionally useful because it extends the clickable area of control elements, like buttons.

Example:

```
<h3>Which type of pet do you prefer?</h3>
<form>
  <label for="dogs">Dogs</label>
  <input type="radio" name="animal" id="dogs" value="dogs"><br><br>
  <label for="cats">Cats</label>
  <input type="radio" name="animal" id="cats" value="cats"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

This gives the following result

Which type of pet do you prefer?

Dogs ☐

Cats ☐

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
for	Designates which form element a label is describing.
form	Designates the form to which a label belongs.

<legend></legend>

When writing in HTML, the <legend> tag is used to designate a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Example:

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal Information:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text"><br>
    Address: <input type="text"><br>
    Email: <input type="text"><br>
    Phone: <input type="text">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

This gives the following result

Personal Information:
Name:
Address:
Email:
Phone:

Deprecated attributes:

Attribute	Description
align	Designates the alignment of the caption.

<input/>

When writing in HTML, the <input> tag is an inline element used to create both input fields and interactive controls for web-based forms. Nested within a <form> tag, they are useful for allowing the acceptance of user-input data of various types on a website.

Example:

```
<form action="script name" method="get">
  Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>
  E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

This gives the following result

Name:

E-mail:

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
accept	Designates the files types that a server accepts (only used for type="file").
alt	Designates an alternate text for images (only used for type="image").
autocomplete	Toggles the autocomplete function.
autofocus	Designates that an <input> element should be the first thing focused when the page loads.
checked	Designates that an <input> element should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio").
disabled	Designates that the <input> element is disabled.
form	Designates the form(s) of where an <input> element belongs.
formaction	Designates the URL of the file that will process the submitted form data (for type="submit" and type="image").
formenctype	Designates how the form data should be encoded upon submission (for type="submit" and type="image").
formmethod	Designates the HTTP method to be used when sending data to the formaction URL (for type="submit" and type="image").
formnovalidate	Designates that form data should not be validated upon submission.
formtarget	Designates where to display the response to submitted data (for type="submit" and type="image").
height	Designates the height of the <input> element.
list	Points to a <datalist> element containing options for the <input> element.
max	Designates the max value of an <input> element.
maxlength	Designates the max number of characters allowed in an <input> element.
min	Designates the minimum value of an <input> element.
multiple	Designates that a user can enter multiple values into an <input> element.
name	Designates a name for the <input> element.
pattern	Designates a regular expression that an <input> element's value is used to check.
placeholder	Designates a message that describes the expected value of an <input> element.
readonly	Designates that an <input> element is read-only.
required	Designates that an input field must be filled out before form submission.
size	Designates how many characters wide an <input> element is.
src	Designates the URL of the image to use as a submit button.
step	Designates the allowed number intervals for an input field.
type	Designates the type of <input> element to display.
value	Designates the value of an <input> element.
width	Designates the width of an <input> element.

Deprecated attributes:

Attribute	Description
align	Designates the alignment of the <input> element with respect to the content around it.

<button>

When writing in HTML, the <button> tag is an inline element used to create a clickable button. It is useful when you want to allow users to submit information or perform a search on your website.

Example:

```
<form action="https://www.computerhope.com/cgi-bin/search.cgi">  
<input name="q" type="text" size="23">  
<button type="Submit">Search</button>
```

This gives following result

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
autofocus	Designates that the button will be focused when the page loads.
disabled	Disables the button.
form	Designates which form(s) belong to the button.
formaction	Designates where form data is sent when the button is clicked.
formenctype	Designates the encoding for form data before sending it to a server.
formmethod	Designates which HTTP method to use when sending form data.
formnovalidate	Designates that form data should not be validated when it is submitted.
formtarget	Designates where to display submitted form data.
name	Designates a name for the button.
type	Designates the button's type.
value	Designates an initial value for the button.

<datalist>

When writing in HTML, the <datalist> tag is used to designate a list of options in the <input> element. These options can be selected using a drop-down menu, or via autocomplete if the user starts typing one of them.

Example:

```
<div>Choose your favorite color from this list:</div>
<input list="colors" />
<datalist id="colors">
  <option value="Red"></option>
  <option value="Green"></option>
  <option value="Blue"></option>
  <option value="Orange"></option>
  <option value="Purple"></option>
</datalist>
```

This gives the following result,

Choose your favorite color from this list:

<keygen>

When writing in HTML, the <keygen> tag is used to designate a key-pair generator field used within <form> tags. Upon submission, the public key is sent to the server while the private key is stored locally. They are useful for adding security to forms.

Example:

```
<form>
  Username: <input type="text" name="uname"><br>
  Encryption: <keygen name="secure">
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

This gives the following result

Username:

Encryption:

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
autofocus	Designates that an <keygen> element should be the first thing focused when the page loads.
challenge	Designates that the value of the <keygen> element should be double checked upon submission.
disabled	Designates that the <keygen> element is disabled.
form	Designates the form(s) containing the <keygen> element.
keytype	Designates the security algorithm to be used with the key.
name	Designates a name for the <keygen> element.

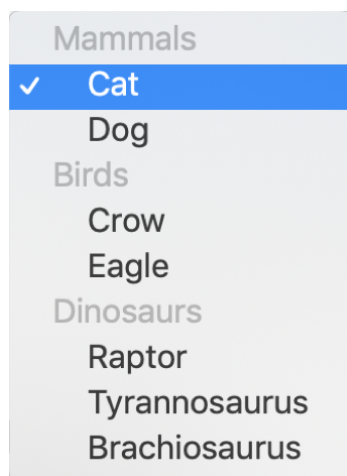
<optgroup>

When writing in HTML, the <optgroup> tag is used to group together related options within a <datalist> or <select> element. These options can be selected using a drop-down menu, or via autocomplete if the user starts typing one of them.

Example:

```
<select>
  <optgroup label="Mammals">
    <option>Cat</option>
    <option>Dog</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Birds">
    <option>Crow</option>
    <option>Eagle</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Dinosaurs">
    <option>Raptor</option>
    <option>Tyrannosaurus</option>
    <option>Brachiosaurus</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

This gives the following result



Attributes:

Attribute	Description
disabled	Disables the option-group.
label	Designates a short label for an option-group.

<option>

When writing in HTML, the <option> tag is used to designate an item in the <optgroup>, <datalist>, or <select> elements. These options can be selected using a drop-down menu, or via autocomplete if the user starts typing one of them.

Example:

```
<div>Choose your favorite color from this list:</div>
<input list="colors"/>
<datalist id="colors">
  <option value="Red"></option>
  <option value="Green"></option>
  <option value="Blue"></option>
  <option value="Orange"></option>
  <option value="Purple"></option>
</datalist>
```

This gives the following result

Attribute	Description
disabled	Disables the option.
label	Designates a short label for an option.
selected	Designates that the option should be selected as soon as the page loads.
value	Designates a value to be sent to the server when the option is selected.


<output>

When writing in HTML, the <output> tag is an inline element used to represent the result of a user's action or a calculation. A good example of an output is a computation performed by a script.

Example:

```
<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(f.value)+parseInt(s.value)">0
  <input type="range" id="f" value="10">100
  +<input type="number" id="s" value="25">
  =<output name="x" for="f s"></output>
</form>
```

This gives the following result

0  100 + =47

<select>

When writing in HTML, the <select> tag is an inline element used to designate a control that presents a drop-down menu of options. The options in the list are defined by the <option> tag and can be grouped together using <optgroup>.

Example:

```

<select>
  <optgroup label="Mammals">
    <option>Cat</option>
    <option>Dog</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Birds">
    <option>Crow</option>
    <option>Eagle</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Dinosaurs">
    <option>Raptor</option>
    <option>Tyrannosaurus</option>
    <option>Brachiosaurus</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>

```

This gives the following result

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
autofocus	Designates that the drop-down list should automatically be focused upon the page loading.
disabled	Disables the drop-down list.
form	Designates the form(s) to which the <select> element belongs.
multiple	Designates that more than one option may be selected from the list.
name	Designates a name for the drop-down list.
require	Designates that the user is required to select a value before the form is submitted.
size	Specifies the number of visible options in a drop-down list.

<textarea>

When writing in HTML, the <textarea> tag is an inline element used to designate a plain-text editing control containing multiple lines. It is useful for creating a form field for visitors to leave comments or messages.

Example:

```
<textarea rows=„4“ cols=„30“ placeholder=„Type here...“></textarea>
```

This gives the following result



Attributes:

Attribute	Description
autofocus	Designates that the text area should be selected upon page loading.
cols	Designates the visible width of a text area.
disabled	Designates that a text area should be disabled.
form	Designates the form(s) to which a text area belongs.
maxlength	Designates the total number of characters allowed in the text area.
name	Designates a name for the text area.
placeholder	Designates a hint that describes what type of input is expected in a text area.
readonly	Designates that a text area should be read-only.
required	Designates that the text area must be filled out.
rows	Designates the height of a text area.
wrap	Designates how the text in a text area is to be wrapped upon submission.