

HTML forms

HTML <form> element attributes

In HTML there are various attributes available for <form> element which are given below:

HTML action attribute

The action attribute of <form> element defines the process to be performed on form when form is submitted, or it is a URI to process the form information.

The action attribute value defines the web page where information proceed. It can be .php, .jsp, .asp, etc. or any URL where you want to process your form.

Note: If action attribute value is blank then form will be processed to the same page.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post">  
<label>User Name:</label><br>  
<input type="text" name="name"><br><br>  
<label>User Password</label><br>  
<input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>  
<input type="submit">  
</form>
```

Output:

User Name:

User Password

Submit Query

It will redirect to a new page "action.html" when you click on submit button

HTML method attribute

The method attribute defines the HTTP method which browser used to submit the form. The possible values of method attribute can be:

post: We can use the post value of method attribute when we want to process the sensitive data as it does not display the submitted data in URL.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post">
```

get: The get value of method attribute is default value while submitting the form. But this is not secure as it displays data in URL after submitting the form.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get">
```

When submitting the data, it will display the entered data in the form of:

```
file:///D:/HTML/action.html?name=JavaTPoint&pass=123
```

HTML target attribute

The target attribute defines where to open the response after submitting the form. The following are the keywords used with the target attribute.

_self: If we use _self as an attribute value, then the response will display in current page only.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_self">
```

_blank: If we use _blank as an attribute it will load the response in a new page.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_blank">
```

HTML enctype attribute

The HTML enctype attribute defines the encoding type of form-content while submitting the form to the server. The possible values of enctype can be:

application/x-www-form-urlencoded: It is default encoding type if the enctype attribute is not included in the form. All characters are encoded before submitting the form.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded">
```

multipart/form-data: It does not encode any character. It is used when our form contains file-upload controls.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

text/plain (HTML5): In this encoding type only space are encoded into + symbol and no any other special character encoded.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="text/plain" >
```

HTML <input> element attribute

HTML name attribute

The HTML name attribute defines the name of an input element. The name and value attribute are included in HTTP request when we submit the form. Note: One should not omit the name attribute as when we submit the form the HTTP request includes both name-value pair and if name is not available it will not process that input field.

Example:

```
<form action = "action.html" method = "get">  
  Enter name:<br><input type="name" name="uname"><br>  
  Enter age:<br><input type="number" name="age"><br>  
  Enter email:<br><input type="email"><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

Output:

Enter name:

Enter age:

Enter email:

Note: If you will not use name attribute in any input field, then that input field will not be submitted, when submit the form.

Click on submit and see the URL where email is not included in HTTP request as we have not used name attribute in the email input field

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