

HTML Forms

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An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

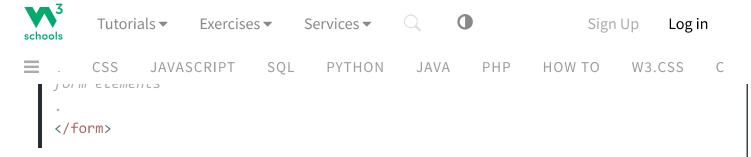
Example

First name:	
John	
Last name:	
Doe	
Submit	

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The <form> Element

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input:



The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

All the different form elements are covered in this chapter: HTML Form Elements.

The <input> Element

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are some examples:

Туре	Description
<input type="text"/>	Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="radio"/>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox"></input 	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit"/>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<input type="button"/>	Displays a clickable button

All the different input types are covered in this chapter: HTML Input Types.

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Text Fields

The <input type="text"> defines a single-line input field for text input.

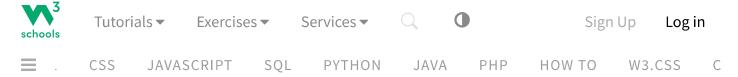
Example

A form with input fields for text:

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This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

First name:	
Last name:	



The < label > Element

Notice the use of the <label> element in the example above.

The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.

The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focuses on the input element.

The <label> element also helps users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the <label> element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.

The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.

Radio Buttons

The <input type="radio"> defines a radio button.

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

Example

A form with radio buttons:



This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Choose your favorite Web language:

O HTML

O CSS

O JavaScript

Checkboxes

The <input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox.

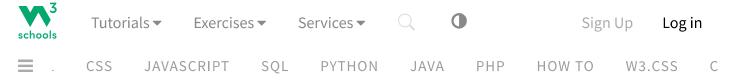
Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

Example

A form with checkboxes:

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This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:



The Submit Button

The <input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler.

The form-handler is typically a file on the server with a script for processing input data.

The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute.

Example

A form with a submit button:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
    <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>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
```

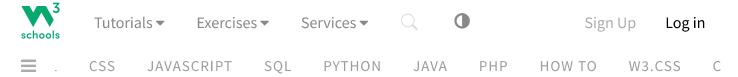
Try it Yourself »

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

John
Last name:

Doe

Submit



If the name attribute is omitted, the value of the input field will not be sent at all.

Example

This example will not submit the value of the "First name" input field:

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

Try it Yourself »

HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

In the form below, add an input field with the type "button" and the value "OK".

```
<form>
</form>
```



Start the Exercise

Video: HTML Forms



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