

HTML LISTS

In this article, we will know the HTML List, along with understanding its types, and various ways to implement them, through the example.

A list is a record of short pieces of related information or used to display the data or any information on web pages in the ordered or unordered form. For instance, to purchase the items, we need to prepare a list that can either be ordered or unordered list which helps us to organize the data & easy to find the item. Please refer to the HTML type Attribute article for the various types of attributes that can be used with the ordered & unordered list.

Example: The below example illustrates the use of the unordered & ordered list in HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>GeeksforGeeks</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h2>Welcome To GeeksforGeeks Learning</h2>
  <h5>List of available courses</h5>
  <ul>
    <li>Data Structures & Algorithm</li>
    <li>Web Technology</li>
    <li>Aptitude & Logical Reasoning</li>
    <li>Programming Languages</li>
  </ul>
  <h5>Data Structures topics</h5>
  <ol>
    <li>Array</li>
    <li>Linked List</li>
    <li>Stacks</li>
    <li>Queues</li>
    <li>Trees</li>
    <li>Graphs</li>
  </ol> </body>
```

Welcome To GeeksforGeeks Learning

List of available courses

- Data Structures & Algorithm
- Web Technology
- Aptitude & Logical Reasoning
- Programming Languages

Data Structures topics

1. Array
2. Linked List
3. Stacks
4. Queues
5. Trees
6. Graphs

Supported Tags: These tags are used in HTML listing.

HTML Tag

HTML Tag

HTML <dl> Tag

The HTML Unordered List: An unordered list starts with the “ul” tag. Each list item starts with the “li” tag. The list items are marked with bullets i.e small black circles by default.

Syntax: list of items

Attributes

This tag contains two attributes which are listed below:

compact: It will render the list smaller.

Type It specifies which kind of marker is used in the list.

Note: The attributes are not supported by HTML5.

Example: This example describes the unordered list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Grocery list</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Bread</li>
```

```
<li>Eggs</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Grocery list

- Bread
- Eggs
- Milk
- Coffee

HTML unordered list has various list item markers:

Example 1: The Disc can be used to set the list item marker to a bullet i.e default.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML ul tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Unordered List with Disc Bullets</h2>
  <p>GeeksforGeeks courses List:</p>
  <ul style="list-style-type:disc">
    <li>Geeks</li>
    <li>Sudo</li>
    <li>Gfg</li>
    <li>Gate</li>
    <li>Placement</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Unordered List with Disc Bullets

GeeksforGeeks courses List:

- Geeks
- Sudo
- Gfg
- Gate
- Placement

Example 2: The Circle can be used to set the list item marker to a circle.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Unordered List with Circle Bullets</h2>
<p>GeeksforGeeks courses List:</p>
  <ul style="list-style-type: circle">
    <li>Geeks</li>
    <li>Sudo</li>
    <li>Gfg</li>
    <li>Gate</li>
    <li>Placement</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Unordered List with Circle Bullets

GeeksforGeeks courses List:

- Geeks
- Sudo
- Gfg
- Gate
- Placement

Example 3: The Square can be used to set the list item marker to a square.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Unordered List with Square Bullets</h2>
<p>GeeksforGeeks courses List:</p>
  <ul style="list-style-type: square">
    <li>Geeks</li>
    <li>Sudo</li>
    <li>Gfg</li>
    <li>Gate</li>
    <li>Placement</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Unordered List with Square Bullets

GeeksforGeeks courses List:

- Geeks
- Sudo
- Gfg
- Gate
- Placement

Example 4: It's none that can be used to set the list item marker with no mark.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Unordered List with No Bullets</h2>
<p>GeeksforGeeks courses List:</p>
  <ul style="list-style-type: none">
    <li>Geeks</li>
    <li>Sudo</li>
    <li>Gfg</li>
    <li>Gate</li>
    <li>Placement</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Unordered List with No Bullets

GeeksforGeeks courses List:

- Geeks
- Sudo
- Gfg
- Gate
- Placement

Example : Nested Unordered List, It is used to nest the list items ie., a list inside another list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Nested Unordered List</h2>
  <p>GeeksforGeeks courses List:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>DSA</li>
    <ul>
      <li>Array</li>
      <li>Linked List</li>
      <li>stack</li>
      <li>Queue</li>
    </ul>
    <li>Web Technologies</li>
    <ul>
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ul>
    <li>Aptitude</li>
    <li>Gate</li>
    <li>Placement</li>
  </ul>
</body>

</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Nested Unordered List

GeeksforGeeks courses List:

- DSA
 - Array
 - Linked List
 - stack
 - Queue
- Web Technologies
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
- Aptitude
- Gate
- Placement

HTML Ordered List

An ordered list starts with the “ol” tag. Each list item starts with the “li” tag. The list items are marked with numbers by default.

Syntax:

Item1

Item2

Item3

Attributes:

compact: It defines the list should be compacted (compact attribute is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.).

reversed: It defines that the order will be descending.

start: It defines from which number or alphabet the order will start.

type: It defines which type(1, A, a, I, and i) of the order you want in your list of numeric, alphabetic, or roman numbers.

Example: This example illustrates the use of the reverse attribute, control list counting & type attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML ol tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="color: green">GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h3>HTML ol tag</h3>
  <p>reversed attribute</p>
  <ol reversed>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>JS</li>
  </ol>
  <p>start attribute</p>
  <ol start="5">
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>JS</li>
  </ol>
  <p>type attribute</p>
  <ol type="i">
```



```
<li>HTML</li>
<li>CSS</li>
<li>JS</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

HTML `` tag

reversed attribute

3. HTML
2. CSS
1. JS

start attribute

5. HTML
6. CSS
7. JS

type attribute

- i. HTML
- ii. CSS
- iii. JS

HTML ordered list has various list item markers

The type attribute of the tag defines the type of the list item marker.

Example 1: The list items will be numbered with numbers i.e default.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List with Numbers</h2>
  <ol type="1">
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Coffee</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered List with Numbers

1. Bread
2. Eggs
3. Milk
4. Coffee

Example 2: Type="A", this list of items will be numbered with uppercase letters.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List with Letters</h2>
  <ol type="A">
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Coffee</li>
  </ol>
</body></html>
```

Ordered List with Letters

- A. Bread
- B. Eggs
- C. Milk
- D. Coffee

Example 3: Type="a", this list of items will be numbered with lowercase letters.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List with Lowercase Letters</h2>
  <ol type="a">
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Coffee</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered List with Lowercase Letters

- a. Bread
- b. Eggs
- c. Milk
- d. Coffee

Example 4: Type="I", this list of items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List with Roman Numbers</h2>
  <ol type="I">
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Coffee</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered List with Roman Numbers

- I. Bread
- II. Eggs
- III. Milk
- IV. Coffee

Example 5: Type="i", this list of items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List with Lowercase Roman Numbers</h2>
  <ol type="i">
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Coffee</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered List with Lowercase Roman Numbers

- i. Bread
- ii. Eggs
- iii. Milk
- iv. Coffee

Example 6: Nested ordered list, a nested ordered list is a list that has a list inside another list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  <h2>Nested Ordered List</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li> Tea
      <ol>
        <li>Black tea</li>
        <li>Green tea</li>
      </ol>
    </li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

GeeksforGeeks

Nested Ordered List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
 1. Black tea
 2. Green tea
3. Milk

HTML Description List

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term name, and the <dd> tag describes each term. Please refer to the How to add description list of an element using HTML? article for further details.

Syntax: <dl> Contents... </dl>

Example: This example describes the HTML Description List.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <h2>A Description List</h2>
  <dl>
    <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>- 500 gms</dd>
    <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>- 1 ltr Tetra Pack</dd>
  </dl>
</body>

</html>
```

A Description List

Coffee
- 500 gms

Milk
- 1 ltr Tetra Pack

HTML Tables

In this article, we will know the HTML Table, various ways to implement it, & will also understand its usage through the examples. HTML Table is an arrangement of data in rows and columns, or possibly in a more complex structure. Tables are widely used in communication, research, and data analysis. Tables are useful for various tasks such as presenting text information and numerical data. It can be used to compare two or more items in the tabular form layout. Tables are used to create databases.

Defining Tables in HTML

An HTML table is defined with the “table” tag. Each table row is defined with the “tr” tag. A table header is defined with the “th” tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the “td” tag.

Example 1: In this example, we are creating a simple table in HTML using a table tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Book Name</th>
      <th>Author Name</th>
      <th>Genre</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>The Book Thief</td>
      <td>Markus Zusak</td>
      <td>Historical Fiction</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>The Cruel Prince</td>
      <td>Holly Black</td>
      <td>Fantasy</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>The Silent Patient</td>
      <td>Alex Michaelides</td>
      <td>Psychological Fiction</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Book Name	Author Name	Genre
The Book Thief	Markus Zusak	Historical Fiction
The Cruel Prince	Holly Black	Fantasy
The Silent Patient	Alex Michaelides	Psychological Fiction

Example 2: This example explains the use of the HTML Table.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Priya</td>
      <td>Sharma</td>
      <td>24</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Arun</td>
      <td>Singh</td>
      <td>32</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Sam</td>
      <td>Watson</td>
      <td>41</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Accepted Attributes:

<table> cellspacing Attribute
<table> rules Attribute

Adding a border to an HTML Table:

A border is set using the CSS border property. If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

Example 3: This example explains the addition of the border to the HTML Table.

```
!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table,
```

```
th,
```

```
td {
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table style="width:100%">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Firstname</th>
```

```
<th>Lastname</th>
```

```
<th>Age</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Priya</td>
```

```
<td>Sharma</td>
```

```
<td>24</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Arun</td>
```

```
<td>Singh</td>
```

```
<td>32</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Sam</td>
```

```
<td>Watson</td>
```

```
<td>41</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding Collapsed Borders in an HTML Table :

For borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS border-collapse property.

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

Example 4: This example describes the addition of Collapsed Borders in HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  <style>  
    table,  
    th,  
    td {  
      border: 1px solid black;  
      border-collapse: collapse;  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  <table style="width:100%">  
    <tr>  
      <th>Firstname</th>  
      <th>Lastname</th>  
      <th>Age</th>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
      <td>Priya</td>  
      <td>Sharma</td>  
      <td>24</td>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
      <td>Arun</td>  
      <td>Singh</td>  
      <td>32</td>  
    </tr>  
  </table>
```

```

        <td>Sam</td>
        <td>Watson</td>
        <td>41</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>

</html>

```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding Cell Padding in an HTML Table:

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders. If we do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.

```

th, td {
    padding: 15px;
}

```

Example 5: This example describes the addition of Table cell padding in HTML.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <style>
    table,
    th,
    td {
        border: 1px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    th,
    td {
        padding: 20px;
    }

```

```
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
  <table style="width:100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Priya</td>
      <td>Sharma</td>
      <td>24</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Arun</td>
      <td>Singh</td>
      <td>32</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Sam</td>
      <td>Watson</td>
      <td>41</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>

</htm
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding Left Align Headings in an HTML Table:

By default, the table headings are bold and centered. To left-align the table headings, we must use the CSS text-align property.

```
th {  
    text-align: left;  
}
```

Example 6: This example explains the text-align property where the text is aligned to the left.

```
<html>  
<head>  
    <style>  
        table,  
        th,  
        td {  
            border: 1px solid black;  
            border-collapse: collapse;  
        }  
        th,  
        td {  
            padding: 20px;  
        }  
        th {  
            text-align: left;  
        }  
    </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <table style="width:100%">  
        <tr>  
            <th>Firstname</th>  
            <th>Lastname</th>  
            <th>Age</th>  
        </tr>  
        <tr>  
            <td>Priya</td>  
            <td>Sharma</td>  
            <td>24</td>  
        </tr>  
        <tr>  
            <td>Arun</td>  
            <td>Singh</td>
```

```

        <td>32</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Sam</td>
        <td>Watson</td>
        <td>41</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding Border Spacing in an HTML Table:

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells. To set the border-spacing for a table, we must use the CSS border-spacing property.

```

table {
    border-spacing: 5px;
}

```

Example 7: This example explains the border space property to make the space between the Table cells.

```

<html>
<head>
    <style>
        table,
        th,
        td {
            border: 1px solid black;

```

```

}
table {
    border-spacing: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <table style="width:100%">
        <tr>
            <th>Firstname</th>
            <th>Lastname</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Priya</td>
            <td>Sharma</td>
            <td>24</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Arun</td>
            <td>Singh</td>
            <td>32</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Sam</td>
            <td>Watson</td>
            <td>41</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</body>
</html>

```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding Cells that Span Many Columns in HTML Tables:

To make a cell span more than one column, we must use the colspan attribute.

Example 8: This example describes the use of the colspan attribute in HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table,
    th,
    td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    th,
    td {
      padding: 5px;
      text-align: left;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Cell that spans two columns:</h2>
  <table style="width:100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Vikas Rawat</td>
      <td>9125577854</td>
      <td>8565557785</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Cell that spans two columns:

Name	Telephone	
Vikas Rawat	9125577854	8565557785

Adding Cells that span many rows in HTML Tables:

To make a cell span more than one row, we must use the rowspan attribute.

Example 9: This example describes the use of the rowspan attribute in HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table,
    th,
    td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    th,
    td {
      padding: 5px;
      text-align: left;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Cell that spans two rows:</h2>
  <table style="width:100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Name:</th>
      <td>Vikas Rawat</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
      <td>9125577854</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>8565557785</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Cell that spans two rows:

Name:	Vikas Rawat
Telephone:	9125577854
	8565557785

Adding a Caption in an HTML Table:

To add a caption to a table, we must use the “caption” tag.

```
<table style="width:100%">
<caption>DETAILS</caption>
```

Example 10: This example describes the HTML Table caption by specifying the CSS properties for setting its width.

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table,
    th,
    td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    th,
    td {
      padding: 20px;
    }
    th {
      text-align: left;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table style="width:100%">
    <caption>DETAILS</caption>
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Priya</td>
      <td>Sharma</td>
      <td>24</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Arun</td>
      <td>Singh</td>
      <td>32</td>
```

```

</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Sam</td>
  <td>Watson</td>
  <td>41</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

DETAILS		
Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Adding a Background Colour to the Table:

A color can be added as a background in an HTML table using the “background-color” option.

```

table#t01 {
  width: 100%;
  background-color: #f2f2d1;
}

```

Example 11: This example describes the addition of the Table background color in HTML.

```

HTML
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table,

```

```

th,
td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
th,
td {
    padding: 5px;
    text-align: left;
}
table#t01 {
    width: 100%;
    background-color: #f2f2d1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <table style="width:100%">
        <tr>
            <th>Firstname</th>
            <th>Lastname</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Priya</td>
            <td>Sharma</td>
            <td>24</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Arun</td>
            <td>Singh</td>
            <td>32</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Sam</td>
            <td>Watson</td>
            <td>41</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
    <br />
    <br />
    <table id="t01">
        <tr>
            <th>Firstname</th>
            <th>Lastname</th>

```

```
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Priya</td>
  <td>Sharma</td>
  <td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Arun</td>
  <td>Singh</td>
  <td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Sam</td>
  <td>Watson</td>
  <td>41</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Priya	Sharma	24
Arun	Singh	32
Sam	Watson	41

Creating Nested Tables:

Nesting tables simply means making a Table inside another Table. Nesting tables can lead to complex tables layouts, which are visually interesting and have the potential of introducing errors.

Example 12: This example describes the Nested of HTML Table.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
  <table border=5 bordercolor=black>
    <tr>
      <td> First Column of Outer Table </td>
      <td>
        <table border=5 bordercolor=grey>
          <tr>
            <td> First row of Inner Table </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td> Second row of Inner Table </td>
          </tr>
        </table>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>

</html>
```

Fisrt Column of Outer Table	<table><tr><td>First row of Inner Table</td></tr><tr><td>Second row of Inner Table</td></tr></table>	First row of Inner Table	Second row of Inner Table
First row of Inner Table			
Second row of Inner Table			

What is HTML Forms ?

`<form>` is a HTML element to collect input data with containing interactive controls. It provides facilities to input text, number, values, email, password, and control fields such as checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc., or in other words, form is a container that contains input elements like text, email, number, radio buttons, checkboxes, submit buttons, etc. Forms are generally used when you want to collect data from the user. For example, a user wants to buy a bag online, so he/she has to first enter their shipping address in the address form and then add their payment details in the payment form to place an order.

Forms are created by placing input fields within paragraphs, pre-formatted text, lists and tables. This gives considerable flexibility in designing the layout of form

Form elements

`<label>`: It defines label for `<form>` elements.

`<input>`: It is used to get input data from the form in various types such as text, password, email, etc by changing its type.

`<button>`: It defines a clickable button to control other elements or execute a functionality.

`<select>`: It is used to create a drop-down list.

`<textarea>`: It is used to get input long text content.

`<fieldset>`: It is used to draw a box around other form elements and group the related data.

`<legend>`: It defines caption for fieldset elements.

`<datalist>`: It is used to specify pre-defined list options for input controls.

`<output>`: It displays the output of performed calculations.

`<option>`: It is used to define options in a drop-down list.

`<optgroup>`: It is used to define group-related options in a drop-down list

Textbox in HTML Form

In an HTML form, we use the `<input>` tag by assigning type attribute value to text to input single line input. To define type attribute see the below syntax.

Tip: The default value of the type attribute is “text”.

Syntax:`<input type="text" />`

Or shorthand for “text” type:

`<input />`

Password in an HTML Form

Example:-We can change text to password to get the input password.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Welcome To GFG</h2>
<form>
<p>
<label>Username : <input type="text" /></label>
</p>
<p>
<label>Password : <input type="password" /></label>
</p>
<p>
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

In the above example, we can see the difference between type text and type password. The username will be visible but the password will not be visible.

Welcome To GFG

Username :

Password :

Radio Button in an HTML Form

To create a radio button, we use the `<input>` tag following by radio type to provide users to choose a limited number of choices.

Syntax: `<input type="radio" name="radio_button_name" value="radio_button_value" />`

Note: The radio button must have shared the same name to be treated as a group.

Note: The value attribute defines the unique value associated with each radio button. The value is not shown to the user, but is the value that is sent to the server on “submit” to identify which radio button that was selected.

Example: In this example, we will create a radio button to choose your gender.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Select your gender</h2>
<form>
<label>Male<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" />
</label>
<label>Female<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" />
</label>
</form>
</body> </html>
```

Select your gender

Male ☐ Female ☐

Checkbox in an HTML Form

To create a checkbox in an HTML form, we use the `<input>` tag followed by the input type checkbox. It is a square box to tick to activate this. It used to choose more options at a time.

Syntax: `<input type="checkbox" name="select_box_name" value="select_box_value" />`

Note: the “name” and “value” attributes are used to send the checkbox data to the server.

Example: In this example, we use checkboxes to select language.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Choose Language</h2>
<form>
<ul style="list-style-type:none;">
<li><input type="checkbox" name="language" value="hindi" />Hindi</li>
<li><input type="checkbox" name="language" value="english" />English</li>
<li><input type="checkbox" name="language" value="sanskrite" />Sanskrit</li>
</ul>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Choose Language

- ☐ Hindi
- ☐ English
- ☐ Sanskrit

Combobox in an HTML Form :

Combobox is used to create a drop-down menu in your form which contains multiple options. So, to create an Combobox in an HTML form, we use the <select> tag with <option> tag. It is also known as a drop-down menu.

Syntax:
<select name="select_box_name">
 <option value="value1">option1</option>
 <option value="value2">option2</option>
 <option value="value3">option3</option>
</select>

Note: the “name” and “value” attributes are used to send the Combobox data to the server.

Example: In this example, we will create a dropdown menu to select Nationality.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Select Your Nationality</h2>
<form>
<select name="language">
<option value="indian">Indian</option>
<option value="nepali">Nepali</option>
<option value="others">Others</option>
</select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Select Your Nationality

Indian ▾

Submit button in an HTML Form

In the HTML form, submit button is used to submit the details of the form to the form handler. A form handler is a file on the server with a script that is used to process input data.

Syntax: <button type="submit">submit</button>

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Welcome To GeeksforGeeks</h2>
<form>
<p>
<label>Username: <input type="text" /></label>
<p>
<label>Password: <input type="password" /></label>
<p>
<button type="submit">submit</button>
</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Welcome To GeeksforGeeks

Username:

Password:

TextArea in an HTML Form

In the HTML form, a text area is used to add comments or reviews, or addresses to the form, in other words, the text area is a multi-line text input control. It contains an unlimited number of characters, the text renders in a fixed-width font, and the size of the text area is given by the `<rows>` and `<cols>` attributes. To create a text area in the form use the `<textarea>` tag.

Syntax: `<textarea name="textarea_name">content</textarea>`

Note: the name attribute is used to reference the textarea data after it is send to a server.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Welcome To GeeksforGeeks</h2>
<form>
<textarea name="welcomeMessage" rows="3" cols="40">GeeksforGeeks is a
online portal</textarea>
</form>
</body>
```

Welcome To GeeksforGeeks

`GeeksforGeeks is a online portal`

Create an HTML form to input the basic details of a student

In this example, we will take input such as Salutation, First Name, Last Name, Email, Phone, Gender, Date of Birth, and Address.

To create this form, we need to use the `<legend>` tag to defined caption, `<select>` tag for Salutation, `<option>` tag to define elements of Salutation, `<input>` tag for First Name, Last Name, Email, Phone, Date of Birth by changing `<input>` tag type attribute, `<textarea>` to input address, radio button for gender. After defining all these stuffs, we will use a `<button>` to submit this form data.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>GfG</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<fieldset>
<legend>Personal Details</legend>
<p>
<label>
Salutation
<br />
<select name="salutation">
<option>--None--</option>
<option>Mr.</option>
<option>Ms.</option>
<option>Mrs.</option>
<option>Dr.</option>
<option>Prof.</option>
</select>
</label>
</p>
<p>
<label>First name: <input name="firstName" /></label>
</p>
<p>
<label>Last name: <input name="lastName" /></label>
</p>
<p>
Gender :
<label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" /> Male</label>
<label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" /> Female</label>
</p>
<p>
<label>Email:<input type="email" name="email" /></label>
```

```
</p>
<p>
<label>Date of Birth:<input type="date" name="birthDate"></label>
</p>
<p>
<label>
Address :
<br />
<textarea name="address" cols="30" rows="3"></textarea>
</label>
</p>
<p>
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</p>
</fieldset>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Personal Details

Salutation

--None-- ▾

First name:

Last name:

Gender :


☐ Male

☐ Female

Email:

Date of Birth:

dd/mm/yyyy



Address :

Submit