

HTML Input Types

The <form> Element

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

```
<form>
```

-

form elements

-

```
</form>
```

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

Input Type Text

`<input type="text">` defines a **one-line text input field**:

```
<form>
```

```
first name:<br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
```

```
last name:<br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="lastname">
```

```
</form>
```

First name:

Last name:

Input Type Password

<input type="password"> defines a **password field**:

```
<form>
```

```
user name<br>
```

```
<input type="text" name="username"><br>
```

```
user password:<br>
```

```
<input type="password" name="psw">
```

```
</form>
```

User name:

User password:

Input Type Button

defines a **button**:

```
<input type="button" value="click me">
```

A rectangular button with a light gray gradient background and a thin black border. The text "Click Me!" is centered on the button in a black, sans-serif font. The word "Click" is in black, "Me!" is in a lighter gray, and there is a small blue dot after the exclamation mark.

Input Type Submit

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

`<input type="submit" name="Submit">`

First name:

Mickey

Last name:

Mouse

Submit

Input Type Reset

`<input type="reset">` defines a **reset button** that will reset all form values to their default values:

`<input type="reset">`



Input Type Radio

`<input type="radio">` defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select **ONLY ONE** of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked>male<br>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">female<br>
```

```
</form>
```

☒ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Input Type Checkbox

`<input type="checkbox">` defines a **checkbox**.

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

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="bike">i have a bike<br>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="car">i have a car<br>
```

```
</form>
```

☐ I have a bike

☐ I have a car

The <textarea> Element

The **<textarea>** element defines a multi-line input field (a **text area**):

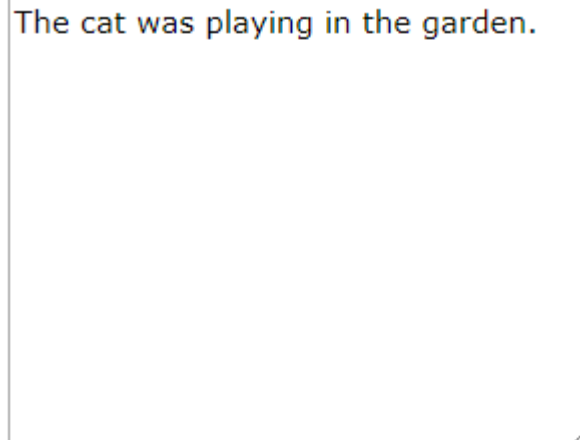
The **rows** attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.

The **cols** attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
```

The cat was playing in the garden

```
</textarea>
```

A screenshot of a web browser showing a text area. The text area is a rectangular box with a thin border. Inside the box, the text "The cat was playing in the garden." is displayed in a standard font. The text is positioned at the top of the box, and there is a significant amount of empty space below it, indicating the multi-line nature of the input field. The text area is centered on the page.

placeholder

Definition and Usage

The **placeholder** attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field

The short hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.

Note: The **placeholder** attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

```
<input type="text" name="fst_name" placeholder="First Name"/>
```

First name
Last name

Submit

```
<input type="number" min="1" max="10">
```