**HTML Input Types**

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

1. <input type="button">
2. <input type="checkbox">
3. <input type="color">
4. <input type="date">
5. <input type="datetime-local">
6. <input type="email">
7. <input type="file">
8. <input type="hidden">
9. <input type="image">
10. <input type="month">
11. <input type="number">
12. <input type="password">
13. <input type="radio">
14. <input type="range">
15. <input type="reset">
16. <input type="search">
17. <input type="submit">
18. <input type="tel">
19. <input type="text">
20. <input type="time">
21. <input type="url">
22. <input type="week">

**Input Type Text**

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

**Example**

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">  
</form>

**Input Type Password**

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

Example

<form>  
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>  
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label><br>  
  <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">  
</form>

**Input Type Submit**

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

The form-handler is typically a server page/server side program/backend program with a script for processing input data.

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

Example

<form action=”x”>  
  <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><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="deposit">  
</form>

Bottom of Form

If you omit the submit button's value attribute, the button will get a default text:

Example

<form action="/x">  
  <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><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

**Input Type Reset**

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

Example

<form>   
  <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><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="reset">  
</form>

Bottom of Form

**Input Type Radio**

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

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

Example

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>  
  
<form>  
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav\_language" value="HTML">  
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav\_language" value="CSS">  
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav\_language" value="JavaScript">  
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>  
</form>

**Input Type Checkbox**

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

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

Example

<form>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">  
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">  
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">  
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>  
</form>

**Input Type Button**

<input type="button"> defines a **button**:

Example

<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" value="Click Me!">

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

**Input Type Color**

The <input type="color"> is used for input fields that should contain a color.

Depending on browser support, a color picker can show up in the input field.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>  
  <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor">  
</form>

**Input Type Date**

The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">  
</form>

You can also use the min and max attributes to add restrictions to dates:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-31"><br><br>  
  <label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-02">  
</form>

**Input Type Datetime-local**

The <input type="datetime-local"> specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="birthdaytime">Birthday (date and time):</label>  
  <input type="datetime-local" id="birthdaytime" name="birthdaytime">  
</form>

**Input Type Email**

The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the email type, and add ".com" to the keyboard to match email input.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email">  
</form>

**Input Type File**

The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="myfile">Select a file:</label>  
  <input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile">  
</form>

**Input Type Hidden**

The <input type="hidden"> defines a hidden input field (not visible to a user).

A hidden field lets web developers include data that cannot be seen or modified by users when a form is submitted.

A hidden field often stores what database record that needs to be updated when the form is submitted.

**Note:** While the value is not displayed to the user in the page's content, it is visible (and can be edited) using any browser's developer tools or "View Source" functionality. Do not use hidden inputs as a form of security!

Example

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="hidden" id="custId" name="custId" value="3487">  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

**Input Type Month**

The <input type="month"> allows the user to select a month and year.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="bdaymonth">Birthday (month and year):</label>  
  <input type="month" id="bdaymonth" name="bdaymonth">  
</form>

**Input Type Number**

The <input type="number"> defines a **numeric** input field.

You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted.

The following example displays a numeric input field, where you can enter a value from 1 to 5:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="quantity">Quantity (between 1 and 5):</label>  
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">  
</form>