HTML Basic Examples

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In this chapter we will show some basic HTML examples.

Don't worry if we use tags you have not learned about yet.

HTML Documents

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_document)

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

<!DOCTYPE html>

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

Example

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_headings)

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_paragraphs)

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

Example

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_link)

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

You will learn more about attributes in a later chapter.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

Example

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_img)

How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

View HTML Source Code:

Click CTRL + U in an HTML page, or right-click on the page and select "View Page Source". This will open a new tab containing the HTML source code of the page.

Inspect an HTML Element:

Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.

HTML Elements

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An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

HTML Elements

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start tag** | **Element content** | **End tag** |
| <h1> | My First Heading | </h1> |
| <p> | My first paragraph. | </p> |
| <br> | *none* | *none* |

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements (<html>, <body>, <h1> and <p>):

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elements)

Example Explained

The <html> element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.

It has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.

Then, inside the <html> element there is a <body> element:

<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

The <body> element defines the document's body.

It has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.

Then, inside the <body> element there are two other elements: <h1> and <p>:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

The <h1> element defines a heading.

It has a start tag <h1> and an end tag </h1>:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

The <p> element defines a paragraph.

It has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>:

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

Never Skip the End Tag

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

Example

<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is a paragraph  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_no_endtag)

**However, never rely on this! Unexpected results and errors may occur if you forget the end tag!**

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag:

Example

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elements_br)

HTML is Not Case Sensitive

HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>.

The HTML standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C **recommends** lowercase in HTML, and **demands** lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

At W3Schools we always use lowercase tag names.

HTML Headings

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HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

Example

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings)

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

Example

<h1>Heading 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings)

**Note:** Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

Headings Are Important

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

<h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.

**Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Bigger Headings

Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property:

Example

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_size)

HTML Paragraphs

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A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

HTML Paragraphs

The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs1)

HTML Display

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.

Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed:

Example

<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains         a lot of spaces  
in the source         code,  
but the        browser  
ignores it.  
</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs2)

HTML Horizontal Rules

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

Example

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<p>This is some text.</p>  
<hr>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<p>This is some other text.</p>  
<hr>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_hr)

The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

HTML Line Breaks

The HTML <br> element defines a line break.

Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs)

The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

The Poem Problem

This poem will display on a single line:

Example

<p>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_poem)

Solution - The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

Example

<pre>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</pre>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_pre)

HTML Styles

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The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_intro)

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<*tagname* style="*property*:*value;*">

The ***property*** is a CSS property. The ***value*** is a CSS value.

You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_background-color)

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

<body>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_background-color2)

Text Color

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_color)

Fonts

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_font-family)

Text Size

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_font-size)

Text Alignment

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_text-align)

Chapter Summary

* Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use background-color for background color
* Use color for text colors
* Use font-family for text fonts
* Use font-size for text sizes
* Use text-align for text alignment

HTML Text Formatting

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_styles.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_quotation_elements.asp)

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

**This text is bold**

*This text is italic*

This issubscript and superscript

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_intro)

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

HTML <b> and <strong> Elements

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

<b>This text is bold</b>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_b)

The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

<strong>This text is important!</strong>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_strong)

HTML <i> and <em> Elements

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

<i>This text is italic</i>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_i)

The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

<em>This text is emphasized</em>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_em)

HTML <small> Element

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Example

<small>This is some smaller text.</small>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_small)

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_mark)

HTML <del> Element

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Example

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_del)

HTML <ins> Element

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

Example

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_del_ins)

HTML <sub> Element

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

Example

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_sub)

HTML <sup> Element

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

Example

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_sup)

Exercise?

Two of the following HTML elements makes the text bold, which two?

Začátek formuláře

<em> and <b>

<strong> and <b>

<big> and <b>

<mark> and <b>

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Text Formatting Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| [<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |
| [<mark>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_formatting.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_comments.asp)

In this chapter we will go through the <blockquote>,<q>, <abbr>, <address>, <cite>, and <bdo> HTML elements.

Example

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, we collaborate with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_intro2)

HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Example

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  
For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, we collaborate with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.  
</blockquote>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_blockquote)

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Example

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_q)

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

**Tip:** Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

Example

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_abbr)

HTML <address> for Contact Information

The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

Example

<address>  
Written by John Doe.<br>  
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_address)

HTML <cite> for Work Title

The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

**Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.

The text in the <cite> element usually renders in *italic*.

Example

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_cite)

HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction:

Example

<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_bdo)

HTML Comments

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HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

**Note:** Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Add Comments

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

Example

<!-- This is a comment -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- Remember to add more information here -->

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_comment)

Hide Content

Comments can be used to hide content.

This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_comment_hide)

You can also hide more than one line. Everything between the <!-- and the --> will be hidden from the display.

Example

Hide a section of HTML code:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<!--  
<p>Look at this cool image:</p>  
<img border="0" src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">  
-->  
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_comment_out)

Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors.

Hide Inline Content

Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

Example

Hide a part of a paragraph:

<p>This <!-- great text --> is a paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_comment_inline)

HTML Colors

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_comments.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors_rgb.asp)

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

Color Names

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

Tomato

Orange

DodgerBlue

MediumSeaGreen

Gray

SlateBlue

Violet

LightGray

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_color_names)

HTML supports [140 standard color names](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp).

Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Example

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_color_background)

Text Color

You can set the color of text:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Example

<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>  
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_color_text)

Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

Example

<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_color_border)

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

**rgb(255, 99, 71)**

**#ff6347**

**hsl(9, 100%, 64%)**

The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

**rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)**

**hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)**

Example

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_color_values)

Exercise?

Do you remember any legal HTML color names? Which one of the following is a legal HTML color?

Začátek formuláře

Apple

Banana

Tomato

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

Learn more about Color Values

You will learn more about [RGB](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors_rgb.asp), [HEX](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors_hex.asp) and [HSL](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors_hsl.asp) in the next chapters.

HTML Styles - CSS

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors_hsl.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp)

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS = Styles and Colors

Manipulate Text

Colors,  Boxes

What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

**Tip:** The word **cascading** means that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "blue", all headings, paragraphs, and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else)!

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

* **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
* **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
* **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

Example

<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>  
  
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_inline)

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {background-color: powderblue;}  
h1   {color: blue;}  
p    {color: red;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_internal)

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_external)

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

"styles.css":

body {  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}  
p {  
  color: red;  
}

**Tip:** With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

CSS Colors, Fonts and Sizes

Here, we will demonstrate some commonly used CSS properties. You will learn more about them later.

The CSS color property defines the text color to be used.

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used.

The CSS font-size property defines the text size to be used.

Example

Use of CSS color, font-family and font-size properties:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 300%;  
}  
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-family: courier;  
  font-size: 160%;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_fonts)

CSS Border

The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element.

**Tip:** You can define a border for nearly all HTML elements.

Example

Use of CSS border property:

p {  
  border: 2px solid powderblue;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_borders)

CSS Padding

The CSS padding property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

Example

Use of CSS border and padding properties:

p {  
  border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  padding: 30px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_padding)

CSS Margin

The CSS margin property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

Example

Use of CSS border and margin properties:

p {  
  border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  margin: 50px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_margin)

Link to External CSS

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

Example

This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_external_url)

Example

This example links to a style sheet located in the html folder on the current web site:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_external_relative)

Example

This example links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_external)

You can read more about file paths in the chapter [HTML File Paths](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_filepaths.asp).

Chapter Summary

* Use the HTML style attribute for inline styling
* Use the HTML <style> element to define internal CSS
* Use the HTML <link> element to refer to an external CSS file
* Use the HTML <head> element to store <style> and <link> elements
* Use the CSS color property for text colors
* Use the CSS font-family property for text fonts
* Use the CSS font-size property for text sizes
* Use the CSS border property for borders
* Use the CSS padding property for space inside the border
* Use the CSS margin property for space outside the border

HTML Links

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links_colors.asp)

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

**Note:** A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_w3schools)

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

**Tip:** Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Example

Use target="\_blank" to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_target)

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an **absolute URL** (a full web address) in the href attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part):

Example

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>  
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>  
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>  
  
<h2>Relative URLs</h2>  
<p><a href="html\_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>  
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links)

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, just put the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

Example

<a href="default.asp">  
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;">  
</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_image)

Link to an Email Address

Use mailto: inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

Example

<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_email)

Button as a Link

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.

JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

Example

<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_button_element)

**Tip:** Learn more about JavaScript in our [JavaScript Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp).

Link Titles

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

Example

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_title)

More on Absolute URLs and Relative URLs

Example

Use a full URL to link to a web page:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_external_url)

Example

Link to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

<a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_external_relative)

Example

Link to a page located in the same folder as the current page:

<a href="default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_external)

You can read more about file paths in the chapter [HTML File Paths](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_filepaths.asp).

Chapter Summary

* Use the <a> element to define a link
* Use the href attribute to define the link address
* Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document
* Use the <img> element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
* Use the mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program

HTML Link Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp) | Defines a hyperlink |

HTML Images

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links_bookmarks.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images_imagemap.asp)

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

Example

<img src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Italian Trulli">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_trulli)

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_girl)

Example

<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_chania)

HTML Images Syntax

The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The <img> tag has two required attributes:

* src - Specifies the path to the image
* alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax

<img src="*url*" alt="*alternatetext*">

The src Attribute

The required src attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

**Note:** When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the alt text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

Example

<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_alt_chania)

The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the alt attribute should describe the image:

Example

<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_alt_chania)

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute:

Example

<img src="wrongname.gif" alt="Flowers in Chania">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_wrongname)

**Tip:** A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:500px;height:600px;">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_size)

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes:

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_attributes)

The width and height attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

**Note:** Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the web page might flicker while the image loads.

Width and Height, or Style?

The width, height, and style attributes are all valid in HTML.

However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
img {  
  width: 100%;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">  
  
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_style)

Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the src attribute:

Example

<img src="/images/html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_folder)

Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites point to an image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the src attribute:

Example

<img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools\_green.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_w3schools)

**Notes on external images:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; they can suddenly be removed or changed.

Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example

<img src="programming.gif" alt="Computer Man" style="width:48px;height:48px;">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_hackman)

Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

Example

<a href="default.asp">  
  <img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;">  
</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_link)

Image Floating

Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

Example

<p><img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" style="float:right;width:42px;height:42px;">  
The image will float to the right of the text.</p>  
  
<p><img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" style="float:left;width:42px;height:42px;">  
The image will float to the left of the text.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_float)

**Tip:** To learn more about CSS Float, read our [CSS Float Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp).

Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **File Format** | **File Extension** |
| APNG | Animated Portable Network Graphics | .apng |
| GIF | Graphics Interchange Format | .gif |
| ICO | Microsoft Icon | .ico, .cur |
| JPEG | Joint Photographic Expert Group image | .jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp |
| PNG | Portable Network Graphics | .png |
| SVG | Scalable Vector Graphics | .svg |

Chapter Summary

* Use the HTML <img> element to define an image
* Use the HTML src attribute to define the URL of the image
* Use the HTML alt attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
* Use the HTML width and height attributes or the CSS width and height properties to define the size of the image
* Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the left or to the right

**Note:** Loading large images takes time, and can slow down your web page. Use images carefully.

Exercise?

What is a correct HTML element for adding an image?

Začátek formuláře

The <image> element

The <img> element

The <media> element

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Image Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<img>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp) | Defines an image |
| [<map>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp) | Defines an image map |
| [<area>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_area.asp) | Defines a clickable area inside an image map |
| [<picture>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_picture.asp) | Defines a container for multiple image resources |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Favicon

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images_picture.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_page_title.asp)

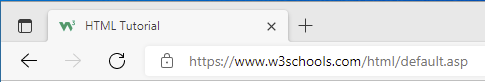
A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.

How To Add a Favicon in HTML

You can use any image you like as your favicon. You can also create your own favicon on sites like [https://www.favicon.cc](https://www.favicon.cc/).

**Tip:** A favicon is a small image, so it should be a simple image with high contrast.

A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab, like this:



To add a favicon to your website, either save your favicon image to the root directory of your webserver, or create a folder in the root directory called images, and save your favicon image in this folder. A common name for a favicon image is "favicon.ico".

Next, add a <link> element to your "index.html" file, after the <title> element, like this:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>My Page Title</title>  
  <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Now, save the "index.html" file and reload it in your browser. Your browser tab should now display your favicon image to the left of the page title.

Favicon File Format Support

The following table shows the file format support for a favicon image:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Browser** | **ICO** | **PNG** | **GIF** | **JPEG** | **SVG** |
| Edge | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Chrome | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Firefox | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Opera | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Safari | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Chapter Summary

* Use the HTML <link> element to insert a favicon

HTML Page Title

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_favicon.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_tables.asp)

Every web page should have a page title to describe the meaning of the page.

The Title Element

The <title> element adds a title to your page:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>HTML Tutorial</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
The content of the document......  
  
</body>  
</html>

The title is shown in the browser's title bar:

Obsah obrázku text, snímek obrazovky, Písmo, číslo

Obsah vygenerovaný umělou inteligencí může být nesprávný.

What is a Good Title?

The title should describe the content and the meaning of the page.

The page title is very important for search engine optimization (SEO). The text is used by search engine algorithms to decide the order when listing pages in search results.

The <title> element:

* defines a title in the browser toolbar
* provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
* displays a title for the page in search engine-results

So, try to make the title as accurate and meaningful as possible!

HTML Title Tag

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<title>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_title.asp) | Defines the title of the document |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Tables

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_page_title.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_table_borders.asp)

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Contact** | **Country** |
| Alfreds Futterkiste | Maria Anders | Germany |
| Centro comercial Moctezuma | Francisco Chang | Mexico |
| Ernst Handel | Roland Mendel | Austria |
| Island Trading | Helen Bennett | UK |
| Laughing Bacchus Winecellars | Yoshi Tannamuri | Canada |
| Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | Giovanni Rovelli | Italy |

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table_intro)

Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Example

A simple HTML table:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Company</th>  
    <th>Contact</th>  
    <th>Country</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>  
    <td>Maria Anders</td>  
    <td>Germany</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>  
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>  
    <td>Mexico</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table3)

Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag.

td stands for table data.

Everything between <td> and </td> is the content of a table cell.

Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table4)

**Note:** A table cell can contain all sorts of HTML elements: text, images, lists, links, other tables, etc.

Table Rows

Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag.

tr stands for table row.

Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>16</td>  
    <td>14</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table5)

You can have as many rows as you like in a table; just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

**Note:** There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another. You will learn about that in a later chapter.

Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag:

th stands for table header.

Example

Let the first row be table header cells:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Person 1</th>  
    <th>Person 2</th>  
    <th>Person 3</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>16</td>  
    <td>14</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table6)

By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.

Exercise?

What is the correct tag name for a table-cell in HTML?

Začátek formuláře

<tc>

<td>

<tr>

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp) | Defines a table |
| [<th>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_th.asp) | Defines a header cell in a table |
| [<tr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tr.asp) | Defines a row in a table |
| [<td>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_td.asp) | Defines a cell in a table |
| [<caption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_caption.asp) | Defines a table caption |
| [<colgroup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_colgroup.asp) | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| [<col>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_col.asp) | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| [<thead>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_thead.asp) | Groups the header content in a table |
| [<tbody>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tbody.asp) | Groups the body content in a table |
| [<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp) | Groups the footer content in a table |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Lists

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_table_colgroup.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists_unordered.asp)

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Example

An unordered HTML list:

* Item
* Item
* Item
* Item

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_intro)

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_unordered)

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Example

<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_ordered)

HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists.

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:

Example

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_description)

Exercise?

What is the correct tag name for list items?

Začátek formuláře

<item>

<list-item>

<li>

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML List Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp) | Defines an unordered list |
| [<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp) | Defines an ordered list |
| [<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) | Defines a list item |
| [<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) | Defines a description list |
| [<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) | Defines a term in a description list |
| [<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) | Describes the term in a description list |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Block and Inline Elements

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists_other.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_div.asp)

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

The two most common display values are block and inline.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <p> element is a block-level element.

The <div> element is a block-level element.

Example

<p>Hello World</p>  
<div>Hello World</div>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_block_div)

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

[<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp)

[<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp)

[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp)

[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp)

[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp)

[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp)

[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp)

[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp)

[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp)

[<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp)

[<figcaption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figcaption.asp)

[<figure>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figure.asp)

[<footer>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_footer.asp)

[<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp)

[<h1>-<h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp)

[<header>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp)

[<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp)

[<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp)

[<main>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_main.asp)

[<nav>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_nav.asp)

[<noscript>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_noscript.asp)

[<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp)

[<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp)

[<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp)

[<section>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_section.asp)

[<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp)

[<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp)

[<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp)

[<video>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_video.asp)

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

Example

<span>Hello World</span>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_inline_span)

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

[<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

[<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp)

[<acronym>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_acronym.asp)

[<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp)

[<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp)

[<big>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_big.asp)

[<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp)

[<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp)

[<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp)

[<code>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp)

[<dfn>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dfn.asp)

[<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp)

[<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp)

[<img>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp)

[<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp)

[<kbd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_kbd.asp)

[<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp)

[<map>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp)

[<object>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_object.asp)

[<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp)

[<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp)

[<samp>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_samp.asp)

[<script>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp)

[<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp)

[<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp)

[<span>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp)

[<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp)

[<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp)

[<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp)

[<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp)

[<time>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_time.asp)

[<tt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tt.asp)

[<var>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_var.asp)

**Note:** An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

The <div> Element

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

Example

<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div)

You will learn more about the <div> element in the [next chapter](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_div.asp).

The <span> Element

The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text:

Example

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold;">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold;">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_span)

Chapter Summary

* A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
* An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary
* The <div> element is a block-level element and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
* The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

Exercise?

Which type of elements takes up the full width available?

Začátek formuláře

Block elements

Inline elements

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |
| [<span>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp) | Defines a section in a document (inline) |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Div Element

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_blocks.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp)

The <div> element is used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> Element

The <div> element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line breaks before and after.

Example

A <div> element takes up all available width:

Lorem Ipsum <div>I am a div</div> dolor sit amet.

Result

Lorem Ipsum

I am a div

dolor sit amet.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div1)

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

<div> as a container

The <div> element is often used to group sections of a web page together.

Example

A <div> element with HTML elements:

<div>  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
  <p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div2)

Center align a <div> element

If you have a <div> element that is not 100% wide, and you want to center-align it, set the CSS margin property to auto.

Example

<style>  
div {  
  width:300px;  
  margin:auto;  
}  
</style>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div3)

Multiple <div> elements

You can have many <div> containers on the same page.

Example

<div>  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
  <p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div>  
  <h2>Oslo</h2>  
  <p>Oslo is the capital city of Norway.</p>  
  <p>Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div>  
  <h2>Rome</h2>  
  <p>Rome is the capital city of Italy.</p>  
  <p>Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div4)

Aligning <div> elements side by side

When building web pages, you often want to have two or more <div> elements side by side, like this:

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

There are different methods for aligning elements side by side, all include some CSS styling. We will look at the most common methods:

Float

The CSS float property was not originally meant to align <div> elements side-by-side, but has been used for this purpose for many years.

The CSS float property is used for positioning and formatting content and allows elements to be positioned horizontally, rather than vertically.

Example

How to use float to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
.mycontainer {  
  width:100%;  
  overflow:auto;  
}  
.mycontainer div {  
  width:33%;  
  float:left;  
}  
</style>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div_float)

Learn more about float in our [CSS float tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp).

Inline-block

If you change the <div> element's display property from block to inline-block, the <div> elements will no longer add a line break before and after, and will be displayed side by side instead of on top of each other.

Example

How to use display: inline-block to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
div {  
  width: 30%;  
  display: inline-block;  
}  
</style>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div_inline-block)

Flex

The CSS Flexbox Layout Module was introduced to make it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning.

To make the CSS flex method work, surround the <div> elements with another <div> element and give it the status as a flex container.

Example

How to use flex to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
.mycontainer {  
  display: flex;  
}  
.mycontainer > div {  
  width:33%;  
}  
</style>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div_flex)

Learn more about flex in our [CSS flexbox tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp).

Grid

The CSS Grid Layout Module offers a grid-based layout system, with rows and columns, making it easier to design web pages without having to use floats and positioning.

Sounds almost the same as flex, but has the ability to define more than one row and position each row individually.

The CSS grid method requires that you surround the <div> elements with another <div> element and give the status as a grid container, and you must specify the width of each column.

Example

How to use grid to align <div> elements side by side:

<style>  
.grid-container {  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 33% 33% 33%;  
}  
</style>

Result

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_div_grid)

Learn more about grid in our [CSS grid tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grid.asp).

Exercise?

Consider the following code:  
<div style='width:200px;margin:auto'>  
  <h2>London</h2>  
</div>  
How will the DIV element be aligned?

Začátek formuláře

Left aligned

Center aligned

Right aligned

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

HTML Layout Elements and Techniques

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_head.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp)

Websites often display content in multiple columns (like a magazine or a newspaper).

Example

**Cities**

* [London](javascript:void(0))
* [Paris](javascript:void(0))
* [Tokyo](javascript:void(0))

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Footer

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_layout_float)

HTML Layout Elements

HTML has several semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTML5 Semantic Elements | * <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section * <nav> - Defines a set of navigation links * <section> - Defines a section in a document * <article> - Defines independent, self-contained content * <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar) * <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section * <details> - Defines additional details that the user can open and close on demand * <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element   You can read more about semantic elements in our [HTML Semantics](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_semantic_elements.asp) chapter. |

HTML Layout Techniques

There are four different techniques to create multicolumn layouts. Each technique has its pros and cons:

* CSS framework
* CSS float property
* CSS flexbox
* CSS grid

CSS Frameworks

If you want to create your layout fast, you can use a CSS framework, like [W3.CSS](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp) or [Bootstrap](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/default.asp).

Ever heard about **W3Schools Spaces**? Here you can create your website from scratch or use a template, and host it for free.

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*\* no credit card required*

CSS Float Layout

It is common to do entire web layouts using the CSS float property. Float is easy to learn - you just need to remember how the float and clear properties work. **Disadvantages:** Floating elements are tied to the document flow, which may harm the flexibility. Learn more about float in our [CSS Float and Clear](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp) chapter.

Example

**Cities**

* [London](javascript:void(0))
* [Paris](javascript:void(0))
* [Tokyo](javascript:void(0))

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Footer

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_layout_float)

CSS Flexbox Layout

Use of flexbox ensures that elements behave predictably when the page layout must accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices.

Learn more about flexbox in our [CSS Flexbox](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp) chapter.

Example

**Cities**

* [London](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp)
* [Paris](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp)
* [Tokyo](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp)

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Footer

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_layout_flexbox)

CSS Grid Layout

The CSS Grid Layout Module offers a grid-based layout system, with rows and columns, making it easier to design web pages without having to use floats and positioning.

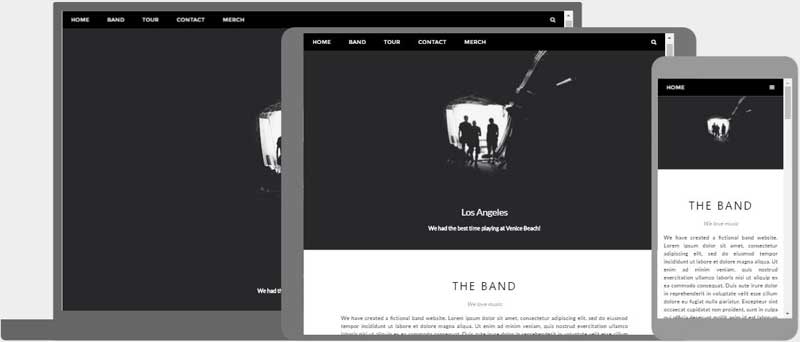
Learn more about CSS grids in our [CSS Grid Intro](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grid.asp) chapter.

HTML Responsive Web Design

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_layout.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_computercode_elements.asp)

Responsive web design is about creating web pages that look good on all devices!

A responsive web design will automatically adjust for different screen sizes and viewports.



What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones):

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_page)

Setting The Viewport

To create a responsive website, add the following <meta> tag to all your web pages:

Example

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_viewport)

This will set the viewport of your page, which will give the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

Here is an example of a web page *without* the viewport meta tag, and the same web page *with* the viewport meta tag:

Without the viewport meta tag:  
[Obsah obrázku text, snímek obrazovky

Obsah vygenerovaný umělou inteligencí může být nesprávný.](https://www.w3schools.com/html/example_withoutviewport.htm)

With the viewport meta tag:  
[Obsah obrázku text, snímek obrazovky, venku

Obsah vygenerovaný umělou inteligencí může být nesprávný.](https://www.w3schools.com/html/example_withviewport.htm)

**Tip:** If you are browsing this page on a phone or a tablet, you can click on the two links above to see the difference.

Responsive Images

Responsive images are images that scale nicely to fit any browser size.

Using the width Property

If the CSS width property is set to 100%, the image will be responsive and scale up and down:

Obsah obrázku oblečení, obloha, mlha, osoba

Obsah vygenerovaný umělou inteligencí může být nesprávný.

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" **style="width:100%;"**>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_image)

Notice that in the example above, the image can be scaled up to be larger than its original size. A better solution, in many cases, will be to use the max-width property instead.

Using the max-width Property

If the max-width property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size:

Obsah obrázku oblečení, obloha, mlha, osoba

Obsah vygenerovaný umělou inteligencí může být nesprávný.

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" style="**max-width:100%;**height:auto;">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_image_maxwidth)

Show Different Images Depending on Browser Width

The HTML <picture> element allows you to define different images for different browser window sizes.

Resize the browser window to see how the image below changes depending on the width:



Example

<picture>  
  <source srcset="img\_smallflower.jpg" media="(max-width: 600px)">  
  <source srcset="img\_flowers.jpg" media="(max-width: 1500px)">  
  <source srcset="flowers.jpg">  
  <img src="img\_smallflower.jpg" alt="Flowers">  
</picture>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_picture)

Responsive Text Size

The text size can be set with a "vw" unit, which means the "viewport width".

That way the text size will follow the size of the browser window:

Hello World

Resize the browser window to see how the text size scales.

Example

<h1 style="**font-size:10vw**">Hello World</h1>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_text)

Viewport is the browser window size. 1vw = 1% of viewport width. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw is 0.5cm.

Media Queries

In addition to resize text and images, it is also common to use media queries in responsive web pages.

With media queries you can define completely different styles for different browser sizes.

Example: resize the browser window to see that the three div elements below will display horizontally on large screens and stack vertically on small screens:

Left Menu

Main Content

Right Content

Example

<style>  
.left, .right {  
  float: left;  
  width: 20%; /\* The width is 20%, by default \*/  
}  
  
.main {  
  float: left;  
  width: 60%; /\* The width is 60%, by default \*/  
}  
  
/\* Use a media query to add a breakpoint at 800px: \*/  
@media screen and (max-width: 800px) {  
  .left, .main, .right {  
    width: 100%; /\* The width is 100%, when the viewport is 800px or smaller \*/  
  }  
}  
</style>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_media_query)

**Tip:** To learn more about Media Queries and Responsive Web Design, read our [RWD Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp).

Responsive Web Page - Full Example

A responsive web page should look good on large desktop screens and on small mobile phones.

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_media_query3)

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*\* no credit card required*

Responsive Web Design - Frameworks

All popular CSS Frameworks offer responsive design.

They are free, and easy to use.

W3.CSS

W3.CSS is a modern CSS framework with support for desktop, tablet, and mobile design by default.

W3.CSS is smaller and faster than similar CSS frameworks.

W3.CSS is designed to be independent of jQuery or any other JavaScript library.

W3.CSS Demo

Resize the page to see the responsiveness!

London

London is the capital city of England.

It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe, with more than 12 million inhabitants.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>W3.CSS</title>  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="w3-container w3-green">  
  <h1>W3Schools Demo</h1>  
  <p>Resize this responsive page!</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="w3-row-padding">  
  <div class="w3-third">  
    <h2>London</h2>  
    <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
    <p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,  
    with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
  </div>  
  
  <div class="w3-third">  
    <h2>Paris</h2>  
    <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>  
    <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe,  
    with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>  
  </div>  
  
  <div class="w3-third">  
    <h2>Tokyo</h2>  
    <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>  
    <p>It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,  
    and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>  
  </div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_w3css)

To learn more about W3.CSS, read our [W3.CSS Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp).

Bootstrap

Another popular CSS framework is Bootstrap:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
<title>Bootstrap 5 Example</title>  
<meta charset="utf-8">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
<link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">  
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="container-fluid p-5 bg-primary text-white text-center">  
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>  
  <p>Resize this responsive page to see the effect!</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="container mt-5">  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
      <h3>Column 1</h3>  
      <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
      <h3>Column 2</h3>  
      <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
      <h3>Column 3</h3>  
      <p>Lorem ipsum...</p>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_bootstrap)

To learn more about Bootstrap, go to our [Bootstrap Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_ver.asp).

HTML Forms

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_xhtml.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms_attributes.asp)

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

Example

Začátek formuláře

First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_submit)

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.

All the different form elements are covered in this chapter: [HTML Form Elements](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_elements.asp).

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:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **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"> | 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](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp).

Text Fields

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

Example

A form with input fields for text:

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_text)

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

Začátek formuláře

First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

**Note:** The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of an input field is 20 characters.

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:

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_radio)

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

Choose your favorite Web language:

 HTML  
 CSS  
 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:

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_checkbox)

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

 I have a bike  
 I have a car  
 I have a boat

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_submit)

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

Začátek formuláře

First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

The Name Attribute for <input>

Notice that each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_submit_id)

HTML Form Attributes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_elements.asp)

This chapter describes the different attributes for the HTML <form> element.

The Action Attribute

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

In the example below, the form data is sent to a file called "action\_page.php". This file contains a server-side script that handles the form data:

Example

On submit, send form data to "action\_page.php":

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_attributes_submit)

**Tip:** If the action attribute is omitted, the action is set to the current page.

The Target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| \_blank | The response is displayed in a new window or tab |
| \_self | The response is displayed in the current window |
| \_parent | The response is displayed in the parent frame |
| \_top | The response is displayed in the full body of the window |
| *framename* | The response is displayed in a named iframe |

The default value is \_self which means that the response will open in the current window.

Example

Here, the submitted result will open in a new browser tab:

<form action="/action\_page.php" target="\_blank">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_target)

The Method Attribute

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").

The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.

Example

This example uses the GET method when submitting the form data:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_get)

Example

This example uses the POST method when submitting the form data:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="post">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_post)

**Notes on GET:**

* Appends the form data to the URL, in name/value pairs
* NEVER use GET to send sensitive data! (the submitted form data is visible in the URL!)
* The length of a URL is limited (2048 characters)
* Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result
* GET is good for non-secure data, like query strings in Google

**Notes on POST:**

* Appends the form data inside the body of the HTTP request (the submitted form data is not shown in the URL)
* POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.
* Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked

**Tip:** Always use POST if the form data contains sensitive or personal information!

The Autocomplete Attribute

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

Example

A form with autocomplete on:

<form action="/action\_page.php" autocomplete="on">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_autocomplete)

The Novalidate Attribute

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

Example

A form with a novalidate attribute:

<form action="/action\_page.php" novalidate>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_novalidate)

Exercise?

What is the correct syntax for opening the form's result in a new browser tab?

Začátek formuláře

<form action='/action\_page.php' target='\_blank'>

<form action='/action\_page.php' target='\_top'>

<form action='/action\_page.php' target='\_new'>

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

List of All <form> Attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| [accept-charset](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_accept_charset.asp) | Specifies the character encodings used for form submission |
| [action](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_action.asp) | Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted |
| [autocomplete](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_autocomplete.asp) | Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off |
| [enctype](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_enctype.asp) | Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post") |
| [method](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_method.asp) | Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data |
| [name](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_name.asp) | Specifies the name of the form |
| [novalidate](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_novalidate.asp) | Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted |
| [rel](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_rel.asp) | Specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document |
| [target](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_form_target.asp) | Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form |

HTML Form Elements

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms_attributes.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp)

This chapter describes all the different HTML form elements.

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

* <input>
* <label>
* <select>
* <textarea>
* <button>
* <fieldset>
* <legend>
* <datalist>
* <output>
* <option>
* <optgroup>

The <input> Element

One of the most used form elements is the <input> element.

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

Example

<label for="fname">First name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_input)

All the different values of the type attribute are covered in the next chapter: [HTML Input Types](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp).

The <label> Element

The <label> element defines a label for several form elements.

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

The <label> element also help 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.

The <select> Element

The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_select)

The <option> element defines an option that can be selected.

By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.

To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:

Example

<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_select_pre)

Visible Values:

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_select_size)

Allow Multiple Selections:

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4"multiple>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_select_multiple)

The <textarea> Element

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

Example

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_textarea)

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

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

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

You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:

Example

<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_textarea_style)

The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable button:

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_button)

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

Click Me!

**Note:** Always specify the type attribute for the button element. Different browsers may use different default types for the button element.

The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <fieldset>  
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>  
    <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">  
  </fieldset>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_legend)

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

Začátek formuláře

Personalia:First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

The <datalist> Element

The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.

The list attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the id attribute of the <datalist> element.

Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <input list="browsers">  
  <datalist id="browsers">  
    <option value="Edge">  
    <option value="Firefox">  
    <option value="Chrome">  
    <option value="Opera">  
    <option value="Safari">  
  </datalist>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_datalist)

The <output> Element

The <output> element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

Example

Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

<form action="/action\_page.php"  
  oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">  
  0  
  <input type="range"  id="a" name="a" value="50">  
  100 +  
  <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">  
  =  
  <output name="x" for="a b"></output>  
  <br><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_output)

Exercise?

What is the correct HTML element to group related data in a form and also, by default, draw a border around it?

Začátek formuláře

<group>

<fieldset>

<fence>

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Form Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp) | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| [<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp) | Defines an input control |
| [<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp) | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| [<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp) | Defines a label for an <input> element |
| [<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp) | Groups related elements in a form |
| [<legend>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_legend.asp) | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element |
| [<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp) | Defines a drop-down list |
| [<optgroup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_optgroup.asp) | Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list |
| [<option>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_option.asp) | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| [<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp) | Defines a clickable button |
| [<datalist>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_datalist.asp) | Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls |
| [<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp) | Defines the result of a calculation |

HTML Input Types

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_elements.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_attributes.asp)

This chapter describes the different types for the HTML <input> element.

HTML Input Types

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

* <input type="button">
* <input type="checkbox">
* <input type="color">
* <input type="date">
* <input type="datetime-local">
* <input type="email">
* <input type="file">
* <input type="hidden">
* <input type="image">
* <input type="month">
* <input type="number">
* <input type="password">
* <input type="radio">
* <input type="range">
* <input type="reset">
* <input type="search">
* <input type="submit">
* <input type="tel">
* <input type="text">
* <input type="time">
* <input type="url">
* <input type="week">

**Tip:** The default value of the type attribute is "text".

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_text)

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

First name:  
  
Last name:

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_password)

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

Username:  
  
Password:

The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

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 with a script for processing input data.

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

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_submit)

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

Začátek formuláře

First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

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

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_submit_nn)

Input Type Reset

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

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_reset)

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

Začátek formuláře

First name:  
  
Last name:

Konec formuláře

If you change the input values and then click the "Reset" button, the form-data will be reset to the default values.

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_radio)

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

 HTML  
 CSS  
 JavaScript

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_checkbox2)

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

 I have a bike  
 I have a car  
 I have a boat

Input Type Button

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

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_button)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_color)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_date)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_date_max_min)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_datetime-local)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_email)

Input Type Image

The <input type="image"> defines an image as a submit button.

The path to the image is specified in the src attribute.

Example

<form>  
<input type="image" src="img\_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_image)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_file)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_hidden)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_month)

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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_number)

Input Restrictions

Here is a list of some common input restrictions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| checked | Specifies that an input field should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio") |
| disabled | Specifies that an input field should be disabled |
| max | Specifies the maximum value for an input field |
| maxlength | Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field |
| min | Specifies the minimum value for an input field |
| pattern | Specifies a regular expression to check the input value against |
| readonly | Specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed) |
| required | Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out) |
| size | Specifies the width (in characters) of an input field |
| step | Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field |
| value | Specifies the default value for an input field |

You will learn more about input restrictions in the next chapter.

The following example displays a numeric input field, where you can enter a value from 0 to 100, in steps of 10. The default value is 30:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="quantity">Quantity:</label>  
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_number_step)

Input Type Range

The <input type="range"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the min, max, and step attributes:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="vol">Volume (between 0 and 50):</label>  
  <input type="range" id="vol" name="vol" min="0" max="50">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_range)

Input Type Search

The <input type="search"> is used for search fields (a search field behaves like a regular text field).

Example

<form>  
  <label for="gsearch">Search Google:</label>  
  <input type="search" id="gsearch" name="gsearch">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_search)

Input Type Tel

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

Example

<form>  
  <label for="phone">Enter your phone number:</label>  
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_tel)

Input Type Time

The <input type="time"> allows the user to select a time (no time zone).

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

Example

<form>  
  <label for="appt">Select a time:</label>  
  <input type="time" id="appt" name="appt">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_time)

Input Type Url

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

Depending on browser support, the url field can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the url type, and adds ".com" to the keyboard to match url input.

Example

<form>  
  <label for="homepage">Add your homepage:</label>  
  <input type="url" id="homepage" name="homepage">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_url)

Input Type Week

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

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

Example

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

HTML Input Attributes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_attributes_form.asp)

This chapter describes the different attributes for the HTML <input> element.

The value Attribute

The input value attribute specifies an initial value for an input field:

Example

Input fields with initial (default) values:

<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">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_attributes_value)

The readonly Attribute

The input readonly attribute specifies that an input field is read-only.

A read-only input field cannot be modified (however, a user can tab to it, highlight it, and copy the text from it).

The value of a read-only input field will be sent when submitting the form!

Example

A read-only input field:

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_attributes_readonly)

The disabled Attribute

The input disabled attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.

A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable.

The value of a disabled input field will not be sent when submitting the form!

Example

A disabled input field:

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_attributes_disabled)

The size Attribute

The input size attribute specifies the visible width, in characters, of an input field.

The default value for size is 20.

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

Example

Set a width for an input field:

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" size="50"><br>  
  <label for="pin">PIN:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" size="4">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_attributes_size)

The maxlength Attribute

The input maxlength attribute specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.

**Note:** When a maxlength is set, the input field will not accept more than the specified number of characters. However, this attribute does not provide any feedback. So, if you want to alert the user, you must write JavaScript code.

Example

Set a maximum length for an input field:

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" size="50"><br>  
  <label for="pin">PIN:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" maxlength="4" size="4">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_attributes_maxlength)

The min and max Attributes

The input min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an input field.

The min and max attributes work with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

**Tip:** Use the max and min attributes together to create a range of legal values.

Example

Set a max date, a min date, and a range of legal values:

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_max_min)

The multiple Attribute

The input multiple attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in an input field.

The multiple attribute works with the following input types: email, and file.

Example

A file upload field that accepts multiple values:

<form>  
  <label for="files">Select files:</label>  
  <input type="file" id="files" name="files" multiple>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_multiple)

The pattern Attribute

The input pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the input field's value is checked against, when the form is submitted.

The pattern attribute works with the following input types: text, date, search, url, tel, email, and password.

**Tip:** Use the global [title](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_global_title.asp) attribute to describe the pattern to help the user.

**Tip:** Learn more about [regular expressions](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_regexp.asp) in our JavaScript tutorial.

Example

An input field that can contain only three letters (no numbers or special characters):

<form>  
  <label for="country\_code">Country code:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="country\_code" name="country\_code"  
  pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" title="Three letter country code">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_pattern)

The placeholder Attribute

The input placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the expected format).

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

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

Example

An input field with a placeholder text:

<form>  
  <label for="phone">Enter a phone number:</label>  
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone"  
  placeholder="123-45-678"  
  pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_placeholder)

The required Attribute

The input required attribute specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

The required attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

Example

A required input field:

<form>  
  <label for="username">Username:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_required)

The step Attribute

The input step attribute specifies the legal number intervals for an input field.

Example: if step="3", legal numbers could be -3, 0, 3, 6, etc.

**Tip:** This attribute can be used together with the max and min attributes to create a range of legal values.

The step attribute works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

Example

An input field with a specified legal number intervals:

<form>  
  <label for="points">Points:</label>  
  <input type="number" id="points" name="points" step="3">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_step)

**Note:** Input restrictions are not foolproof, and JavaScript provides many ways to add illegal input. To safely restrict input, it must also be checked by the receiver (the server)!

The autofocus Attribute

The input autofocus attribute specifies that an input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

Example

Let the "First name" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_autofocus)

The height and width Attributes

The input height and width attributes specify the height and width of an <input type="image"> element.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. Without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

Example

Define an image as the submit button, with height and width attributes:

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="image" src="img\_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_height_width)

The list Attribute

The input list attribute refers to a <datalist> element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element.

Example

An <input> element with pre-defined values in a <datalist>:

<form>  
  <input list="browsers">  
  <datalist id="browsers">  
    <option value="Edge">  
    <option value="Firefox">  
    <option value="Chrome">  
    <option value="Opera">  
    <option value="Safari">  
  </datalist>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_datalist)

The autocomplete Attribute

The input autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or an input field should have autocomplete on or off.

Autocomplete allows the browser to predict the value. When a user starts to type in a field, the browser should display options to fill in the field, based on earlier typed values.

The autocomplete attribute works with <form> and the following <input> types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

Example

An HTML form with autocomplete on, and off for one input field:

<form action="/action\_page.php" autocomplete="on">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <label for="email">Email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_autocomplete)

**Tip:** In some browsers you may need to activate an autocomplete function for this to work (Look under "Preferences" in the browser's menu).

HTML Input form\* Attributes

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_attributes.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_canvas.asp)

This chapter describes the different form\* attributes for the HTML <input> element.

The form Attribute

The input form attribute specifies the form the <input> element belongs to.

The value of this attribute must be equal to the id attribute of the <form> element it belongs to.

Example

An input field located outside of the HTML form (but still a part of the form):

<form action="/action\_page.php" id="form1">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>  
  
<label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" form="form1">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_form)

The formaction Attribute

The input formaction attribute specifies the URL of the file that will process the input when the form is submitted.

**Note:** This attribute overrides the action attribute of the <form> element.

The formaction attribute works with the following input types: submit and image.

Example

An HTML form with two submit buttons, with different actions:

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formaction="/action\_page2.php" value="Submit as Admin">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_formaction)

The formenctype Attribute

The input formenctype attribute specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitted (only for forms with method="post").

**Note:** This attribute overrides the enctype attribute of the <form> element.

The formenctype attribute works with the following input types: submit and image.

Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first sends the form-data with default encoding, the second sends the form-data encoded as "multipart/form-data":

<form action="/action\_page\_binary.asp" method="post">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formenctype="multipart/form-data"  
  value="Submit as Multipart/form-data">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_formenctype)

The formmethod Attribute

The input formmethod attribute defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL.

**Note:** This attribute overrides the method attribute of the <form> element.

The formmethod attribute works with the following input types: submit and image.

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (method="get") or as an HTTP post transaction (method="post").

**Notes on the "get" method:**

* This method appends the form-data to the URL in name/value pairs
* This method is useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result
* There is a limit to how much data you can place in a URL (varies between browsers), therefore, you cannot be sure that all of the form-data will be correctly transferred
* Never use the "get" method to pass sensitive information! (password or other sensitive information will be visible in the browser's address bar)

**Notes on the "post" method:**

* This method sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction
* Form submissions with the "post" method cannot be bookmarked
* The "post" method is more robust and secure than "get", and "post" does not have size limitations

Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first sends the form-data with method="get". The second sends the form-data with method="post":

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit using GET">  
  <input type="submit" formmethod="post" value="Submit using POST">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_formmethod)

The formtarget Attribute

The input formtarget attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

**Note:** This attribute overrides the target attribute of the <form> element.

The formtarget attribute works with the following input types: submit and image.

Example

A form with two submit buttons, with different target windows:

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formtarget="\_blank" value="Submit to a new window/tab">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_formtarget)

The formnovalidate Attribute

The input formnovalidate attribute specifies that an <input> element should not be validated when submitted.

**Note:** This attribute overrides the novalidate attribute of the <form> element.

The formnovalidate attribute works with the following input types: submit.

Example

A form with two submit buttons (with and without validation):

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="submit" formnovalidate="formnovalidate"  
  value="Submit without validation">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_input_formnovalidate)

The novalidate Attribute

The novalidate attribute is a <form> attribute.

When present, novalidate specifies that all of the form-data should not be validated when submitted.

Example

Specify that no form-data should be validated on submit:

<form action="/action\_page.php" novalidate>  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml5_form_novalidate)

Exercise?

What is not a legal form attribute for the INPUT element?

Začátek formuláře

formaction

formtype

formtarget

Submit Answer »

Konec formuláře

HTML Form and Input Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp) | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| [<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp) | Defines an input control |

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).