**Introduction to HTML**

HTML is an acronym which stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** which is used for creating web pages and web applications.

**Hyper Text:** HyperText simply means "Text linked with Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

**Markup language:** A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

**Web Page:** A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. **With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages**.

Hence, HTML is a markup language which is used for creating attractive web pages with the help of styling, and which looks in a nice format on a web browser. An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Sample HTML Page

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Web page title</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>**

**<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Editor - Visual Studio Code**

**Building blocks of HTML**

An HTML document consist of its basic building blocks which are:

**Tags:** An HTML tag surrounds the content and apply meaning to it. It is written between < and > brackets.

**Attribute:** An attribute in HTML provides extra information about the element, and it is applied within the start tag. An HTML attribute contains two fields: name & value.

**Syntax**

<tag name attribute\_name= " attr\_value"> content </ tag name>

**Elements:** An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML file. In an HTML file, everything written within tags are termed as HTML elements.

HTML Tag Examples

<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

<h2> Heading Tag </h2>

<b> Bold Tag </b>

<i> Italic Tag </i>

<u> Underline Tag</u>

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**HTML Attribute**

HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements. They are the modifier of the HTML element.

Each element or tag can have multiple attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.

The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.

You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

**Syntax**

<element attribute\_name="value">content</element>

**Example**

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

<h1> This is Style attribute</h1>

<p style="height: 50px; color: blue">It will add style property in element</p>

<p style="color: red">It will change the color of content</p>

</body>

</html>

**The title attribute**

**Description:** The title attribute is used as text tooltip in most of the browsers. It display its text when user move the cursor over a link or any text. You can use it with any text or link to show the description about that link or text. In our example, we are taking this with paragraph tag and heading tag.

**Example**

<h1 title="This is heading tag">Example of title attribute</h1>

<p title="This is paragraph tag">Move the cursor over the heading and paragraph, and you will see a description as a tooltip</p>

**HTML Elements**

An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.

Example:

<p> Hello world!!! </p>

**Some Void elements** are <br> (represents a line break) , <hr>(represents a horizontal line), etc.

**Nested HTML Elements**: HTML can be nested, which means an element can contain another element.

**Block-level element:**

These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into blocks.

A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.

These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, <ol>, <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <ul> and <video>.

**Formatting Elements**

**<b>** This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.

**<strong>** This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.

**<i>** This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.

**<em>** This is a logical tag which is used to display content in emphasized similar to italic.

**<mark>** This tag is used to highlight text.

**<u>** This tag is used to underline text written between it.

**<sup>** It displays the content slightly above the normal line.

**<sub>** It displays the content slightly below the normal line.

**<del>** This tag is used to display the deleted content.

**<ins>** This tag displays the content which is added

**<big>** This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit.

**<small>** This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.

**Example** (htm2\_formatting\_tags.html)

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<html>

<p> <b>Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.</b></p>

<p><strong>This is an important content</strong>, and this is normal content</p>

<p> <i>Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.</i></p>

<p><em>This is an important content</em>, which displayed in italic font.</p>

<h2> I want to put a <mark> Mark</mark> on your face</h2>

<p> <u>Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.</u></p>

<p>Hello <tt>Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.</tt></p>

<p>Hello <sup>Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.</sup></p>

<p>Hello <sub>Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.</sub></p>

<p>Hello <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del></p>

<p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another paragraph.</ins></p>

<p>Hello <big>Write the paragraph in larger font.</big></p>

<p>Hello <small>Write the paragraph in smaller font.</small></p>

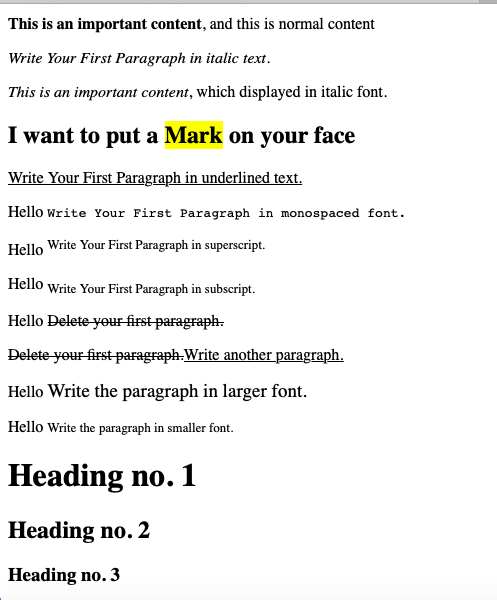
<h1>Heading no. 1</h1>

<h2>Heading no. 2</h2>

<h3>Heading no. 3</h3>

<h4>Heading no. 4</h4>

<h5>Heading no. 5</h5>

<h6>Heading no. 6</h6>

</html>

Output

——————-

**HTML Paragraph**

HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage.If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML p tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one.

**Example**

<p>This is first paragraph.</p>

<p>

I am

going to provide

you a tutorial on HTML

and hope that it will

be very beneficial for you.

</p>

**An HTML <br>** tag is used for line break and it can be used with paragraph elements

<p><br>Papa and mama, and baby and Dot,

<br>Willie and me?the whole of the lot

<br>Of us all went over in Bimberlie's sleigh,

<br>To grandmama's house on Christmas day.

</p>

**An HTML <hr>** tag is used to apply a horizontal line between two statements or two paragraphs.

**The HTML <blockquote>** element shows that the enclosed content is quoted from another source. The Source URL can be given using the cite attribute, and text representation of source can display using <cite> ..... </cite>element.

**Example**

<blockquote cite="https://www.keepinspiring.me/famous-quotes/"><p>?The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.?</p></blockquote>

<cite>-Mark Caine</cite>

**The HTML <code>** </code> element is used to display the part of computer code. It will display the content in monospaced font.

<p>First Java program</p>

<p><code>class Simple{ public static void main(String args[]){

System.out.println("Hello Java"); }} </code>

</p>

**The HTML <pre>** element defines pre-formatted 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>

**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.

Example

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1>This is a plane heading</h1>

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

<h1 style="font-size:20;color: blueviolet">This is a styled heading</h1>

<p style="font-size:60;color: chocolate">This is a styled paragraph.</p>

</body>

Comments

<!-- Write your comments here —>

HTML Links

The **HTML anchor tag** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL. The "href" attribute ok anchor tag links to destination page or URL.

**<a** href="second.html"**>**Click for Second Page**</a>**

second.html should be in the same folder

<a href="<https://codebetter.in/>">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

***target*** Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
* \_self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
* \_parent - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
* *framename* - Opens the linked document in a named frame

<a href="<https://codebetter.in/>" target=“\_top”>Learn coding!</a>

Image Links

<a href="default.asp">

  <img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style=“width:42px;height:42px;border:0;”></a>

Link Titles

The title attribute specifies a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

<a href="https://www.codebetter.in/html/" title=“Learn HTML”>Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>

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

<a href="html/html1.html">HTML tutorial</a>

Create a Bookmark

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page.

Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long.

To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example

First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from another page:

Example

<a href="html\_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

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

You can change the default colors, by using CSS:

Example

<style>

a:link {

  color: green;

  background-color: transparent;

  text-decoration: none;

}

a:visited {

  color: pink;

  background-color: transparent;

  text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

  color: red;

  background-color: transparent;

  text-decoration: underline;

}

a:active {

  color: yellow;

  background-color: transparent;

  text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

A links can also be styled as a button, by using CSS:

This is a link

Example

<style>

a:link, a:visited {

  background-color: #f44336;

  color: white;

  padding: 15px 25px;

  text-align: center;

  text-decoration: none;

  display: inline-block;

}

a:hover, a:active {

  background-color: red;

}

</style>

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Image

<img src="offer6.png" alt=“20 % chashback”>

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

The src attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

The 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:

<img src="offer9.png" alt="Italian Trulli”>

Width and Height

<img src="offer6.png" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:100px;height:100px;">

<img src="offer9.png" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="300" height="300">

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

Image as a Link

<a href="default.asp">

<img src=“offer3.png" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0;">

</a>

**HTML Table**

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An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.

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

<table >

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Age</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Jill</td>

<td>Smith</td>

<td>50</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Eve</td>

<td>Jackson</td>

<td>94</td>

</tr>

</table>

<table style="width: 300px;" border=“1" align="center">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>City</th>

<th>Gender</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td align="center">Ankit</td>

<td align="center">Pune</td>

<td align="center"> M</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td align="center">Reena</td>

<td align="center">Delhi</td>

<td align="center">F</td>

</tr>

</table>

rowspan and caption

<table style="width:100%" border="1">

<caption>Contact Information</caption>

<tr>

<th>Name:</th>

<td>Bill Gates</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>

<td>55577854</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>55577855</td>

</tr>

</table>

HTML Lists

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>

The CSS list-style-type property is used to define the style of the list item marker:

<ul style="list-style-type:lower-roman;">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

**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>Pune</li>

<li>Mumbai</li>

<li>Delhi</li>

</ol>

The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Type Description

type="1" The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)

type="A" The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters

type="a" The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters

type="I" The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers

type="i" The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

Numbers:

<ol type="1">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

<ol start="50">

  <li>Coffee</li>

  <li>Tea</li>

  <li>Milk</li>

</ol>

Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The [<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) tag defines the description list, the [<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) tag defines the term (name), and the [<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) tag describes each term:

Example

<dl>

  <dt>Coffee</dt>

  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>

  <dt>Milk</dt>

  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

Horizontal List with CSS

HTML lists can be styled in many different ways with CSS.

One popular way is to style a list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

ul {

list-style-type: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

overflow: hidden;

background-color: #333333;

}

li {

float: left;

}

li a {

display: block;

color: white;

text-align: center;

padding: 16px;

text-decoration: none;

}

li a:hover {

background-color: #111111;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#news">News</a></li>

<li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>

<li><a href="#about">About</a></li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

HTML Block and Inline Elements

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

The two display values are: block and inline.

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

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

Example

<div>Hello World</div>

[<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 and only takes up as much width as necessary.

<span>Hello World</span>

[<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)

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>

**page\_design\_with\_div**

<html>

<body>

<div style="background-color: darkgoldenrod; width: 100%;height: 20%;"></div>

<div style="background-color: rgb(224, 233, 208);width: 100%;height: 60%;">

<div style="background-color: rgb(11, 158, 184);width: 25%;height: 100%;float: left;"></div>

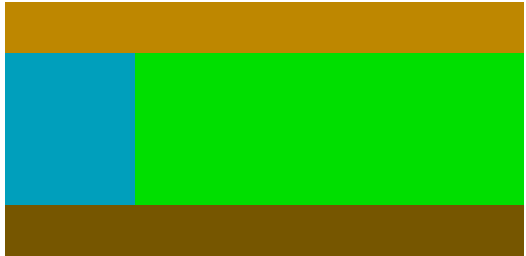
<div style="background-color: rgb(63, 212, 33);width: 75%;height: 100%;float: right;"></div>

</div>

<div style="background-color: rgb(114, 85, 11); width: 100%;height: 20%;"></div>

</body>

</html>



The <span> Element

The <span> element is often used as a container for some text.

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

<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>

Using The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element (the value must be unique within the HTML document).

The id value can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for the element with the specific id value.

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

Using The class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.

So, all HTML elements with the same class attribute will get the same style.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.cities {

  background-color: black;

  color: white;

  margin: 20px;

  padding: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="cities">

  <h2>London</h2>

  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>

</div>

<div class="cities">

  <h2>Paris</h2>

  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</div>

<div class="cities">

  <h2>Tokyo</h2>

  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

HTML Iframes

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Example

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style=“height:200px;width:300px;"></iframe>

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style=“border:none;"></iframe>

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;”></iframe>

Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

Example

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a"></iframe>

<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

The <form> Element

The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input:

<form>

.

*form elements*

.

</form>

An HTML form contains **form elements**.

Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <input type="text"> | Defines a one-line text input field |
| <input type="radio"> | Defines a radio button |
| <input type="submit"> | Defines a submit button for submitting the form |

Form element attributes

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

Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (**GET**or **POST**) to be used when submitting the form data:

<form **action=“/action\_page.php**” **target=“\_blank" method=“get”**>

……..

…….

</form>

**GET type request**

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

**POST type request**

* POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.
* Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked
* The POST method does not display the submitted form data in the page address field.

<html>

<body>

<form action="/somepage.php" target="\_blank" method="GET">

First name:<br>

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

Last name:<br>

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

Gender : <br>

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

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

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other <br>

<br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

HTML5 <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.

<form action="/action\_page.php">

  <input list="browsers">

  <datalist id="browsers">

    <option value="Internet Explorer">

    <option value="Firefox">

    <option value="Chrome">

    <option value="Opera">

    <option value="Safari">

  </datalist>

</form>

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">

Example form. - html\_forms.html