

Div Tag

- The `<div>` (short for division) tag is a generic container for flow content, which has no default rendering or meaning.
- The `<div>` element is ideal for grouping elements for associating the styles and scripts (using the class or id attributes), since it doesn't convey any meaning about its contents and also doesn't have any default styling or meaning.

```
<div>
```

```
<h2>Title</h2>
```

```
<p>random paragraph in div element.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

- Using the `<div>` elements is the most common method of creating layouts in HTML. The `<div>` element is used for marking out a block of content or set of other elements inside an HTML document. It can contain further other div elements if required.

HTML Form

- What is HTML Form
- HTML Forms are required to collect different kinds of user inputs, such as contact details like name, email address, phone numbers, or details like credit card information, etc.
- Forms contain special elements called controls like input boxes, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons, etc. Users generally complete a form by modifying its controls e.g. entering text, selecting items, etc., and submitting this form to a web server for further processing.
- The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="name">Name:</label>
```

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

```
</form>
```

Input Element

- The input element is the most commonly used element within HTML forms. It allows you to specify various types of user input fields, depending on the type attribute.
- An input element can be a text field, password field, checkbox, radio button, submit button, reset button, file select box, as well as several new input types introduced in HTML5.

Text Field

- Text fields are one-line areas that allow the user to input text. Single-line text input controls are created using an <input> element, whose type attribute has a value of the text

```
<form>

<label for="name">Name:</label>

<input type="text" name="name" id="name">

</form>
```

Password Field

- Password fields are similar to text fields. The only difference is that characters in a password field are masked, i.e. they are shown as asterisks or dots. This is to prevent someone else from reading the password on the screen.
- This is also a single-line text input control created using an <input> element whose type attribute has a value of password

```
<form>

<label for="user-pwd">Password:</label>

<input type="password" name="user-password" id="user-pwd">

</form>
```

Radio buttons

- Radio buttons are used to let the user select exactly one option from a pre-defined set of options. It is created using an <input> element whose type attribute has a value of radio

```
<form>

<input type="radio" name="theme" id="light-mode">
```

```
<label for="light-mode">Light Mode</label>

<input type="radio" name="theme" id="dark-mode">

<label for="dark-mode">Dark Mode</label>

</form>
```

Submit Button

- A submit button is used to send the form data to a web server. When submit button is clicked the form data is sent to the file specified in the form's action attribute to process the submitted data.
- A reset button resets all the forms control to default values.

```
<form action="submit.js" method="post">

<label for="first-name">First Name:</label>

<input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name">

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

<input type="reset" value="Reset">

</form>
```

I have provided you the content now its on you to explore these

There will be question in the quiz related to these

Input → type = `number`

Input → type = `range`

Input → type = `color`

Input → type = `file`

Input → type = `date`

Input → type = `email`