**Form**

The <form> element is a container used to collect input from users, grouping various input fields, buttons, and labels into a single section for data submission.

It helps organize the way different fields work together to collect data for processing.

**Label**

The <label> element provides a descriptive title for an input field, helping users understand what kind of data is expected.

Clicking on a label will focus or activate the connected input, improving accessibility, especially for screen readers and users with mobility challenges.

Use the for attribute in <label> with the ID of the input to link them, or wrap the <input> inside the <label> as an alternative.

**Input**

The <input> element is the main way to collect user data in a form—it creates fields like text boxes, checkboxes, radio buttons, or file selectors.

The appearance and data type expected depend on the type attribute you set.

**type Attribute**

type defines what kind of information the input expects, such as text for standard input, email for email addresses, number for numbers, etc.

This tells both the browser and developer how to interpret or validate the input.

**name**

The name attribute identifies the input, so when the form is submitted, the data sent has a name-value pair.

It is required for server-side processing and data collection.

**value**

Sets a default value for the input field or represents the current value entered by the user.

Useful for pre-filling forms or controlling what data is sent on submission.

**hidden**

The hidden attribute makes an input invisible to users but still sends its value with the form.

It is used for storing extra data, like tokens or IDs, that the user should not see or modify.

**readonly**

The readonly attribute displays the input data but prevents the user from changing it.

Often used when you want the user to see a field’s value for reference but not edit it.

**disabled**

The disabled attribute greys out the input and blocks all interaction.

A disabled input cannot be edited or submitted with the form.

**placeholder**

The placeholder attribute shows greyed-out hint text inside an input box until the user starts typing.

It gives a clue about what to enter, improving usability.

**required**

Makes sure the field must be filled before submitting the form.

The browser will warn the user if they try to submit an incomplete required field.