

Forms

HTML Form is a document which stores information of a user on a web server using interactive controls. An **HTML form** contains different kind of information such as username, password, contact number, email id etc. The elements used in an **HTML form** are check box, input box, radio buttons, submit buttons etc.

The <form> Element

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

`<form>`

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form elements

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`</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.

The <input> Element

The <input> element is the most important form element.

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

Here are some examples:

<code><input type="text"></code>	Defines a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Defines a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Defines a submit button (for submitting the form)

Text Fields

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

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Text input fields</h2>
<form>
  <label for="firstname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname" value="Sham"><br>
  <label for="lastname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname" value="Deep">
</form>
<p>Note that the form itself is not visible.</p>
<p>Also note that the default width of text input fields is 20 characters.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Browser Output will be :

Text input fields

First name:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible.

Also note that the default width of text input fields is 20 characters.

The <label> Element

The **label element** represents a **label** which can be associated to a form control, and is supposed to provide a short description for it. Browsers may link both **elements** by allowing users to set the focus to the control by clicking on its **label**.

Radio Buttons

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

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Radio Buttons</h2>
<form>
  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">
  <label for="male">Male</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">
  <label for="female">Female</label><br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output will be:

Radio Buttons

- Male
- Female

The Submit Button

`<input type="submit">` defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler. The form-handler is typically a page on the server with a script for processing input data. The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>HTML Forms</h2>
<form action="/test_page.php">
  <label for="firstname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname" value="Sham"><br>
  <label for="lastname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname" value="Deep"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called
"/test_page.php".</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/test_page.php".

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 page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

In the example above, the form data is sent to a page on the server called `"/test_page.php"`. This page contains a server-side script that handles the form data:

```
<form action="/test_page.php">
```