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

- `<label>`
- `<input>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<select>` and `<option>`
- `<fieldset>` and `<legend>`
- `<optgroup>`

**<label> element**

This element is used to define label or naming of form elements. It provides usability improvement for mouse users i.e. if a user clicks on the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the control associated with it.

**Syntax:**

```
<label for="element_id">
    ... form content
    ...
</label>
```

**Attribute of <label>**

1. `for` :- this attribute is used to specify id of the element that label is bound to.
<input> element

The <input> element is used based on the type attribute.

For example:

- `<input type="text">` Defines the textbox.
- `<input type="password">` Defines the textbox for entering password. It masks the character.
- `<input type="submit">` Defines the submit button
- `<input type="reset">` Defines the reset button

Note: There is some more value of type attribute of <input> which we will discuss later.

Program – For creating simple login form

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title> HTML Login form </title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="lightgreen" text="blue">
    <h1> Login Form </h1>
    <form method="post">
      <label for="uid"> Username </label>  <input type="text" id="uid"> <br> <br>
      <label for="pwd"> Password </label> <input type="password" id="pwd"> <br> <br>
      <input type="submit" value="Login"> <input type="reset">
    </form>
    <img src="login.png"> <br>
  </body>
</html>
```
Important point:
We have created a login form which has two labels, two textboxes and two buttons.
In username textbox – id attribute is set to “uid” and in username label – for attribute is set to “uid”
Similarly for password textbox and password label.
See its significance by clicking on label text on the output page.

Output of above program:

Exercise:
1. Create a HTML form which have labels, textboxes, submit and reset buttons.