

16 Formulare

→ Erstellen Sie das Formular, gestalten Sie es mit CSS und ergänzen Sie die Bedeutung der Formularelemente.

Kontakt

Ihre Kontaktdaten

<input type="text" value="Nachname"/>	Nachname * bitte ausfüllen
<input type="text" value="Vorname"/>	Vorname * bitte ausfüllen
<input type="text"/>	E-Mail * bitte ausfüllen
<input type="text"/>	Telefonnummer

Was Sie uns mitzuteilen haben:

Ihre Nachricht

<form>

<input>

Schlagen Sie nach, welche möglichen types es gibt:

<fieldset>

<label>

`<legend>`

`<textarea>`

`<button>`

16.1 HTML-einfaches Formular

```
<form action="">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Ihre Kontaktdaten</legend>
    <p>
      <input type="text" id="nachname" placeholder="Nachname" required="required">
      <label for="nachname" >Nachname</label>
    </p>
    <p>
      <input type="text" id="vorname" placeholder="Vorname" required="required">
      <label for="vorname" >Vorname</label>
    </p>
    <p>
      <input type="email" id="email" required="required">
      <label for="email">E-Mail</label>
    </p>
    <p>
      <input type="tel" id="tel">
      <label for="tel">Telefonnummer</label>
    </p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Was Sie uns mitzuteilen haben:</legend>
    <p>
      <textarea name="" id="kommentar" cols="30" rows="10"></textarea>
      <label for="kommentar">Ihre Nachricht</label>
    </p>
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <button type="reset">Zurücksetzen</button>
    <button type="submit">Absenden</button>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

16.2 Gestaltung des Formulars mit CSS

```
/* Formular CSS */
form, input, button {
    font-size: 1em;
    margin-left: 20px;
    font-family: Calibri, Arial, sans-serif;
}
fieldset.buttons {
    border: none;
}
input {
    margin-left: 0px;
    width: 200px;
}

input:required + label::after {
    content: " * bitte ausfüllen";
    color: #f00;
}

input:required:valid + label::after {
    content: none;
}

button {
    background: #79aad8;
    border-radius: 5px;
    font-size: 1em;
    border-style: none;
    padding: 8px;
}
button:hover, button:focus {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
button[type="submit"] {
    color: rgba(0, 53, 84, 1);
}
```

16.3 Übersicht Formularelemente // Input types

Quelle: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input>

button	<input type="button" value="Absenden"/> <input type="button" value="Eingaben löschen"/>
checkbox	Newsletter abonnieren <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
color	Wählen Sie eine Farbe <input type="color" value="#ff0000"/>
date	<input type="date" value="tt.mm.jjjj"/>
datetime-local	<input type="datetime-local" value="tt.mm.jjjj --:--"/>
email	<input type="email" value="meiertim@web.de"/>
file	<input type="file" value="Datei auswählen"/> istockphot...x2048.jpg
hidden	A control that is not displayed but whose value is submitted to the server. There is an example in the next column, but it's hidden!
image	A graphical submit button. Displays an image defined by the src attribute. The alt attribute displays if the image src is missing.
month	<input type="month" value="März 2023"/>
number	<input type="number" value="126"/>
password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
radio	<input type="radio"/> Mastercard <input type="radio"/> Visa <input checked="" type="radio"/> American Express
range	<input type="range" value="50"/>
reset	<input type="reset" value="Zurücksetzen"/>
search	Suchfeld
submit	<input type="submit" value="Senden"/>
tel	A control for entering a telephone number. Displays a telephone keypad in some devices with dynamic keypads.
text	The default value. A single-line text field. Line-breaks are automatically removed from the input value.
time	<input type="time" value="--:--"/> <input type="time" value="08:35"/>
url	A field for entering a URL. Looks like a text input, but has validation parameters and relevant keyboard in supporting browsers and devices with dynamic keyboards.
week	<input type="week" value="Woche --, ----"/>