

CS 146: Intro to Web Programming and Project Development

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Introduction to HTML forms



Readonly, Disabled Attributes

- The **readonly** attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed):

```
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="John" readonly>
```

- The **disabled** attribute specifies that the input field is disabled
- A disabled input field is unusable and un-clickable, and its value will not be sent when submitting the form:

```
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="John" disabled>
```



Size, Maxlength Attributes

- The **size** attribute specifies the size (in characters) for the input field:

```
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="John" size="40">
```

- The **maxlength** attribute specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field:

```
<input type="text" name="firstname" maxlength="10">
```



Autocomplete Attribute

- The **autocomplete** attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off
- When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete the input values based on values that the user has entered before
 - **Tip:** It is possible to have autocomplete "on" for the form, and "off" for specific input fields, or vice versa

```
<form action="action_page.php" autocomplete="on">  
  First name:<input type="text" name="fname"><br>  
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>  
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off"><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```



Autofocus, Multiple Attributes

- The **autofocus** attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads

First name: `<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus>`

- The **multiple** attribute specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the `<input>` element
 - The multiple attribute works with the email and file input types

Select images: `<input type="file" name="img" multiple>`



Min, Max Attributes

- The **min** and **max** attributes specify the minimum and maximum values for an `<input>` element
- The min and max attributes work with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week

Enter a date before 1980-01-01:

```
<input type="date" name="bday" max="1979-12-31">
```

Enter a date after 2000-01-01:

```
<input type="date" name="bday" min="2000-01-02">
```

Quantity (between 1 and 5):

```
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">
```



Pattern Attribute

- The **pattern** attribute specifies a regular expression that the `<input>` element's value is checked against
- The pattern attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password
- **Tip:** Use the global [title](#) attribute to describe the pattern to help the user

```
<form action="action_page.php">  
  Country code: <input type="text" name="country_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}"  
  title="Three letter country code">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

Country code:



Please match the requested format.

Three letter country code



Placeholder Attribute

- The **placeholder** attribute specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the format)
- The hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value
- The placeholder attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password


```
<input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name">
```

Required Attribute

- The **required** attribute specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form
- The required attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file

Username: `<input type="text" name="username" required>`

Username:

 Please fill out this field.



CSS for HTML Forms



What can we do with CSS on Forms?

First Name

Last Name

State

Submit



CSS input width

- Use the width property to determine the width of the input field:

```
input
{
    width: 70%;
}
```

- The example above applies to all <input> elements; if you only want to style a specific input type, you can use attribute selectors:
 - input[type=text] - will only select text fields
 - input[type=password] - will only select password fields
 - input[type=number] - will only select number fields
 - etc..



Padded Inputs

- Use the padding property to add space inside the text field
- **Tip:** When you have many inputs after each other, you might also want to add some margin, to add more space outside of them:

```
input[type=text] {  
    width: 100%;  
    padding: 12px 20px;  
    margin: 8px 0;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```



Bordered Inputs

- Use the border property to change the border size and color, and use the border-radius property to add rounded corners:

```
input[type=text] {  
    border: 2px solid red;  
    border-radius: 4px;  
}
```

First Name

- If you only want a bottom border, use the border-bottom property



Colored Inputs

Use the background-color property to add a background color to the input, and the color property to change the text color:

```
input[type=text] {  
    background-color: #3CBC8D;  
    color: white;  
}
```



John



Focused Inputs

- By default, some browsers will add a blue outline around the input when it gets focus (clicked on); you can remove this behavior by adding ***outline: none;*** to the input
- Use the ***:focus*** selector to do something with the input field when it gets focus:

```
input[type=text]:focus {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Input with Icon

- If you want an icon inside the input, use the background-image property and position it with the background-position property
- Also notice that we add a large left padding to reserve the space of the icon:

```
input[type=text] {  
    background-color: white;  
    background-image: url('searchicon.png');  
    background-position: 10px 10px;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    padding-left: 40px;  
}
```

A search input field with a magnifying glass icon on the left and the placeholder text "Search..".



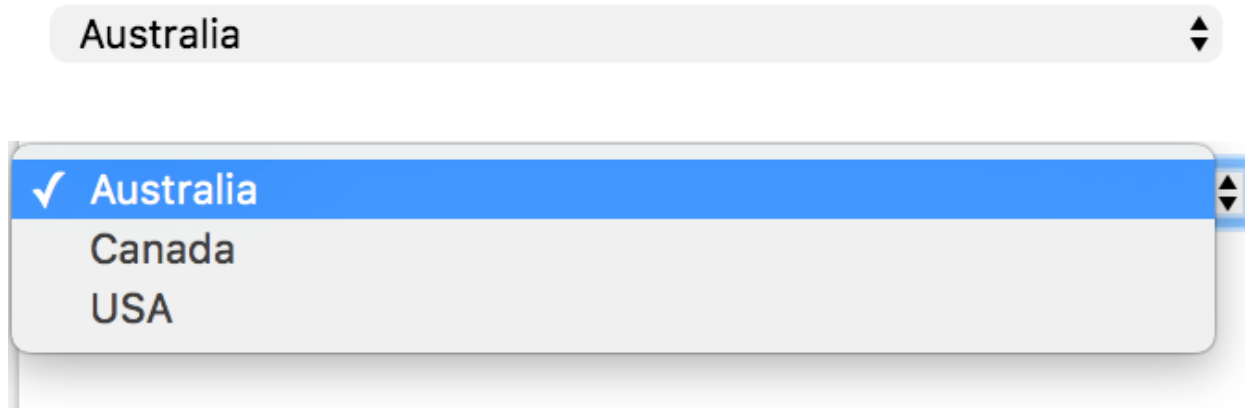
Styling Textareas

- **Tip:** Use the `resize` property to prevent textareas from being resized (disable the "grabber" in the bottom right corner):

```
textarea {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 150px;  
    padding: 12px 20px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    border: 2px solid #ccc;  
    border-radius: 4px;  
    background-color: #f8f8f8;  
    resize: none;  
}
```

Styling Select Menus

```
select
{
    width: 50%;
    padding: 16px 20px;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 4px;
    background-color: #f1f1f1;
}
```





Styling Buttons

```
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {  
    background-color: #4CAF50;  
    border: none;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 16px 32px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    margin: 4px 2px;  
    cursor: pointer;  
}
```

/* Tip: use **width: 100%** for full-width buttons */

```
input[type=button]:hover  
{  
    box-shadow: 0px 5px 5px 5px lightgray;  
}
```

Exercise Let's Style a Form!

