

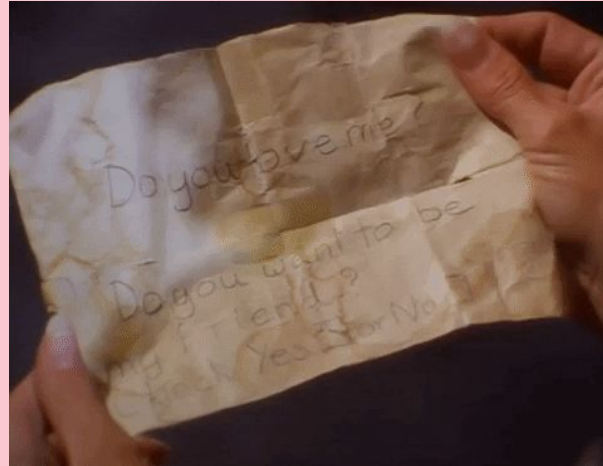
# HTML Forms, CSS 101, & CSS Floats

Week 3, Class 1: Jamie Pittman



# Learning Objectives:

## HTML Forms



Describe what web forms are used for.



Use fieldset and label elements to make forms more accessible to everyone.



Structure a web form for a user to enter information.



Use form controls to update the webpage.

# How do we identify forms in HTML?

```
<form></form>
```

```
<fieldset></fieldset>
```

```
<legend></legend>
```

# HTML Forms

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>User Information</legend>
    <p>
      <label for="first-name"> First Name </label>
      <input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name" />
    </p>
    <p>
      <label for="last-name"> Last Name </label>
      <input type="text" name="Last-name" id="Last-name" />
    </p>
    <p>
      <label for="address"> Home Address </label>
      <input type="text" name="address" id="address" />
    </p>
  </fieldset>
  <input type="submit" id="submit-button" value="submit" />
</form>
```

# Form Controls

Type	When to Use
Text	Open response (ex: Name)
Checkbox	Multiple values can be selected
Radio	ONE value can be selected
Range	Sliding scale
Textarea	Similar to 'text', but multiple lines
Select	Dropdown with <option>

# Learning Objectives:

## CSS 101



Write CSS



Use basic properties to update colors, fonts, etc...



Create simple CSS selectors for styling an HTML page

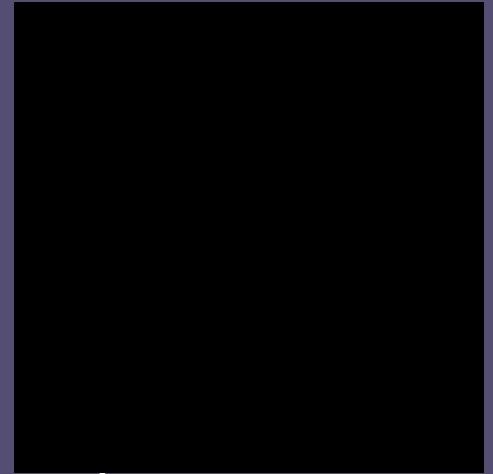


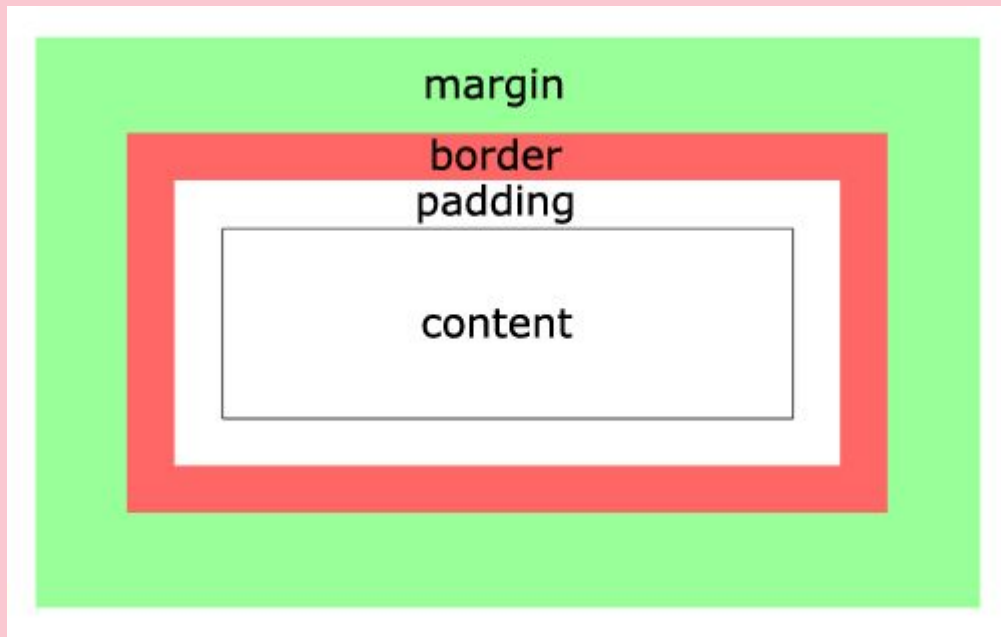
Link HTML to CSS inline and with an external file

# Cascading Style Sheets aka CSS

- Style language used to adjust colors, fonts, layout, and other styles for a markup language like HTML
- Latest version: CSS3

```
h1 {  
  color: green;  
}
```





## CSS: Box Layout



# CSS Classes

```
<div class="card"></div>
```

```
.card {  
  background-color: white;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

# Connecting CSS to HTML

```
<p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">  
  This component works exactly like the calculator you know.  
  Click any number to start calculating!  
</p>
```

## #1 - Inline CSS: You will rarely use this!

# Connecting CSS to HTML

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Calculator</title>
  <style>
    .container {
      background-color: blue;
    }
  </style>
  <!-- <link rel="stylesheet" href="./calculator.css"> -->
</head>
```

#2 - Style tag  
in HTML: You  
will rarely use  
this!

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Calculator</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="./calculator.css">
</head>
<body>
```

#3 - Import a  
style sheet:  
Most common!



**10:00**

# Learning Objectives:

## CSS Floats



Float HTML elements using CSS



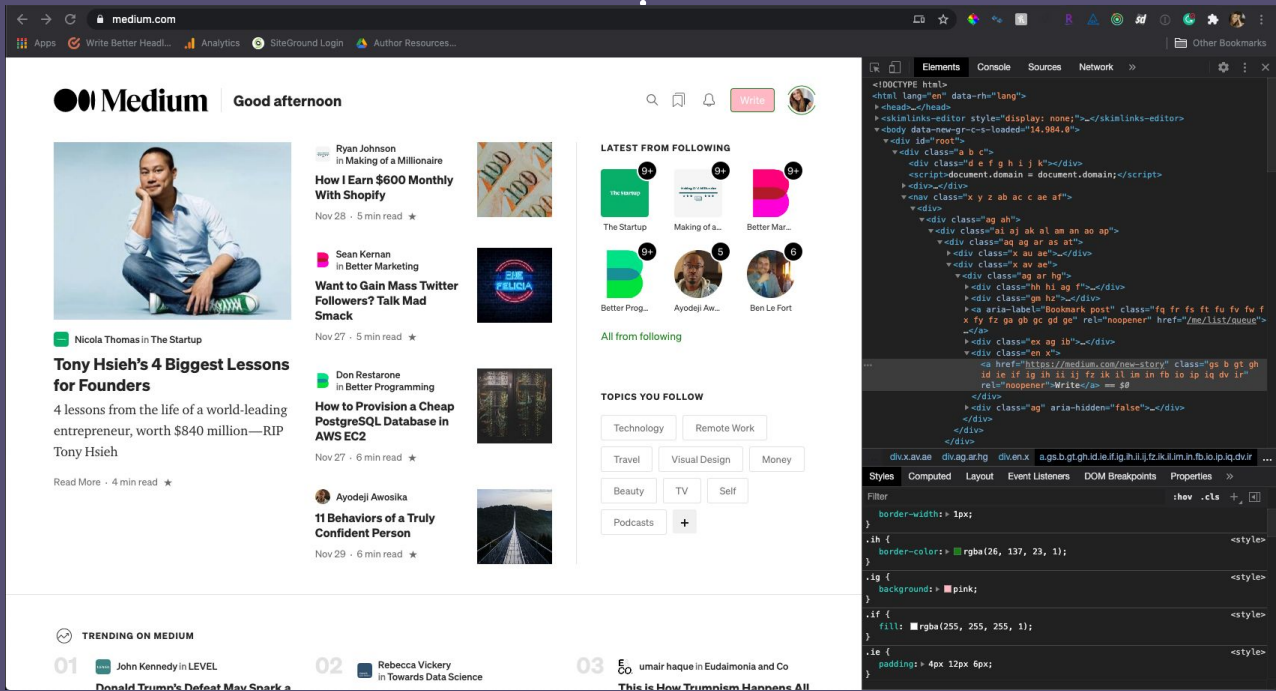
Create layout using floats



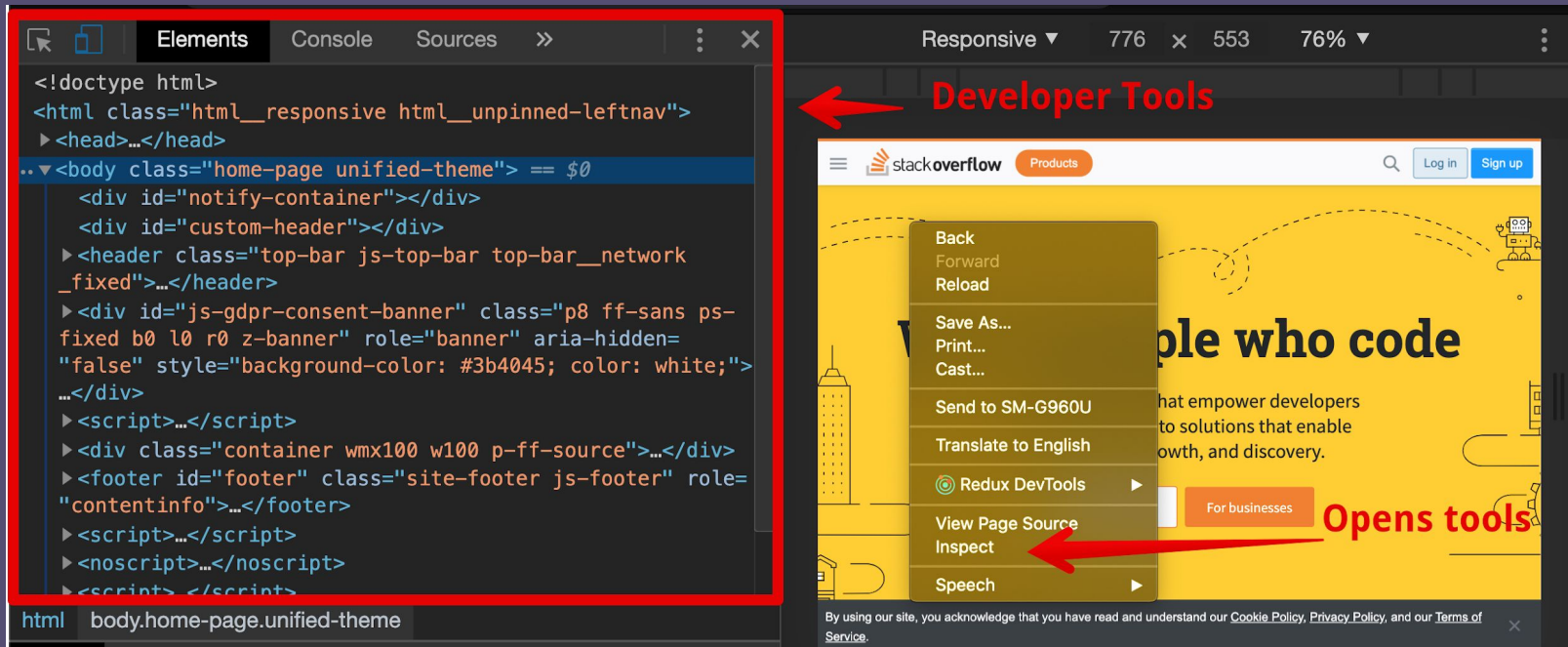
Clear floats



# Google Chrome – Inspect



# Chrome Developer Tools





**10:00**



# Activity: DigitalCrafts Pizza Shack Order Form

## What should we include?

- Title of our site
- Logo/Photo Representing our Restaurant
  - It can be anything!
- About
  - Include a few sentences about the pizza place.
- Order Form



# Activity: DigitalCrafts Pizza Shack Order Form

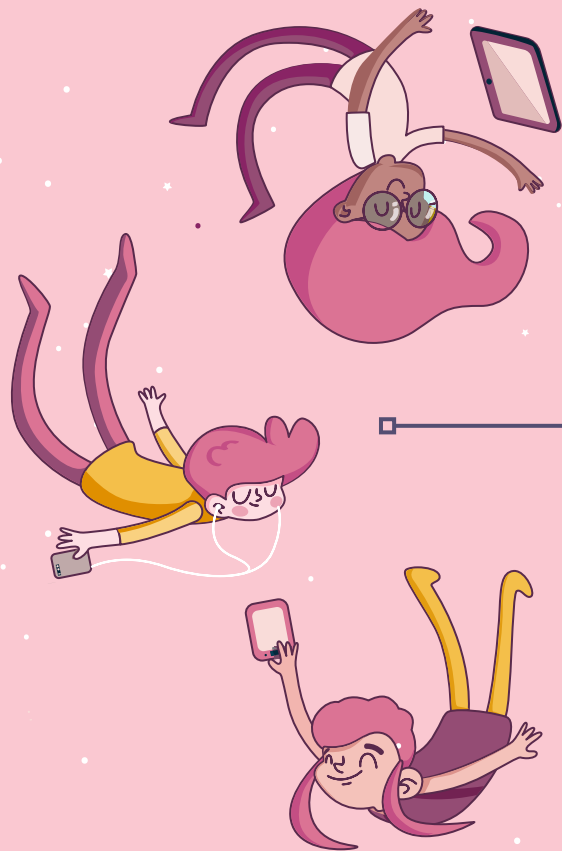
## Order Form - What do we need?

- First name
- Last name
- Phone Number
- Address
- City
- State
- Zip
- Order
- Rewards Member? Yes/No
- Any special instructions.



## Activity: DigitalCrafts Pizza Shack Order Form

1. Create a GitHub repo
2. Clone it locally
3. Create the project in the command line.
  - a. HTML
  - b. CSS
  - c. JavaScript
  - d. .gitignore



## Reading

Read Media Queries  
and CSS Position

## Practice

Work on your Digital  
Crafts Pizza Shack  
Form

## Practice Some More

# Homework

# Ask yourself



What did you  
learn to do today?



What surprised  
you?



How will you use  
what you  
learned?