



Tutorial 3

Fall 2025



Form Basics

1. Setting up the HTML Structure

```
FormExample.html X
C: > Users > Nidal > OneDrive > Bureau > html > Tutorials 2023 > Tut2 > FormExample.html > ...
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>HTML Form Example</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7      <!-- Your form will go here -->
8  </body>
9  </html>
10 |
```

Head

Body

HTML

2. Creating the Form Element

Inside the `<body>` element, add the `<form>` element to create your form.

```
<body>
  <!-- Your form will go here -->
  <form action="submit.js" method="post">
    <!-- Form fields will go here -->
  </form>
</body>
```

The action attribute specifies where the form data should be sent when submitted

The method attribute defines how the data is sent (usually 'GET' or 'POST').

3. Adding Form Fields

1. Text Input

```
<label for="name">Name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Nidal Drissi">
```

Identifier of the field. Required to identify and use the information sent in the field to the backend

← → ↻ ⓘ File | C:/Users/Nidal/OneDrive/Bureau/html/Tu
Name:

What would be written in the field as an example

3. Adding Form Fields

2. Email Input

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>  
<input type="email" id="email">
```

Type "email" will require the user to follow the appropriate email form

Email:



Please include an '@' in the email address. 'hello' is missing an '@'.

3. Adding Form Fields

3. Password Input

```
<label for="password">Password:</label>  
<input type="password" id="password" name="password">
```

Password:

Type "Password" will hide what the user is typing

3. Adding Form Fields

4. Radio Buttons

```
<label>Animals:</label>
<input type="radio" id="cat" name="Animals" value="cat">
<label for="cat">Cat</label>
<input type="radio" id="dog" name="Animals" value="dog">
<label for="dog">Dog</label>
<input type="radio" id="duck" name="Animals" value="duck">
<label for="duck">Duck</label>
```

Type "Radio" creates a selectable item

Giving "radio" the same "name" attribute, will allow the selection of only one option of the group. When you select one the other will be deselected automatically

The information sent to the backend is the value of the attribute "value" and NOT the label

Animals: ☐ Cat ☒ Dog ☐ Duck

Submit

3. Adding Form Fields

5. Checkboxes

```
<label>Hobbies:</label>  
<input type="checkbox" id="hobby1" name="hobbies" value="reading">  
<label for="hobby1">Reading</label>  
<input type="checkbox" id="hobby2" name="hobbies" value="gaming">  
<label for="hobby2">Gaming</label>
```

Type "Checkbox" creates a selectable item

The information sent to the backend is the value of the attribute "value" and NOT the label

Hobbies: ☒ Reading ☒ Gaming

Submit

Multiple checkboxes can be selected.
Unlike type "Radio"

3. Adding Form Fields

6. DropDown Menu

```
<label for="country">Country:</label>
<select id="country" name="country">
  <option value="us">United States</option>
  <option value="ca">Canada</option>
  <option value="uk">United Kingdom</option>
</select>
```

The "Select" element creates a dropdown list

The "Option" element creates the options inside the list

Country: ▼

United States
Canada
United Kingdom

Only one option could be selected

3. Adding Form Fields

7. TextArea

```
<label for="message">Message:</label>  
<textarea id="message" name="message"></textarea>
```



The image shows a rendered HTML form. It consists of a label 'Message:' followed by a large, empty text area. Below the text area is a 'Submit' button. The text area is rectangular with a thin border and a small cursor icon in the bottom right corner.

The “textarea” element creates a large writing space. Suitable for comments, messages, etc


4. Submission Button

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

Type "submit" creates a button. Clicking the submit button triggers the form action

Message:

Submit



Exo 1: Create the following form

Cat Adoption Application

Please fill out the form below to apply for cat adoption from our shelter.

Full Name:

Email:

Phone Number:

Address:

Preferred Cat:

Experience with Cats:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Additional Comments:

I agree to the shelter's terms and conditions: ☐



CSS Basics



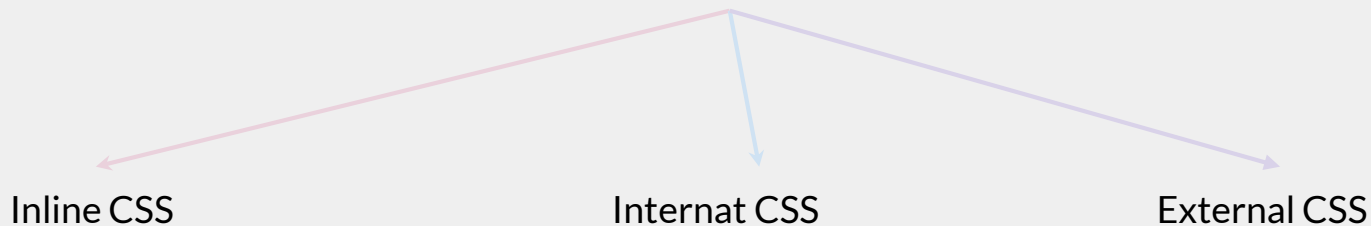
What is CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a style sheet language used to describe the *presentation* of a document written in HTML. It controls how HTML elements are displayed on a webpage, including **layout, colors, fonts, and spacing**.

CSS is NOT a programming language



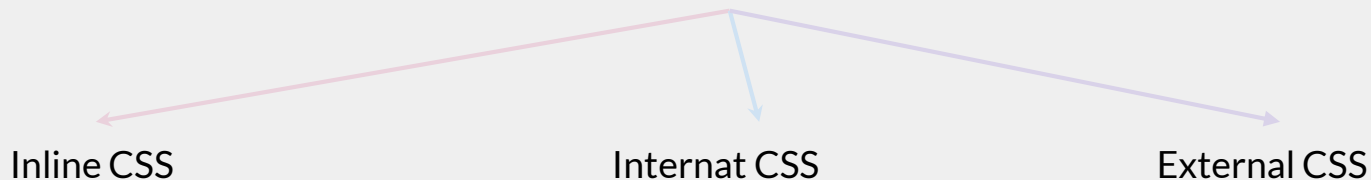
1. How to Include CSS in HTML



1.1 Inline CSS: Apply styles directly to an HTML element using the style attribute. It's ***not recommended*** for large-scale styling.

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue paragraph.</p>
```


1. How to Include CSS in HTML



1.2 Internal CSS: Define styles within the `<style>` element in the document's `<head>` section.

```
5  <head>
6    <style>
7      p {
8        color: blue;
9        font-size: 16px;
10     }
11   </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14   <p>This is a blue paragraph.</p>
15 </body>
16
```

1. How to Include CSS in HTML

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

External CSS

1.3 External CSS: Create a separate .css file and link it to your HTML document using the <link> element.

```
3  <!-- In the HTML file -->
4  <head>
5  |   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
6  </head>
7  <body>
8  |   <p>This is a blue paragraph.</p>
9  </body>
```

```
2  /* In the external CSS file (styles.css) */
3  p {
4  |   color: blue;
5  |   font-size: 16px;
6  }
```

2. Selecting HTML Elements



2.1 Type Selector: Selects elements by their HTML tag name.

2.2 Class Selector: Selects elements with a specific class attribute.

2.3 ID selector: Selects a single element with a specific ID attribute.

```
9  p {
10     /* Styles for all <p> elements */
11 }
12
13
14
15 .highlight {
16     /* Styles for elements with class="highlight" */
17 }
18
19
20
21 #header {
22     /* Styles for the element with id="header" */
23 }
```



3. Some CSS elements

-**color**: Sets the text color.

Example: `color: red;` makes the text color red.

-**font-family**: Specifies the font for text.

Example: `font-family: Arial, sans-serif;` sets the font to Arial or a sans-serif backup.

-**font-size**: Defines the size of the font.

Example: `font-size: 16px;` sets the font size to 16 pixels.

-**font-weight**: Determines the thickness of the font.

Example: `font-weight: bold;` makes the text bold.

-**text-align**: Aligns text within its container.

Example: `text-align: center;` centers the text within its container.

-**text-decoration**: Adds decoration to text (e.g., underline).

Example: `text-decoration: underline;` underlines the text.

-**background-color**: Sets the background color of an element.

Example: `background-color: #f0f0f0;` sets the background color to light gray.

-**margin**: Controls the space outside an element.

Example: `margin: 10px;` adds a 10-pixel margin around an element.



3. Some CSS elements

- padding**: Adjusts the space inside an element.
Example: padding: 20px; adds 20 pixels of padding inside an element.
- border**: Defines the border around an element.
Example: border: 1px solid #ccc; creates a 1-pixel solid border with a light gray color.
- width**: Sets the width of an element.
Example: width: 300px; sets the element's width to 300 pixels.
- height**: Specifies the height of an element.
Example: height: 200px; sets the element's height to 200 pixels.
- display**: Determines how an element is displayed.
Example: display: inline-block; makes an element an inline block-level element.
- float**: Floats an element to the left or right within its container.
Example: float: left; floats the element to the left.
- position**: Defines the positioning method for an element.
Example: position: absolute; positions the element absolutely within its closest positioned ancestor.
- top, right, bottom, left**: Adjusts the position of an element when used with the position property.
Example: top: 10px; moves the element 10 pixels down from the top.
- border-radius**: Rounds the corners of an element.
Example: border-radius: 5px; creates 5-pixel rounded corners.
- box-shadow**: Adds a shadow effect to an element.
Example: box-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #888888; creates a subtle box shadow.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Styled Div Example</title>
  <style>
    /* Styling for the container div */
    .box {
      width: 300px; /* Set width of the div */
      height: 200px; /* Set height of the div */
      background-color: #4CAF50; /* Green background color */
      color: white; /* White text color */
      display: flex; /* Use flexbox for centering text */
      justify-content: center; /* Center text horizontally */
      align-items: center; /* Center text vertically */
      border-radius: 15px; /* Rounded corners */
      box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2); /* Soft shadow effect */
      margin: 20px auto; /* Center the div with margin */
      font-size: 24px; /* Font size for the text */
      text-align: center; /* Center the text */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <!-- Container div -->
  <div class="box">
    Hello, I'm a styled div!
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```



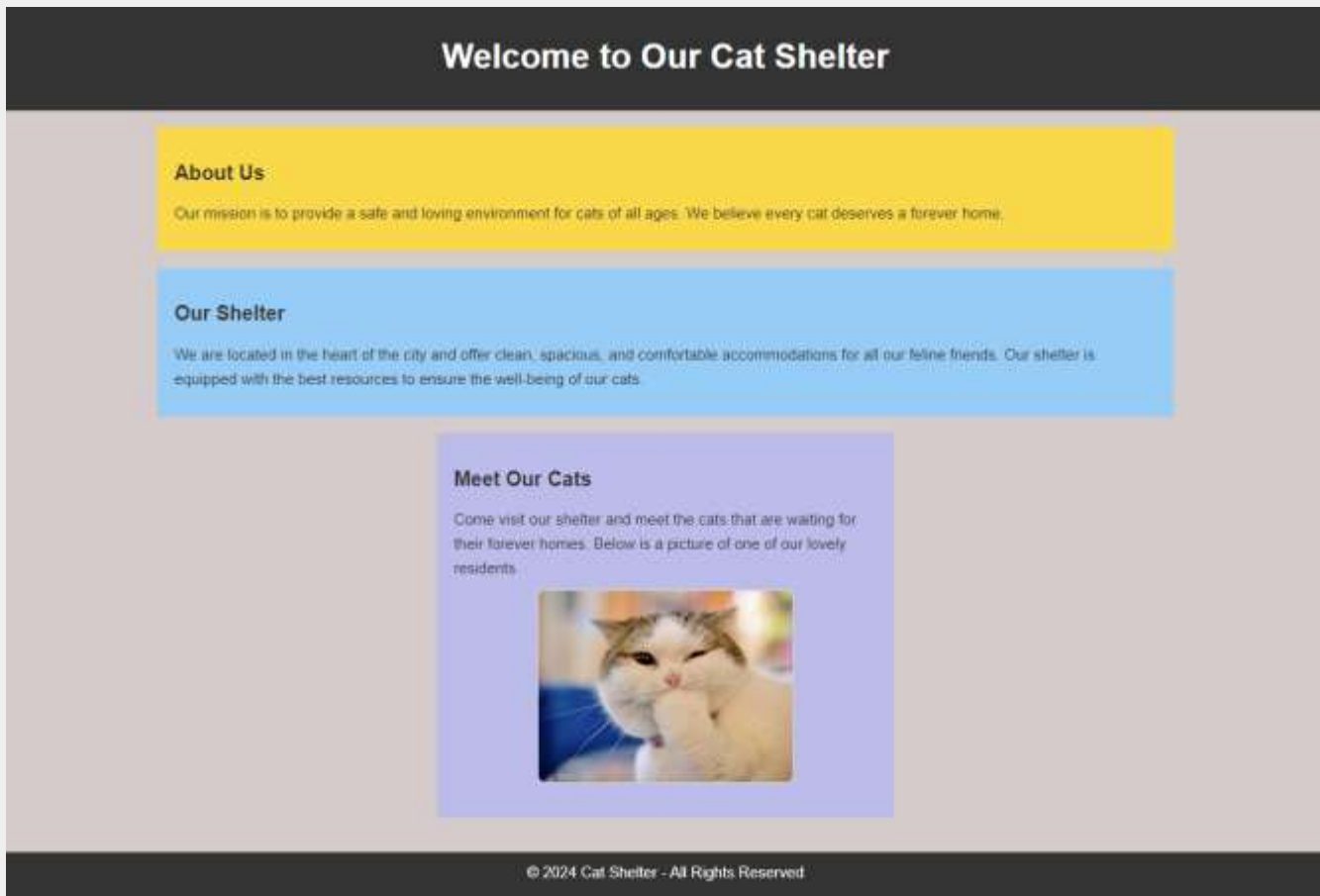
Hello, I'm a styled div!


Simple way to center a Div

C: > Users > Nidal > Downloads > test.html > html > body

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <title>Proper CSS Placement</title>
6      <style>
7          .centered {
8              width: 200px;
9              margin: 0 auto;           /* Horizontal centering */
10             background-color: lightgreen;
11             text-align: center;
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16     <div class="centered">Centered Div</div>
17 </body>
```

Exo2: Try to
remake this
example
using CSS
and HTML





Exo3: Try to
remake the form
you created
earlier with some
CSS style
adjustments

ADOPT A CAT

Full Name

Email

Phone Number

Preferred Cat Breed

Do you have prior experience with cats?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Additional Comments

SUBMIT ADOPTION FORM

Cristiano Ronaldo - Football Legend



Cristiano Ronaldo, born on **February 5, 1985**, is a Portuguese footballer who plays as a forward. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest football players of all time, having won numerous awards and breaking countless records. Ronaldo has played for top clubs like **Manchester United**, **Real Madrid**, and **Juventus**, as well as leading the **Portugal national team** to major international victories.

Career Achievements

850+

Goals Scored

200+

International Caps

5

Ballon d'Or Titles

Related Links

[Official Cristiano Ronaldo Website](#)

[Wikipedia: Cristiano Ronaldo](#)

[Instagram: Cristiano Ronaldo](#)

[Facebook: Cristiano Ronaldo](#)

Exo4: If
you're a
Cristiano or a
CSS fan. Try
to make this
page