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# Agenda



- Divs & Spans
- IDs & Classes
- Block & Inline
- Forms: Structure and elements
- Input types: Text, email, password, number, date, file, and more.
- Validation attributes: Required, minlength, maxlength, pattern, and more.
- <form> and <input> attributes: Action, method, placeholder, autocomplete, etc.

## The <div> Element

The <div> element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line breaks before and after.


```
<div>
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
  <p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```



## The <span> Tag

A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>
```



## The class Attribute

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three <div> elements will be styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section:

```
<div class="city">  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>  
</div>
```

## The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

```
<!-- An element with a unique id -->  
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>
```



## Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.







## Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a `<span>` element inside a paragraph.



## Form Structure

The `<form>` element is used to collect user input and submit it to a server. It includes various input elements like text fields, checkboxes, and buttons.

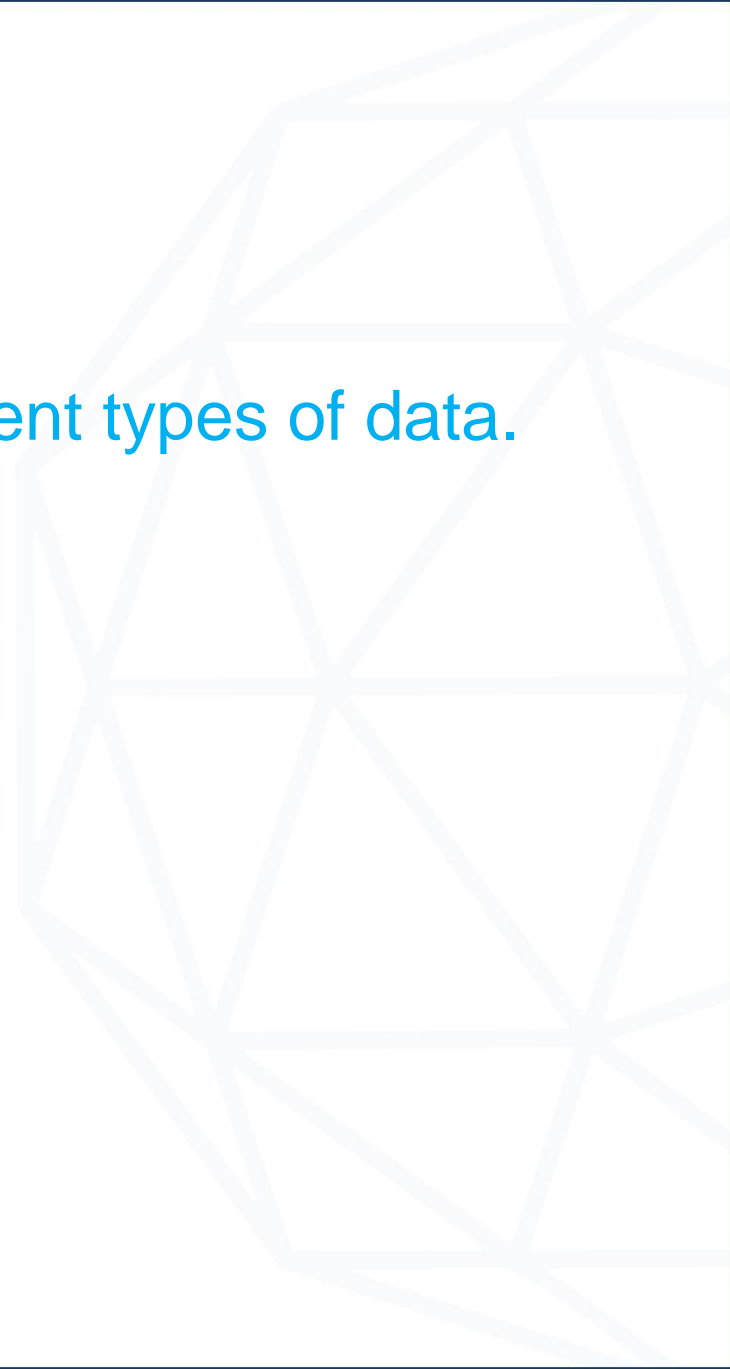
```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```



## Input Types

Input elements (<input>) allow users to provide different types of data.

Common input types include:

- text: Single-line text.
  - email: Email address.
  - password: Password (hidden characters).
  - number: Numeric input.
  - date: Date picker.
  - file: File uploader.
- 

# Input Types

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

  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" id="password" name="password" minlength="8" required>

  <label for="dob">Date of Birth:</label>
  <input type="date" id="dob" name="dob">
</form>
```



## Validation

Validation ensures that form input meets specific criteria before submission. Common attributes include:

- required: Marks the field as mandatory.
  - minlength and maxlength: Restricts the number of characters.
  - pattern: Specifies a regex pattern for input validation.
- 



# Validation

```
<form>
  <label for="username">Username:</label>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" required minlength="5" maxlength="15">

  <label for="phone">Phone Number:</label>
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{10}" required>

  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required minlength="8">
</form>
```



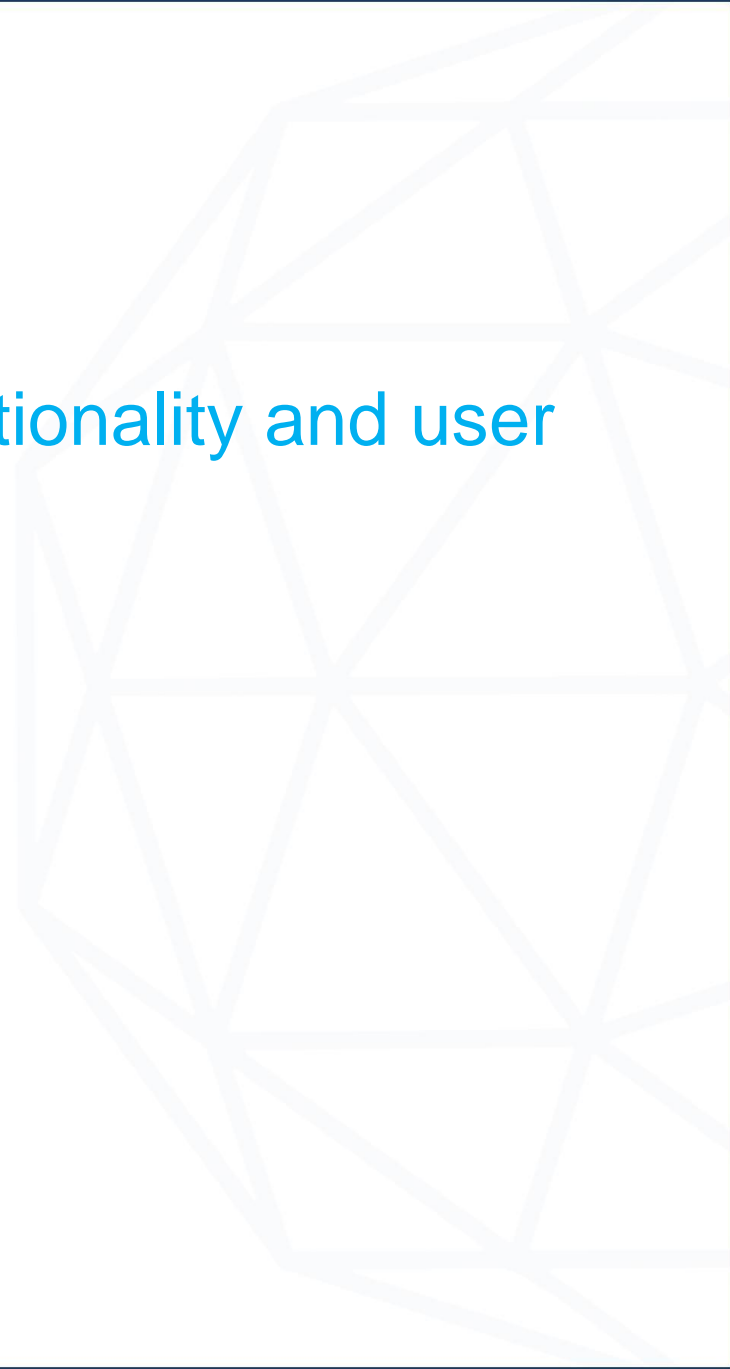
## Attributes for Forms

Forms and inputs have various attributes for functionality and user experience. Common attributes include:

➤ **Form Attributes:**

- **action:** URL where the form data is sent.
- **method:** HTTP method (GET or POST).

➤ **Input Attributes:**

- **placeholder:** Displays a hint inside the input.
  - **autocomplete:** Enables or disables autofill.
  - **readonly:** Makes the field uneditable.
- 

## Attributes for Forms

```
<form action="/search" method="GET">  
  <label for="query">Search:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="query" name="query" placeholder="Enter your query" autocomplete="on">  
  <button type="submit">Search</button>  
</form>
```

## Full Example with Validation

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name" required>

  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter your email" required>

  <label for="age">Age:</label>
  <input type="number" id="age" name="age" min="18" max="99" required>

  <label for="file">Upload File:</label>
  <input type="file" id="file" name="file">

  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

THANK YOU

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