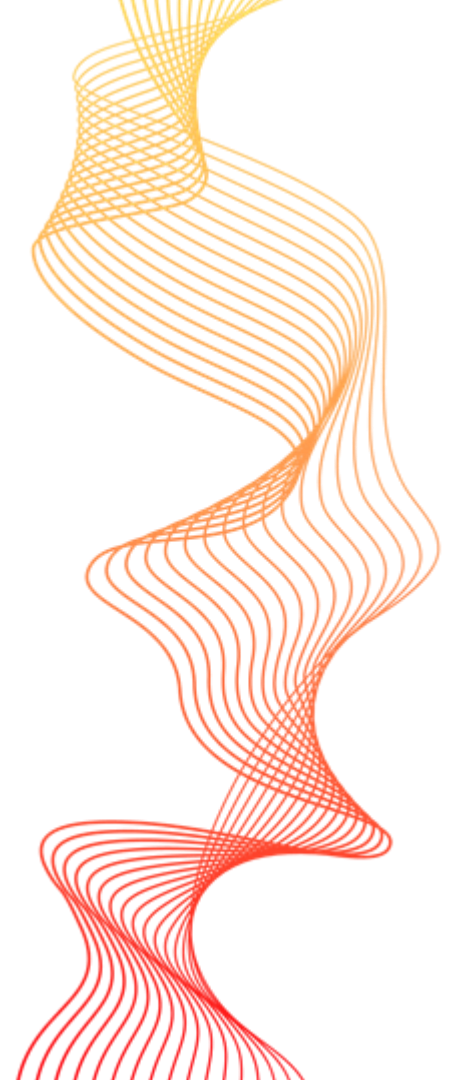




Disclaimer

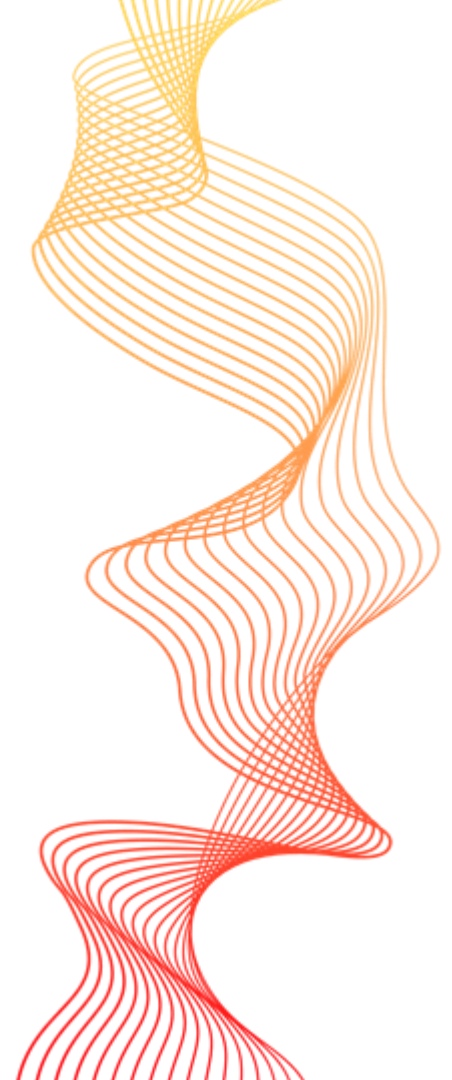
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Delta Tech Info

Delta Tech Info is a platform dedicated to spreading digital literacy among the Pakistani youth. Our aim is to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the digital world effectively. Through our courses and educational resources, we strive to empower the youth to harness the power of technology and enhance their opportunities in today's digital age."





Lecture 2

- Building Forms in HTML
- Different form elements (text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc.)
- Input validation using HTML attributes
- Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
- CSS syntax, selectors, and properties
- Styling text, backgrounds, and borders using CSS



Building Forms in HTML

- The `<form>` tag is used to create the form. The `action` attribute specifies the URL where the form data should be submitted, and the `method` attribute specifies the HTTP method (e.g., GET or POST) to use for the form submission.
- Inside the form, we have several form fields:
 - The `<label>` tags are used to provide labels for each input field. The `for` attribute of the label should match the `id` attribute of the corresponding input field.
 - The `<input>` tag is used to create input fields. The `type` attribute specifies the type of input (e.g., text, email), and the `name` attribute is used to identify the input field in the form submission.
 - The `<textarea>` tag is used to create a multi-line text input field for longer messages or comments.
- Finally, the `<input>` tag with `type="submit"` creates a submit button to submit the form.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "HTML Form" on a light blue background. It contains five text input fields, each preceded by a label: "First Name :", "Last Name :", "Date of Birth :", "Email id :", and "Mobile Number :". Below these fields are two buttons: "SUBMIT" and "RESET". In the bottom right corner, the text "tutorialbrain.com" is visible.



Different form elements (text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc.)

1. Text Input
2. Email Input
3. Password Input
4. Checkbox
5. Radio Button
6. Dropdown List
7. Textarea
8. File Input
9. Submit Button
10. Reset Button

*** denotes mandatory**

Full name*:

Email address*:

Select Tour Package* :
 ▼

Arrival date*:

Number of persons*:

What would you want to avail?*

Boarding ☐

Fooding ☐

Sight seeing ☐

Discout Coupon code:

Terms and conditions*
☒ I agree ☐ I disagree



Input validation using HTML attributes

1. **Required Attribute:** The required attribute is used to specify that a form field must be filled in before the form can be submitted. This attribute ensures that the user cannot submit the form without providing a value for the required field.
2. **Pattern Attribute:** The pattern attribute allows you to specify a regular expression pattern that the input value must match. By defining a pattern, you can enforce specific validation rules for the input field, such as validating phone numbers, postal codes, or custom formats.
3. **Min and Max Attributes:** For numeric inputs, the min and max attributes define the minimum and maximum values that the input can accept. These attributes ensure that the user enters a value within the specified range.
4. **Email Validation:** The type="email" attribute can be used for input fields specifically meant for email addresses. It performs basic email validation, checking if the user has entered a value in the format of an email address.

*** denotes mandatory**

Full name*:

Email address*:

Select Tour Package* :

Arrival date*:

Number of persons*:

What would you want to avail?*

Boarding ☐

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Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used for describing the presentation and visual styling of web documents written in HTML or XML. It provides a way to separate the content and structure of a web page from its presentation, allowing developers to control the layout, colors, fonts, and other visual aspects of the page.

CSS works by selecting HTML elements on a web page and applying styles to them. The styles are defined using CSS properties and values.





CSS syntax, selectors, and properties

1. Selectors: CSS uses selectors to target specific HTML elements that need to be styled. Selectors can target elements based on their tag names, class names, IDs, attributes, and more. For example, you can select all `<h1>` elements or all elements with a particular class name.
2. CSS Properties: CSS properties define the visual styles to be applied to the selected elements. There are numerous CSS properties available for controlling things like colors, fonts, margins, padding, borders, backgrounds, and more. For example, you can set the font size, background color, or margin of an element.

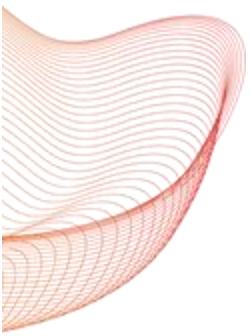




Styling text, backgrounds, and borders using CSS

Text Styling: CSS provides a wide range of properties to style text. Here are some commonly used ones:

- color: Sets the color of the text.
- font-family: Specifies the font family for the text.
- font-size: Sets the size of the text.
- font-weight: Defines the weight or thickness of the text.
- text-align: Aligns the text horizontally (left, right, center, justify).
- text-decoration: Adds decorations like underline, overline, or line-through to the text.

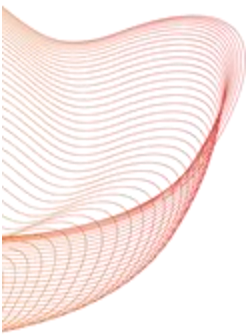




Styling text, backgrounds, and borders using CSS

Background Styling: CSS allows you to customize the background of elements. Some properties for background styling include:

- background-color: Sets the background color of an element.
- background-image: Specifies an image as the background.
- background-repeat: Controls how the background image is repeated.
- background-size: Defines the size of the background image.
- background-position: Positions the background image within the element.

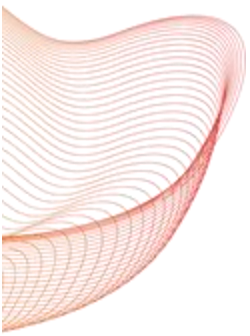




Styling text, backgrounds, and borders using CSS

Border Styling: Borders can be added around elements using CSS. Common border-related properties include:

- i. `border-width`: Sets the width of the border.
- ii. `border-style`: Defines the style of the border (solid, dashed, dotted, etc.).
- iii. `border-color`: Sets the color of the border.
- iv. `border-radius`: Rounds the corners of the border.
- v. `border-image`: Applies an image as the border.





CSS MARGIN

Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

The CSS **margin** properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

`margin;`

`margin-[top,left,right,bottom]`

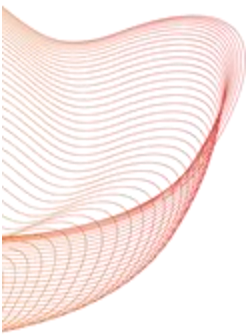
With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Margin Collapse

Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

This does not happen on left and right margins! Only top and bottom margins!

Look at the following example:





CSS PADDING

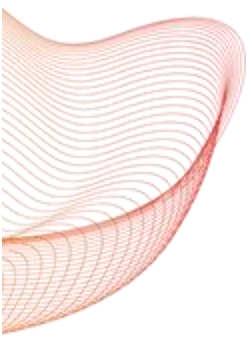
CSS Padding

The CSS **padding** properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

`padding;`

`padding-[top,left,right,bottom]`

With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).





Questions

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