

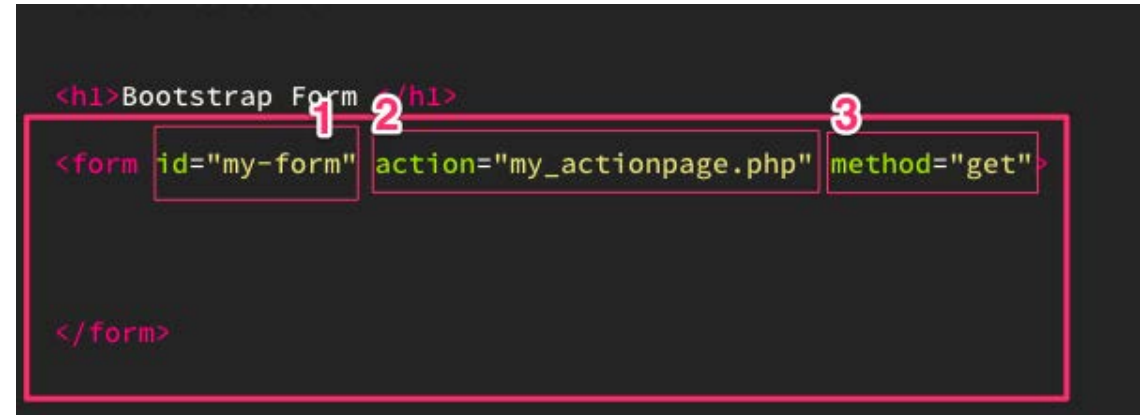
Front-end Development for Web & Mobile Workshop 11 Bootstrap Forms

Bootstrap Forms

- In this Workshop we are going to look at Bootstrap Forms.
- We will do a step by step and then try it ourselves

```
<h1>Bootstrap Form </h1>
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">

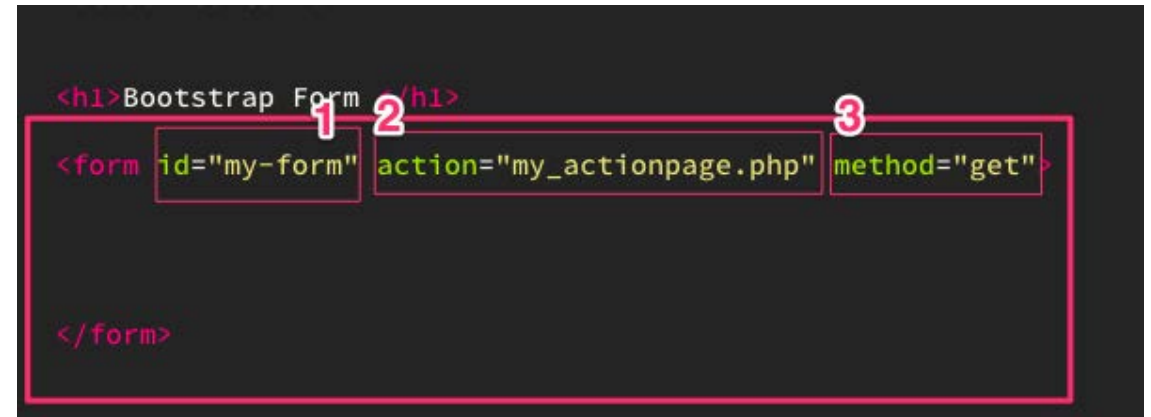
</form>
```

A diagram illustrating the structure of a Bootstrap form. It shows a code snippet with three numbered annotations: 1 points to the opening <form> tag, 2 points to the id attribute, and 3 points to the closing </form> tag. The code is highlighted in a dark background with a light border.

Step 1: Bootstrap Forms

- When we are creating a form we use the **<form>** element may use three attributes:
 - id** - to give it a distinct name
 - action** - tell the form what action to take with the input information. We could put it into a database or send a confirmation mail.
 - method** - This is just how the information is sent to the server.

```
<h1>Bootstrap Form </h1>  
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">  
  
</form>
```

A diagram showing the HTML code for a Bootstrap form. The code is displayed on a dark background with pink syntax highlighting. Three red boxes with white numbers are used to highlight specific parts of the code: box 1 highlights the opening <form> tag, box 2 highlights the id attribute, and box 3 highlights the action and method attributes. The closing </form> tag is also shown.

Step 2: Bootstrap Forms

- To add an text box we create an **<input>** element.

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.p1 method="get">
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email"2>
</form>34
```

We can then set the attributes:

- 1. type="email"** – this will check whether the text is in a valid e-mail format (someone@somewhere.com)
- 2. class="form-control"** – this is the Bootstrap class that will style the element
- 3. placeholder="Enter Email"** – this is the text that will appear in the input box.
- 4. id="input-email"** – gives the element a unique ID that we can use later

Step 3: Bootstrap Forms

- In the browser the input text box spans the entire width of the container.

Bootstrap Form

Step 4: Bootstrap Forms

- We can just add a **<div>** with a class of **col-md-4** to make it run just 4 columns across.

```
<div class="col-md-4">  
  <form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">  
    <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">  
  </form>  
</div><!-- end col-md-4 -->
```


Bootstrap Form

Step 5: Bootstrap Forms

- We then create a **<label>** element with an attribute that says what it is a label for.

It links via the ID so this label is a label for the form element with an ID of input-email.

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">  
  <label for="input-email" Email Address</label>  
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">  
</form>
```

A red arrow points from the 'for' attribute of the <label> tag to the 'id' attribute of the <input> tag, illustrating how they are linked.

Step 6: Bootstrap Forms

- In the browser we can see how it looks.

Bootstrap Form

Email Address **Label**

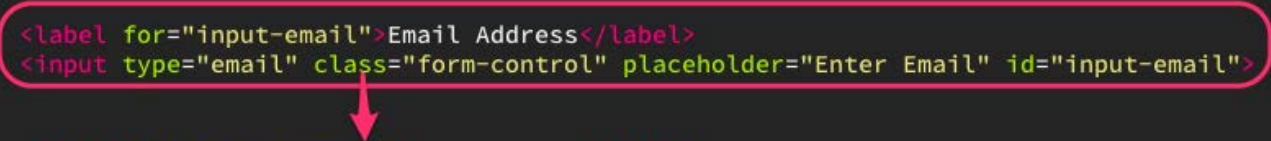
Enter Email **Placeholder**

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">
  <label for="input-email">Email Address</label>
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">
</form>
```


Step 7: Bootstrap Forms

- We can then copy and paste the two lines below.

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">  
  <label for="input-email">Email Address</label>  
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">  
  
  <label for="input-email">Email Address</label>  
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">  
  
</form>  
</div><!-- end col-md-4 -->
```



Step 8: Bootstrap Forms

Change the attributes:

1. **for="input-pass"** – because the ID of the input element is input-pass (see 5 below)
2. **Password**
3. **type="password"** – changes the type of input box to password so it hides the text that is being input.
4. **placeholder="Enter Password"**
5. **id="input-pass"**

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">

  <label for="input-email">Email Address</label>
  <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">
  |
  <label for="input-pass" Password</label>
  <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Password" id="input-pass">

</form>
```

A diagram showing HTML code for a password input field. The code is displayed on a dark background with syntax highlighting. Five red circles with white numbers 1 through 5 are placed over specific attributes in the code. Circle 1 is over 'for="input-pass"', circle 2 is over 'Password', circle 3 is over 'type="password"', circle 4 is over 'placeholder="Enter Password"', and circle 5 is over 'id="input-pass"'. The code includes a form tag, an email input field, and the password input field being modified.

Step 9: Bootstrap Forms

- Because we set `<input type = "password">`
- The text we input is hidden.

```
<label for="input-pass">Password</label>  
<input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Password" id="input-pass">
```

Bootstrap Form

Email Address

me@me.com

Password

.....

- See how the Password label is very close to the bottom of the email input box?

Step 10: Bootstrap Forms

- Adding a **<div>** with a class of **form-group** around form elements creates more even spacing between them.

Bootstrap Form

Email Address

Password

```
<form id="my-form" action="my_actionpage.php" method="get">

  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="input-email">Email Address</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Email" id="input-email">
  </div><!-- end form-group -->

  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="input-pass">Password</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter Password" id="input-pass">
  </div><!-- end form-group -->

</form>
```

Step 11: Bootstrap Forms

- Putting a **<div>** with a class of checkbox evens out the spacing.

Putting it inside a **<label>** element lines it up with the other elements.

Bootstrap Form

Email Address

Password

☐ Subscribe

```
<div class="checkbox">
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox">Subscribe
  </label>
</div><!-- end checkbox -->

<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>

</form>
```

Step 12: Bootstrap Forms

- Lastly, a form needs a button to submit the input data.
- We create a **<button>** element:
 1. Set **type="submit"**
 2. These classes give it a background colour, padding and rounded corners
 3. This is the text that will appear in the button.

```
</div><!-- end checkbox -->  
1 2 3  
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary" Submit </button>  
</form>
```

Bootstrap Form

Email Address

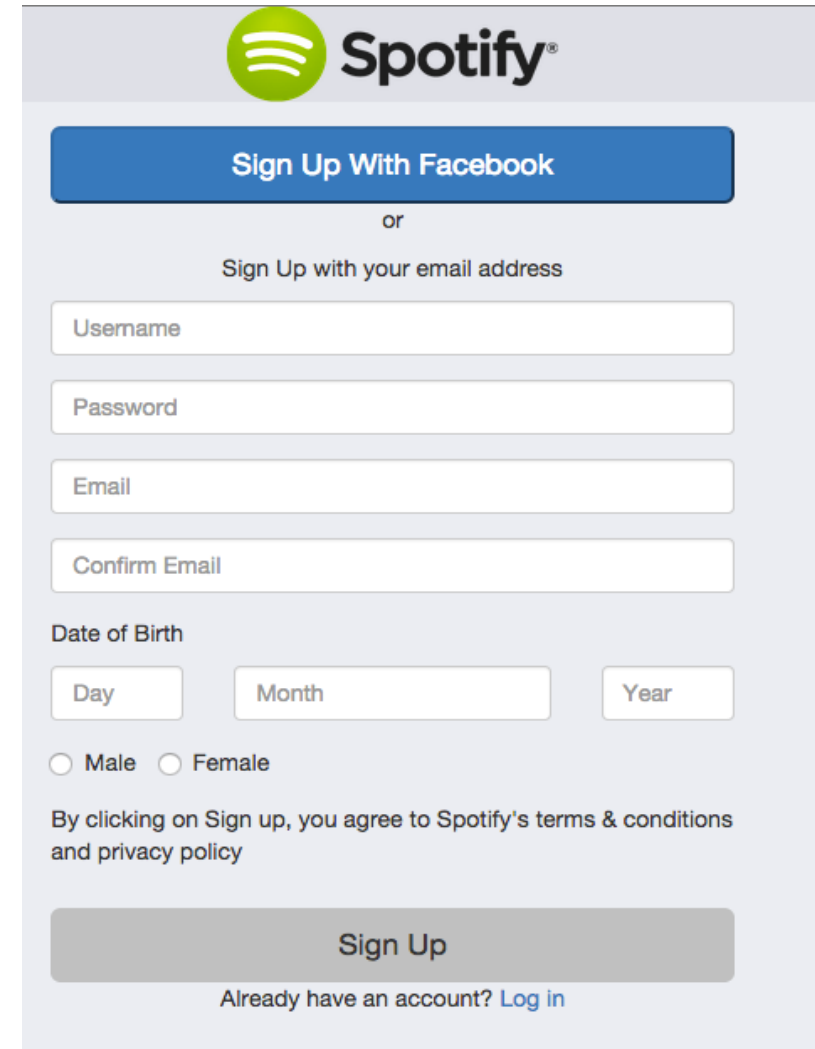
Password

☐ Subscribe

Bootstrap Forms

Try it yourself:

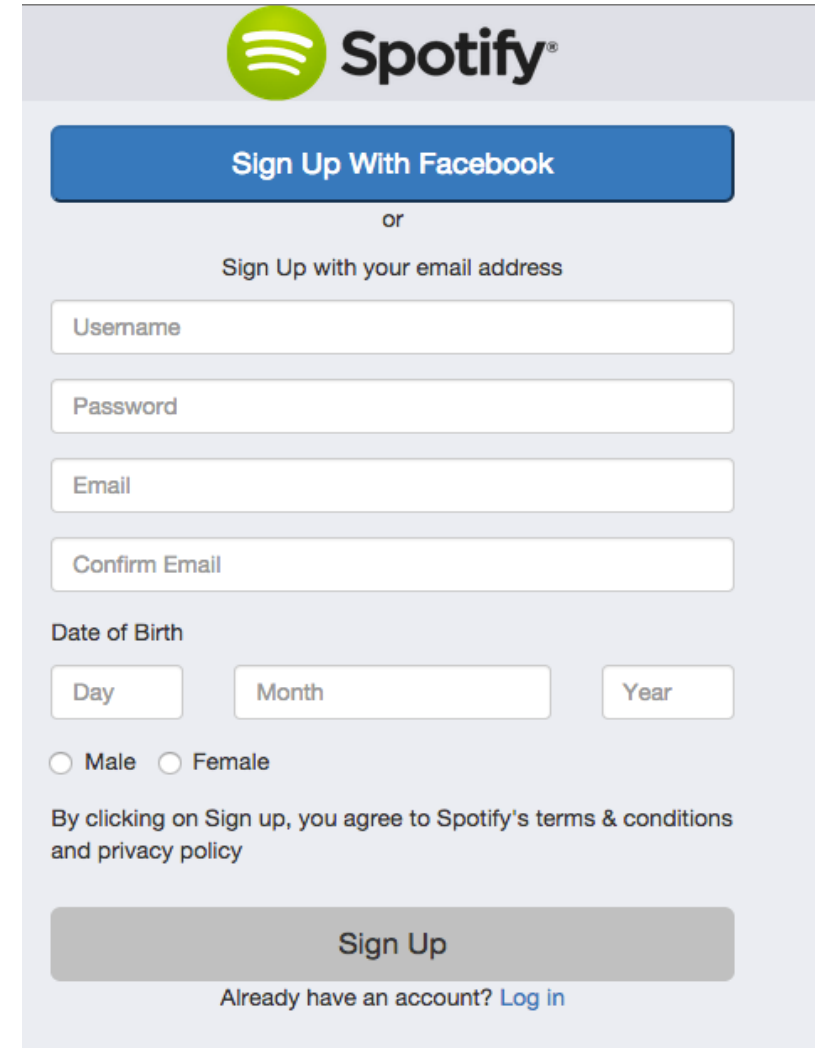
- To the right you will see a sign-up form for Spotify
- Using your knowledge of Bootstrap and forms re-create this
- The start files have been provided to you




The image shows a screenshot of the Spotify sign-up form. At the top is the Spotify logo. Below it is a blue button labeled "Sign Up With Facebook". Underneath this button is the word "or" and the text "Sign Up with your email address". The form then contains four input fields: "Username", "Password", "Email", and "Confirm Email". Below these is a "Date of Birth" section with three input fields for "Day", "Month", and "Year". Underneath the date fields are two radio buttons labeled "Male" and "Female". Below the radio buttons is a line of text: "By clicking on Sign up, you agree to Spotify's terms & conditions and privacy policy". At the bottom of the form is a large grey button labeled "Sign Up". Below the "Sign Up" button is the text "Already have an account? [Log in](#)".

Bootstrap Forms

- The width of the form is **col-md-4**

A screenshot of the Spotify sign-up form. At the top is the Spotify logo. Below it is a blue button labeled "Sign Up With Facebook". Underneath is the word "or" and the text "Sign Up with your email address". The form contains four input fields: "Username", "Password", "Email", and "Confirm Email". Below these is a "Date of Birth" section with three input fields for "Day", "Month", and "Year". There are two radio buttons for "Male" and "Female". A line of text states: "By clicking on Sign up, you agree to Spotify's terms & conditions and privacy policy". At the bottom is a large grey button labeled "Sign Up". Below the button is the text "Already have an account? [Log in](#)".

 Spotify®

[Sign Up With Facebook](#)

or

Sign Up with your email address

Username

Password

Email

Confirm Email

Date of Birth

Day Month Year

☐ Male ☐ Female

By clicking on Sign up, you agree to Spotify's terms & conditions and privacy policy

[Sign Up](#)

Already have an account? [Log in](#)