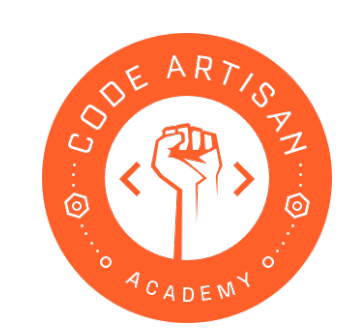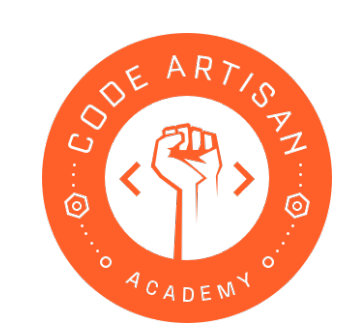# HTML Basic

Full Stack Web Developer
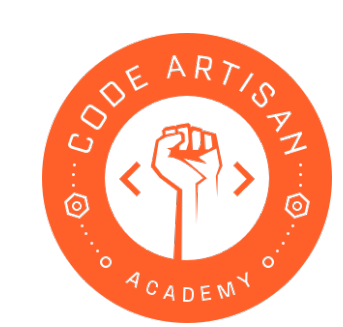Session 5

Goals

- Introduction to Display Flex

- Form elements

Display Flex

Unlike css float, display flex attribute is applied to the containig div. By defining the containing div as display:flex; the elements inside that div will be impacted. Div with id "container" is the containing div. By default if that div is display flex, the three divs inside will be displayed side by side.

```html
<div id="container">
    <div id="left" class="box">
        <h1>1</h1>
    </div>
    <div id="center" class="box">
        <h1>2</h1>
    </div>
    <div id="right" class="box">
        <h1>3</h1>
    </div>
</div>
```

Other Display Flex Attributes

Here are some related attributes that applied to the containing div

- display: flex; this make all elements inside it flex

- flex-direction:row; the default direction, this makes the three divs inside side by side. Other value can be column, row-reverse, colum-reverese

- justify-content:flex-start; the position of the elements inside. Values can be flex-end, center, space-around, etc

- flex-wrap: nowrap; the elements inside will adjust them self, unless the value is wrap

- align-items: position of the elements inside in the vertical axis

Flex-Grow

- This attribute applied to the elements inside the containing div with display :flex;

- Flex-grow use proportional calculation for each div, such as flex-grow:1 and flex-grow:2, which means the later is twice as big as the first

Form

- Form elements are used to send data to the server for further processing

- Example of form elements is the username and password input, or a simple search field

- In dynamic web, form elements play an important role

amazon

Sign in

Input Text

Email (phone for mobile accounts)

Input Password

Password   Forgot your password?

Button

Sign in

By continuing, you agree to Amazon's Conditions of Use and Privacy Notice.

Input Check

☐ Keep me signed in. Details ▾
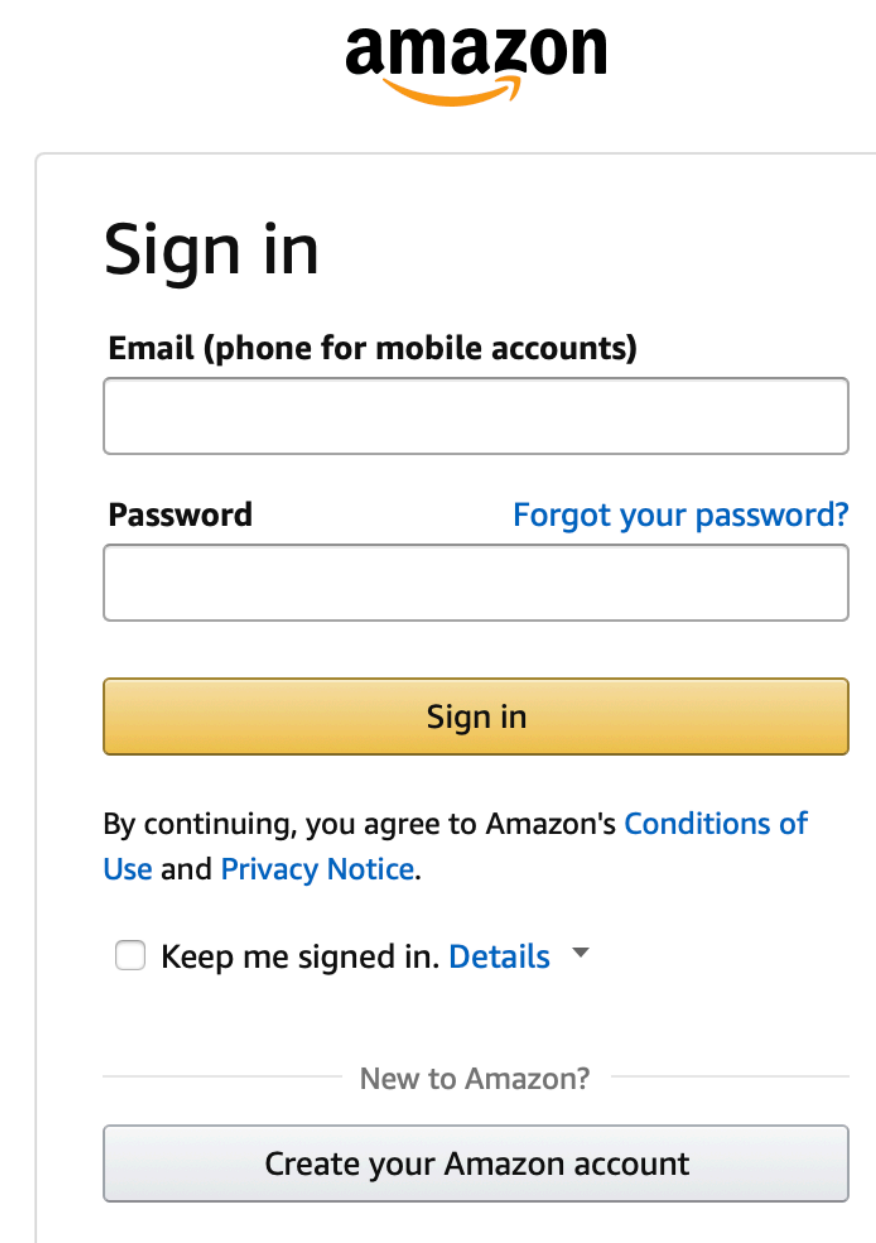
New to Amazon?

Button

Create your Amazon account

Form Element
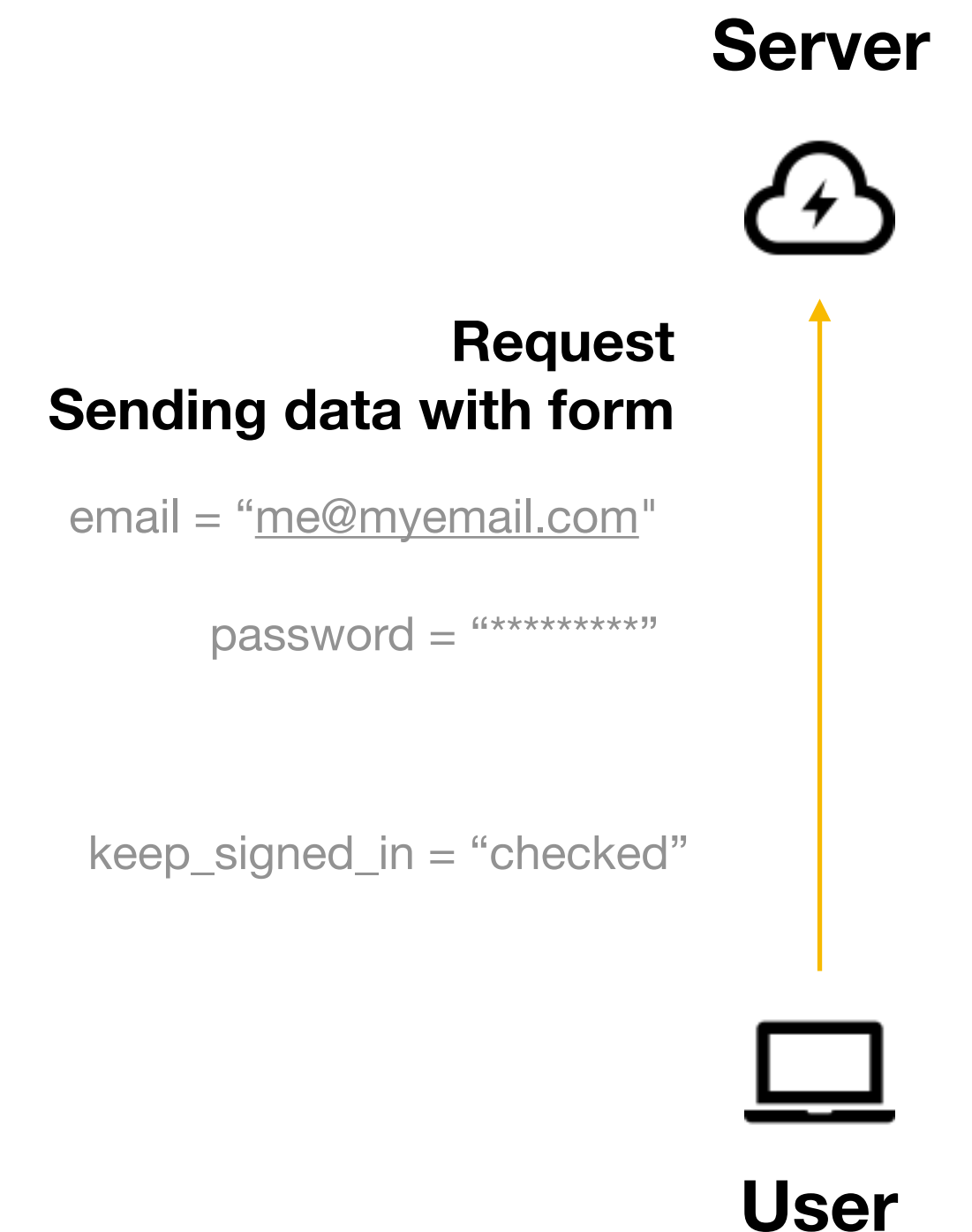
- The main part of a form in HTML is the <form> </form>

- That encloses the whole form elements

- <form> has two important attributes

  - action = "somepage.html" tell the page who will be responsible to process the inputs

  - method = "get/post" set how the data will be sent to the server

Sending Data to Server

- Inputs are being sent as a key="value" collection / set

- The attribute "name" in each form element is the key

- The value is what the user typed in or selected

- A script on server (Python, PHP, C#...) is responsible on the server to process the inputs

amazon

Sign in

Email (phone for mobile accounts)

Password   Forgot your password?

Sign in

By continuing, you agree to Amazon's Conditions of Use and Privacy Notice.

☐ Keep me signed in. Details ▾

New to Amazon?

Create your Amazon account

Server

Request
Sending data with form

email = "me@myemail.com"

password = "*********"

keep_signed_in = "checked"

User

Form Elements - Input

- \<input> has many kinds, it depends on the type attribute of the \<input>

- \<input type="text" name="username"> to render a simple text field where user can type in something

- \<input type="password" name="password"> to render a password field where you can see only stars *** from what you typed in

Home Work

- Go to https://github.com/codeartisanacademy/juniortechpreneur and open folder session4

- Open the file login.html

- Copy and paste the code to a new html file on Visual Studio Code, name it yourname_session4_hw.html

- Add css inside the head, so that the page looks like the image on the right

- You can't change the HTML, just use the class name that already there and style the elements

- Width of each box is 220px, each input width is 200px

- The box has a rounded corner