



前端網絡開發人員證書

(一) 前端網絡開發

## 7. CSS: advanced II

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## Learning outcomes



- In this lesson, you are going to learn:
  - ✓ Forms
  - ✓ Position
  - ✓ floats



## 7.1 Forms



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## 7.1 Forms



- In real life, we always use a form to record data
- One of the example is Google form which most of the business may use this as an online survey

A screenshot of a web-based order form titled "Paypal Order Form". It includes fields for Name, Email, Phone Number (with a US dialing code and number), and Address. Each field has a placeholder text below it.A screenshot of a web-based online test form titled "Online test". It features a section for an "Untitled Question" with four radio button options labeled "Option 1" through "Option 4". A "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form.

## 7.1 Forms



We can specify different style of input field

- Types of input field
- Different design of the field (color...)
- Effects of inputting

## 7.1 Forms

example\_ original



```
<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>An input field:</p>

<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" >
</form>
```

An input field:

First Name:

This is the default display of an input field

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_padding



We can specify the padding of the input field.

```
<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
    padding: 12px 20px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>A padded input field:</p>

<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" >
</form>
</body>
```

An input field:

First Name:

A padded input field:

First Name:



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## 7.1 Forms

### *example\_border*



We can specify the border of the input field.

```

<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    border: red 2px solid;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>An input field with a border:</p>

<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" >
</form>

```

An input field with a border:

First Name:

An input field with a border:

First Name:



## 7.1 Forms example\_ border



```
<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    border: none;
    border-bottom: 2px red solid;
  }
</style>
```

An input field with a border:

First Name:

An input field with a border:

First Name:

a

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_color

```
<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    border: none;
    background-color: lightgreen;
    color: blue;
  }
</style>
```



A colored text field:

First Name:

A colored text field:

First Name:

123123

a

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_ *focused input*



We can add some effect to the input field when user click on it

```
<style>
  input {
    width: 200px;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    border: none;
    background-color: lightgreen;
    color: blue;
  }
  input:focus{
    background-color: red;
    color: white;
    font-size: 20px;
  }
</style>
```

A colored text field:  
First Name:

A colored text field:  
First Name: 123123

A colored text field:  
First Name: 123123

## 7.1 Forms



We can also specific the display of different selectors

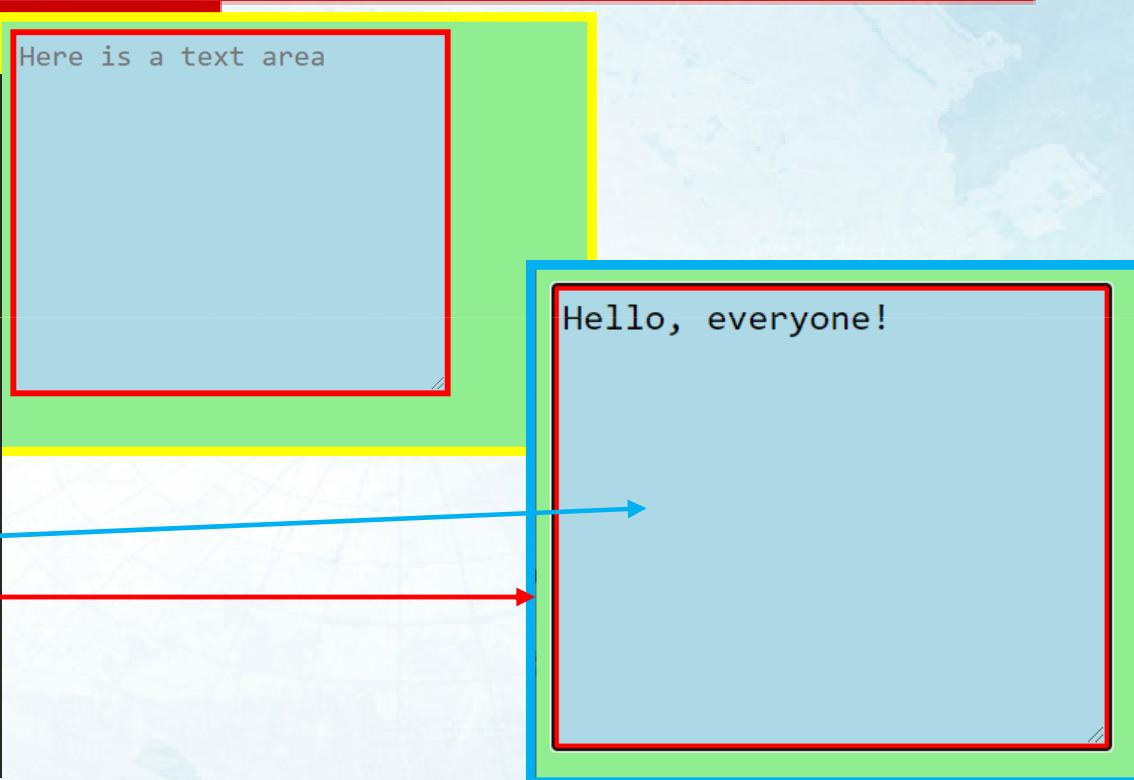
- Text areas
- Select menu
- buttons

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_ *text areas*



```
<style>
  body{
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }
  textarea{
    width:300px;
    height:250px;
    font-size:20px;
    background-color:lightblue;
    border:red 4px solid;
  }
</style>
```



a

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_ select menu



```
<style>
  body{
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }
  select {
    width: 300px;
    padding: 16px 20px;
    border: none;
    background-color:lightblue;
  }
  option{
    color:red;
    font-size:16px;
    font-weight:bold;
    margin:5px;
  }
</style>
```

```
<form>
  <select id="fruit" name="fruit">
    <option value="apple">apple</option>
    <option value="orange">orange</option>
    <option value="lemon">lemon</option>
  </select>
</form>
```

Please select the fruit that you like:

▾

## 7.1 Forms

### *example\_ select menu*



```
<style>
  body{
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }
  select {
    width: 300px;
    padding: 16px 20px;
    border: none;
    background-color:lightblue;
  }
  option{
    color:red;
    font-size:16px;
    font-weight:bold;
    margin:5px;
  }
</style>
```

Please select the fruit that you like:

apple

orange

lemon

Please select the fruit that you like:

a

## 7.1 Forms

### example\_button

```

<style>
  body{
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }

  input[type=button]{
    background:pink;
    font-size: 15px;
    color:#000;
  }

  input[type=reset]{
    border:green 2px solid;
    background-color:lightblue;
    width:50%;
  }

</style>

```

Different buttons:

```

<body>
  <p> Different buttons:</p>

  <input type="button" value="button">
  <input type="reset" value="reset">
  <input type="submit" value="submit">

```

We can assign different properties of buttons

We can specify the CSS style for specific type of input field which similar to class

```
input[type=button]{  
background:pink;  
font-size: 15px;  
color:#000;  
}  
  
input[type=reset]{  
border:green 2px solid;  
background-color:lightblue;  
width:50%;  
}
```

```
input[type=password]{  
border:green 2px solid;  
background-color:lightblue;  
width:50%;  
}
```



## 7.2 Position



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## 7.2 Position



- Position
  - Static
  - Relative
  - Fixed
  - Absolute
- Max-width

## 7.2 Position→ static

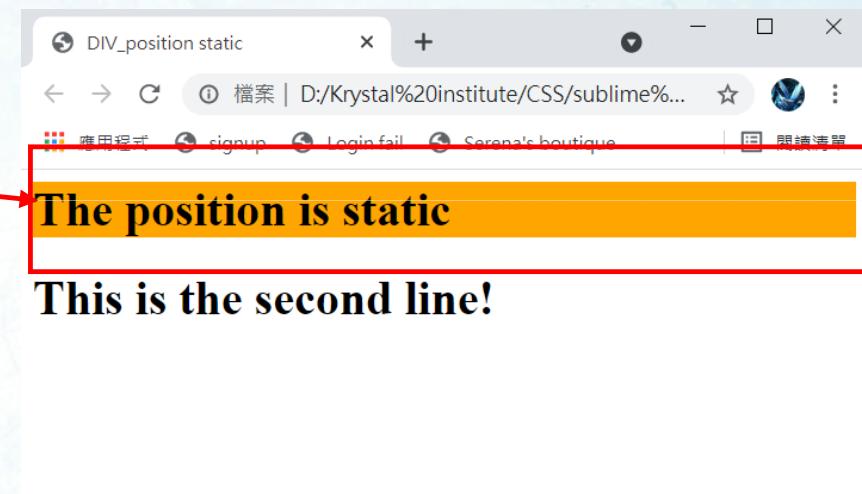


- The default setting of position is **Static**, it will keep the element according to the website typesetting
- It does not have any properties can be define

## 7.2 Position → static Example



```
DIV_position.html x
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <style>
4   div.static{
5     position:static;
6     background-color:orange;
7   }
8 
9 </style>
10 <title>DIV_position static </title>
11 </head>
12 <body>
13   <div class="static">
14     <H1> The position is static</H1>
15   </div>
16   <H1>This is the second line!</H1>
17 
18 </body>
19 </html>
```



## 7.2 Position →relative



- Similar to **static**
- It can define extra properties  
**(top/bottom/left/right)**
- The element will adjust the position according to the window size
- Other elements will not auto fit the gap left by the element

## 7.2 Position → relative

### Example (default)



It is the result if no extra properties is defined

```
<style>
    div.relative{
        position:relative;
        width:300px;
        background-color:orange;
    }
</style>
```



## 7.2 Position → relative Example



```
<style>
div.relative{
    position:relative;
    top:20px;
    left:30px;
    right:30px;
    bottom:200px;
    width:300px;
    background-color:orange;
}
</style>
```

The position is relative

This is the second line!

Without specify extra properties

The position is relative

This is the second line!

## 7.2 Position→ fixed



- It will not change the position even the window size is changing
- It can be defined with extra properties (top/bottom/left/right)

## 7.2 Position→ fixed Example



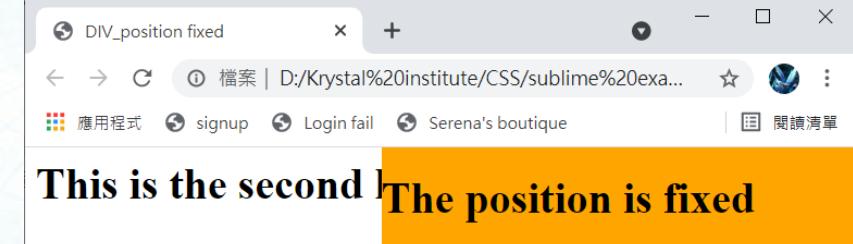
```
<style>
    div.fixed{
        position:fixed;
        right:0px;
        bottom:0;
        width:350px;
        background-color:orange;
    }
</style>


This is the second line!


```

This is the second line!

The position is fixed



As we have not specify the top margin, therefore, it may overlap with the original content

## 7.2 Position→ absolute



- Similar to “fixed” position
- Its properties can be defined **INSIDE ANOTHER DIV**
- Positioned relative to the nearest position ancestor
- Otherwise, it will be on the left top corner
- Move along with window scrolling

For reference:

<https://zh-tw.learnlayout.com/position.html>

[https://www.w3schools.com/CSS/CSS\\_positioning.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/CSS/CSS_positioning.asp)

## 7.2 Position→ absolute Example



It is better to put the DIV( **absolute**) inside the DIV(**relative**), to show the difference.

```
body>
  <div class="relative">
    <h2>This is the first section!</h2>
    <div class="absolute">
      <H1> The position is absolute</H1>
    </div>
  </div>
  <H1>This is the second line!</H1>
</body>
</html>
```

The diagram illustrates the effect of absolute positioning. On the left, a screenshot of an HTML code editor shows a snippet of CSS-like code where a div with 'absolute' position is nested within a div with 'relative' position. An orange arrow points from this code to a visual representation on the right. On the right, there are two stacked boxes. The top box is light green and contains the text "This is the first section!". The bottom box is orange and contains the text "The position is absolute". Below these boxes is another text box containing "This is the second line!". The orange box overlaps the green box, demonstrating that the absolutely positioned element is taken out of the normal document flow.

## 7.2 Position→ absolute Example

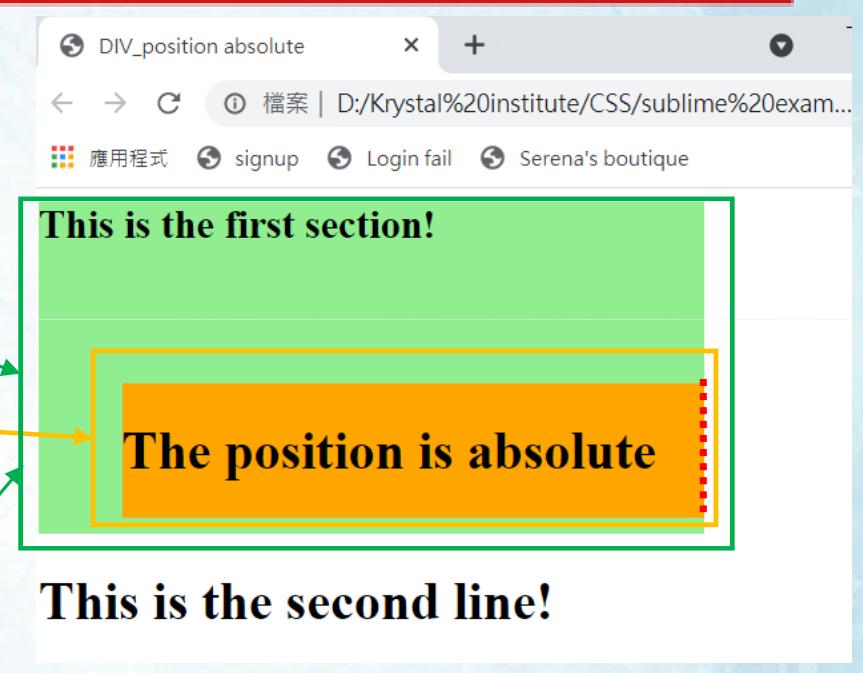


```

<style>
div.relative{
    position:relative;
    height:200px;
    width:400px;
    background-color:lightgreen;
}

div.absolute{
    position:absolute;
    right:0px;
    bottom:10px;
    width:350px;
    background-color:orange;
}
</body>
<div class="relative">
    <h2>This is the first section!</h2>
    <div class="absolute">
        <h1> The position is absolute</h1>
    </div>
</div>
<h1>This is the second line!</h1>
</body>
</html>

```



## 7.2 Position→ absolute Example



If the DIV(**absolute**) is outside from another DIV(**relative**), it is the same with fixed

```
<body>
  <div class="relative">
    <h2>This is the first section!</h2>
  </div>
  <div class="absolute">
    <H1> The position is absolute</H1>
  </div>
  <H1>This is the second line!</H1>
</body>
```

This is the first section!

This is the second line!

The position is absolute

## 7.2 Position→ absolute(summary)

absolute

- ✓ Define a fixed position of DIV INSIDE ANOTHER DIV

fixed

- Define a fixed position ON THE PAGE
- It may overlap with other content

This is the first section!

The position is absolute

This is the second line!

The position is fixed

## 7.2 Position(max-width)



- We can define the width of a DIV, which will not change its size according to the windows size.
- For max-width, the DIV will change its size as long as not bigger than the value of max width.

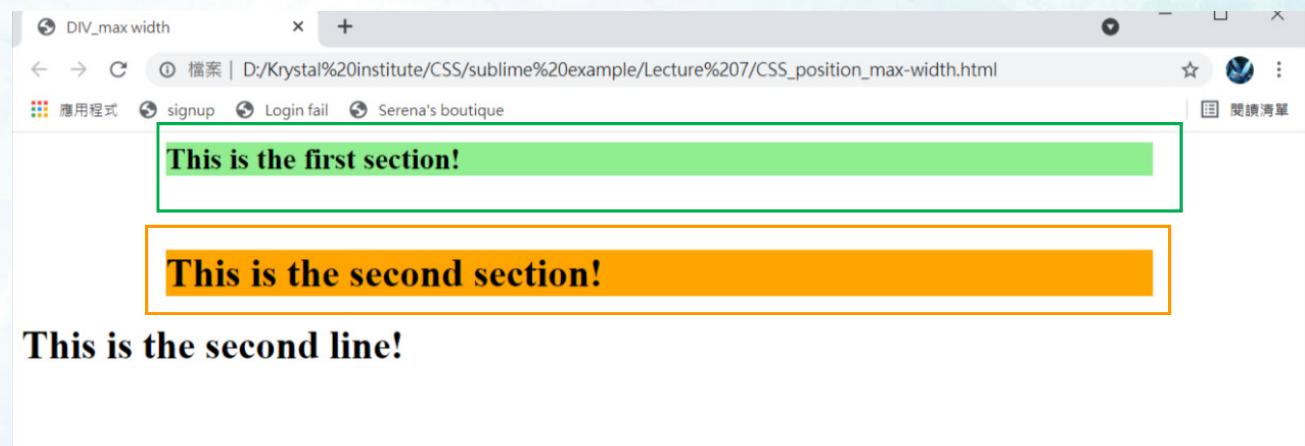
## 7.2 Position(max-width) Example



```
<style>
    div.first{
        margin:auto;
        width:800px;
        background-color:lightgreen;
    }
    div.second{
        margin:auto;
        max-width:800px;
        background-color:orange;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <div class="first">
        <h2>This is the first section!</h2>
    </div>
    <br>
    <div class="second">
        <h1> This is the second section!</h1>
    </div>
    <h1>This is the second line!</h1>
</body>
```

If the window size is bigger than the max-width, the result is same with using “width” property



## 7.2 Position(max-width) Example



```
<style>
  div.first{
    margin:auto;
    width:800px;
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }
  div.second{
    margin:auto;
    max-width:800px;
    background-color:orange;
  }

</style>
```

When the window size is smaller than the actual width of the DIV, it shows the difference

The screenshot displays two identical sections of a web page side-by-side. Each section consists of a green header bar with the text "This is the first section!", followed by an orange bar with the text "This is the second section!", and a white area containing "This is the second line!". The sections are separated by a vertical scroll bar. In the bottom right corner of the orange bar of the right section, there is a small red rectangular box with a white border, which is likely a placeholder for an image or another element.



## 7.3 Float



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## 7.3 Float



- We can use float to define different positions of difference elements
  - Text
  - Image
  - DIV

## 7.3 Float example\_Text



```
<style>
  .first{
    float:left;
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }
  .second{
    float:right;
    background-color:orange;
  }
</style>
<div class="first">
  This is the first section!
</div>
<div class="second">
  This is the second section!
</div>
```

```
<body>
  <h2 class="first">This is the first section!</h2>
  <h1 class="second">This is the second section!</h1>
  <br>
</body>
```

This is the first section! This is the second section!

Bigger window size

This is the first section!

This is the second section!

Smaller window size

Be aware of the window size will affect the float of text.

## 7.3 Float example\_ *image*

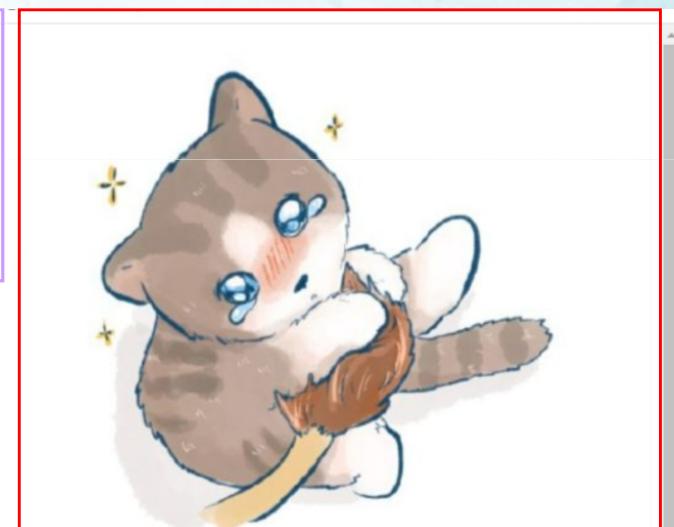
Be aware of the image size will affect the float of text.

```

<head>
<style>
    .first{
        background-color:lightgreen;
    }
    .second{
        background-color:orange;
    }
</style>
<title>CSS_float(image) </title>
</head>
<body>
    
    <h1 class="first">This is the first section!</h1>
    <h1 class="second">This is the second section!</h1>
</body>

```

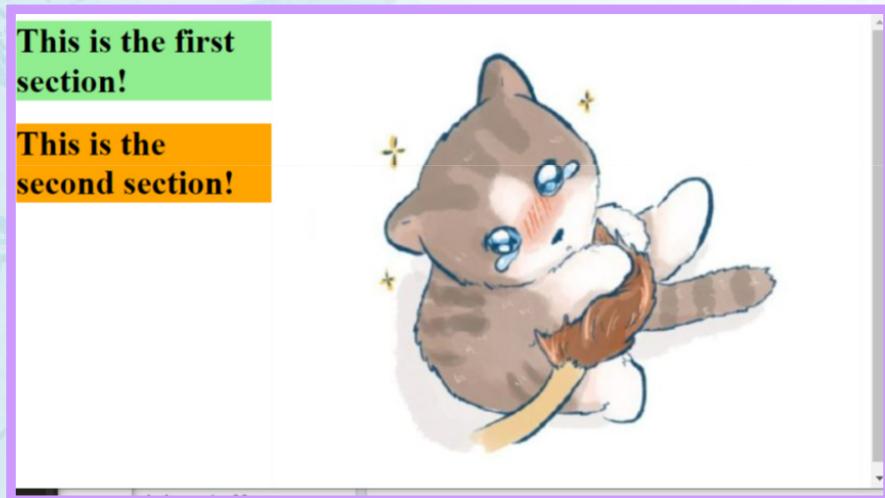
This is the first section!  
This is the second section!



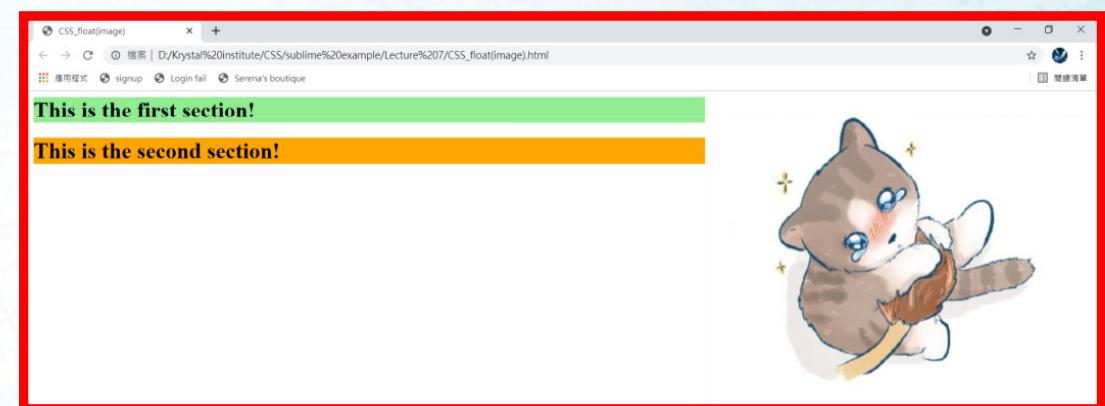
## 7.3 Float example\_image



Different window size will have different result



Smaller window size



Bigger window size



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## 7.3 Float example\_ DIV



```
<style>
  a{
    font-size:30px;
  }
  .first{
    float:left;
    background-color:lightgreen;
    height:100px;
  }
  .second{
    float:right;
    background-color:orange;
    height:150px;
  }
</style>
```

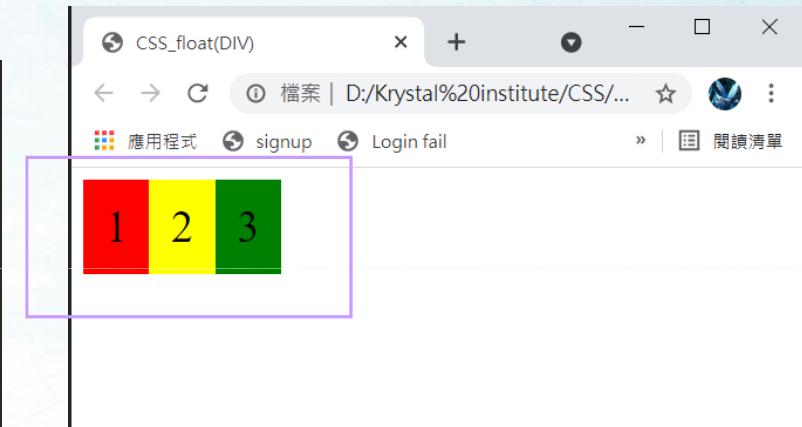


## 7.3 Float addition(float next to each other)



```
<style>
  a{
    font-size:30px;
  }
  div {
    float: left;
    padding:15px;
  }
  .first {
    background: red;
  }
  .second {
    background: yellow;
  }
  .third {
    background: green;
  }
</style>
```

```
<body>
  <div class="first">
    <a>1</a>
  </div>
  <div class="second">
    <a>2</a>
  </div>
  <div class="third">
    <a>3</a>
  </div>
</body>
```



Also, we can assign different DIV to place at the same line



# Any questions?



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# Activity



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## Activity 4



- Create a form with following items
  - Text field
  - Radio buttons
  - Select menu
  - Submit button

## Activity 4\_ suggested answer



For details, please refer to “CSS\_exercise4.html”

A screenshot of a web form with a light blue background. The form fields are outlined in orange. It includes input fields for Name, Gender, Age, and Favorite Fruit, as well as a dropdown menu and a submit button.

**Name:**  
Please input your name

**Gender:**  
 M  F

**How old are you?**  
 15-25  26-35  36-45  46-55  56-65

**What is your favourite fruit?**  
Apple ▾

Submit

# Activity 4\_ suggested answer



```
<body>
  <div class="form">
    <form>
      <p>Name:</p>
      <input type="text" placeholder="Please input your name">

      <p>Gender:</p>
      <input type="radio" value="gender">M
      <input type="radio" value="gender">F

      <p>How old are you?</p>
      <input type="radio" value="year">15-25
      <input type="radio" value="year">26-35
      <input type="radio" value="year">36-45
      <input type="radio" value="year">46-55
      <input type="radio" value="year">56-65
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
<p> What is your favourite fruit?</p>
<select id="fruit" name="fruit">
  <option value="apple">Apple</option>
  <option value="orange">Orange</option>
  <option value="lemon">Lemon</option>
  <option value="pineapple">Pineapple</option>
</select>
</form>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</div>
</body>
```



# Reference



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# Reference



There are some useful websites for reference:

1. <https://zh-tw.learnlayout.com/position.html>
2. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_positioning.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)
3. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15447889/display-html-form-values-in-same-page-after-submit-using-ajax>
4. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_float.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)
5. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_form.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_form.asp)