

FORM BASICS

FORM BASICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Be able to differentiate the different types of inputs and why/where we would use each
- Explain how to group elements by name.
- Explain how to connect a label with an input field

FORM BASICS

FORM ELEMENT

FORMS

<https://codepen.io/melodyserra/pen/RLxQZo>

FORMS

All form elements used to collect user input go in the form element.

```
<form>
```

```
  <!--Data collection elements go here-->
```

```
</form>
```

FORM BASICS

BUTTONS

FORM BUTTONS

Sign Up

SUBMITTING A FORM

`<button type="submit">Continue</button>`



TYPE

Specifies that this
button should
submit a form

`<form>`

`<input type="text" name="full-name" placeholder="Enter your full name">`

`<button type="submit">Continue</button>`

`</form>`

FORM BASICS

TEXT INPUTS

GETTING INFO — INPUTS

First Name

Last Name

Your Email

Your Password

GETTING INFO — INPUTS

- How we get content from users.
- Should go inside our form tags.

<form>

<input type="text">

<button type="submit">Continue</button>

</form>

← **NO CLOSING TAG**

INPUTS — ATTRIBUTES

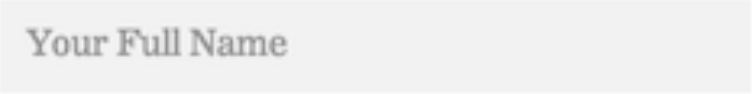
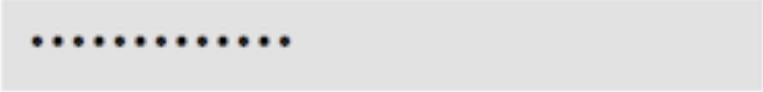
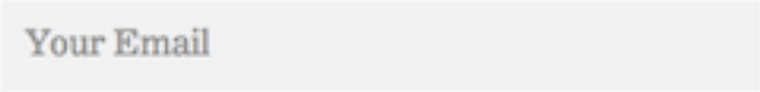

<input type="text">



TYPE

Type of data that is
being input (text,
email, password,
etc.)

TEXT INPUTS — DESCRIPTIONS

FIELD TYPE	HTML	WIDGET
<i>Plain Text</i>	<input type="text">	
<i>Password</i>	<input type="password">	
<i>Email</i>	<input type="email">	
<i>Text Area</i>	<textarea></textarea>	

INPUTS — ATTRIBUTES

First Name

```
<input type="text" placeholder="First Name">
```

PLACEHOLDER

Prompt to let user
know what to enter
into the field

FORM BASICS

TEXTAREAS

TEXTAREAS — ATTRIBUTES

PLACEHOLDER

Prompt to let user know
what to enter into the
field

<textarea placeholder="Message"></textarea>

CLOSING TAG

FORM BASICS

STYLING INPUTS AND BUTTONS

STYLING INPUTS

You can use the name of the element to add styles:

```
input {  
  border: 1px solid grey;  
}
```

```
textarea {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

STYLING INPUTS

Question: By default inputs and textareas have a **display** of **inline-block** so they will all be on one line. If we wanted each input/textarea to start on a new line, what could we do?

REVIEW — BLOCK

Make an inline element act like a block-level element:

BEFORE:

[Link](#)

[Link](#)

[Link](#)

```
a {  
  display: block;  
}
```

[Link](#)

[Link](#)

[Link](#)

- Elements will stack on top of each other
- We can add all dimensions (width, height, padding, margin)

STYLING PLACEHOLDER TEXT

We need separate rules for each browser to style placeholder text for different browsers. The one place where we can't use a comma-separated list (unfortunately!)

```
::-webkit-input-placeholder { /* WebKit, Blink, Edge */  
    color: #dfdfdf;  
}  
:-moz-placeholder { /* Mozilla Firefox 4 to 18 */  
    color: #dfdfdf;  
    opacity: 1;  
}  
::-moz-placeholder { /* Mozilla Firefox 19+ */  
    color: #dfdfdf;  
    opacity: 1;  
}  
:-ms-input-placeholder { /* Internet Explorer 10-11 */  
    color: #dfdfdf;  
}
```

[Read more here](#)

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Identify input types, add styles to a form

LOCATION

- ▶ Starter Code > contact_form

TIMING

15 min

1. Review contact_form.png
2. Write the html for the contact form
3. Style the form using contact_form.png as a guide.

BONUS

- ▶ Add a hover effect to the button! See the gif in the contact_form folder for an example.
- ▶ Use a transition so that the new button color animates in.

FORM BASICS

LABELS

LABELS

Email

Your Email

LABELS

We can add labels for each form field like so:

FOR

Which form field is
this label for?



```
<label for="name">Name</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="name" placeholder="Enter your full name">
```



ID

Unique identifier,
will match the label

FORM BASICS

CHECKBOXES AND RADIOS

INPUTS — MAKING CHOICES

☐ I am a U.S. citizen or Permanent Resident.

- ☐ Small
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ Large

INPUTS — MAKING CHOICES

FIELD TYPE	HTML	WIDGET
<i>Checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox">	<input type="checkbox"/> Remember me
<i>Radio</i>	<input type="radio">	<input type="radio"/> Small <input type="radio"/> Medium <input type="radio"/> Large

CHECKBOXES

☐ Remember me

`<input type="checkbox" id="save-login">`

TYPE

Widget to display
(checkbox)

ID

Unique identifier,
will match the label

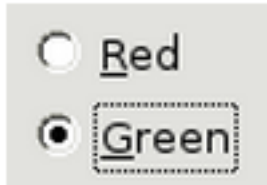
ALL TOGETHER NOW! CHECKBOXES

Be sure to include a label! Otherwise the user won't know what the random checkbox is for.

```
<input type="checkbox" id="save-login">  
<label for="save-login">Remember Me</label>
```

☐ Remember me

RADIO BUTTONS



NAME

Used to connect
radio buttons

`<input type="radio" name="color" id="red">`

TYPE

Widget to display
(radio)

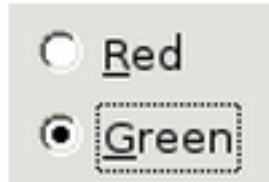
ID

Use this to connect
a radio to its label.

RADIO BUTTONS

Radios allow our users to select one option.

We can connect radios so that our user can only select one option by giving them the same **name** attribute



```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="red">
```

```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="green">
```

ALL TOGETHER NOW! CHECKBOXES

Be sure to include a label for each radio. Otherwise the user won't know what they are selecting!

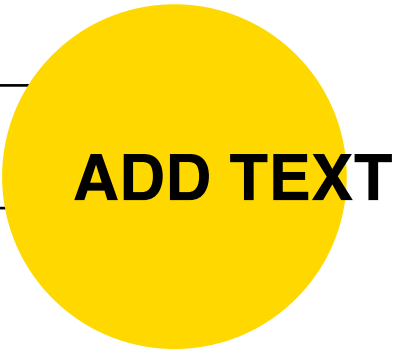
```
<input type="radio" name="color" id="red">  
<label for="red">Red</label>
```



FORM BASICS

SELECT MENUS

INPUTS — MAKING CHOICES



FIELD TYPE	HTML	ATTRIBUTES	WIDGET
<i>Select</i>	<pre><select> <!-- options go here --> </select></pre>	<i>id</i>	<p>Where are you thinking of taking this course?</p> <p>Chicago</p>
<i>Option</i>	<pre><option>Friend</option></pre>	<i>value</i>	<p>Atlanta Austin Boston ✓ Chicago Hong Kong London Los Angeles Melbourne New York City San Francisco Seattle Sydney Washington D.C.</p>

ALL TOGETHER NOW! SELECT AND OPTIONS

```
<select id="user-location">  
  <option>Atlanta</option>  
  <option>Boston</option>  
  <option>Chicago</option>  
</select>
```

Where are you thinking of taking this course?

Chicago

- Atlanta
- Austin
- Boston
- ✓ Chicago
- Hong Kong
- London
- Los Angeles
- Melbourne
- New York City
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Sydney
- Washington D.C.

STYLING INPUTS — PART 2

Want an easy way to style specific inputs in your CSS without adding a bunch of ids or classes to each one? The attribute selector is just the ticket!

```
input[type="text"] {  
  border: 1px solid grey;  
}
```

```
input[type="password"] {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

ACTIVITY

Structure questions:

1. Identify types of inputs (text, email, password, checkbox, radios)
2. Identify any textarea elements
3. Identify any select menus. How should those be structured (how can we get a dropdown with choices?)
4. How can we connect any labels and their corresponding fields?
5. How can we connect the radio inputs?

Style questions:

1. Talk through styles. Are most elements on their own line? The same line? What are the exceptions?
2. How can we center the form against the blue background?

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Identify input types, add styles to a form

LOCATION

- Starter Code > Application form

TIMING

30 mins

1. Write HTML for the form
2. Style the form with CSS. Focus on getting the form centered and getting the information on the right rows, and then add other styles if you have time.

BONUS

- Google and integrate the **fieldset** element
- Add hover effects (and transitions) to the button

FORM BASICS

HOW FORMS WORK

FORMS

Forms are used to get data from users.

The image shows a web form for General Assembly. At the top, there is a black header with the General Assembly logo on the left and a 'Sign in' link on the right. Below the header, the text 'FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT' is displayed in a small, bold, sans-serif font. The main heading 'APPLY NOW' is in a large, bold, sans-serif font. To the left of the form, there are three light gray input fields stacked vertically, labeled 'Your Full Name', 'Your Email', and 'Your Phone Number'. To the right of these fields, there is a light gray box containing the text: 'Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course.' Below the input fields, there is a label 'Where are you thinking of taking this course?' followed by a dropdown menu showing 'New York City'. At the bottom of the form, there is a red button with the text 'CONTINUE TO APPLICATION' in white, uppercase letters.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY Sign in

FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

APPLY NOW

Your Full Name

Your Email

Your Phone Number

Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course.


Where are you thinking of taking this course?

New York City

CONTINUE TO APPLICATION

FORMS

1. The user fills out the form and presses the submit button (or hits the return key)



FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

APPLY NOW

Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course.

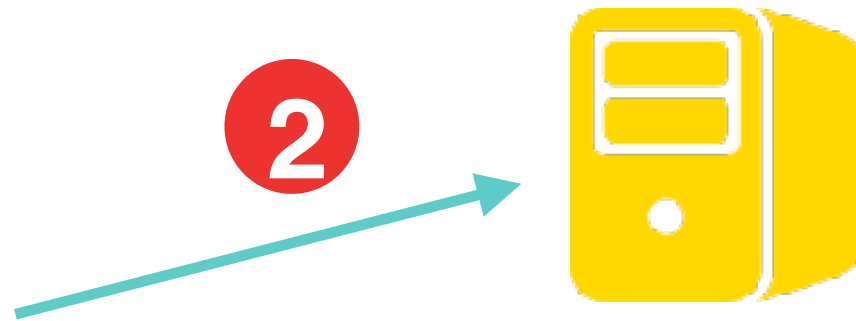
Where are you thinking of taking this course?

New York City

CONTINUE TO APPLICATION

FORMS

-
2. The name of each form field is sent to the server along with the value the user entered or selected



FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT
APPLY NOW

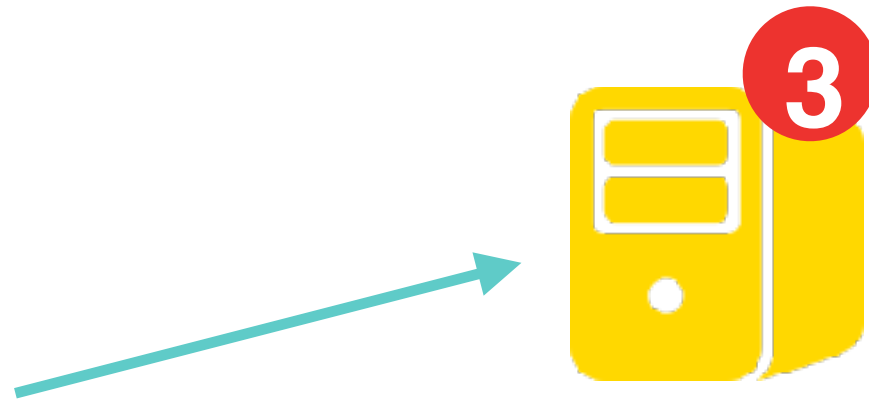
Where are you thinking of taking this course?

Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course.

CONTINUE TO APPLICATION

FORMS

-
-
3. The server processes the data using a language such as PHP, C# or Java. It may also store the information in a database



FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT
APPLY NOW

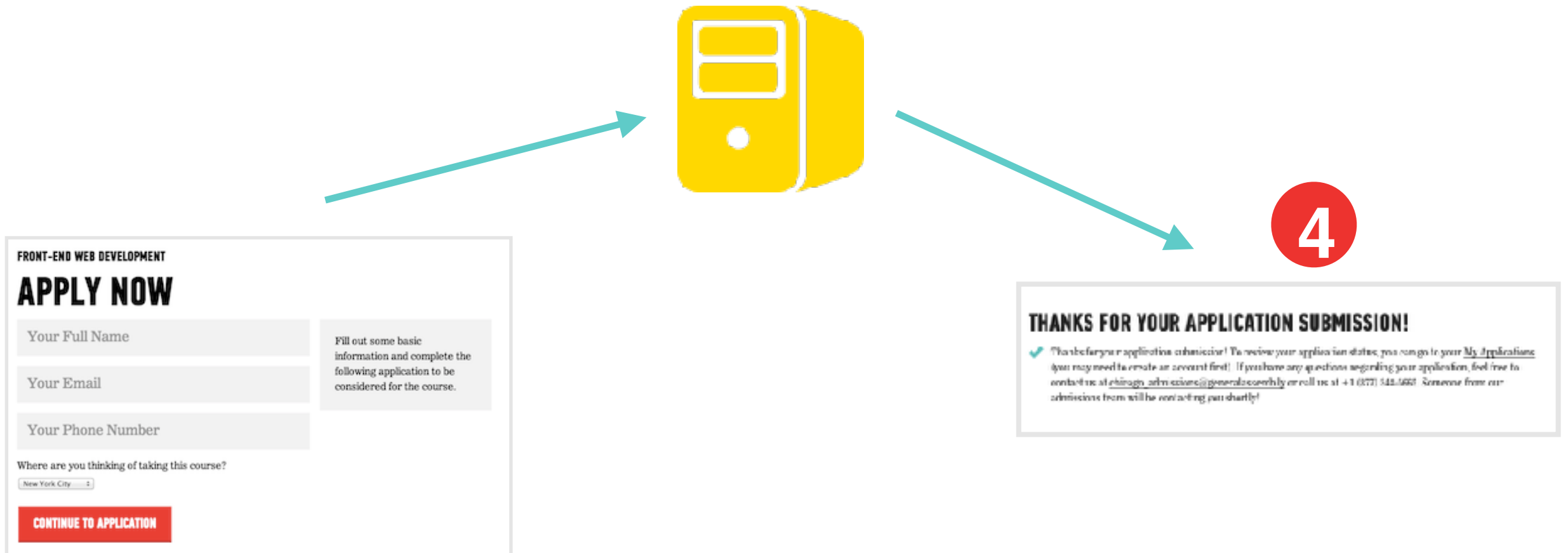
Where are you thinking of taking this course?

Fill out some basic information and complete the following application to be considered for the course.

CONTINUE TO APPLICATION

FORMS

- The server creates a new page to send back to the browser based on the information received.



FORM BASICS

SENDING FORM DATA

FORM ATTRIBUTES

When data is sent to a server, the form will have two attributes:

ACTION — WHERE TO SEND

DATA (URL)

METHOD — HOW TO SEND IT



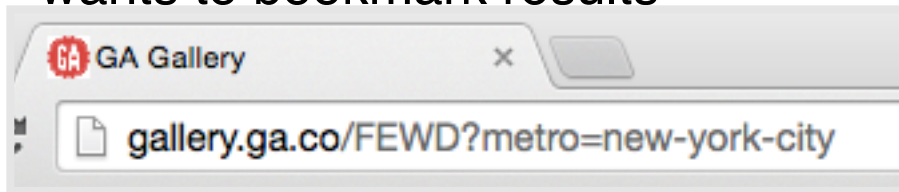
```
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php" method="post">  
  <!--Data collection elements go here-->  
</form>
```

Since we are not sending data to a server today, you can skip adding these for now.

FORMS — METHODS

GET

- Short forms (such as search fields)
- Appended to URL in name/value pairs
- Never use for sensitive info!!!
- Useful for form submissions when user wants to bookmark results



POST

- Data not shown in URL
- For sensitive data
- No size limitations

METHOD — HOW TO SEND IT

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php" method="post">  
  <!--Data collection elements go here-->  
</form>
```

HOW DATA IS SENT AND SAVED

Information is sent from the browser to the server using name/value pairs.

username=billyj@gmail.com
save-login=true
size=small
city=chicago

INPUTS

- For any inputs where the user is entering text, the name will come from the name attribute and the value will be what the user typed in.

`<input type="text" name="username">`

NAME

`holden@gmail.com|`

VALUE (WHAT THE USER ENTERED)

[username=holden@gmail.com](#)

RADIO BUTTONS

NAME

The key used to describe this data
when it is sent to a server

`<input type="radio" name="color" value="red">`
`<input type="radio" name="color" value="green">`

VALUE

The value that will be sent to the server if this radio
is selected (since the user is not typing a value).

`color=red`

CHECKBOXES

NAME

The key used to describe this data
when it is sent to a server


<input type="checkbox" name="save-login">

If checkbox is checked: **save-login=true**

If checkbox is not checked: **save-login=false**

ALL TOGETHER NOW! SELECT AND OPTIONS

```
<select name="user-location">  
  <option value="atlanta">Atlanta</option>  
  <option value="boston">Boston</option>  
  <option value="chicago">Chicago</option>  
</select>
```

Where are you thinking of taking this course?

Chicago

- Atlanta
- Austin
- Boston
- ✓ Chicago
- Hong Kong
- London
- Los Angeles
- Melbourne
- New York City
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Sydney
- Washington D.C.

user-location=atlanta

FORM BASICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Be able to differentiate the different types of inputs and why/where we would use each
- Explain how to group elements by name.
- Explain how to connect a label with an input field

HTML BASICS

EXIT TICKETS