

HTML and CSS



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#QA-Auto-FrontEnd

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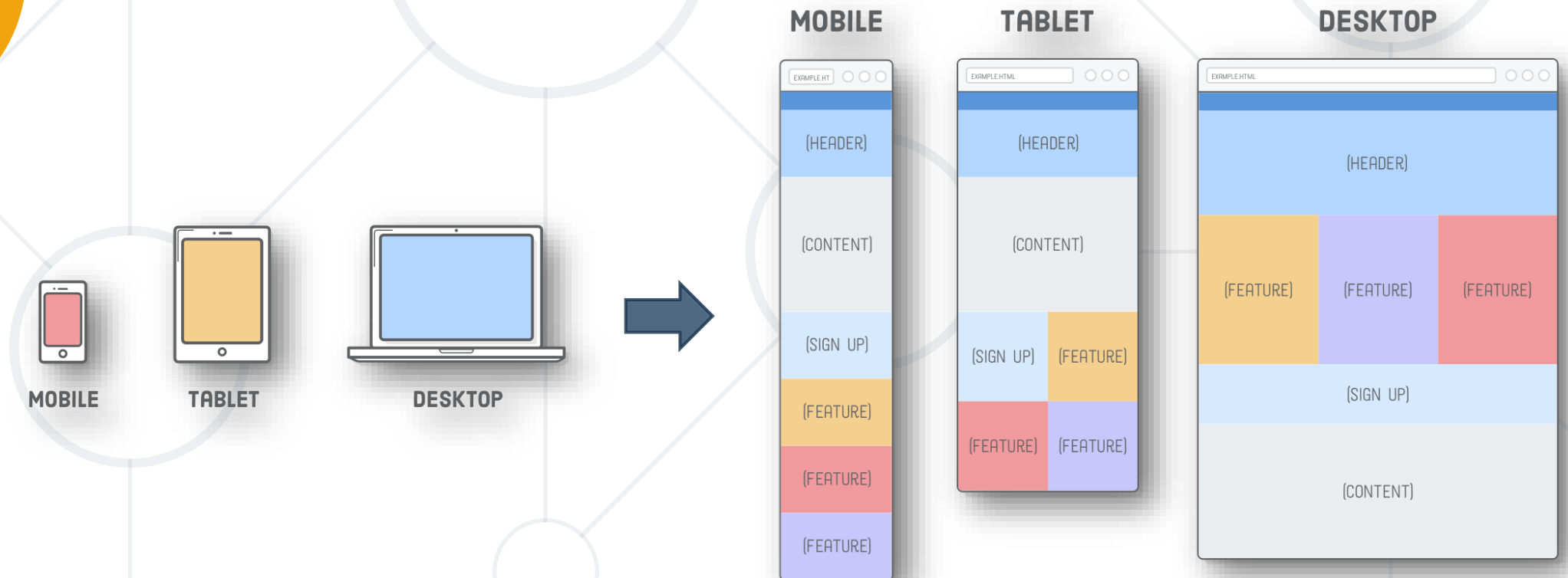




Responsive Web Design

What is Responsive Web Design?

- It is an approach to make web pages render well on **all screen sizes** and **resolutions** while ensuring good usability

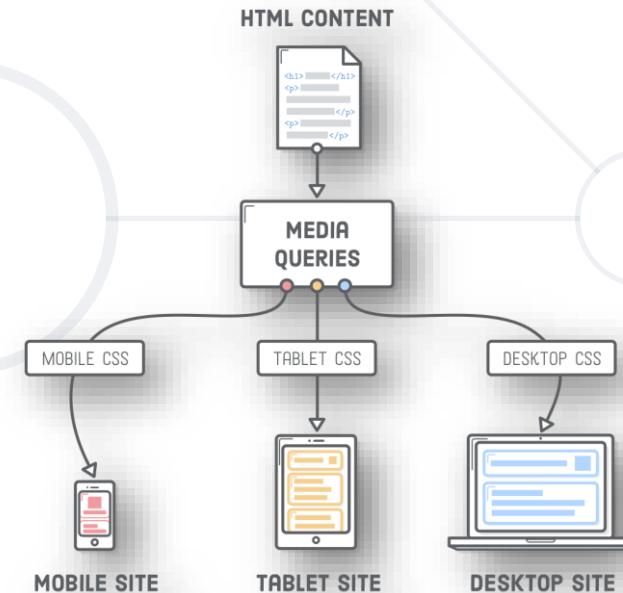
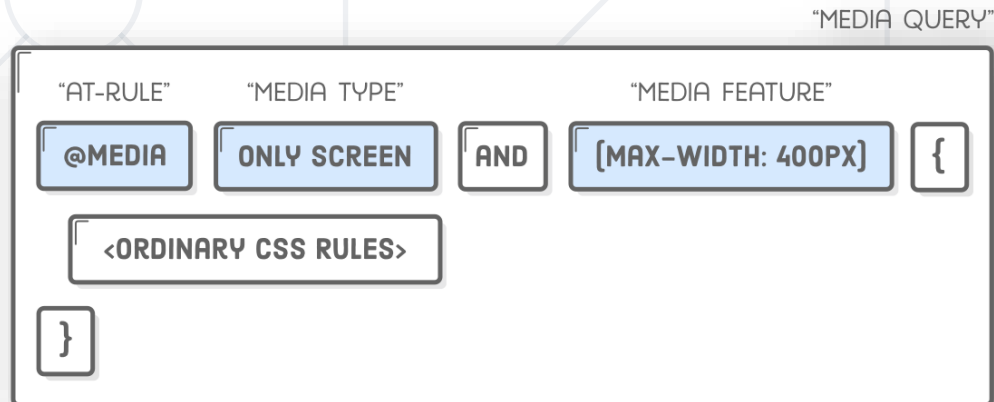




@

Media Queries

- Allow for running a **series of tests** (e.g., whether the user's screen is greater than a certain width, or a certain resolution) and **apply CSS selectively** to style the page **appropriately** for the user's needs



- **Link element's media attribute**
 - Define the media to which a linked resource (typically CSS) should be applied
- **Source element's media attribute**
 - Define the media to which that source should be applied
 - Valid only inside picture elements
- **Style element's media attribute**
 - Define the media to which the style should be applied

- Describe the **general category** of a given **device**
 - Although websites are commonly designed with screens in mind, it may be needed to create styles that target special devices such as printers or audio-based screen readers

```
@media print { ... }  
@media screen, print { ... }
```

- **@import**
 - Used to import style rules from other style sheets
 - These rules must precede all other types of rules, except **@charset** rules
 - It is not a nested statement
 - **@import** cannot be used inside conditional group at-rules

```
@import url('styles.css') screen;
```

- Describe a specific characteristic of the user agent, output device, or environment

```
@media screen and (min-width: 600px) {  
  ...  
}
```

```
@media screen and (orientation: landscape) {  
  ...  
}
```

- **min-width**

- Specify a minimal width for the viewport in order to apply the rules included

```
@media screen and (max-width: 600px)
```

- **max-width**

- Specify a maximum width for the viewport in order to apply the rules included

```
@media screen and (max-width: 600px)
```

- **orientation**

- Specify a device orientation for which it will apply the rules included

```
@media screen and (orientation: landscape)
```

- **hover | pointer**

- Check for a device ability for which it will apply the rules included

```
@media screen and (hover: hover)
```

```
@media screen and (pointer: fine)
```

- The logical operators **not**, **and**, and **only** can be used to compose a complex media query
- They can also combine **multiple** media queries into a single rule by separating them with **commas** (if more than two)

```
@media screen and (pointer: fine) {  
  ...  
}
```

- **and**

- Used for combining multiple media features together into a single media query, requiring each chained feature to return true in order for the query to be true
- Also used for joining media features with media types

```
@media screen and (pointer: fine) {  
  ...  
}
```

- **not**
 - Used to **negate** a media query
 - If present in a comma-separated list of queries, it will only negate the specific query to which it is applied
 - If used, a media type must be specified, too

```
@media screen not (pointer: fine) {  
  ...  
}
```


- **only**

- Used to apply a style **only** if an entire query matches and is useful for preventing older browsers from applying selected styles
- If used, a media type must be specified, too

```
@media only screen and (pointer: fine) {  
  ...  
}
```

- **, (comma)**
 - Used to combine multiple media queries into a single rule
 - Each query in a comma-separated list is treated separately from the others
 - If any of the queries in a list is true, the entire media statement returns true

```
@media (min-height: 680px), only screen and (orientation: portrait) {  
  ...  
}
```



HTML Forms

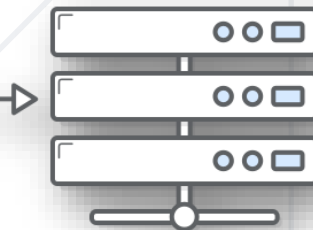
- Represent a **document section** that contains **interactive controls** for **submitting information** to a web **server**

```
<form> ... </form>
```



FORM ELEMENTS

(FRONTEND HTML & CSS)



FORM PROCESSING

(BACKEND SERVER)

TEXT INPUT

Some text input

TEXTAREA

Lots of text input. Magnis sit ultricies scelerisque vitae consectetur montes taciti elit. A sapien in suspendisse mauris sem posuere dapibus.

RADIO BUTTONS

- ☐ Option One
☒ Option Two

DROPDOWN MENU

Option One

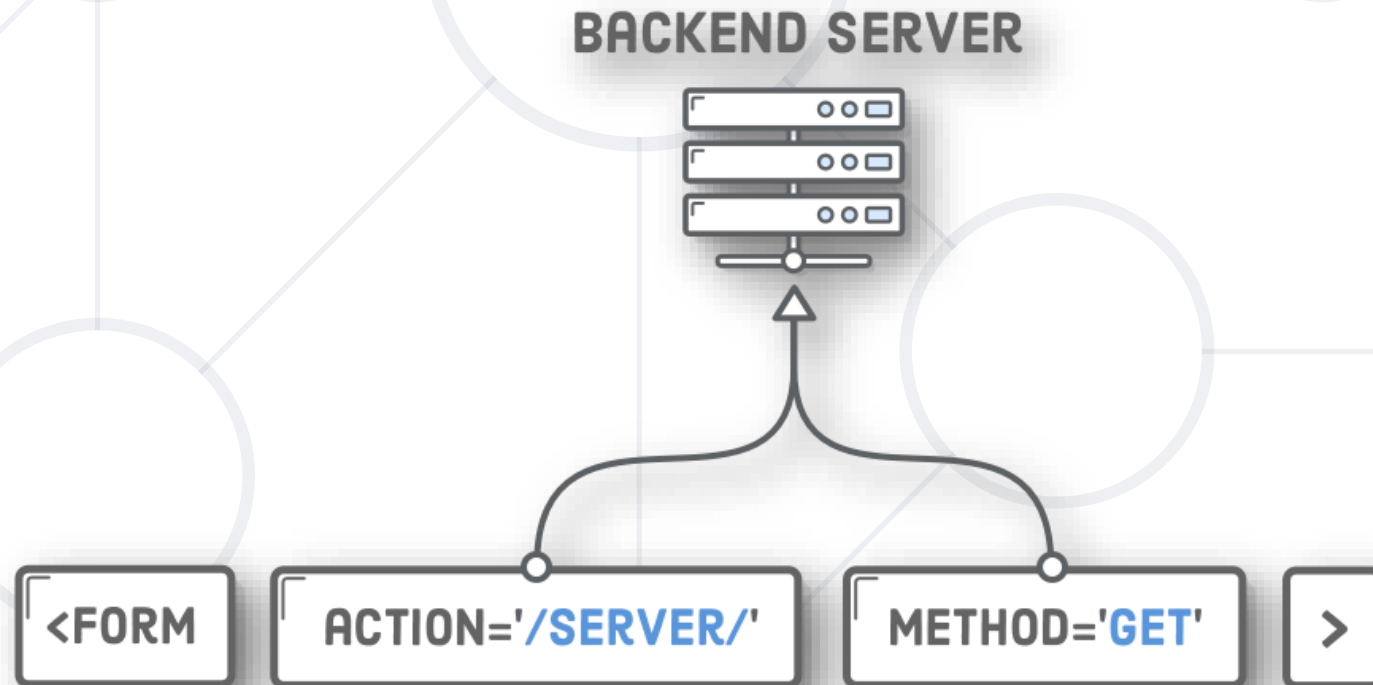
CHECKBOXES

- ☒ Option One
☐ Option Two
☒ Option Three

BUTTON

Submit

- **method**
 - Specify the **HTTP** method that the browser uses to submit the form



- **Post**

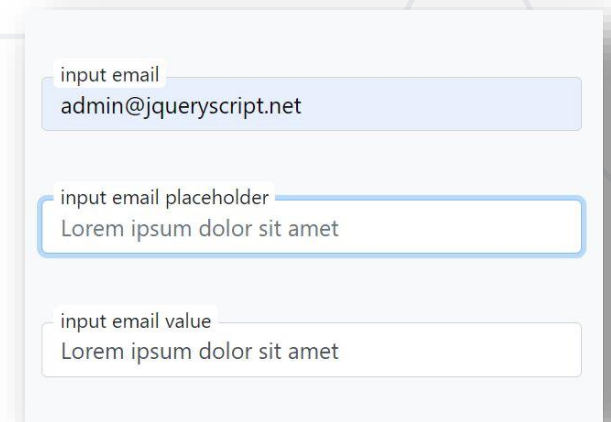
- Corresponds to the HTTP **POST** method
- Form data is included in the body of the form and sent to the server

- **Get**

- Corresponds to the HTTP **GET** method
- Form data is appended to the action attribute **URI** with a **?** as separator
 - The resulting URI is sent to the server



- **<label></label>**
 - Represent a caption for an item in a user interface
 - The label text is not only visually associated with its corresponding text input
 - It is programmatically associated with it, too



A user interface mockup showing three input fields. The first field is labeled 'input email' and contains the text 'admin@jqueryscript.net'. The second field is labeled 'input email placeholder' and contains the placeholder text 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'. The third field is labeled 'input email value' and contains the text 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'.

- **<input></input>**
 - Used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user
 - A wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent
 - The **<input>** element is one of the most powerful and complex in all of HTML due to the sheer number of combinations of input types and attributes

INPUT TYPES IN HTML

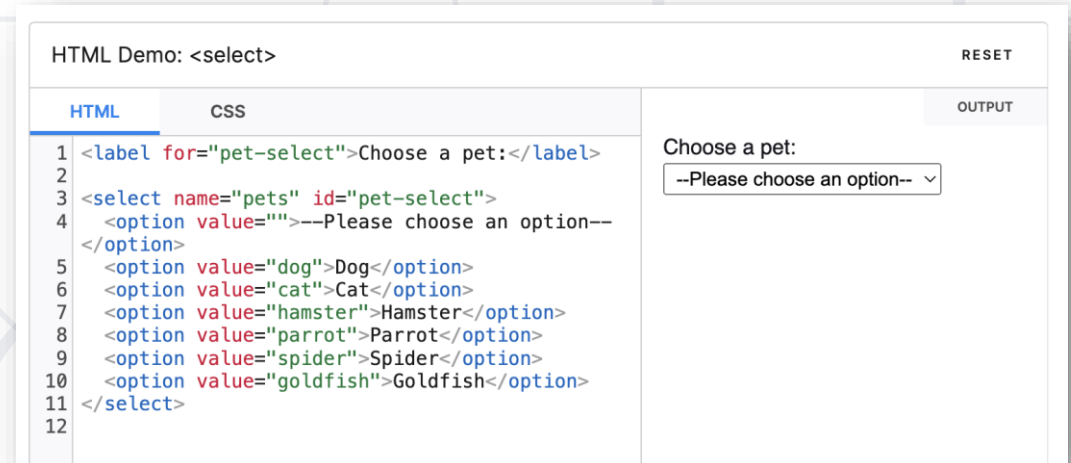
<code><input type="text"></code>	<input type="text" value="xyz"/>
<code><input type="password"></code>	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
<code><input type="radio"></code>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<code><input type="button"></code>	<input type="button" value="Button"/>
<code><input type="color"></code>	<input type="color" value="#0000FF"/>
<code><input type="email"></code>	<input type="email" value="xyz@gmail.com"/>
<code><input type="file"></code>	<input type="file" value="Choose File image.jpg"/>
<code><input type="hidden"></code>	<input type="hidden"/>
<code><input type="image"></code>	<input type="image" value="Submit Image"/>
<code><input type="number"></code>	<input type="number" value="898"/>

- **<textarea></textarea>**
 - Represents a multi-line plain-text editing control
 - Useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text

HTML Demo: <textarea> RESET

	HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
1	<label for="story">Tell us your story:</label>		Tell us your story: <div>It was a dark and stormy night...</div>
2			
3	<textarea id="story" name="story" rows="5" cols="33">		
4	It was a dark and stormy night...		
5	</textarea>		
6			

- **<select></select> & <option></option>**
 - The **<select>** HTML element represents a control that provides a menu of options
 - The **<option>** HTML element is used to define an item contained in a **<select>**, an **<optgroup>**, or a **<datalist>** element
 - Can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document




The screenshot shows a web application titled "HTML Demo: <select>". It has a "RESET" button in the top right. Below the title is a tabbed interface with "HTML" and "CSS" tabs. The "HTML" tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <label for="pet-select">Choose a pet:</label>
2
3 <select name="pets" id="pet-select">
4   <option value="">--Please choose an option--
5 </option>
6   <option value="dog">Dog</option>
7   <option value="cat">Cat</option>
8   <option value="hamster">Hamster</option>
9   <option value="parrot">Parrot</option>
10  <option value="spider">Spider</option>
11  <option value="goldfish">Goldfish</option>
12 </select>
```

To the right of the code editor is an "OUTPUT" section showing the rendered result: "Choose a pet:" followed by a dropdown menu with the text "--Please choose an option--".

- **<button></button>**
 - Interactive element
 - Activated by a user with a mouse, keyboard, etc.
 - Once activated, it then performs an action, e.g., submitting a form or opening a dialog

HTML Demo: <button> RESET

	HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
1	<code><button class="favorite styled" type="button">Add to favorites</button></code>		
2			

- `<fieldset></fieldset>` & `<legend></legend>`
 - Used to group several controls as well as labels within a web form

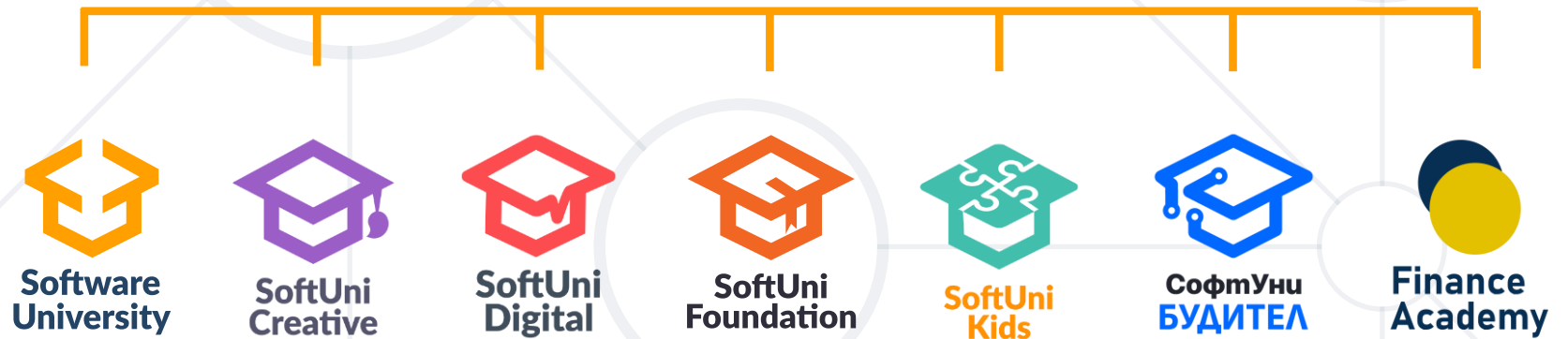
HTML Demo: `<fieldset>` RESET

HTML	CSS	OUTPUT
<pre>1 <form> 2 <fieldset> 3 <legend>Choose your favorite monster</legend> 4 5 <input type="radio" id="kraken" name="monster" value="K" /> 6 <label for="kraken">Kraken</label>
 7 8 <input type="radio" id="sasquatch" name="monster" value="S" /> 9 <label for="sasquatch">Sasquatch</label>
 10 11 <input type="radio" id="mothman" name="monster" value="M" /> 12 <label for="mothman">Mothman</label> 13 </fieldset> 14 </form></pre>		<div>Choose your favorite monster</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Kraken</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Sasquatch</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Mothman</div>

- **Responsive Web Design** == important concept in web applications
 - **Automatically** adjusts content for various screens and viewports
 - Controlled using **rules, queries, logical operators**
- **HTML forms** == section from a web page for sending data to a web server
 - Controlled using **method types** and **HTML elements**



Questions?



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