



Lesson #5

Forms, Inline & Block Elements, External Stylesheet

Introduction to Web Development

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Forms

HTML Forms

Allow for user interaction and data collection.

Result (with additional styling):

The form contains the following elements:

- Text Field:** A text input field.
- Email Field:** An email input field.
- Radio Buttons:** Two radio buttons labeled "Radio 1" and "Radio 2".
- Checkboxes:** Two checkbox inputs labeled "Checkbox 1" and "Checkbox 2".
- Drop-down:** A dropdown menu with "Option 1" selected.
- Textarea:** A multi-line text area.
- Buttons:** Two buttons at the bottom: "Submit" and "Reset".

```
<form action="confirmation.html">
<label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="text-id">

<label for="email-id">Email Field:</label>
<input type="email" id="email-id">

<label>Radio Buttons:</label>
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
  Radio 1
</label>
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
  Radio 2
</label>

<label>Checkboxes:</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox">
  Checkbox 1
</label>
<label>
  <input type="checkbox">
  Checkbox 2
</label>

<label for="dropdown-id">Drop-down:</label>
<select id="dropdown-id">
  <option>Option 1</option>
  <option>Option 2</option>
</select>

<label for="textarea-id">Textarea:</label>
<textarea id="textarea-id"></textarea>

<button type="submit">Submit</button>
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
</form>
```

Form Tags

Define HTML form.

action

Specifies where form data is sent upon submission.

```
<form action="confirmation.html">  
    ...  
</form>
```

Text Fields

Single-line text fields.

Result (with additional styling):

Text Field:

Text Field:

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

Email Fields

Text fields with basic email validation.

Result (with additional styling):

Email Field:

Email Field:

```
<input type="email">
```

Radio Buttons

Group of mutually exclusive fields.

Result (with additional styling):



A rectangular button group containing two radio buttons. The first radio button is labeled "Radio 1" and the second is labeled "Radio 2". Both buttons are currently unselected (gray).

```
<input type="radio" name="radio-name">
```

Radio 1

```
<input type="radio" name="radio-name">
```

Radio 2

Group radio buttons by setting same name attribute value.

Checkboxes

Group of independent fields.

Result (with additional styling):



A horizontal form group with a thin black border. Inside, there are two input checkboxes side-by-side. To the left of each checkbox is a small square icon representing the checkbox itself, followed by the label 'Checkbox 1' and 'Checkbox 2' respectively.

<input type="checkbox"/> Checkbox 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkbox 2
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

Checkbox 1

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

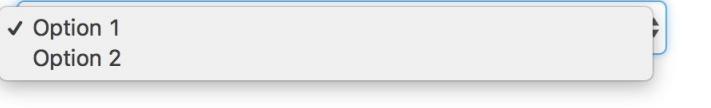
Checkbox 2

Drop-Down Lists

Pop-up menu that allows users to choose a single option from the list.

Result (with additional styling):

Drop-down:



✓ Option 1
Option 2

Drop-down:

<**select**>

<**optionoption<**optionoption**>**

</**select**>

Textareas

Multi-line text fields.

Result (with additional styling):

Textarea:

A large, empty text area input field, represented by a rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin gray border.

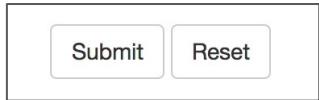
Textarea:

<textarea></textarea>

Buttons

Allow users to submit or reset forms.

Result (with additional styling):



```
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
```

Form Labels

Captions for form elements.

Clicking a label triggers assigned form field.

Usage 1 Set `for` attribute to `id` of corresponding form field.

Usage 2 Wrap label around the form field.

```
<label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="text-id">
```

```
<label for="dropdown-id">Drop-down:</label>
<select id="dropdown-id">
  <option>Option 1</option>
  <option>Option 2</option>
</select>
```

```
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
  Radio 2
</label>
```

Set `for` value to `id` of corresponding field.

Placeholder Attribute

Text displayed within form field before user input.

Usually used to specify hints or expected formats.

Result (with additional styling):

Text Field:	<input id="text-id" placeholder="Text Field Placeholder" type="text"/>
Email Field:	<input id="email-id" placeholder="troyan@usc.edu" type="email"/>
Phone Field:	<input id="phone-id" placeholder="(123) 123-1234" type="text"/>

```
<label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="text-id" placeholder="Text Field Placeholder">

<label for="email-id">Email Field:</label>
<input type="email" id="email-id" placeholder="troyan@usc.edu">

<label for="phone-id">Phone Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="phone-id" placeholder="(123) 123-1234">
```

Inline & Block Elements

Block and inline boxes

- You may have noticed that some elements stay *inline* with other elements, while other elements take up a whole line.
- For example,
 - <p> tags below create their own line - **block** element
 - <a> tags below stay within their line - **inline** element

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with two main sections: 'hello.html' on the left and 'Web Preview' on the right.

hello.html:

```
1 <p>First paragraph</p>
2 <p>Second paragraph</p>
3 <a href="#">First link</a>
4 <a href="#">Second link</a>
5 <a href="#">Third link</a>
6 <p>Third paragraph</p>
```

Web Preview:

The preview shows the following output:

- First paragraph
- Second paragraph
- [First link](#) [Second link](#) [Third link](#)
- Third paragraph

The 'Web Preview' section includes a URL: <https://web.us.edusercontent.com/l7td64btsc1cehrji0fec7rp4/hello.html>.

Block and inline boxes

- If a box has an outer display type of **block**, then:
 - The box will break onto a **new line**.
 - The **width** and **height** properties are respected.
 - Padding, margin and border will cause other elements to be pushed away from the box.
 - If width is not specified, the box will extend in the inline direction to fill the space available in its container. In most cases, the box will become as wide as its container, filling up 100% of the space available.

Block and inline boxes

- If a box has an outer display type of **inline**, then:
 - The box will **not** break onto a new line.
 - The width and height properties will **not** apply.
 - Top and bottom padding, margins, and borders will apply but will not cause other inline boxes to move away from the box.
 - Left and right padding, margins, and borders will apply and will cause other inline boxes to move away from the box.

External stylesheet

External CSS



Individual CSS
+ HTML

Shared CSS (External)



Individual CSS
+ HTML

Cascading Style Sheets

There are three types of CSS:

1. External
2. Internal
3. Inline

Result:

```
Page Heading 1  
Page Heading 2  
Paragraph 1  
Paragraph 2  
Paragraph 3
```

```
h1 {  
    background-color: lightgreen;  
}  
  
....  
  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Page Title</title>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">  
    <style>  
        p {  
            background-color: lightblue;  
        }  
    </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>Page Heading 1</h1>  
    <h2 style="background-color: yellow;">Page Heading 2</h2>  
    <p>Paragraph 1</p>  
    <p>Paragraph 2</p>  
    <p>Paragraph 3</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```