HTML5, CSS3 AND JS TUTORIAL

In this tutorial a login form page was created using HTML5, CSS3 and JS.

The <head> element is a container for the metadata (defines the document title, character set, styles, scripts) and is placed between <html> tag and the <body> tag. The <link> element is used to link to external style sheets, the <title> element defines the title of the document, the <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript)

The <body> tag defines the document's body. As it pertains our login.html, the <body> elements contain a <div> element used as the container for the html <form> element. In the <form> element we have different tags such as <h2> (HTML subheading), <input> (specifies an input field where the user can enter data such as email and password), <button> (a clickable button that validates the user inputs) and <p> (defines a paragraph).

In the login.css, the “body” styling is used to manage style property of the HTML such as the font-family. In styling the html element we used the id and class attribute in other to style a unique page (id) or multiple elements (class). The <div> element containing the <form> tag is styled to be at the center of the page, it is given a white background and a box-shadow. Then the <h3> tag is styled to be position at the center with a bold font-weight. The input boxes are also set to a width of 100%, and given a padding, and a margin, this is to make sure that it is properly aligned and stacked on each other evenly and neatly. Also, the email, padlock & glyphi-eye-open icons are positioned using top and left properties and their positions set to be relative.

The login button action is set (to be completed by the backend developers). Lastly the login page is made to be responsive on all devices, with media query. In the login.js file the functionality/behavior of the glyphi icon is implemented; the icon when toggled-close is made to show the password entered by the user and also to hide the password once it's clicked again.