

Exercise: Buttons and Forms

Objectives and Outcomes

In this exercise, we will examine user input for a website through the use of Buttons and Forms support in Bootstrap. At the end of this exercise, you will be able to:

- Create, style and activate buttons in a web page using the button classes
- Design a form using various form elements and style the form using Bootstrap form classes

Set up for the Exercise

- Download [contactus.html](#) file and move it to the *conFusion* folder that contains your ongoing website project. This file is already pre-formatted with some content.
- Set up the links in the navigation bars for all the three pages, *index.html*, *aboutus.html* and *contactus.html* so that we can navigate from one to another with ease. We have configured the links in *contactus.html* appropriately.
- Add glyphs and font awesome icons to all the links in the navbar. We have already configured for *Home* and *About* links. Now add the glyphicon *glyphicon-list-alt* to the *Menu* link, and the font awesome icon *fa-envelope-o* to the *Contact* link. Do this in all the three html pages in the website. Note that this instruction is brief since you should by now be familiar with doing this step from the previous module.

Adding a Button Bar

- We are now going to add content to *contactus.html* file to learn more about buttons and button bars. Go to the div where we specify "Button group goes here", and replace it with the following code to create a button bar containing three buttons:

```
<div class="btn-group" role="group" aria-label="...">
    <a type="button" class="btn btn-primary" href="tel:+85212345678">
<i class="fa fa-phone"></i> Call</a>
    <a type="button" class="btn btn-info"><i class="fa fa-skype"></i>
Skype</a>
    <a type="button" class="btn btn-success" href="mailto:confusion@f
ood.net"><i class="fa fa-envelope-o"></i> Email</a>
```

```
</div>
```

Note how we define the button bar using the *btn-group* class, and then add the three buttons using the `<a>` tag. In this case, the three buttons are hyperlinks that cause an action and have an *href* associated with them. So we decided to use the `<a>` tag instead of the `<button>` tag. Note how the `<a>` tags have been styled using the *btn* class.

Adding a Basic Form

- Next, we will add a simple form to the page at the location identified by "Form goes here". Add the following code to page to create a simple horizontal form with two fields:

```
<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="firstname" class="col-sm-2 control-label">First Name</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="text" class="form-control" id="firstname" name="
firstname" placeholder="Enter First Name">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="lastname" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Last Name</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="text" class="form-control" id="lastname" name="
lastname" placeholder="Enter Last Name">
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

This creates a form with two elements in the form. Note that the class *form-group* acts as a row in the Bootstrap grid system. Hence we can style the contents using the column classes as appropriate.

Adding a Input Group with addons

- We now see the use of an input-group together with input-group-addons. Let us add fields to seek user's telephone number and email:

```

        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="telnum" class="col-xs-12 col-sm-2 control-label">
Contact Tel.</label>
            <div class="col-xs-5 col-sm-4 col-md-3">
                <div class="input-group">
                    <div class="input-group-addon"></div>
                        <input type="tel" class="form-control" id="areaco
de" name="areacode" placeholder="Area code">
                    <div class="input-group-addon"></div>
                </div>
            </div>
            <div class="col-xs-7 col-sm-6 col-md-7">
                <input type="tel" class="form-control" id="telnum
" name="telnum" placeholder="Tel. number">
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="emailid" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Email</la
bel>
            <div class="col-sm-10">
                <input type="email" class="form-control" id="emailid" nam
e="emailid" placeholder="Email">
            </div>
        </div>

```

Note the use of the *input-group* and *input-group-addon* classes.

Adding a Checkbox and Select

- We now see the addition of a checkbox and a select element to the form. Note the styling of these elements using Bootstrap classes:

```

<div class="form-group">

```

```

        <div class="checkbox col-sm-5 col-sm-offset-2">
            <label class="checkbox-inline">
                <input type="checkbox" name="approve" value="">
                <strong>May we contact you?</strong>
            </label>
        </div>
        <div class="col-sm-3 col-sm-offset-1">
            <select class="form-control">
                <option>Tel.</option>
                <option>Email</option>
            </select>
        </div>
    </div>

```

Adding a textarea

- Next we add a textarea for the users to submit their feedback comments as follows:

```

        <div class="form-group">
            <label for="feedback" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Your Feedback</label>
            <div class="col-sm-10">
                <textarea class="form-control" id="feedback" name="feedback" rows="12"></textarea>
            </div>
        </div>

```

Adding the Submit Button

- Finally, we add the submit button to the form as follows:

```

<div class="form-group">

```

```
        <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
            <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Send Feedba
ck</button>

        </div>
    </div>
```

Note the declaration of the type for the button to *submit*.

Conclusions

We have learnt how to add buttons and button groups to a web page. We also learnt how to add a form and style the form using Bootstrap form classes.