

Unit 08: Forms

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Objectives

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Understand icons using bootstrap
- Design form using bootstrap
- Insert and understand font and icon

Introduction

The Bootstrap icons decorate the webpage/website in a standard format that gives a nice look. A bootstrap icon library contains over 1300 icons with a high-quality design & free to use. In order to use such icons, we will use the Bootstrap CDN link to include it in the HTML document.

A horizontal form means that the labels are aligned next to the input field (horizontal) on large and medium screens. On small screens (767px and below), it will transform to a vertical form (labels are placed on top of each input). Additional rules for a horizontal form: Add class .form-horizontal. It provides a flexible class that encourages proper grouping of labels, controls, optional help text, and form validation messaging. By default it only applies margin-bottom, but it picks up additional styles in .form-inline as needed. Use it with <fieldset> s, <div> s, or nearly any other element.

8.1 Icons

Bootstrap bundles 140 icons into one sprite that can be used with buttons, links, navigation, and form fields. The icons are provided by GLYPHICONS; see Figure.

icon-glass	icon-music	icon-search	icon-envelope
icon-heart	icon-star	icon-star-empty	icon-user
icon-film	icon-th-large	icon-th	icon-th-list
icon-ok	icon-remove	icon-zoom-in	icon-zoom-out
icon-off	icon-signal	icon-cog	icon-trash
icon-home	icon-file	icon-time	icon-road
icon-download-alt	icon-download	icon-upload	icon-inbox
icon-play-circle	icon-repeat	icon-refresh	icon-list-alt
icon-lock	icon-flag	icon-headphones	icon-volume-off
icon-volume-down	icon-volume-up	icon-groove	icon-barcode
icon-tag	icon-tags	icon-book	icon-bookmark
icon-print	icon-camera	icon-font	icon-bold
icon-italic	icon-text-height	icon-text-width	icon-align-left
icon-align-center	icon-align-right	icon-align-justify	icon-list
icon-indent-left	icon-indent-right	icon-facetime-video	icon-picture
icon-pencil	icon-map-marker	icon-adjust	icon-tint
icon-edit	icon-share	icon-check	icon-move
icon-step-backward	icon-fast-backward	icon-backward	icon-play
icon-pause	icon-stop	icon-forward	icon-fast-forward
icon-step-forward	icon-eject	icon-chevron-left	icon-chevron-right
icon-plus-sign	icon-minus-sign	icon-remove-sign	icon-ok-sign
icon-question-sign	icon-info-sign	icon-screenshot	icon-remove-circle
icon-ok-circle	icon-ban-circle	icon-arrow-left	icon-arrow-right
icon-arrow-up	icon-arrow-down	icon-share-alt	icon-resize-full
icon-resize-small	icon-plus	icon-minus	icon-asterisk
icon-exclamation-sign	icon-gift	icon-leaf	icon-fire
icon-eye-open	icon-eye-close	icon-warning-sign	icon-plane
icon-calendar	icon-random	icon-comment	icon-magnet
icon-chevron-up	icon-chevron-down	icon-retweet	icon-shopping-cart
icon-folder-close	icon-folder-open	icon-resize-vertical	icon-resize-horizontal
icon-hdd	icon-bullhorn	icon-bell	icon-certificate
icon-thumbs-up	icon-thumbs-down	icon-hand-right	icon-hand-left
icon-hand-up	icon-hand-down	icon-circle-arrow-right	icon-circle-arrow-left
icon-circle-arrow-up	icon-circle-arrow-down	icon-globe	icon-wrench
icon-tasks	icon-filter	icon-briefcase	icon-fullscreen

GLYPHICONS Attribution

Users of Bootstrap are fortunate to use the GLYPHICONS for free on Bootstrap projects. The developers have asked that you link back to GLYPHICONS when practical. GLYPHICONS Halfings are normally not available for free, but an arrangement between Bootstrap and the GLYPHICONS creators have made this possible at no cost to you as developers. As a thank you, we ask you to include an optional link back to GLYPHICONS whenever practical.

Usage

To use the icons, simply use an `<i>` tag with the namespaced `.icon-` class. For example,

if you want to use the edit icon, you add the `.icon-edit` class to the `<i>` tag:

```
<i class="icon-edit"></i>
```

If you want to use the white icon, simply add the `.icon-white` class to the tag:

```
<i class="icon-edit icon-white"></i>
```

8.2 Fonts

Starting with typography, Bootstrap uses Helvetica Neue, Helvetica, Arial, and sans-serif in its default font stack. These are all standard fonts and are included as default on all major computers. If by chance these fonts don't exist, they fall back to sans-serif (the catchall) to tell the browser to use the default font for the browser. All body copy has the font-size set at 14 pixels, with the line-height set at 20 pixels. The `<p>` tag has a margin-bottom of 10 pixels, or half the line-height.



Did you know?

Font Awesome CSS

<https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@fortawesome/fontawesome-free@6.2.1/css/fontawesome.min.css>

- To add some other style fonts.
- The complete set of 675 icons in Font Awesome 4.7.0 You asked, Font Awesome delivers 41 shiny new icons in version 4.7. Want to request new icons? Here's how.

Typography

Typography is one of the latest features of bootstrap. It's especially used for styling and formatting text elements. Using the typography feature of bootstrap, someone can create headings, paragraphs, some other inline elements, and lists. Basically bootstrap uses 1rem (16px) as font size including line-height remains 5. By default, font families used by bootstrap are sans-serif, Arial; it sets how the contents should display on the body, background color on the body, uses font size and line height to create margins, paddings, etc.

Features of Bootstrap Typography

Headings

Code: -

`<h1>Bootstrap Heading</h1>` displayed in font-size

`<h2>Bootstrap Heading</h2>` displayed in font-size

`<h3>Bootstrap Heading</h3>` displayed in font-size



Did you Know?

Bootstrap 4 uses a default font-size of 16px, and its line-height is 1.5.

The default font-family is "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif.

In addition, all `<p>` elements have margin-top: 0 and margin-bottom: 1rem (16px by default).

h1 Bootstrap heading (2.5rem = 40px)

h2 Bootstrap heading (2rem = 32px)

h3 Bootstrap heading (1.75rem = 28px)

h4 Bootstrap heading (1.5rem = 24px)

h5 Bootstrap heading (1.25rem = 20px)

h6 Bootstrap heading (1rem = 16px)

Responsive Headings

Responsive headings are one of the best things one can design using typography. These are the elements in which text gets adjusted automatically by using class responsive as per device size. So one can easily see the same text in an appropriate way on different devices.

Just add class responsive in your header tag as follows:

`<h5 class="h5-responsive"> Responsive Header</h5>`

`<small>`

This tag is used to create lighter, smaller, secondary text in your heading. By default, it sets to 85% of the size of the parent heading.

`<h5>Example heading <small>secondary text</small></h5>`

`<mark>`

This tag is used to highlight text.

`<h2>Bootstrap Typography</h2>`

`<p>This is used to <mark>highlight</mark>text.</p>`

`<abbr>`

This tag is used to mark an abbreviation. Abbreviations have a default underline and gain a help cursor to provide additional context on hover and to users of assistive technologies.

`<p>There are so many countries in the world.<abbr>India</abbr>is the best country</p>`

``

Indicates deleted text

`<p>This tag is used to show deleted text.</p>`

`<blockquote>`

`<h1>Blockquotes</h1>`

`<p>The blockquote element is used to present content from another source:</p>`

`<blockquote>`

`<p>Very little is needed to make a happy life; it is all within yourself, in your way of thinking.Life is like playing a violin in public and learning the instrument as one goes on. </p></blockquote>`

`<dl>`

This tag is used to display a description list.

`<p>The dl element indicates a description list:</p>`

`<dl>`

`<dt>Bread</dt>`

`<dd>- White</dd>`

`<dd>- Brown</dd>`

`<dt>Cold Drinks</dt>`

`<dd>- Pepsi</dd>`

`</dl>`

More Typography Classes

Class	Description
.font-weight-bold	Bold text
.font-weight-bolder	Bolder text
.font-italic	Italic text
.font-weight-light	Light weight text
.font-weight-lighter	Lighter weight text
.lead	Makes a paragraph stand out
.small	Indicates smaller text (set to 80% of the size of the parent)
.text-left	Indicates left-aligned text
.text-*-left	Indicates left-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens
.text-break	Prevents long text from breaking layout
.text-center	Indicates center-aligned text
.text-*-center	Indicates center-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens
.text-decoration-none	Removes the underline from a link
.text-right	Indicates right-aligned text
.text-*-right	Indicates right-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens
.text-justify	Indicates justified text
.text-monospace	Monospaced text
.text-nowrap	Indicates no wrap text
.text-lowercase	Indicates lowercased text
.text-reset	Resets the color of a text or a link (inherits the color from its parent)
.text-uppercase	Indicates uppercased text
.text-capitalize	Indicates capitalized text
.initialism	Displays the text inside an <abbr> element in a slightly smaller font size
.list-unstyled	Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both and). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from

	any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well)
.list-inline	Places all list items on a single line (used together with .list-inline-item on each elements)
.pre-scrollable	Makes a <pre> element scrollable
.initialism	Displays the text inside an <abbr> element in a slightly smaller font size
.list-unstyled	Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both and). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well)
.list-inline	Places all list items on a single line (used together with .list-inline-item on each elements)

8.3 Forms

Instead of using the default class-based forms from Chapter 2, forms that are in the navbar use the .navbar-form class. This ensures that the form's margins are properly set and match the nav stylings (see Figure). Of note, .pull-left and .pull-right helper classes may help move the form into the proper position:

```
<form class="navbar-form pull-left">
<input type="text" class="span2" id="fname">
<button type="submit" class="btn">
</form>
```

To add rounded corners (see Figure), as seen in the search inputs of iOS devices, use the .navbar-search class instead of the .navbar-form:

```
<form class="navbar-search" accept-charset="utf-8">
<input type="text" class="search-query" placeholder="Search">
</form>
```



Example - Here's a quick example to demonstrate Bootstrap's form styles. Keep reading for documentation on required classes, form layout, and more.

#Code

```
<form>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="exampleInputEmail">Email address</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail" aria-describedby="emailHelp"
placeholder="Enter email">
<small id="emailHelp" class="form-text text-muted">We'll never share your email with anyone
else.</small>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="exampleInputPassword1">Password</label>
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="exampleInputPassword1"
placeholder="Password">
</div>
<div class="form-check">
<input type="checkbox" class="form-check-input" id="exampleCheck1">
<label class="form-check-label" for="exampleCheck1">Check me out</label>
</div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Output

Form Controls

Textual form controls — like `<input>`s, `<select>`s, and `<textarea>`s — are styled with the `.form-control` class. Included are styles for general appearance, focus state, sizing, and more.

#Code

```
<form>
<div class="form-group">
```

```
<label for="exampleFormControlInput1">Email address</label>
<input      type="email"      class="form-control"      id="exampleFormControlInput1"
placeholder="name@example.com">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="exampleFormControlSelect1">Example select</label>
<select class="form-control" id="exampleFormControlSelect1">
<option>1</option>
<option>2</option>
<option>3</option>
<option>4</option>
<option>5</option>
</select>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="exampleFormControlSelect2">Example multiple select</label>
<select multiple class="form-control" id="exampleFormControlSelect2">
<option>1</option>
<option>2</option>
<option>3</option>
<option>4</option>
<option>5</option>
</select>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="exampleFormControlTextarea1">Example textarea</label>
<textarea class="form-control" id="exampleFormControlTextarea1" rows="3"></textarea>
</div>
</form>
```

Output

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Bootstrap Contextual Label'. The address bar shows the file path 'C:/Users/priks/Desktop/a.html'. The form contains the following elements:

- Email address:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'name@example.com'.
- Example select:** A single-select dropdown menu with the value '1'.
- Example multiple select:** A multiple-select dropdown menu with values '1', '2', '3', and '4'.
- Example textarea:** A text area for longer text input.

Show and Hide Content

With the class `.text-hide` contents are explicitly hidden. The application succeeds only for block elements, such as `<div>`.

```
<div class="text-hide">...</div>
```

Showing or hiding also can be made dependent on the device's width. For this purpose, the following classes are used ("`<>`" are placeholders):

- `.hidden-xs`: Hide only with "xs"
- `.hidden-sm`: Hide only with "sm"
- `.hidden-md`: Hide only with "md"
- `.hidden-lg`: Hide only with "lg"
- `.hidden-xl`: Hide only with "xl"

The classes are then available in three variants ("`<>`" are placeholders):

- `.visible-<>-block`: display: block;
- `.visible-<>-inline`: display: inline;
- `.visible-<>-inline-block`: display: inline-block;

Comparable to the code for screen content can be shown or hidden when printing, too:

- `.visible-print-block`
- `.visible-print-inline`
- `.visible-print-inline-block`
- `.hidden-print`

The final document class looks, for example, like this: `.visible-xs-block`. The area that is designated will be displayed only if the screen is less than 768 px wide.

Summary

- A horizontal form means that the labels are aligned next to the input field (horizontal) on large and medium screens known as form.
- Bootstrap 4 uses a default font-size of 16px, and its line-height is 1.5. The default font-family is “Helvetica Neue”, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif. In addition, all <p> elements have margin-top: 0 and margin-bottom: 1rem (16px by default).
- Because Bootstrap 4 uses rem for the font-size unit of most of its elements, you can set the font-size in px on the HTML element in your own stylesheet and this will change the default sizing Bootstrap applies to your elements.
- The Bootstrap icons decorate the webpage/website in a standard format that gives a nice look. A bootstrap icon library contains over 1300 icons with a high-quality design & free to use.

Keywords

Bootstrap: Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.

Icons: A website icon is a picture or a symbol that you can put on your website.

Font-awesome:Font Awesome is a font and icon toolkit based on CSS and Less.

Form: A webform, web form or HTML form on a web page allows a user to enter data that is sent to a server for processing. Forms can resemble paper or database forms because web users fill out the forms using checkboxes, radio buttons, or text fields.

SelfAssessment

1. To insert the following icon in the webpage, which of the following class used?



- A. glyphiconglyphicon-remove
- B. icon-ok
- C. glyphiconglyphicon-ok
- D. glyphiconglyphicon-th

2. To insert the following icon in webpage, which of the following class used?



- A. glyphiconglyphicon-download-alt
- B. glyphicondownload-alt
- C. download
- D. None of above

3. To insert the following icon in a webpage, which of the following class used?



- A. glyphiconicon-plane
- B. glyphiconglyphicon-plane
- C. glyphiconglyphicon-aeroplane
- D. glyphiconglyphicon-flight

4. To insert the following icon in the webpage, which of the following class used?



- A. glyphiconglyphicon-floppy-disk
- B. glyphiconglyphicon-floppy-saved
- C. glyphiconglyphicon-floppy-save
- D. glyphiconglyphicon-floppy-open

5. _____ class indicates uppercase text.

- A. .uppercase-text
- B. .text-uppercase
- C. .text-big
- D. .text-large

6. Can we make a pre-element scrollable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

7. Bootstrap supports fonts awesome.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Bootstrap 4 h1 size is _____.

- A. 60px
- B. 45px
- C. 40px
- D. 25px

9. _____ is used to show highlighted text.

- A. <mark><\mark>
- B. <pre></pre>
- C. <u></u>
- D. <a>

10. Which of the following is not a form control?

- A. Textarea
- B. Dropdown
- C. Textbox
- D. Image slider

11. What is the default type of 'type' attribute of <input> element?

- A. Text
- B. Password
- C. Numerals
- D. Special Characters

12. week attribute defines _____

- A. week
- B. year
- C. week and year
- D. week, month and year

13. Which of the following is not used with password attribute?

- A. name
- B. size
- C. maxlength
- D. min

14. Which one of the following is a form element?

- A. text box.
- B. radio button.
- C. submit button.
- D. All of these

15. Which of the following tag is used for drop down list?

- A. <select>
- B. <text>
- C. <textarea>
- D. <dropdown>

Answers for SelfAssessment

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. D | 14. D | 15. A |

Review Questions

- 1. Write a program that makes a login page with email and password.
- 2. Create a responsive form for user registration with following inputs.
 - I. Textbox

- II. Textarea
 - III. Radio button
 - IV. Dropdown
 - V. Button
3. What do you mean by fonts in bootstrap, explain?
 4. What is an icon? Why are icons used on websites?
 5. Define form. How form is a useful element for a website.



Further Readings

Bootstrap by Example, Silvio Morato
Learning Bootstrap 4, Matt Lambert
Bootstrap in 24 Hours, By Sams
Jump Start Bootstrap,



Web Links

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.1/content/images/#image-thumbnails>
<https://bootstrap-vue.org/docs/icons/#icons-1>