# Unit 08: Forms

## 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 .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, navi   gation, and form fields. The icons are provided by GLYPHICONS; see Figure.

**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 Halflings are normally not available for free, but an arrangement betweenBootstrap and the GLYPHICONS creators have made this possible at no cost to you asdevelopers. As a thank you, we ask you to include an optional link back to GLYPHICONSwhenever 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 sansserif in its default font stack. These are all standard fonts and are included as defaultson all major computers. If by chance these fonts don't exist, they fall back to sansserif (the catchall) to tell the browser to use the default font for the browser. All bodycopy 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).



## 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>

<del>

Indicates deleted text

<p>This tag is used to show <del>deleted text</del>.</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 <ul> and <ol>). 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 <li> 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 <ul> and <ol>). 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 <li> elements) |

## 8.3  Forms

Instead of using the default class-based forms from Chapter 2, forms that are in thenavbar use the .navbar-form class. This ensures that the form's margins are properlyset and match the nav stylings (see Figure). Of note, .pull-left and .pullright 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>

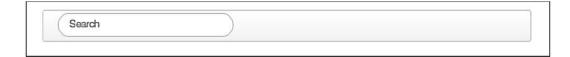To add rounded corners (see Figure), as seen in the search inputs of iOS devices,use the .navbar-search class instead of the .navbar-form:

<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="exampleInputEmail1">Email address</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail1" 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="btnbtn-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>
```
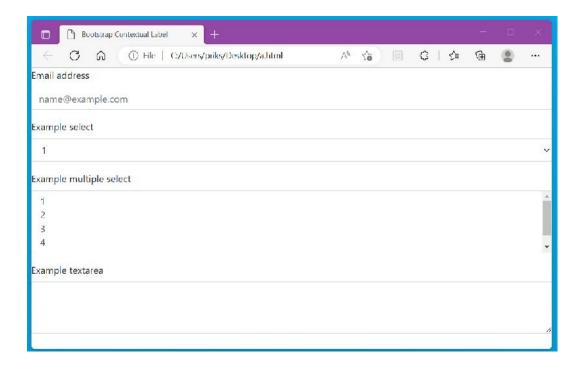
Output

**Show and Hide Content**

With the class .text-hide contents are explicitly hidden. The application succeeds only forblock 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 it's 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.

## Self Assessment

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></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 Self Assessment

| l. | 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 onwebsites?

5.  Define form. How form is a useful element for a website.

## Further Readings

Bootstrap by Example, Silvio MoratoLearning Bootstrap 4, Matt Lambart

Bootstrap in 24 Hours, By SamsJump Start Bootstrap,

## Web Links

https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.1/content/images/#image-thumbnails

https://bootstrap-vue.org/docs/icons/#icons-1