



Layout fundamentals for websites (NMW)

Class 10

Forms

Bootstrap automatically sets default values to many form elements. All textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` tags using `class="form-control"` have a width of 100%.

Form Layouts

With Bootstrap, there are three types of form layouts :

Vertical form (default)

The image shows a vertical form layout within a container. It has a title 'User Name' above a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter your User Name'. Below that is a title 'Password' above a password input field with the placeholder 'Enter your password'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: a green 'Login' button and a gray 'Register' button.

```
<form action="#">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="id1">Name</label>
    <input class="form-control" type="text" id="name" placeholder="User Name">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="id2">Password</label>
    <input class="form-control" type="password" id="pwr" placeholder="Password">
  </div>
  <div class="container">
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Login</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Register</button>
  </div>
</form>
```

Horizontal form

```
<form action="#" class="form-horizontal">
  <div class="row form-group has-success">
    <label class="control-label col-sm-1" for="id1">Username</label>
    <div class="col-sm-6">
      <input class="form-control" type="text" id="id1" placeholder=User Name">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="row form-group has-success">
    <label class="control-label col-sm-1" for="id2">Password</label>
    <div class="col-sm-6">
      <input class="form-control" type="pswrd" id="id2" placeholder="Password">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="container">
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Login</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Register</button>
    <label><input type="checkbox">Remember me</label>
  </div>
</form>
```

Inline form

```
<form class="form-inline" action="#">
  <label for="email" class="mr-sm-2 mb-0">Username:</label>
  <input type="email" class="form-control mr-sm-2 mb-2 mb-sm-0" id="email" place-
holder="Username" name="email">
  <label for="pwd" class="mr-sm-2 mb-0">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" class="form-control mr-sm-2 mb-2 mb-sm-0" id="pwd" place-
holder="Password" name="pwd">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Login</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Register</button>
</form>
```

N.B.: Use a spacer utility (eg, *mr-sm-2*) to add space between elements.

Form Inputs

Bootstrap supports all the HTML5 input types: text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel, and color. But in order for them to be fully styled, the type must be correctly declared.

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" class="form-control" id="name">
  <label for="pswrd">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pswrd">

  <label for="message">Message:</label>
  <textarea class="form-control" rows="5" id="message"></textarea>

  <div class="checkbox">
    <label>
      <input type="checkbox" value="item-1">Item 1</label>
    </div>
  <div class="checkbox">
    <label>
      <input type="checkbox" value="item-2">Item 2</label>
    </div>

  <div class="form-check form-check-inline">
    <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="l1" id="l-opt1" value="opt1">
      <label class="form-check-label" for="listopt1">Item 1</label>
    </div>
  <div class="form-check form-check-inline">
    <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="l1" id="l-opt2" value="opt2">
      <label class="form-check-label" for="listopt2">Item 2</label>
    </div>
  <div class="form-check form-check-inline">
    <input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="l1" id="l-opt3" value="opt3">
      <label class="form-check-label" for="listopt3">Item 3 (disabled)</label>
    </div>

  <div class="radio">
    <label>
      <input name="listRadio" type="radio" value="item-1">Item 1</label>
    </div>
  <div class="radio">
    <label>
      <input name="listRadio" type="radio" value="item-2">Item 2</label>
    </div>

  <label class="radio-inline"><input type="radio" name="item-1" checked>Item 1</label>
  <label class="radio-inline"><input type="radio" name="item-2">Item 2</label>
```

```

<label for="select1">Select list (select one):</label>
<select class="form-control" id="select1">
  <option>1</option>
  <option>2</option>
  <option>3</option>
</select>
<label for="select2">Mutiple select list:</label>
<select multiple class="form-control" id="select2">
  <option>1</option>
  <option>2</option>
  <option>3</option>
</select>
</div>

```

Hidden label

It is possible to use labels that don't show and simply use placeholders to identify the fields using **sr-only** in the label's class.

The image shows a user interface for a form. It consists of two text input fields stacked vertically. The first field has the placeholder text 'First name' and the second field has the placeholder text 'Last name'. Below these fields is a blue button with the text 'Submit' in white. The entire form is contained within a light pink rounded rectangle.

```

<form method="post" action="#">
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="name1" class="sr-only">Name</label>
  <input class="form-control col-md-6" type="text" id="name1" placeholder="First name">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="name2" class="sr-only">Password</label>
  <input class="form-control col-md-6" type="text" id="name2" placeholder="Last name">
</div>
<div class="container">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Submit</button>
</div>
</form>

```

Various controls

Compact layout

`class="row"` can be replaced by with `class="form-row"` for a more compact layout.

`.row:`

First name	Last name
------------	-----------

`.form-row:`

First name	Last name
------------	-----------

Input size

To increase or decrease the size of an input field (control), `form-control-lg` and `form-control-sm` can be used.

Small
Default size
Large

Label size

`col-form-label-sm` and `col-form-label-lg` can be added to any labels so that their size matches the form fields.

Email	Small
Email	Default size
Email	Large

Column size

The grid system can be used to constrain input fields to a desired width.

```
<div class="col-3">  
  <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder=".col-3">  
</div>
```

.col-5	.col-3
--------	--------

Help Text

`class="form-text"` can be used to indicate help text and it can be combined with utility classes such as `text-muted`. `aria-describedby` attribute should also be used to associate the help text with the form control (like the `alt` attribute).

```
<label for="accountId">Account Id</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="accountId" class="form-control" aria-describedby="helpAccountId">
```

```
<span id="helpAccountId" class="form-text text-muted">Your help text.</span>
```

Account Id

Your account ID is located at the top of your invoice.