

# HTML5 and CSS3

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# Last week

**Links** // <a>, external (http://...) and internal (.../about.html or #footer)

**Images in HTML and CSS** // external and internal. Part of content to HTML and others to CSS

**Lists** // <ul> <li></li></ul>

**CSS combinators** // main p, main > p, main + p, main ~ p

**CSS colors** // #ff0000, rgb(255, 0, 0), rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3), green

# Last week

**CSS borders** // 1px solid green

**CSS backgrounds** // background: #333 url("http://example.com/image.png")  
no-repeat center center/cover;

**Box model** // top, right, bottom, left; padding inside, margin outside

**Universal reset** // \* { margin: 0; padding: 0; box-sizing: border-box; }

**Float** // use clear to end float in next elements

# This week

Fonts

Select

Form

Textarea

Input attributes

Labels

Input types

Submitting

- Radiobuttons

- Checkboxes

Submitting

# Fonts

# Types

- **Serif fonts** have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
- **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
- **Monospace fonts** - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
- **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
- **Display** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

# Font in CSS

font-family

font-size

font-weight // normal, bold, 100-900

line-height // 1; 1.2; 2;

# Fallback font

A **fallback** font is a reserve **typeface** containing symbols for as many Unicode characters as possible. When a display system encounters a character that is not part of the repertoire of any of the other available **fonts**, a symbol from a **fallback font** is used instead.

```
font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
```



# Forms

# Form

The HTML `<form>` element defines a form that is **used to collect user input**

Form elements are different types of input elements:

- text fields,
- checkboxes,
- radio buttons,
- submit buttons,
- and more

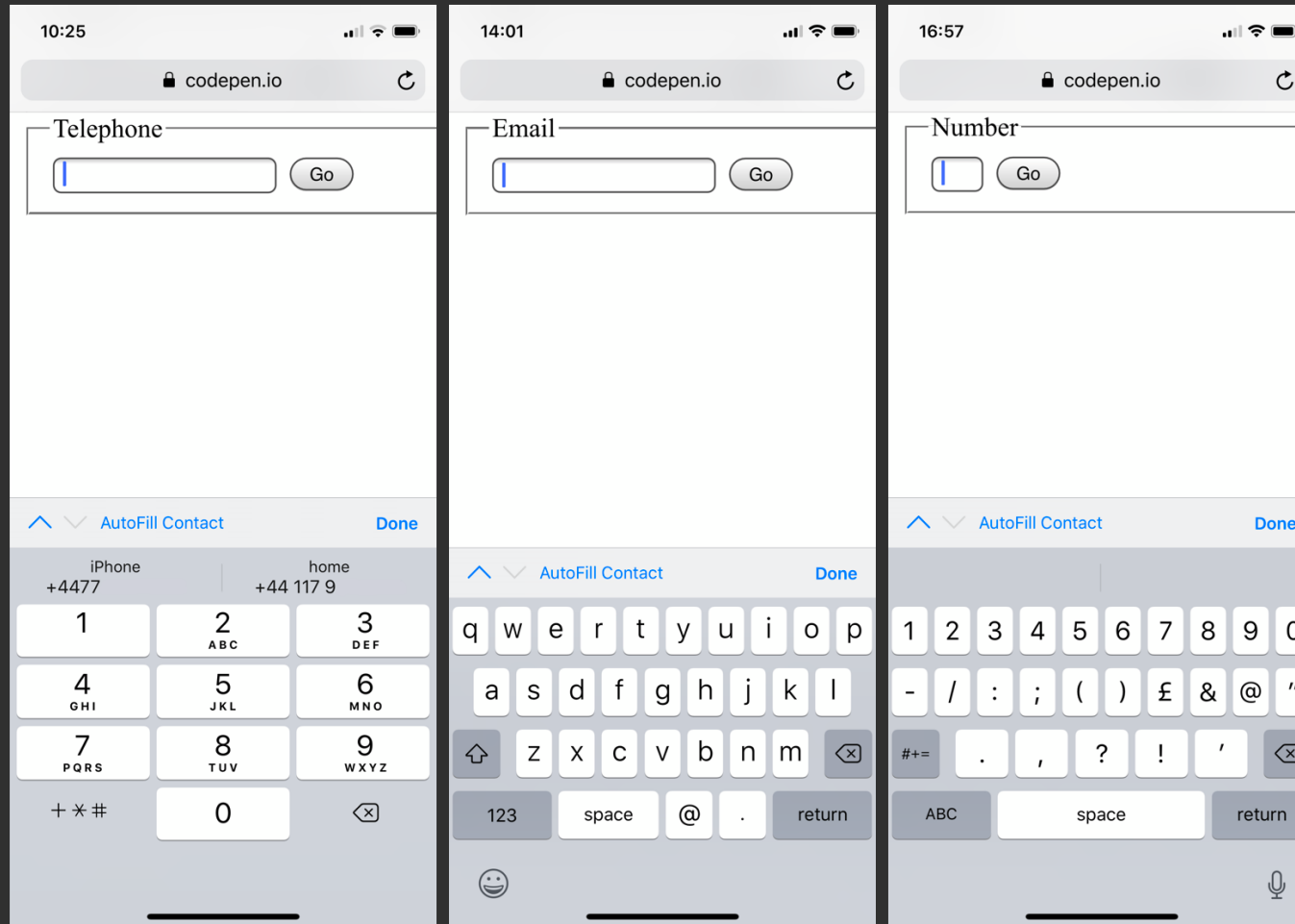
# Input / text fields

The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the **type attribute**.

**Most used input attributes are:** type, value, readonly, disabled, size, maxlength, pattern, required, placeholder

Note: **name attribute** is used to reference elements in a JavaScript, or to reference form data after a form is submitted.

# Input types



# Input types

<input type="button">

<input type="checkbox">

<input type="color">

<input type="date">

<input type="email">

<input type="file">

<input type="hidden">

<input type="number">

<input type="password">

<input type="radio">

<input type="range">

<input type="reset">

<input type="search">

<input type="submit">

<input type="tel">

<input type="text">

<input type="time">

<input type="url">

<input type="month">

<input type="week">

# Can I use?

Can I use

email

? ⚙ Settings

1 result found

## Email, telephone & URL input types - LS

Usage  
Global

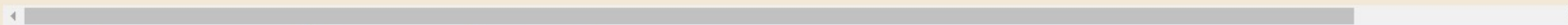
% of all users

93.11% + 0.03% = 93.14%

Text input fields intended for email addresses, telephone numbers or URLs. Particularly useful in combination with [form validation](#)

Current aligned Usage relative Date relative Apply filters Show all ?

IE	Edge	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari	Opera Mini	Android Browser	BlackBerry Browser	Opera Mobile	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	IE Mobile	UC Browser for Android	Samsung Internet
6-9		2-3.6	4	3.1-4				2.1-2.3							
10	12-17	4-63	5-70	5-11.1	10-56	3.2-11.4		3-4.4.4	7	12-12.1			10		4-6
11	18	64	71	12	57	12.1	all	67	10	46	70	63	11	11.8	7.2
		65-66	72-74	TP											



Notes Known issues (0) Resources (2) Feedback

- [Specification](#) [html.spec.whatwg.org] ref
- [Article on usage](#) [htmlgoodies.com] info

# Radiobuttons and checkboxes

Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other
</form>
```

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
  <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike"> I have a bike<br>
  <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car"> I have a car
</form>
```

# Other form elements

The `<select>` element defines a drop-down list

- The `<option>` elements defines an option that can be selected. To define a pre-selected option, add the `selected` attribute to the option

The `<textarea>` element a multi-line input field (a text area)

The `<datalist>` element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an `input` element (similar to `<select>`).



# Label

The `<label>` tag defines a label for a `<button>`, `<input>`, `<meter>`, `<output>`, `<progress>`, `<select>`, or `<textarea>` element.

The `<label>` element does not render as anything special for the user. However, it provides a usability improvement for mouse users, because if the user clicks on the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the control.

# Clickable inputs

```
<label>Click me <input type="text" /></label>
```

```
<label for="username">Click me</label>  
<input type="text" id="username" />
```

# Submit or button?

```
<form>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

```
<form>  
  <button type="submit">Submit</button>  
</form>
```

The difference is that the `<button>` element **can have content**

Note: Always specify the **type attribute** for the button element. Different browsers may use different default types for the button element.

# Form validation

Validation done in the browser is called **client-side validation**, while validation done on the server is called **server-side validation**.

If the information is correctly formatted, the application allows the data to be submitted to the server and (usually) saved in a database; if the information isn't correctly formatted, it **gives the user an error message** explaining what needs to be corrected, and lets them try again.

# Why validate?

- **We want to get the right data**, in the right format. Our applications won't work properly if our users' data is stored in the wrong format, is incorrect, or is omitted altogether.
- **We want to protect our users' data**. Forcing our users to enter secure passwords makes it easier to protect their account information.
- **We want to protect ourselves**. There are many ways that malicious users can misuse unprotected forms to damage the application.

- **required**: Specifies whether a form field needs to be filled in before the form can be submitted.
- **minlength** and **maxlength**: Specifies the minimum and maximum length of textual data (strings)
- **min** and **max**: Specifies the minimum and maximum values of numerical input types
- **type**: Specifies whether the data needs to be a number, an email address, or some other specific preset type.
- **pattern**: Specifies a regular expression that defines a pattern the entered data needs to follow.

# Task

## Sign Up

It's free and only takes a minute

First name

Last name

Email

Password

Confirm Password

SIGN UP

My clicking the Sign Up button, you agree to our [Terms & Conditions](#) and [Privacy Policy](#)

Already have an account? [Login Here](#)

# Portfolio 3rd week – a static contact form to the footer

## HTML

- Contact form in the footer
- Inputs for name, email and textarea to message.
- Correct labels
- Submit button

## CSS

- Form styling



# Welcome to my Portfolio

## Projects



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## About me

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## Skills



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## Contact me

Your name

Your email

Message to me

SEND MESSAGE