

Floating Static Label

A floating static label of an input field is a user interface design pattern where the static label for an input field starts outside of the field itself, and is permanent. This is not the typical floating label that is usually inside the field.

This Floating Static Label design pattern offers several benefits:

1. Context preservation: The label remains visible even after the user starts typing, ensuring they always know what information is expected in each field.
2. Clean aesthetics: It provides a clean, modern look to forms, especially on mobile interfaces where space is at a premium.
3. Improved user experience: It combines the benefits of both placeholders (showing what goes in the field) and traditional labels (providing persistent context).
4. Reduced cognitive load: Users don't have to remember what a field is for once they've started typing, as the label remains visible.
5. Compact design: The label is typically smaller than the input field and positioned right above it, serving as a visible name while maintaining a compact form layout.

Example:

Personal Data Form

<div><div>Name</div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Age</div><div>-</div></div>
<div><div>Sex</div><div>-</div></div>	<div><div>Date of Birth</div><div>-</div></div>

1. Relative positioning of the parent element:

```
.data-field {  
  position: relative;  
  margin-bottom: 15px;  
}
```

This sets up a positioning context for the child elements (the label and input).

2. Absolute positioning of the label:

```
label {  
  position: absolute;  
  top: -10px;  
  left: 10px;  
  z-index: 1;  
}
```

- `position: absolute` takes the label out of the normal document flow.
- `top: -10px` moves the label up by 10 pixels from its normal position.
- `left: 10px` positions it 10 pixels from the left edge of its container.
- `z-index: 1` ensures the label appears above the input field.

3. Styling of the label:

```
label {  
  background-color: #3498db;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 2px 8px;  
  border-radius: 4px;  
  font-size: 0.8em;  
}
```

This gives the label its blue background, white text, rounded corners, and smaller font size.

4. Padding on the input field:

```
.value {  
  padding: 15px 10px 5px;  
}
```

The extra padding at the top (15px) creates space for the label to overlap without covering the input text.

The combination of these styles creates the illusion that the label is "floating" just above the input field. The label is actually overlapping the top border of the input field, but because it has its own background color and is positioned slightly upwards, it appears to be a separate element sitting on top of the field.

This technique is a modern approach to form design that saves vertical space while maintaining clear labels for each field. It's often referred to as a "floating label" or "inline label" design pattern, even though in this case the label doesn't actually float or move – it's just positioned to look that way.

Complete Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Simplified Personal Data Form</title>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
      line-height: 1.6;
      margin: 0;
      padding: 20px;
      background-color: #f0f0f0;
    }

    .container {
      max-width: 600px;
      margin: 0 auto;
      background-color: white;
      padding: 20px;
      border-radius: 8px;
      box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
    }

    .data-grid {
      display: grid;
      grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr;
      gap: 15px;
    }

    .data-field {
      position: relative;
      margin-bottom: 15px;
    }

    label {
      position: absolute;
      top: -10px;
```

```

        left: 10px;
        background-color: #3498db;
        color: white;
        padding: 2px 8px;
        border-radius: 4px;
        font-size: 0.8em;
        z-index: 1;
    }

    .value {
        background-color: #f8f9fa;
        border: 1px solid #ced4da;
        border-radius: 4px;
        padding: 15px 10px 5px;
        width: 100%;
        box-sizing: border-box;
    }

    input[type="text"] {
        width: 100%;
        border: none;
        background: transparent;
        font-size: 1em;
    }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <form>
            <div class="data-grid">
                <div class="data-field">
                    <label for="name">Name</label>
                    <div class="value">
                        <input type="text" id="name" name="name"
placeholder="-">
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>

            <div class="data-field">
                <label for="age">Age</label>

```

```
        <div class="value">
            <input type="text" id="age" name="age" placeholder="-
">

        </div>
    </div>

    <div class="data-field">
        <label for="sex">Sex</label>
        <div class="value">
            <input type="text" id="sex" name="sex" placeholder="-
">

        </div>
    </div>

    <div class="data-field">
        <label for="dob">Date of Birth</label>
        <div class="value">
            <input type="text" id="dob" name="dob" placeholder="-
">

        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```