



Lesson #5

Forms, Inline & Block Elements, External Stylesheet

Introduction to Web Development

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Forms

HTML Forms

Allow for user interaction and data collection.

Result (with additional styling):

Text Field:

Email Field:

Radio Buttons:

☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

Checkboxes:

☐ Checkbox 1 ☐ Checkbox 2

Drop-down:

Option 1

Textarea:

Submit

Reset

```
<form action="confirmation.html">
  <label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
  <input type="text" id="text-id">

  <label for="email-id">Email Field:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email-id">

  <label>Radio Buttons:</label>
  <label>
    <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
      Radio 1
  </label>
  <label>
    <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
      Radio 2
  </label>

  <label>Checkboxes:</label>
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox">
      Checkbox 1
  </label>
  <label>
    <input type="checkbox">
      Checkbox 2
  </label>

  <label for="dropdown-id">Drop-down:</label>
  <select id="dropdown-id">
    <option>Option 1</option>
    <option>Option 2</option>
  </select>

  <label for="textarea-id">Textarea:</label>
  <textarea id="textarea-id"></textarea>

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

Form Tags

Define HTML form.

`action`

Specifies where form data is sent upon submission.

```
<form action="confirmation.html">
```

```
...
```

```
</form>
```

Text Fields

Single-line text fields.

Result (with additional styling):

Text Field:

Text Field:

```
<input type="text">
```

Email Fields

Text fields with basic email validation.

Result (with additional styling):

Email Field:

Email Field:

```
<input type="email">
```

Radio Buttons

Group of mutually exclusive fields.

Result (with additional styling):

☐ Radio 1 ☐ Radio 2

```
<input type="radio" name="radio-name">
```

Radio 1

```
<input type="radio" name="radio-name">
```

Radio 2

Group radio buttons by setting
same `name` attribute value.

Checkboxes

Group of independent fields.

Result (with additional styling):

☐ Checkbox 1 ☐ Checkbox 2

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

Checkbox 1

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

Checkbox 2

Drop-Down Lists

Pop-up menu that allows users to choose a single option from the list.

Result (with additional styling):

Drop-down:

✓ Option 1
Option 2

Drop-down:

```
<select>  
  <option>Option 1</option>  
  <option>Option 2</option>  
</select>
```

Textareas

Multi-line text fields.

Result (with additional styling):

Textarea:



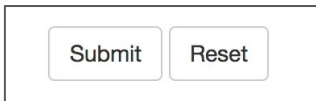
Textarea:

```
<textarea></textarea>
```

Buttons

Allow users to submit or reset forms.

Result (with additional styling):

A visual representation of a form containing two buttons: 'Submit' and 'Reset'. The buttons are light gray with rounded corners and are enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

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

```
<button type="reset">Reset</button>
```

Form Labels

Captions for form elements.

Clicking a label triggers assigned form field.

Usage 1 Set `for` attribute to `id` of corresponding form field.

Usage 2 Wrap label around the form field.

Set `for` value to `id` of corresponding field.

```
<label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="text-id">
```

```
<label for="dropdown-id">Drop-down:</label>
<select id="dropdown-id">
  <option>Option 1</option>
  <option>Option 2</option>
</select>
```

```
<label>
  <input type="radio" name="radio-name">
  Radio 2
</label>
```

Placeholder Attribute

Text displayed within form field before user input.

Usually used to specify hints or expected formats.

Result (with additional styling):

Text Field:

Text Field Placeholder

Email Field:

ttrojan@usc.edu

Phone Field:

(123) 123-1234

```
<label for="text-id">Text Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="text-id" placeholder="Text Field Placeholder">

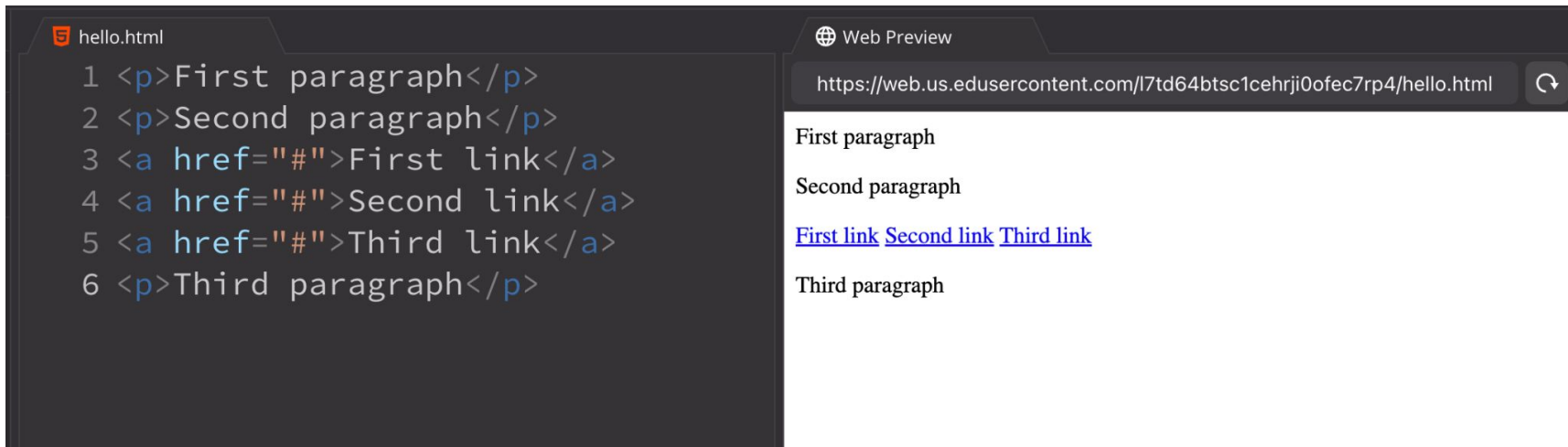
<label for="email-id">Email Field:</label>
<input type="email" id="email-id" placeholder="ttrojan@usc.edu">

<label for="phone-id">Phone Field:</label>
<input type="text" id="phone-id" placeholder="(123) 123-1234">
```

Inline & Block Elements

Block and inline boxes

- You may have noticed that some elements stay *inline* with other elements, while other elements take up a whole line.
- For example,
 - `<p>` tags below create their own line - **block** element
 - `<a>` tags below stay within their line - **inline** element



The image shows a code editor on the left and a web preview on the right. The code editor has a tab labeled 'hello.html' and contains the following HTML code:

```
1 <p>First paragraph</p>
2 <p>Second paragraph</p>
3 <a href="#">First link</a>
4 <a href="#">Second link</a>
5 <a href="#">Third link</a>
6 <p>Third paragraph</p>
```

The web preview on the right shows the rendered output of this code. It has a browser address bar with the URL 'https://web.us.edusercontent.com/l7td64btsc1cehrji0ofec7rp4/hello.html' and a refresh button. The rendered content consists of three paragraphs and three links:

First paragraph

Second paragraph

[First link](#) [Second link](#) [Third link](#)

Third paragraph

Block and inline boxes

- If a box has an outer display type of **block**, then:
 - The box will break onto a **new line**.
 - The **width** and **height** properties are respected.
 - Padding, margin and border will cause other elements to be pushed away from the box.
 - If width is not specified, the box will extend in the inline direction to fill the space available in its container. In most cases, the box will become as wide as its container, filling up 100% of the space available.

Block and inline boxes

- If a box has an outer display type of **inline**, then:
 - The box will **not** break onto a new line.
 - The width and height properties will **not** apply.
 - Top and bottom padding, margins, and borders will apply but will not cause other inline boxes to move away from the box.
 - Left and right padding, margins, and borders will apply and will cause other inline boxes to move away from the box.

External stylesheet

External CSS

Shared CSS
(External)



Individual CSS
+ HTML



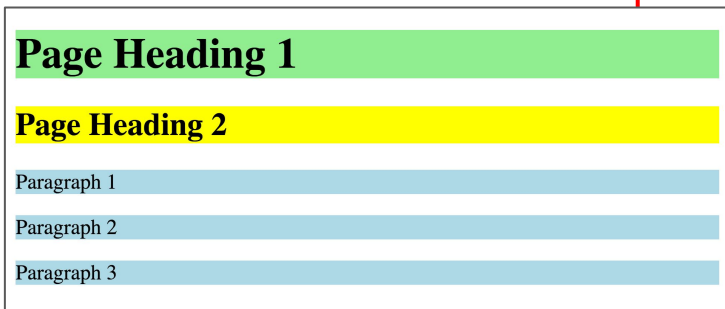
Individual CSS
+ HTML

Cascading Style Sheets

There are three types of CSS:

1. External
2. Internal
3. Inline

Result:



```
h1 {  
  background-color: lightgreen;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
  background-color: lightblue;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Page Heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color: yellow;">Page Heading 2</h2>
```

```
<p>Paragraph 1</p>
```

```
<p>Paragraph 2</p>
```

```
<p>Paragraph 3</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```