

CGS 3175: Internet Applications Fall 2007

Advanced XHTML & CSS – Part 2

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Things to Try Yourself

19. Construct the XHTML document to create the form shown on the next page.



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar contains several tabs, including 'CNN.com - Breakin...', '[Valid] Markup Vali...', and 'Music Survey -...'. The main content area of the browser displays a form titled 'Music Survey'. The form includes two text input fields for 'Name:' and 'E-mail:'. Below these is a section titled 'Select Your Favorite Types Of Music' with a list of checkboxes for 'Pop', 'Rock', 'Hip-Hop', 'Classical', 'Country', 'Folk', and 'Other'. Another section titled 'Select how often you purchase music CDs:' contains a list of radio buttons for 'Daily', 'Weekly', 'Monthly', 'A few times each year', and 'Never'. At the bottom of the form is a text area for 'Comments:' and a 'Submit Form' button. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows 'Done', 'My Computer', and '100%' zoom level.

Music Survey

Name:

E-mail:

Select Your Favorite Types Of Music

- Pop
- Rock
- Hip-Hop
- Classical
- Country
- Folk
- Other

Select how often you purchase music CDs:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- A few times each year
- Never

Comments:



Changing Input Properties

- You can change the default appearance of text boxes and password boxes by applying styling to the `<input>` tag.
- As with any property, the style property can be applied to tags in either external, internal, or inline (element by element) formats.
- Often you want different style properties to apply to similar elements in a single form, so it is common to apply styling to `<input>` tags on an element by element basis.
- Some examples are shown on the next several pages.

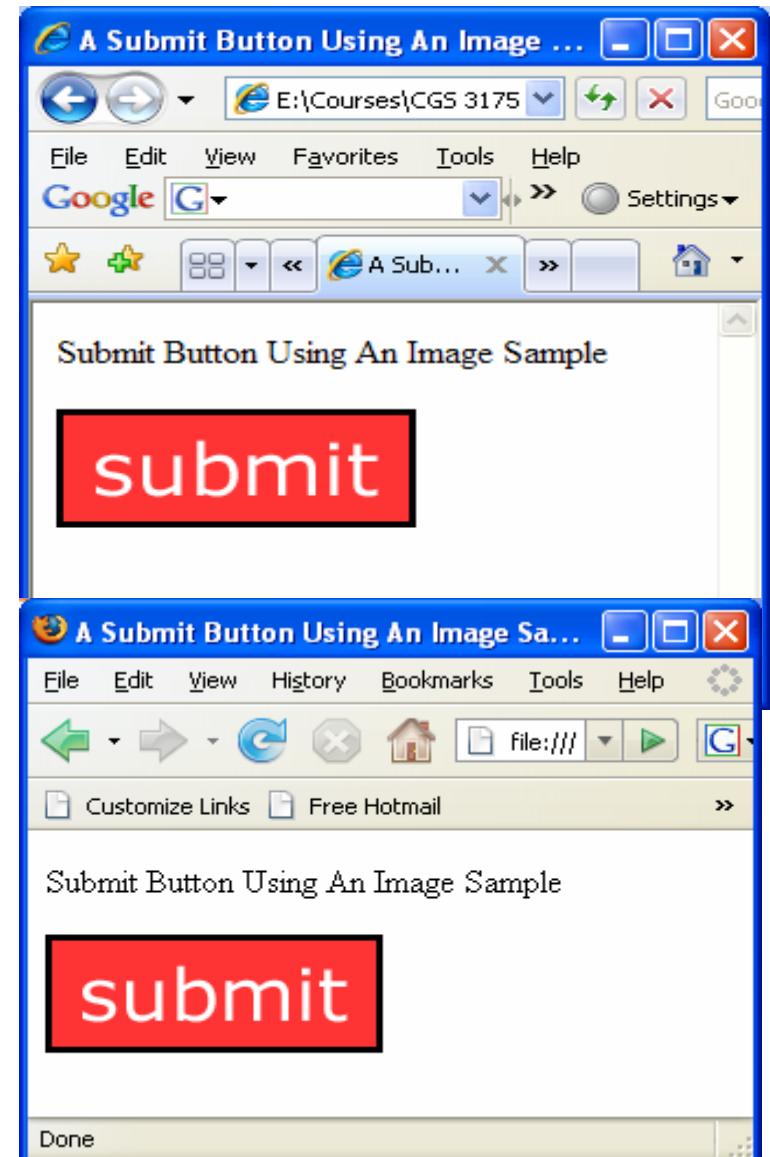


Using An Image For A Submit Button

- Using image as the type of input control allows you to use an image as a submit button.

Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Submit Button Using An Image
Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<p> Submit Button Using An Image Sample </p>
<form method="post"
action="mailto:markl@cs.ucf.edu">
<p><input type="image" src="submit.gif"
style="border:3px solid black" value="Send
Information" /></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



Applying A Style To All <input> Tags

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Sample Text Box - Style Change</title>

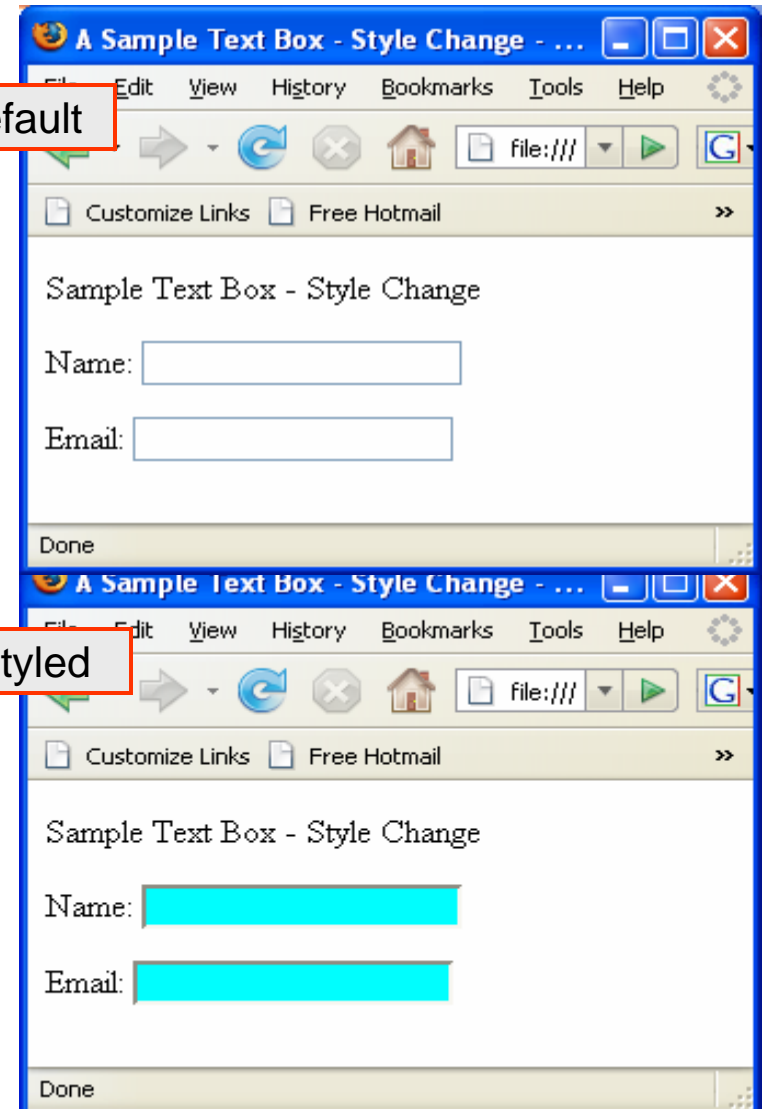
<style type="text/css">
  <!-- input { background-color:#00FFFF; }
  -->
</style>

</head>
<body>
  <p> Sample Text Box - Style Change </p>
  <form method="get"
action="mailto:markl2@cs.ucf.edu">
    <p>Name: <input type="text" id="name" /></p>
    <p> Email: <input type="text" id="email" /></p>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Change background-color for all <input> tags in this document.

default

styled



Applying A Style To All <input> Tags

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Sample Text Box - Style Change</title>

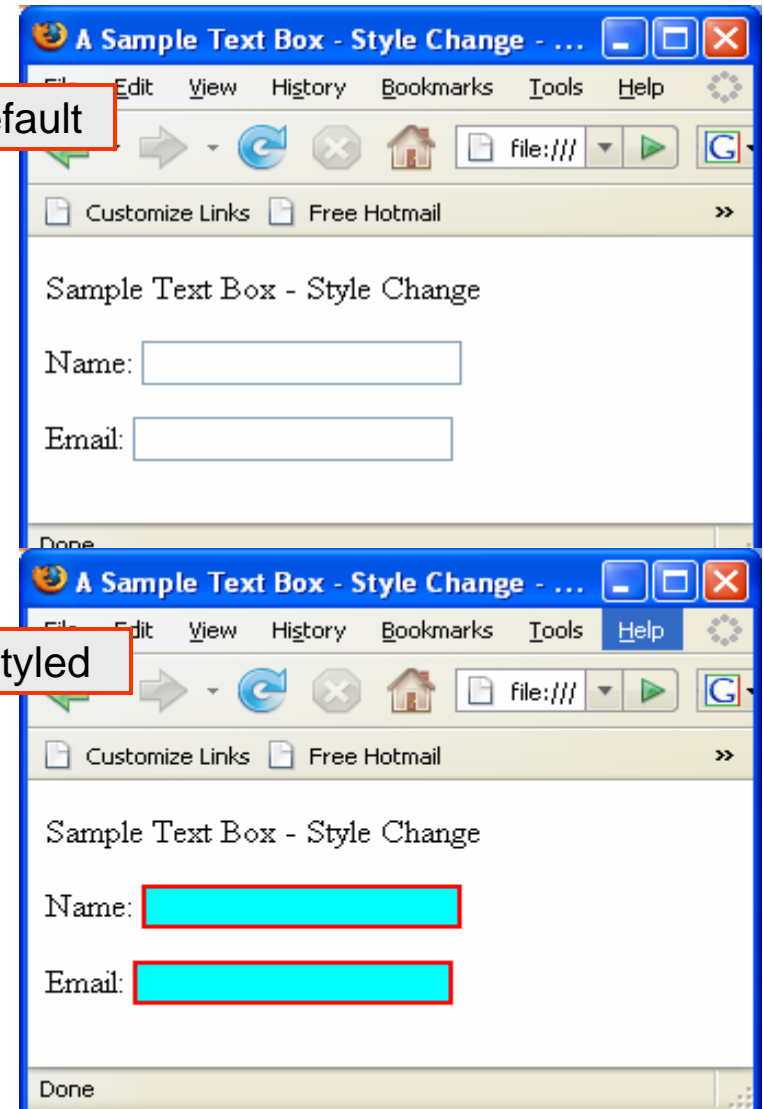
<style type="text/css">
  <!-- input { background-color:#00FFFF;
                border: solid 2px red; }
  -->
</style>

</head>
<body>
  <p> Sample Text Box - Style Change </p>
  <form method="get"
action="mailto:markl2@cs.ucf.edu">
    <p>Name: <input type="text" id="name" /></p>
    <p>Email: <input type="text" id="email" /></p>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Set background-color to be light blue and set border to be 2 pixels in width, solid and red for all <input> tags in this document.

default

styled



Applying A Style To All <input> Tags

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Sample Text Box - Style Change</title>
</head>

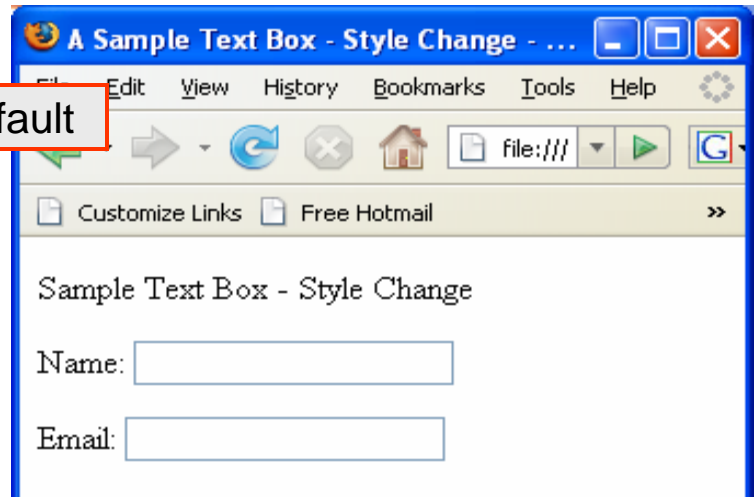
<body>
<p> Sample Text Box - Style Change </p>
<form method="get"
action="mailto:markl2@cs.ucf.edu">
<p>Name: <input type="text" id="name"
style="background-color:#00FFFF; border:solid 2px
red" /></p>

<p> Email: <input type="text" id="email"
style="background-color:#FFFF00; border:solid 2px
black" /></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

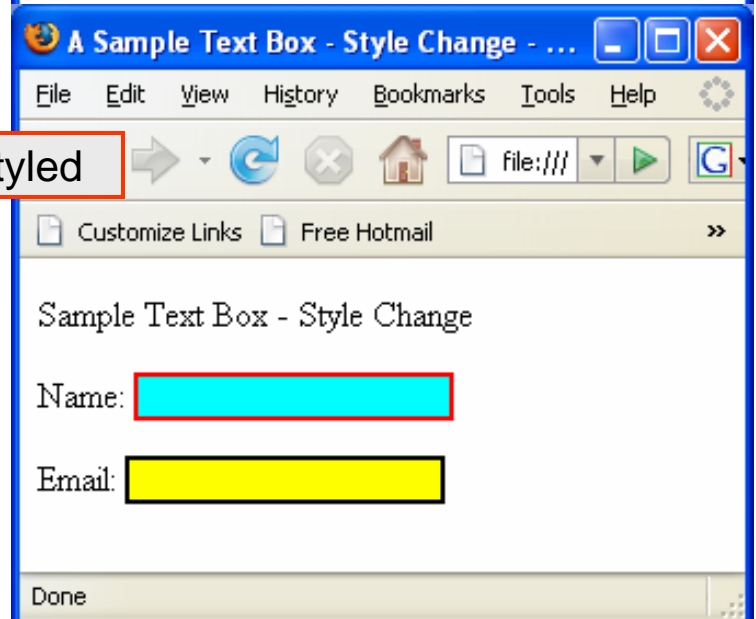
Style applied to this input tag sets a light blue background color and a red solid border.

Style applied to this input tag sets a yellow background color and a black solid border.

default



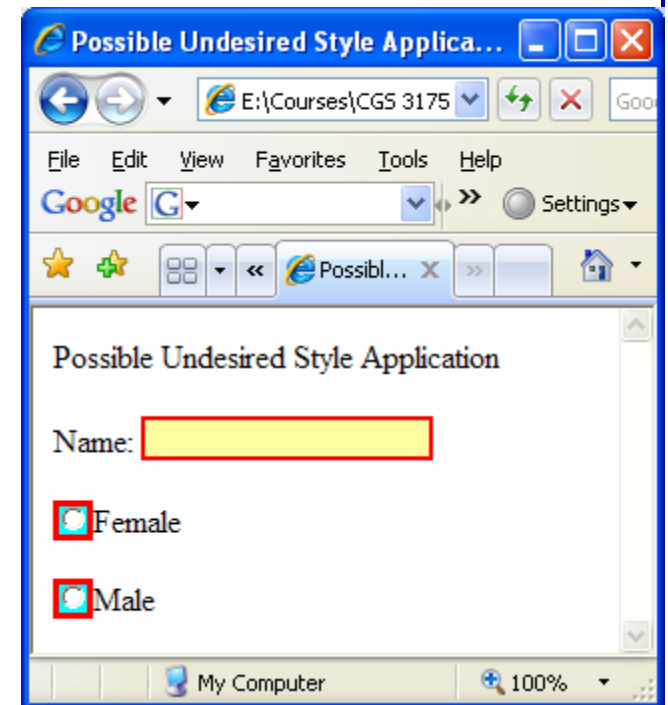
styled



CAUTION: Undesired Style Application

- When you apply global or document-wide styles to an input selector and the input selector is not defined in a class, all input elements on the page take on the properties defined in the input selector. For example, radio buttons and check boxes assume the properties as well, which is likely to have an undesired effect as shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Possible Undesired Style Application</title>
</head>
<style type="text/css">
  <!-- input { background-color: #00FFFF;
    border: solid 3px red;
  }
  -->
</style>
<body>
  <p> Possible Undesired Style Application </p>
<form method="get" action="mailto:markl2@cs.ucf.edu">
  <p>Name: <input type="text" id="name" style="background-
color:yellow; border:solid 2px red" /></p>
  <p><input type="radio" id="gf" value="female" />Female
</p>
  <p><input type="radio" id="gm" value="male" />Male </p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



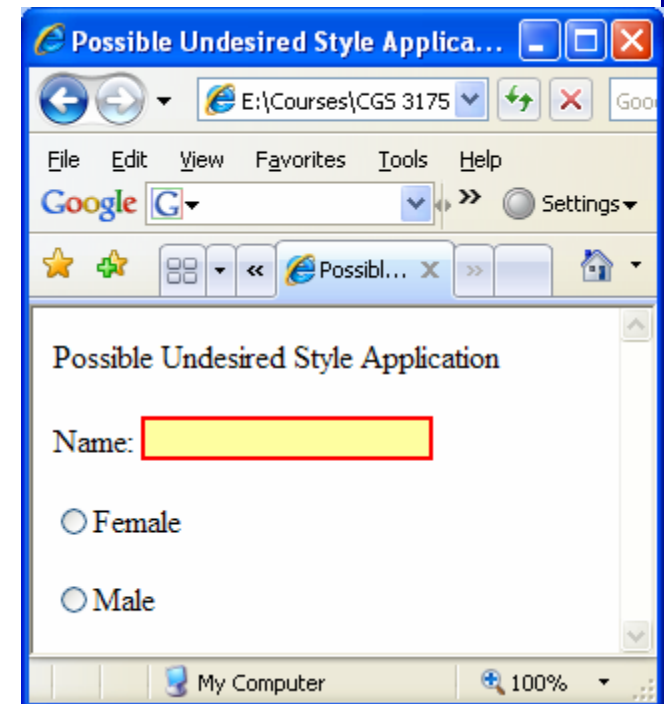
CAUTION: Undesired Style Application

- Use classes to prevent the effect shown on the previous page as illustrated here:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Fix For Possible Undesired Style Application</title>
</head>
<style type="text/css">
  <!-- .inputboxstyle { background-color: #00FFFF;
    border: solid 3px red;
  }
  -->
</style>

<body>
  <p> Fix For Possible Undesired Style Application </p>
  <form method="get" action="mailto:markl2@cs.ucf.edu">
    <p>Name: <input class="inputboxstyle" type="text"
  id="name" style="background-color:yellow; border:solid 2px
  red" /></p>
    <p><input type="radio" id="gf" value="female" />Female
  </p>
    <p><input type="radio" id="gm" value="male" />Male </p>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Define a class that applies only to certain elements.



Additional Form Controls - `<button>`

- In the previous set of notes we looked at submit buttons and reset buttons. Each of these was created using the `<input>` tag specifying a particular type (either “reset” or “submit”).
- In addition to the `<input>` form element, there are three other form elements: `<textarea>`, `<select>` which we saw in the previous set of notes, and `<button>`.
- A button you create using the button element is similar to the buttons you create with the input element, except that the content included between the opening and closing button tags appears on the button.
- You can create three different types of buttons using the button element: `submit`, `reset`, and `button`.
- The `<button>` tag is used to create buttons .



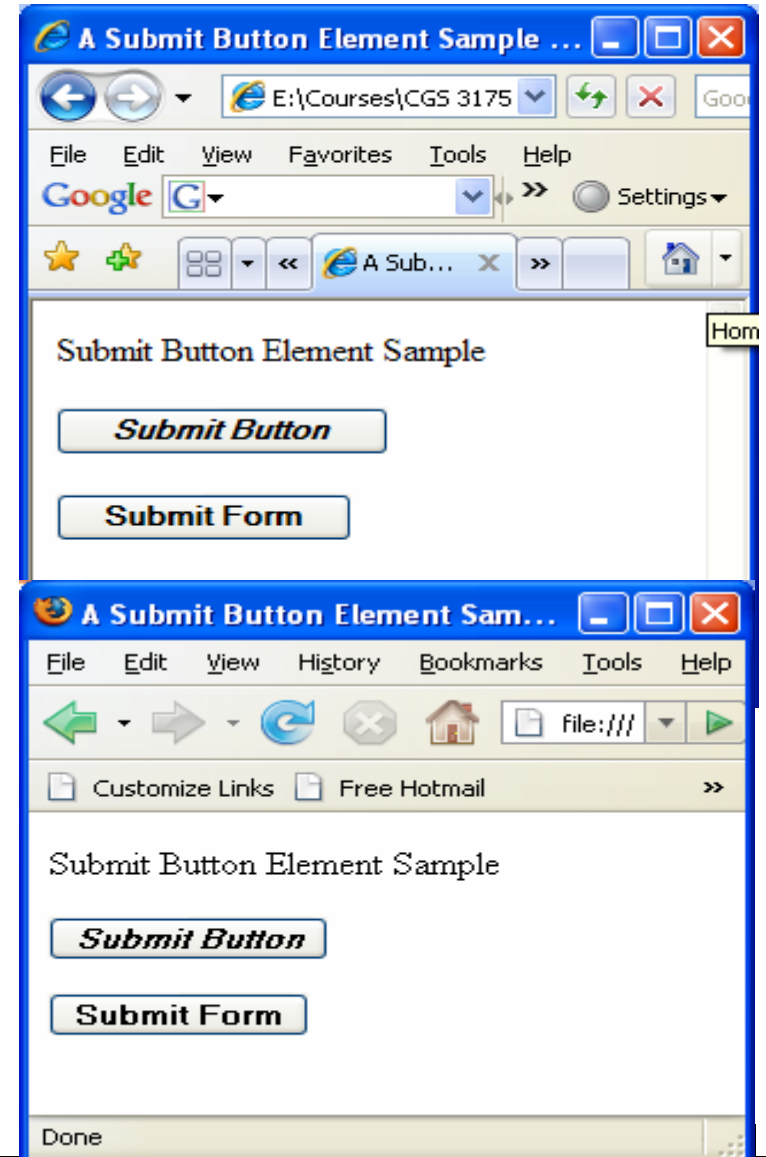
Attributes For <button> Elements

Common Attributes	Values	Usage
type	"submit", "reset", "button"	Configures the button type.
id	Alphanumeric, no spaces, begins with a letter	Provides a unique identifier for the form element.
value	Text or numeric characters	Assigns a value to the radio button that is triggered when the radio button is checked. This should be a unique value for each radio button in a group. This value can be accessed by client-side and server-side processing.



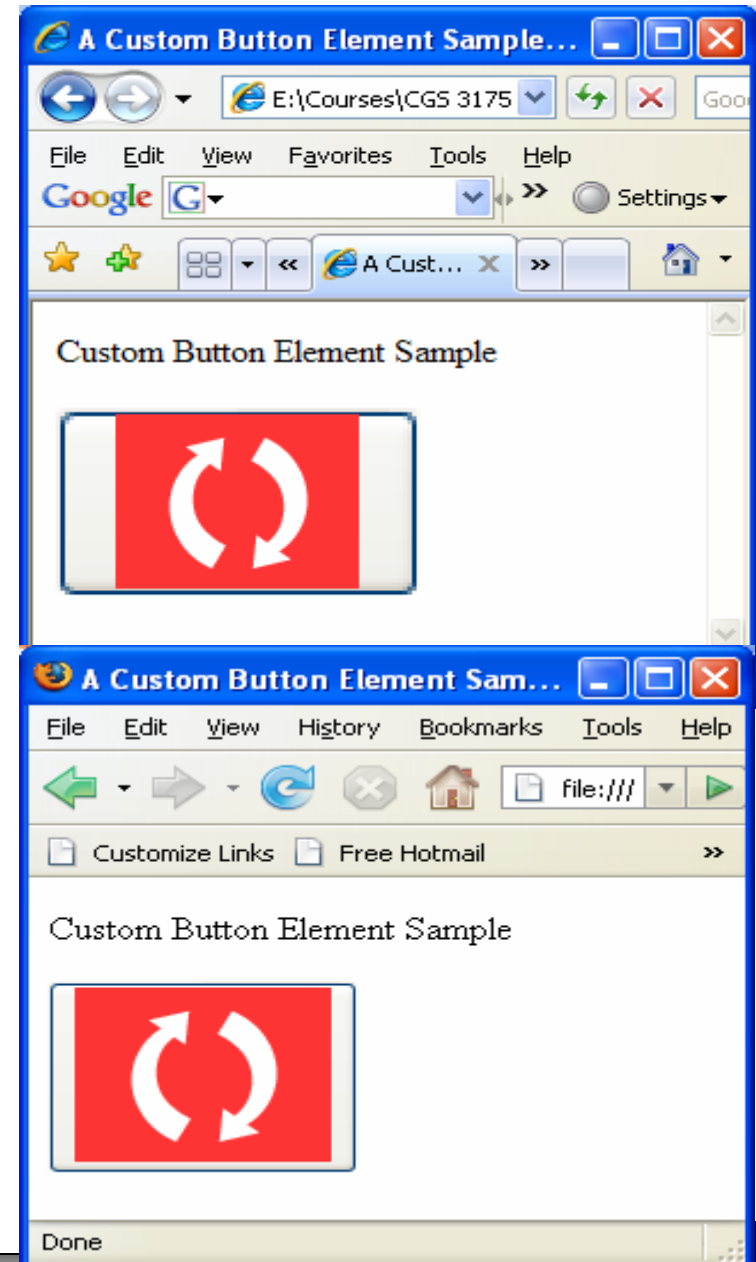
Using A <button> Element

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Submit Button Element Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<p> Submit Button Element Sample </p>
<form method="get"
action="mailto:markl@cs.ucf.edu">
<p><button type="submit" id="submit"
value="submit information"><b><i>Submit
Button</i></b></button></p>
<p><button type="submit" id="submit"
value="submit information"><b>Submit
Form</b></button></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



Using A <button> Element

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>A Custom Button Element Sample</title>
</head>
<body>
<p> Custom Button Element Sample </p>
<form method="get"
action="mailto:markl@cs.ucf.edu">
<p><button type="button" id="recycle"
value="recycleform"></button></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



Grouping Controls With `fieldset` and `legend`

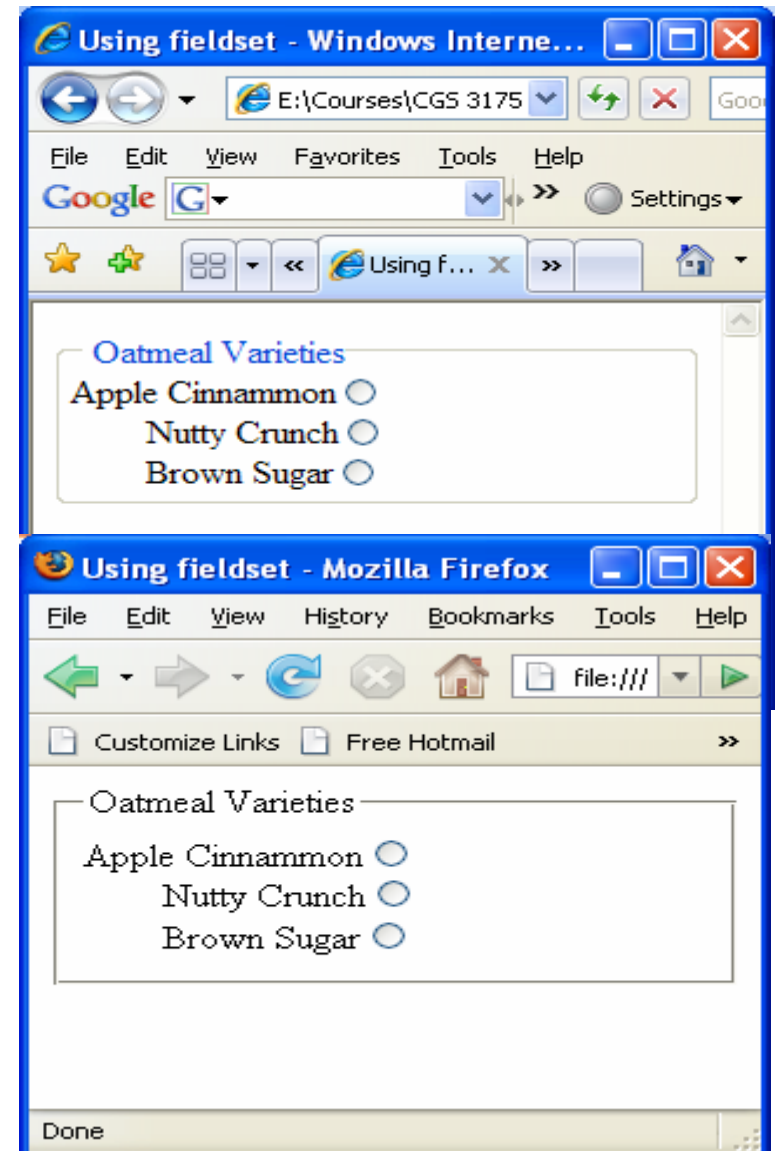
- The `fieldset` element organizes form controls into groupings that are rendered by the Web browser.
- The `legend` element displays a caption for the `fieldset` element.
- To create a `fieldset` element, start with the opening `<fieldset>` tag followed by the `<legend>` tag.



Using <fieldset> And <legend> Elements

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title> Using fieldset </title>
</head>
<body>
  <fieldset>
    <!-- <legend style="color:green">Oatmeal
Varieties</legend> -->
    <legend> Oatmeal Varieties</legend>
    <label>Apple Cinnammon<input type="radio"
id="applecinnammon" /></label><br />
    <label>&nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; Nutty
Crunch<input type="radio" name="rb"
id="nuttycrunch" /></label><br />
    <label>&nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; Brown
Sugar<input type="radio" name="rb" id="brownsugar"
/></label><br />
  </fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

Use this to override
default browser color.



Things to Try Yourself

20. Modify the form from Things to Try Yourself #19 so that it uses `<fieldset>` tag to group the check boxes together as well as the radio boxes.
21. Create the XHTML document that would produce the form shown on the next page.



Practice Problem 20 - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

file:///E:/Courses/CG Google

Customize Links Free Hotmail Windows Marketplace Windows Media Windows

Please Complete Our Survey

First Name: MI: Last Name:

City: State: Zip code:

Choose Your Favorite Sport

- Cycling
- Softball
- Formula One
- Table Tennis

Choose Your Class

- Freshman
- Sophomore
- Junior
- Senior

Choose Your Favorite Food

Pizza
Mexican
Chinese

Please let us know your comments on our site --

Done

