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# Lesson 4:

# Fundamentals of Twitter

# Bootstrap – Part 3

# FORMS

- **Bootstrap Forms**

- **Bootstrap's Default Settings**

- Form controls automatically receive some global styling with Bootstrap:
- All textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements with class `.form-control` have a width of 100%.

# FORMS

- **Bootstrap form layouts**

- Bootstrap provides three types of form layouts:

- Vertical form (this is default), Horizontal form, Inline form

- Standard rules for all three form layouts:

- Wrap labels and form controls in `<div class="form-group">` (needed for optimum spacing)
- Add class `.form-control` to all textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements

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# FORMS

- **Bootstrap Vertical Form (default)**



**Email:**

**Password:**

Remember me

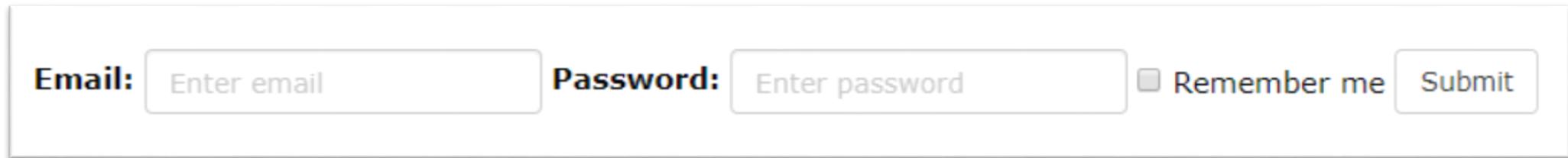
# FORMS

## ■ Bootstrap Vertical Form (default)

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email address:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">
  </div>
  <div class="checkbox">
    <label><input type="checkbox"> Remember me</label>
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```

# FORMS

## ■ Inline Form

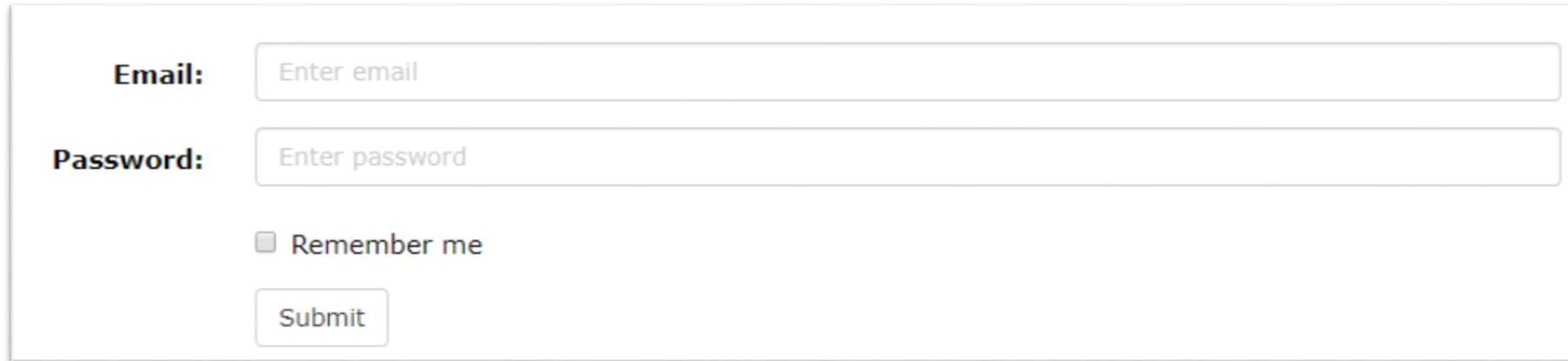


The image shows a horizontal form layout. It contains four elements: a label 'Email:' followed by a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter email'; a label 'Password:' followed by a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter password'; a checkbox labeled 'Remember me'; and a 'Submit' button.

- In an inline form, all of the elements are inline, left-aligned, and the labels are alongside.
- **Note:** This only applies to forms within viewports that are at least 768px wide!
- Add class `.form-inline` to the `<form>` element

# FORMS

## ■ Horizontal Form



The image shows a horizontal form layout. It consists of two rows of input fields. The first row has the label "Email:" followed by a text input field containing the placeholder text "Enter email". The second row has the label "Password:" followed by a text input field containing the placeholder text "Enter password". Below the password field, there is a checkbox labeled "Remember me". At the bottom of the form is a "Submit" button.

- Labels are aligned next to the input field (horizontal) on large and medium screens. On small screens (767px and below), it will transform to a vertical form.

# FORMS

- Additional rules for a horizontal form:
  - Add class `.form-horizontal` to the `<form>` element
  - Add class `.control-label` to all `<label>` elements
- **Tip:** Use Bootstrap's predefined grid classes to align labels and groups of form controls in a horizontal layout.

# FORM INPUTS

- **Supported form inputs / controls:**
  - Input, textarea, checkbox, radio, select
- **Input**
  - Bootstrap supports all the HTML5 input types:
    - text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel, and color.

# FORM INPUTS

## ■ Example

**NOTE:** Inputs will NOT be fully styled if their type is not properly declared!

Name:

Password:

The following example contains two input elements; one of type text and one of type password:

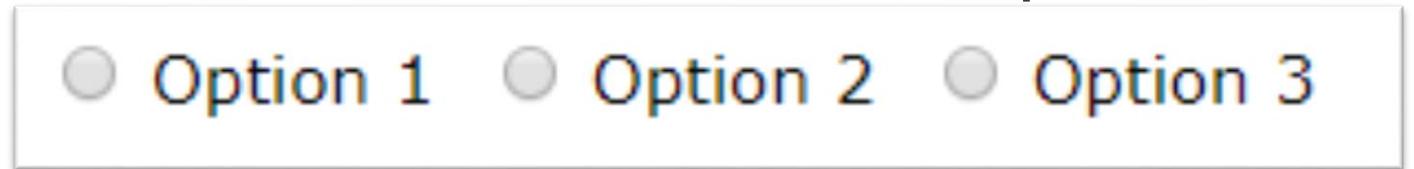
### Example

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

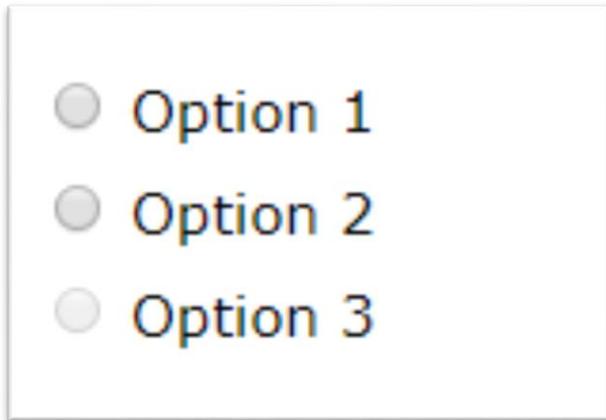
# FORM INPUTS

## ■ RadioButtons

- The following example contains three checkboxes. The last option is disabled:



Option 1    Option 2    Option 3



Option 1  
 Option 2  
 Option 3

Default radio



`.radio-inline`

# FORM INPUTS

- As we have seen so far, the main rule of thumb for applying a bootstrap style on form inputs is add a class “.form-control” class when you declare it
- **Input Groups**
  - The `.input-group` class is a container to enhance an input by adding an **icon**, **text** or a **button** in front or behind it as a "help text".

# FORM INPUTS

- The `.input-group-addon` class attaches an icon or help text next to the input field.



The image displays three examples of Bootstrap input groups, each enclosed in a light gray border. The first example shows an input field with a person icon on the left and the text 'Email'. The second example shows an input field with a padlock icon on the left and the text 'Password'. The third example shows an input field with the text 'Text' on the left and the text 'Additional Info'.

# FORM INPUTS

```
<form>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i></span>
    <input id="email" type="text" class="form-control" name="email" placeholder="Email">
  </div>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-lock"></i></span>
    <input id="password" type="password" class="form-control" name="password"
placeholder="Password">
  </div>
  <div class="input-group">
    <span class="input-group-addon">Text</span>
    <input id="msg" type="text" class="form-control" name="msg" placeholder="Additional Info">
  </div>
</form>
```

# FORM INPUTS

- The `.input-group-btn` attaches a button next to an input. This is often used together with a search bar:

```
<form>
  <div class="input-group">
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
    <div class="input-group-btn">
      <button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">
        <i class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></i>
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```

# FORM INPUTS

## ■ Input sizing

- Set the heights of input elements using classes like `.input-lg` and `.input-sm`.
- Set the widths of elements using grid column classes like `.col-lg-*` and `.col-sm-*`.

## ■ Height sizing



The image shows a vertical stack of three text input fields. Each field is preceded by a label: 'Small input', 'Default input', and 'Large input'. The 'Small input' field is the shortest, the 'Default input' is of medium height, and the 'Large input' is the tallest. All three fields are contained within a single light gray border.

# FORM INPUTS

- The following examples shows input elements with different heights:

```
<form>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="inputsm">Small input</label>
    <input class="form-control input-sm" id="inputsm" type="text">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="inputdefault">Default input</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="inputdefault" type="text">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="inputlg">Large input</label>
    <input class="form-control input-lg" id="inputlg" type="text">
  </div>
</form>
```

# FORM INPUTS

- You can quickly size labels and form controls within a **Horizontal form** by adding `.form-group-*` to the `<div class="form-group">` element:

```
<div class="form-group form-group-lg">
```

- You can also quickly size all inputs and other elements inside an `.input-group` with the `.input-group-sm` or `.input-group-lg` classes:

```
<div class="input-group input-group-lg">
```

# FORM INPUTS

- Column sizing:



col-xs-2      col-xs-3      col-xs-4

Three input fields are shown in a row, each with a different width. The first is labeled 'col-xs-2', the second 'col-xs-3', and the third 'col-xs-4'.

- Help Text:



Enter password

This is some help text that breaks onto a new line and may extend more than one line.

- Use the `.help-block` class to add a block level help text in forms:

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">
  <span class="help-block">This is some help text...</span>
</div>
```



**Thank You!**