Project 188

DP EDUCATION Coding School

188

```html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7       <link rel= "stylesheet"
8       href= "imageOpacity.css">
9       <title>Document</title>
10  </head>
11  <body>
12      <div class="demo-wrap">
13          <img
14            class="img-bg"
15            background-image src="scenery.jpg"
16            alt=""
17          >
18          <div class="text">
19           <h1>Hello World!</h1>
20          </div>
```
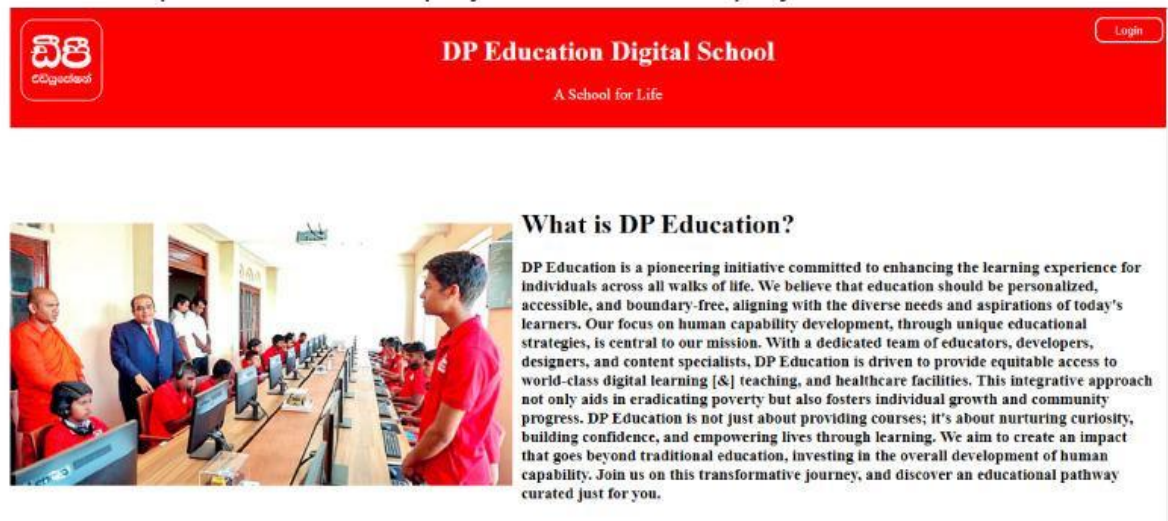
html

Glitch

See the web page

Glitch   **Start here**

For this use the same web page that you have upgraded to project 187.

Let's see how to add buttons and a form to the web page content

❖ For this use the same web page that you have upgraded to project 187. Further improvement of that project is done in this project.

❖ Let's create a newsletter in the web page as follows.

❖ A newsletter is a form in which users register to be notified of new content on the web page. Let's add a sample of it to our web page as above.

❖ First, let's prepare the html tags as follows. Add a div tag below the content created in the above project

```
110     <div class="form-container">
111       <h1>NEWSLETTER</h1>
112       <form>
113         <input type="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
114         <button>Subscribe</button>
115       </form>
116     </div>
```

❖ Get the class name as form-container for the div tag.
❖ Then set the name NEWSLETTER to appear at the top inside an h1 tag.
❖ Let's create a form using a form tag below it.
❖ Add the fields included in the form in the form tag.
❖ It includes an input field and a button.
❖ The placeholder in the input field indicates what value the user should enter into it.
❖ Then you will see a simple form like below.

❖ Now let's decorate the form using CSS.
❖ First prepare the CSS related to the class name form-container as follows.

```
150  .form-container {
151    margin: 0 auto;
152    padding: 10px;
153    background-image: url("https://cdn.glitch.global/83dec6c6-d9f9-4684-b24e-b3369ec788a5/mountains-190055_1280.jpg?v=1703667697351");
154    background-repeat: no-repeat; /* Set background image to not repeat */
155    background-size: cover; /* Optional: Cover the entire container */
156    background-position: center center;
157    height: 50vh;
158    display: flex;
159    flex-direction: column;
160    justify-content: center;
161    align-items: center;
162  }
```

❖ Add an image you want for the background image to the assets folder. The link of the image used is given below.
❖ https://cdn.glitch.global/83dec6c6-d9f9-4684-b24e-b3369ec788a5/mountains-190055_1280.jpg?v=1703667697351 Add an

image you want for the background image to the assets folder. The link of the image used is given below.
https://cdn.glitch.global/83dec6c6-d9f9-4684-b24e-b3369ec788a5/mountains-190055_1280.jpg?v=1703667697351

❖ background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: cover;
This stops the image from repeating itself to fill the space, even if the image is small. Otherwise, the image will be repeated as follows.

❖ background-position: center center; This will display the image in the middle of the div tag even if the size of the div tag is not the size of the image. If it is not used, only the top of the image will be shown as the default view as below.

❖ height: 50vh; This determines the height of the entire dev tag.

❖ display: flex;

flex-direction: column;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center; These align all the elements inside the div tag to be centered in the div tag.
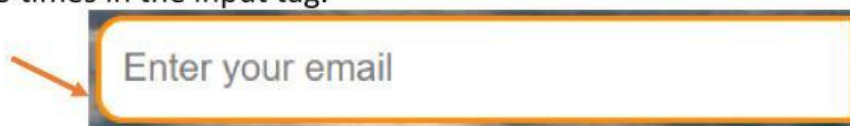
If they are not there, all the elements will be set to the left by default as follows.

❖ Then let's prepare the CSS for the input tag in the form-container div tag. Since our form has only one input tag, we can adjust the CSS as follows. If there are several, they are different from each other, then the class name should be applied. But here there is only 1, so let's arrange it as follows.

```css
163 ⌄  .form-container input {
164        width: 400px;
165        height: 50px;
166        border: solid rgb(255, 149, 1);
167        border-radius: 15px 0 0 15px;
168        font-size: 20px;
169    }
```

❖ border-radius: 15px 0 0 15px; By this, rounding the border can be done only two times in the input tag.

❖ To change the CSS of the placeholder inside the input tag, code as follows.
  It is a special form so study carefully.

```css
170  .form-container input::placeholder {
171    padding: 10px;
172  }
```

❖ The CSS for the subscribe button is as follows.

```css
173  .form-container button {
174    width: 200px;
175    height: 58px;
176    border: solid #ff8c00;
177    border-radius: 0 15px 15px 0;
178    background-color: #ff8c00;
179    font-size: 20px;
180  }
181  .form-container button:hover {
182    cursor: pointer;
183  }
```

❖ Let's add the following CSS for the h1 tag there.

```css
184  .form-container h1 {
185    font-size: 55px;
186    font-family: "Franklin Gothic Medium", "Arial Narrow", Arial, sans-serif;
187    color: rgb(225, 255, 0);
188    -webkit-text-stroke: 1px black;
189  }
190
```

❖ font-family: "Franklin Gothic Medium", "Arial Narrow", Arial, sans-serif;
❖ This will change the font.
❖ -webkit-text-stroke: 1px black; This creates an outline around the text.