Forms

Input field

On this page
Definition
Live demo
When to use
Anatomy
Variants
Modifiers
Specifications
Spacing
States
Usage
Mobile keyboards
Best practices
Accessibility
Related components

Definition

Input field is designed to gather a wide range of text based input using a keyboard.

Depending on the data type, these fields may be paired with text labels, validation mechanisms, and contextual aids such as helper text, suffixes, and prefixes.

They allow users to enter and edit text, serving as a fundamental component in forms and applications.

Live demo

When to use

- Input field provides users in registration or contact forms.
- It's a UI tool for collecting unstructured data or passwords.
- For certification codes in multi factor authentication processes.
- Input field provides users required for operations, such as search queries or settings adjustments.
- When the user needs to input phone information that cannot be chosen from a predefined list.

Anatomy

1. **Input container** (Mandatory)
   This is the outer container that holds the entire input element, providing a clear area for user interaction.
2. **Label** (Optional)
   Text the description that indicates the type of information the user should input. An exception to the mandatory label rule applies to search fields, where a dedicated icon typically serves as the universal recognition of the search function.
3. **Leading icon** (Optional)
   Positioned at the input field's beginning, this slot allows users to identify the type of data the field is meant to input or search.
4. **Placeholder** (Optional)
   Text within the input field's center displayed until the input field that guides the user on what to input if disappears when the user starts typing.
5. **Trailing icon** (Optional)
   An interactive icon located inside the input field, often for purposes like clearing the input or toggling the visibility of password text.
6. **Suffix** (Optional)
   Text to clarify the units of measurement directly within the input area, providing context for the type of data expected, such as currency symbols or percentage signs.
7. **Prompt** (Optional)
   Its used to display the unit of measurement directly within the input area, providing context for the type of data expected, such as currency symbols or percentage signs.

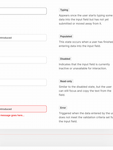
Variants

Modifiers

Specifications

Spacing

States



Usage

Mobile keyboards

Matching the keyboard to the input type on mobile. The **text** input commonly utilized keyboard configurations are **Numeric**, for numerical entries, and **QWERTY**, for textual data.

- Input fields should not be hidden by the keyboard when it appears.

Use the Numeric keyboard when the input field requires only numbers, IPAs, or dependents.

- Ensure that the field labels clearly indicate that only numeric input is expected.

Best practices

- Use the input field for entering single lines text.
- If the entered text exceeds the input field's width and the typing cursor reaches the right edge, the text will automatically scroll horizontally to ensure continuous input.
- Depending on the content, you can establish a maximum character limit.

Avoid:

- Extensive should not used in input fields that require input.
- In a form consists fewer optional input fields, preferable should avoid fields that contains fields.
- In a form contains more required input fields than optional ones, solutions should not be used.

Leading:

- Don't substitute the label using the placeholder only.
- Ensure the text never remains undetermined and occupies only one line.
- Utilize hard ellipsis correctly: The input field's capacity for unknown user content/entries.

Accessibility

Labeling:

- The input field should have a descriptive label associated with it.
- Use the `<label>` HTML tag to connect the label to the corresponding input field using the `id` and `for` attributes, ensuring clarity for all users.
- Make sure to include an **aria-label** attribute for all input fields, especially for the "search field" which does not have a visible label.

```
<label for="username">Username</label>
<input type="text" id="username" />
```

Error prompt:

- Provide clear and immediate feedback when an error is detected in an input field. Use ARIA attributes and properties like **aria-describedby** for the error message directly to the input field.
- Error messages should be displayed in plain language and positioned below the associated input field.

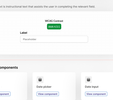
```
<label for="email">Email</label>
<input type="email" id="email" />
<span id="email-error">Please enter a valid email address.</span>
```

Focus:

- Ensure that all input fields have a visible focus indication when they are active.
- Use the `Tab` key to move the focus to the input field.
- Use the `Enter` key to submit the form.

Contrast:

- Helper text is instructional text that assists the user in completing the relevant field.



Related components