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# CSS Forms

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The look of an HTML form can be greatly improved with CSS:

First Name

[ Your name.. ]

Last Name

[ Your last name.. ]

Country

[ Australia ▾ ]

[ Try it Yourself » ]

## Styling Input Fields

Use the `width` property to determine the width of the input field:

First Name

[                                    ]

### Example

```
input {
    width: 100%;
}
```

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The example above applies to all <input> elements. If you only want to style a specific input type, you can use attribute selectors:

- `input[type=text]` - will only select text fields
- `input[type=password]` - will only select password fields
- `input[type=number]` - will only select number fields
- etc..

## Padded Inputs

Use the `padding` property to add space inside the text field.

**Tip:** When you have many inputs after each other, you might also want to add some `margin`, to add more space outside of them:

First Name

[                                    ]

Last Name

[                                    ]

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
    width: 100%;
    padding: 12px 20px;
    margin: 8px 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

Note that we have set the `box-sizing` property to `border-box`. This makes sure that the padding and eventually borders are included in the total width and height of the elements.
Read more about the `box-sizing` property in our CSS Box Sizing chapter.

## Bordered Inputs

Use the `border` property to change the border size and color, and use the `border-radius` property to add rounded corners:

First Name

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 4px;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

If you only want a bottom border, use the `border-bottom` property:

First Name

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
    border: none;
    border-bottom: 2px solid red;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Colored Inputs

Use the `background-color` property to add a background color to the input, and the `color` property to change the text color:

John

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
    background-color: #3CBC8D;
    color: white;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Focused Inputs

By default, some browsers will add a blue outline around the input when it gets focus (clicked on). You can remove this behavior by adding `outline: none;` to the input.

Use the `:focus` selector to do something with the input field when it gets focus:

### Example

```
input[type=text]:focus {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

### Example

```
input[type=text]:focus {
    border: 3px solid #555;
}
```

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Search..

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
  background-color: white;
  background-image: url('searchicon.png');
  background-position: 10px 10px;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  padding-left: 40px;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Animated Search Input

In this example we use the CSS `transition` property to animate the width of the search input when it gets focus. You will learn more about the `transition` property later, in our CSS Transitions chapter.

Search..

### Example

```
input[type=text] {
  transition: width 0.4s ease-in-out;
}

input[type=text]:focus {
  width: 100%;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Styling Textareas

**Tip:** Use the `resize` property to prevent textareas from being resized (disable the "grabber" in the bottom right corner):

Some text...

### Example

```
textarea {
  width: 100%;
  height: 150px;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  background-color: #f8f8f8;
  resize: none;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Styling Select Menus

Australia

### Example

```
select {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 16px 20px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
```

## Styling Input Buttons

Button

Button

## Example

```
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {
    background-color: #04AA6D;
    border: none;
    color: white;
    padding: 16px 32px;
    text-decoration: none;
    margin: 4px 2px;
    cursor: pointer;
}

/* Tip: use width: 100% for full-width buttons */
```

Try it Yourself »

For more information about how to style buttons with CSS, read our CSS Buttons Tutorial.

## Responsive Form

Resize the browser window to see the effect. When the screen is less than 600px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other.

**Advanced:** The following example uses media queries to create a responsive form. You will learn more about this in a later chapter.

| First Name | Your name.. |
| Last Name | Your last name.. |
| Country | Australia |
| Subject | Write something.. |

Submit

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