



CSS Forms

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

First Name

Last Name

Country



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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:

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Last Name

Example

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

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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;  
}
```

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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;  
}
```

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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;  
}
```

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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;  
}
```

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Example

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

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Input with icon/image

If you want an icon inside the input, use the `background-image` property and position it with the `background-position` property. Also notice that we add a large left padding to reserve the space of the icon:

Example

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

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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.

Example

```
input[type=text] {  
  transition: width 0.4s ease-in-out;  
}  
  
input[type=text]:focus {  
  width: 100%;  
}
```

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Styling Textareas

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

A rectangular text area with a thin gray border. Inside, the text "Some text..." is written in a simple, dark gray font.

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;  
}
```

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Styling Select Menus

Australia



Example

```
select {  
  width: 100%;  
  padding: 16px 20px;  
  border: none;  
  border-radius: 4px;  
  background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}
```

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Styling Input Buttons

Button

Button

Example

```
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {  
  background-color: #4CAF50;  
  border: none;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 16px 32px;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```



```
margin: 4px 2px;  
cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
/* Tip: use width: 100% for full-width buttons */
```

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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 use [media queries](#) to create a responsive form. You will learn more about this in a later chapter.

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Country



Subject

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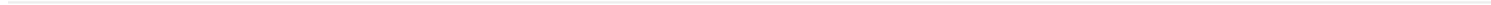
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