



link: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_form.asp

CSS Forms

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

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

First Name

Last Name

Country



[Try it Yourself »](#)

Styling Input Fields

Dark mode



First Name

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

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..

ADVERTISEMENT

Padded Inputs

Dark mode



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;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

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:

Dark mode



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:

Dark mode



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 »

Dark mode



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

Try it Yourself »

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;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Animated Search Input

Dark mode



later, in our [CSS Transitions](#) chapter.

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%;
```

Dark mode



HTML

CSS



```
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;  
  background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Styling Input Buttons

Dark mode



Button

Example

```
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {  
  background-color: #04AA6D;  
  border: none;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 16px 32px;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  width: 100%;  
}
```

ADVERTISEMENT

For more information about how to style buttons with CSS, read our [CSS Buttons](#)

Responsive Form

For a better view of the form in a smaller window to see the effect. When the screen is less than 600px wide, the form elements stack on top of each other instead of next to each other.

The following example uses [media queries](#) to create a responsive form. You will learn about this in a later chapter.



HTML

CSS



First Name

Last Name

Country



Subject

[Try it Yourself »](#)[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

ADVERTISEMENT

Dark mode