





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

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





HTML CSS





0

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..

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Padded Inputs





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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 <code>box-sizing</code> property to <code>border-box</code>. 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 borderradius property to add rounded corners:





HTML CSS







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:





HTML CSS







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 »





HTML CSS







```
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:

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





HTML CSS







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%;
```



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





HTML CS

CSS







Button

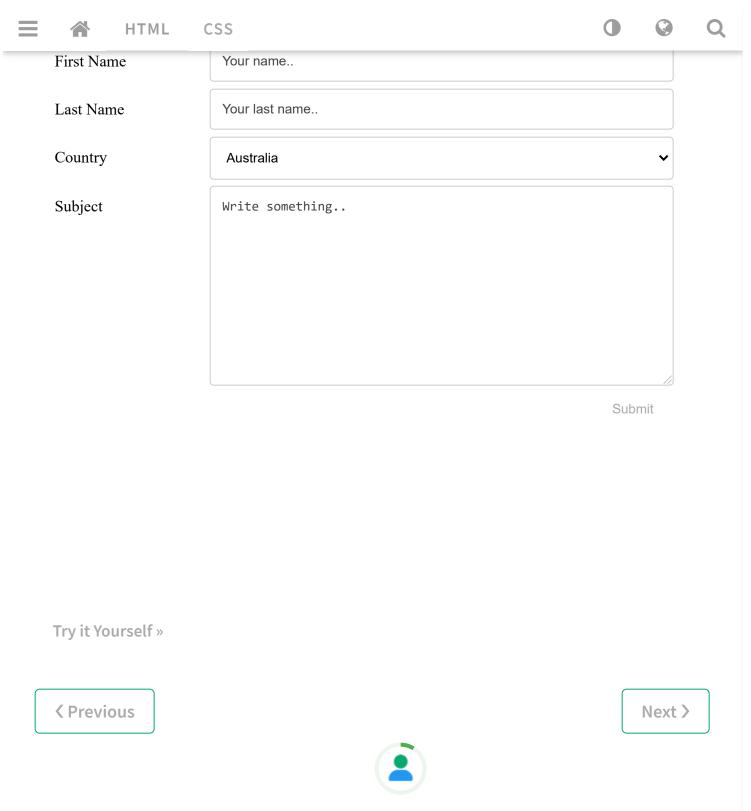
Example

ion about how to style buttons with CSS, read our CSS Buttons

re Form

r window to see the effect. When the screen is less than 600px wide, mns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other.

ollowing example uses <u>media queries</u> to create a responsive form. You out this in a later chapter.



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