

Form - Form in CSS

Forms - forms are an integral part of any kind of website. Let's see how to build the display interface part of a basic form.

Forms - forms are an integral part of any kind of website. In this article, TipsMake.com will show you how to build the display interface of a basic form. This interface can be done quite nicely with CSS, like this:

Sử dụng CSS để tạo biểu mẫu HTML

Tên
Tên của bạn

Họ và tên đệm
Họ và tên đệm của bạn

Quốc gia
Cambodia

Xác nhận

Format sections in the form

School entered

Use width attribute to determine the width of the input field:

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

Họ và Tên

This code will apply to all elements. If you want to style a specific input type, you can use Attribute Selector:

1. `input [type = text]`: specifies the type for all fields with the type attribute, the text value.

2. `input [type = password]`: specifies the type for all fields with the type attribute, the password value.
3. `input [type = number]`: specifies the type for all fields with the type attribute, the number value.

Add padding and margin for the input field

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

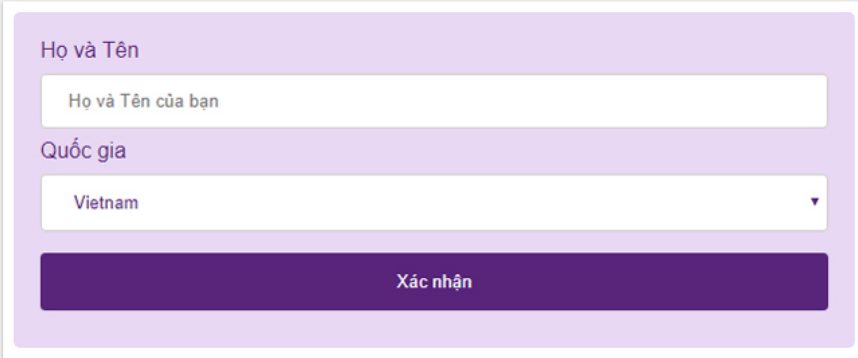
Use the padding attribute to make space inside the text field more extensive. You should also use margin to have space outside the school, helping schools to be separated by a certain distance.

Form does not have padding and margin:



A form with a light purple background. The text 'Họ và Tên' is followed by an input field containing 'Họ và Tên của bạn'. Below it, 'Quốc gia' is followed by a dropdown menu showing 'Vietnam'. At the bottom is a dark purple button labeled 'Xác nhận'. The form elements are tightly packed with no visible padding or margin.

The form has both padding and margin:



The same form as above, but with padding and margin. The text 'Họ và Tên' is followed by an input field containing 'Họ và Tên của bạn'. Below it, 'Quốc gia' is followed by a dropdown menu showing 'Vietnam'. At the bottom is a dark purple button labeled 'Xác nhận'. The form elements are spaced out with padding and margin, making the form look more professional and easier to use.

Add a `box-sizing` attribute : `border-box` to allow the padding and the border of the box to fit within the predefined element size.

Simple code like this for you to see more, try changing the values ??to see the difference:

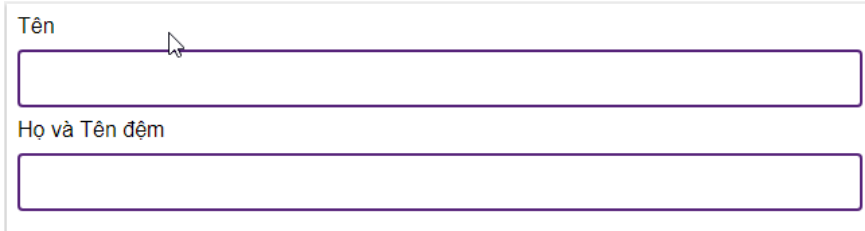
Tên

H? và tên

Format Border

Use the border attribute to resize and border colors, combine with border-radius properties to format rounded corners.

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



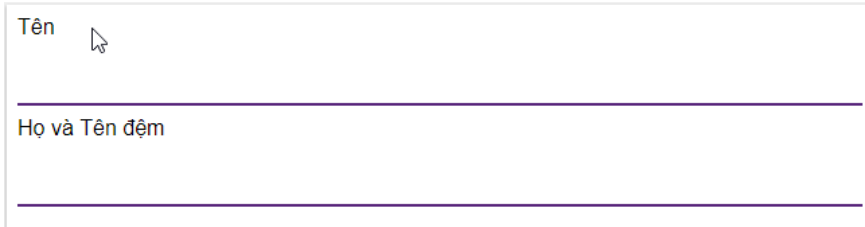
The image shows two text input fields stacked vertically. The top field is labeled 'Tên' and the bottom field is labeled 'Họ và Tên đệm'. Both fields have a purple border and rounded corners, demonstrating the CSS properties mentioned in the text.

For example:

Tên

H? và Tên ??m

If you only want the frame to have only the lower border, use the *border-bottom* attribute :



The image shows two text input fields stacked vertically. The top field is labeled 'Tên' and the bottom field is labeled 'Họ và Tên đệm'. Both fields have only a purple bottom border, demonstrating the use of the *border-bottom* attribute.

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

Color format

Use *background-color* attribute to add *background color* to input field and *color* attribute to change text color:

```
input[type=text] {  
  background-color: #58257b;  
  color: white  
}
```



Họ	Quân Trí
Tên đệm	
Mạng	

For example:

H?

Tên ??m

Impress the entry field

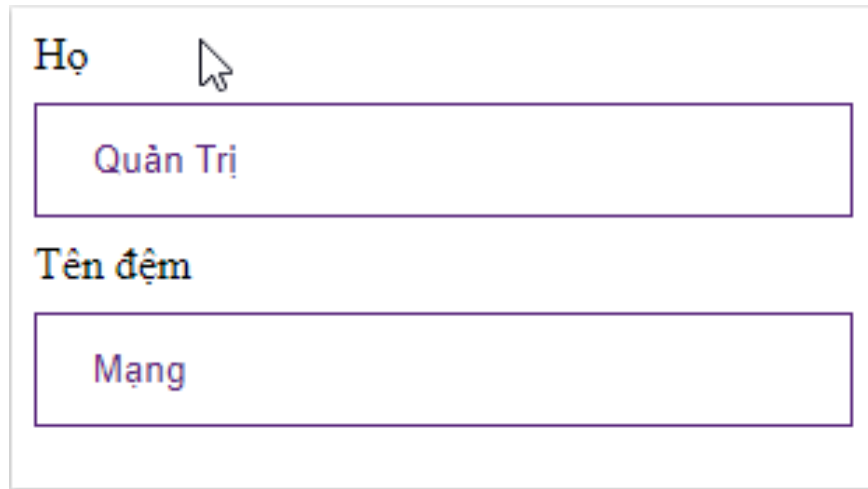
By default, some browsers will add a blue border around the input field when users click to fill in the information. You can remove this by adding *outline: none* attribute .

Should use selector : *focus* to make an impression for the input field, drawing attention to users when they click on the box:


Use another colored background Emphasize with border border

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

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



The image shows a form with two input fields. The first field is labeled "Họ" and contains the text "Quản Trị". The second field is labeled "Tên đệm" and contains the text "Mạng". Both input fields have a thick, solid purple border (#555). A mouse cursor is hovering over the "Họ" field.



The image shows the same form as above, but with a thin, solid purple border (#58257b) instead of the thick border. A mouse cursor is hovering over the "Họ" field.

```
input[type=text] {  
  width: 100%;  
  padding: 12px 20px;  
  margin: 8px 0;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  border: 1px solid #58257b;  
  outline: none;  
}  
  
input[type=text]:focus {  
  background-color: #e9d8f4;  
}
```

Add the *transition* CSS attribute to animate the border color (take 0.5 seconds to change the color when clicking).

```
input[type=text] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 3px solid #e9d8f4;
  -webkit-transition: 0.5s;
  transition: 0.5s;
  outline: none;
}

input[type=text]:focus {
  border: 3px solid #58257b;
}
```

Input field has icon / image

You can add an icon or image to the input field, usually at the top to express the purpose of the field, use the *background-image* attribute and locate it with the *background-position* attribute . Note, setting the left padding size is wide enough to have space for the icon. The most obvious example is the magnifying glass icon before each search bar on websites:

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

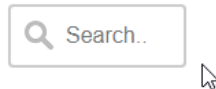


For example:

Effects for search box

To make a point here, use the CSS transition attribute to create the effect, making the search box stretch out after the user clicks on it, which looks pretty nice.

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



For example:

Textarea box format

Use the resize attribute to fix the textarea box size.

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

Viết gì đó...



For example :

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