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Use the AutoComplete attribute: <input name=q type=text autocomplete=off> This is useful when entering text as optional and unique, as well as captcha input. To disable AutoComplete, the browser remembers the information that users send through form fields in a Web site by default. This allows the browser to offer conditions for AutoComplete (users start typing, browsers provide instructions for the fields that the user starts typing), or autospace (the browser will pre-enter the field when the page is loaded. However, if you do Some information submitted in a form is useless in the future (for example, a PIN number) or even sensitive information (document number or credit card security code, etc.). To disable autocomplete in a form, the Web site needs to set the AutoComplete attribute to Off: <form method=post action=/form autocomplete=off> </form><form method=post action=/form> [...] <div><label for=cc>Credit card:</label><input type=text id=cc name=cc autocomplete=off><</div><&form> The autocomplete=off attribute has two effects: it tells the browser to stop saving user-entered data in the form for future autocomplete (which varies from browser to browser). This will cause the browser to stop caching form data in the browser session history. When data is stored in the cache in the session history, the data is stored in the session history. Modern browsers use integrated password management: When a user enters a user and password for a website, the browser offers to remember the information for the user. When a user visits the site again, the browser automatically fills in the login field based on the saved value. The browser also allows users to Even without the master password, password management within the browser is often seen as security because users do not need to remember the passwords that the browser saves. For this reason, many modern browsers do not support AutoComplete = Off for login fields. If the site uses AutoComplete=Off for the form, and the form contains user fields and passwords, the browser still offers to save the logon information. If the site uses AutoComplete =off for the user input field and password, the browser still offers to save the login information, and if the user accepts, the browser will automatically fill this information the next time the user visits the page. This feature is available in Firefox (since version 38), Google Chrome (since version 34) and Internet Explorer (since version 11), instantly sharing code, notes, and subsections. Disable HTML Form AutoComplete and AutoFill form entry You cannot do this at this time. You're signed in with another tab or window. Reload to refresh your session You have signed out on another tab or window. So one solution (alternative) to make Chrome not autocomplete is to create 2 fields followed by the same name =, one with display =no(which the user won't see) and another normally something like this: <method=post><input=name=name=email id=email_fake class=hiddenout style=off style.none ><input type=email id=email autocomplete=off><input type=password name=password_fake class=hidden autocomplete=off style=display: none;>>=input type=password=password autocomplete=off>>input=Submit=Submit>><form The example is also available in jsFiddle Update 2017, it seems that in the current version of Google Chrome (I tested it in 59.0.3071.104), it is possible to resolve this issue as follows: AutoComp = Off in the tag format: <form method=post autocomp.lete=off><input type=email name=email id=email><input type=password=password=password><input type=Submit value=Submit></form> Also, in jsFiddle, I recently found that if you have a remembered username and password for a Chrome site, the current version will automatically enter your username/email address in the box before any type of password field. It's done. Pay attention to what's called a pitch - just assume the field before the password is your username. The old solution just uses <form autocomplete=off> and it prevents pre-password fill as well as any field fill, based on the assumption that the browser may (which is often wrong), as opposed to using <input autocomplete=off> which seems to be very ignored by automatic password entry (in Chrome, that is, Firefox obeyed). Chrome update solutions are currently ignored <form autocomplete=off>. So my original solution (which I've deleted) was all anger, just create a few fields and hide it with display:none !--. Remember to add comments or others on your team to wonder what you're doing! Updated March 2016, just tested with the latest Chrome - all good. This is a fairly old answer at the moment, but I want to mention that our team has been using it for years on dozens of projects. It still works fine, despite the slight comments below. There is a problem with accessibility because the fields are displayed: it does not mean that those fields will not be focused. Like I said, you have to put it before your actual pitch. If you use javascript to edit your form, there are some special tips that you will need. Show fake fields while you're managing forms, and then hide them again milliseconds later. Sample code using jQuery (assuming you keep your fake fields in class): $(.fake-autofill-field) displays(); DOM /ajax management some windows here setTimeout (function () { $(.fake-autofill-field)hide(); Updated July 2018, my solution didn't work very well anymore as Chrome's anti-deployment experts worked hard, but they threw bones at us in the form of: <input type=password=whatever autocomplete=new-password> This works and most of the problems work. However, it does not work when you do not have a password field, but only e-mail addresses. It can also be difficult to get it to stop going yellow and refill in advance. A fake field solution can be used to resolve this issue. In fact, sometimes you have to drop in two fake fields and try it in different places. For example, I already had a fake field at the beginning of my form, but Chrome just started filling my 'Email' field again - so I doubled it and put it in more fake fields before the 'Email' field and was edited. Removing the first lot or second of the field will revert to an incorrect autofill. Updated in March 2020, it is unclear when and when this solution will still work. It seems to still work for some time, but not all the time.</form></form>In the comments below you will find a little advice. One that just added @anilyeni may be worth more scrutiny: As I noticed AutoComplete = Off, work on Chrome 80 if there are fewer than 3 elements in <form>. I don't know what the logic or related documentation is about it is. Also, this @dubrox may be relevant, although I haven't tested it: thank you very much for the tip, but please update the answer to the display:no longer; Width: 5px; No:) Updated April 2020, the special value for Chrome for this attribute is running: (test input - but not by me) autocomplete =chrome-off Page 2 in the end, I think I came with a good solution. Better understanding that the drop-down works with Chrome :) generally drop-down list appears when you focus on input and when you create a mouse down event when you type an item that matches what Chrome has in memory. I want to use a solution that can make it work just by adding the AutoComplete feature. I think it makes sense. This is code: Solution 1 jQuery('body') Open ('Mouse Down', '[Name=Name][AutoComplete=Close], [name=email][AutoComplete=Off], Function(e){ e.stopImmediatePropagation(); If (typeof this.currentName=undefined) this .currentName=jQuery(this)attr('name'); jQuery(this)attr('name','); jQuery('body')on('blur','[autocomplete=off,'name.thisname==={e.stopImmediateproprator(); Solution 2 (My Favorite One), the solution I described above, will remove the name of the input until we remove the focus (blur). During that time, it will put the original name back, but it may occur that we are interested in accessing input through the name attribute while we are typing, which means that we must put the name back immediately after each input. This solution is generally based on the first solution. In this case, we will add the name in the key down and put it back when pressing the key. I think this is a more neat matter for compatibility with what behavior. AutoComplete should be, however, this is the code: jQuery ('body'). On ('Mouse Release Keystroke', '[name=name][AutoComplete=Off], [name=email][AutoComplete=Off], Function(e){ e.stopImmediatePropagation(); If (typeof this.currentName =undefined) this .currentName=jQuery(this),attr('name'); jQuery(this)attr('name'), jQuery('body')on('blur keyup','[AutoComplete=close], function(e){ e.stopImmediatepropration(); if (typeof this.currentName !=undefined) jQuery(this)attr('name',this.currentName); Please note that for solutions 1 and 2, I recently received the case at </form>For other cases where this attribute causes Chrome to create a drop-down list, you'll need to add an option for the mouse event down. Solution 3: This solution is more messy. I do not know that the behavior we are trying to fix is based on input with a specific name, such as email name, etc. I don't like as much as the other 2 in general because there may be a few flashes when we press the delete button. I'll explain that bellows. I found that the drop-down list appears after the second click on the input, but not the first click when you focus on the first input. I tied the event. For all these elements that the handler generally detects is focused on input, and in the event that it is detected, mouse down, otherwise force .blur() and then .focus() after that, prevent scrolling down when the second clicks on focus. I hope it's clear in case this is the code I use: jQuery ('body') on('mousedown', '[autocomplete=off], function(e){ e.stopImmediatePropagation(); If (jQuery(this)(':focus'){ jQuery(this)blur(); On the other hand, to protect the drop-down list while you're typing in case it matches chrome's instructions... this is a little tricky. I recently decided to override the default behavior of input while the user type. The drop-down list evaluates the input on the mouse down, so I prevent default behavior for letters and numbers. The only problem is the Ctrl command and delete. In this case, I have to tie the event on the mouse up. Allow initial behavior in the first two cases so that you can do copy and paste or select all. In the case of deletion, I need to allow default behavior, but if after deleting the input character matches chrome's instructions, then again, it shows a drop-down list. For this case, I need to use the same trick of blur and focus. The only inconvenience I encountered was that since we were undoing the keystroke behavior and chrome trying to show on the keypad, there were a few flashes. However, this is the best thing I can do. It may be necessary to use it for character filtering at one point. I just added the conditions make more sense for now. This is the second part of the code: jQuery('body'). เปิด ('keydown','[การทำให้สมบูรณ์อัตโนมัติ=ปิด],ฟังก์ชัน(e){ e.stopImmediatePropagation(); var ctrlKey = 17,cmKey = 91; var charCode = e.ซึ่ง ||e.keyCode; if(charCode!=16 & this.commandDown!= true & this.ctrlDown != true & ((charCode>47 & charCode<58)||(charCode>64 & charCode<91)||(charCode>96 & charCode <123)||charCode==0 || charCode==32)){ e.preventDefault(); var charStr = String.fromCharCode(charCode); if(!e.shiftKey) ||= charcode==32)){ e.preventdefault();= var= charstr=String.fromCharCode(charCode); if(!e.shiftkey)=></123)||charCode==0 || charCode==32)){ e.preventDefault(); var charStr = String.fromCharCode(charCode); if(!e.shiftKey) > </91)||(charCode> </58)||(charCode>=charStr.toLowerCase(charStr); If (charCode ==cmKey) this command is Down= True If (charCode ==ctrlKey) this.ctrlDown = true; } }); jQuery('body')on('keyup', 'autocomplete=off], function(e){ e.stopImmediatePropagation(); Allow var=[8];//Delete var ctrlKey = 17,cmKey = 91; var charCode = such as ||e.keyCode if (charCode ==cmKey) {this.commandDown = false}; As I said, this solution is more messy. It was the first thing I used until I realized that the drop-down just appeared for some input names. Sorry to write so much, I just want to make sure everything is clear. I hope it helps. Page 3, the answer to this question is a community effort. Edit existing answers to improve this post. New answers or interactions are not accepted. I'm experiencing problems with chrome autocomplete behavior in many forms. All fields in the form have very common and valid names, such as email, name, or password, and also have AutoComplete=Off settings. The AutoComplete flag has successfully disabled the AutoComplete feature. This behavior is ok unless Chrome is filling in incorrect inputs such as filling phone input with email addresses. The customer has complained about this, so it has been confirmed that it will happen in many cases and not some results with what I have done locally. The only current solution I can think of is to create a dynamic custom input name and then split the values on the backend. But it seems that this is quite a hacking method on this issue. Are there any tags or bizarre changes to autofill behavior that can be used to fix this? This

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