CSS styling techniques

These techniques are
- the linked technique
- the Inline technique
- The Embedded technique
- the Imported technique.

1) Linked

To apply a linked styling technique, you first create an external style sheet. That contains the styles you want on a web page.
The style sheet is saved with an extension .css and is created in a text editor such as notepad and simple text.

After creating your stylesheet, you link the style sheet to all pages where you want to apply the styles contained in the style sheet.
to do this, you use the XHTML (link) tag and specify the code as

```
< link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css"
    href = "syb.css" title = stylesheet"/>
```

ii) <u>Inline</u>

* The inline styling technique enables you to customize a section of the content of a website by modifying the tags in the body of the XHTML page.
You can modify the tags by using the < SPAN > tag or the style attribute in a standard XHTML or HTML element

* The <SPAN> tag allows you to modify the style of the elements on a webpage without REFERRING to a specific element you want to style.
For example, to display the text 'CIW Associate' in black font with a red background you specify the syntax

```
<span  style = "background : red" > CIW ASSOCIATE
    </SPAN>
```

all of the text enclosed by the tag pair is modified.

* To define an inline style using style attribute, you need to first use standard XHTML code, as displayed ~~on the screen~~.

~~\$~~ `<body>`
    `<h1 style="color: magenta; font-family: arial;`
          `font-size: 60pts ; text-align: center">`
   `CIW Associate </h1>`
   `</body>`

you then add the style attribute to a tag, such as the `<body>` tag, that defines the element you want to style.
the value of this style attribute specifies how you want to format the tag element.

* In HTML code, the value of the style attribute defined is enclosed within the `<h1>` and `</h1>` tag.
The browser will format the text based on the style attribute defined until it encounters the closing `</h1>` tag

* An `<h1>` tag is always associated with the times-New Roman font and has a standard font size
by defining the value for the style attribute, such as a font family and size, this definition overrides the standard font size and font family of the `<h1>` tag. However, this style will inherit properties of `<h1>` not specified in the style tag

iii **Embedded**

```
<head>
<meta name = "     .....        "/>
<meta name = "Description" content = "            "/>
<meta http-equiv = "Content type" content = "text/html ...;
<title> Ciw  </title>
<style>
h1  { color: magenta ; font-family : arial;
        font-size : 20pts.}
</style>
</head>
```

✱ To adopt an embedded styling technique, you can use the <style> and </style> container tags within the <head> tag on the HTML page. The instructions for formatting the elements on the page are specified between the <style> and the </style> tag.

After you define an embedded style, the browser will enforce it until you override it with an inline statements

iv **Imported**

```
<title> Ciw  </title>
<style type = "text/css">
@ import url (import.css);
</style>
```

✱ If you want to import an external style sheet into a HTML page, you can use the imported styling technique.

To do this, you specify the import statement for the style sheet between the <style> and </style> tags in the HTML page.

The syntax for import is above
```
@ import  url (import filename.css).
```

* For Example, if you want to import the habitat.css file that resides in the directory resources, you specify the code <style type = "text/css"> @ imports (Resources/habitat.css); </style>

However you need to ensure that the external style sheet has the .css extension

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* Although style sheets can create consistency across a webpage or an entire website, they have various disadvantages.
Style sheets can lead to compatibility problems because different browsers, such as earlier versions of MS and Netscape browsers, interpret style sheets commands differently.

* Moreover, earlier versions of the same browser may interpret the same style sheet differently.
Therefore you should ensure that all browsers interpret the style sheet the same way by testing your code with multiple browsers, and different versions of the browser