STYLES

In various places in the Rich API you can set a "style" which defines the color of the text and various attributes such as bold, italic etc. A style may be given as a string containing a *style definition* or as an instance of a `Style` class.

3.1 Defining Styles

A style definition is a string containing one or more words to set colors and attributes.

To specify a foreground color use one of the 256 *Standard Colors*. For example, to print "Hello" in magenta:

```
console.print("Hello", style="magenta")
```

You may also use the color's number (an integer between 0 and 255) with the syntax `"color(<number>)"`. The following will give the equivalent output:

```
console.print("Hello", style="color(5)")
```

Alternatively you can use a CSS-like syntax to specify a color with a "#" followed by three pairs of hex characters, or in RGB form with three decimal integers. The following two lines both print "Hello" in the same color (purple):

```
console.print("Hello", style="#af00ff")
console.print("Hello", style="rgb(175,0,255)")
```

The hex and rgb forms allow you to select from the full *truecolor* set of 16.7 million colors.

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> Some terminals only support 256 colors. Rich will attempt to pick the closest color it can if your color isn't available.

By itself, a color will change the *foreground* color. To specify a *background* color, precede the color with the word "on". For example, the following prints text in red on a white background:

```
console.print("DANGER!", style="red on white")
```

You can also set a color with the word `"default"` which will reset the color to a default managed by your terminal software. This works for backgrounds as well, so the style of `"default on default"` is what your terminal starts with.

You can set a style attribute by adding one or more of the following words:

- `"bold"` or `"b"` for bold text.
- `"blink"` for text that flashes (use this one sparingly).