HTML-2

FT-WEB-13

<head> </head>

head{ };

<body> </body>

body{ };

HTML Styles:

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

CSS styles Doc: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference

Color

There are three different ways to specify colors in CSS.

- Color Keywords
- RGB
- Hexadecimal

1. Color keyword

The first and easiest way to specify a color is using one of the 140 predefined color **keywords** specified in CSS.

Example :

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/color_value

2. RGB (Red, Green, Blue)

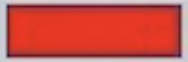
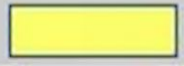
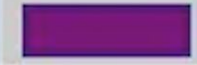
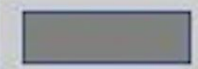
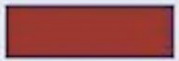
- RGB colors have three values that represent: **red**, **green**, and **blue**
- Each value can be a number between `0` and `255`.

Color Name	RGB value
Black	rgb(0,0,0)
Red	rgb(255,0,0)
Green	rgb(0,255,0)
Blue	rgb(0,0,255)
Yellow	rgb(255,255,0)

3 . **Hexadecimal Color Values**

- The most common way to specify colors in CSS is to use their hexadecimal (or hex) values.
- Hex values are actually just a different way to represent RGB values. Instead of using three numbers between 0 and 255, you use six hexadecimal numbers.
- Hex numbers can be 0-9 and A-F. Hex values are always prefixed with a # symbol.

Hexadecimal : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

Color	CSS Color Name	Hex Code #RPGGBB	Decimal Code (R,G,B)
	Red	#FF0000	rgb (255,0,0)
	Orange	#FFA500	rgb (255,165,0)
	Yellow	#FFFF00	rgb (255,225,0)
	Green	#008000	rgb (0,128,0)
	Cyan	#00FFFF	rgb (0,255,225)
	Blue	#0000FF	rgb (0,0,225)
	Purple	#800080	rgb (128,0,128)
	Pink	#FFC0CB	rgb (255,192,203)
	Gray	#808080	rgb (128,128,128)
	Brown	#A52A2A	rgb (165,42,42)

Background Color

The `background-color` property sets the background color of an element.

Syntax :

```
<h1 style="background-color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="background-color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

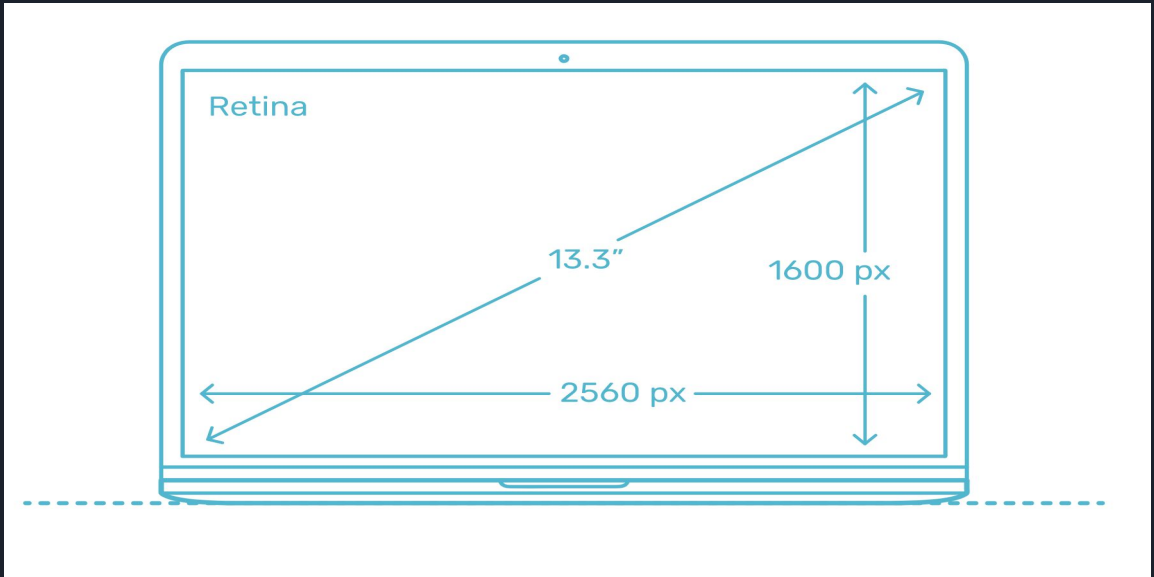
Font Size

- The `font-size` property sets the size of the text.
- We generally use length values for font-size

1. Set Font Size With Pixel

2. Set Font Size With Em

Pixels :




```
<p style="font-size:30px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Em

- 1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.
- The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: *pixels*/16=*em*

```
<p style="font-size:2em;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Align

The `text-align` property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

Syntax :

```
text-align: left|right|center|justify;
```

You pay no fees while studying at Masai School.

You pay no fees while studying at Masai School.

You pay no fees while studying at Masai School.

You pay no fees while studying at Masai School.

Height :

- The **`height`** CSS property specifies the height of an element

  Syntax :

- height: 150px;
- height: 6em;
- height: auto;

Width

- The **`width`** CSS property specifies the width of an element

  Syntax :

- width: 150px;
- width: 6em;
- width: auto;