HTML Styles

Styles in **HTML** are basically rules that describe how a document will be presented in a browser. **Style** information can be either attached as a separate document or embedded in the **HTML** document.

There are 3 ways of implementing style in HTML :

1. **Inline Style**: In this method, the style attribute is used inside the HTML start tag.
2. **Embedded Style**: In this method, the style element is used inside the <head> element of the document.
3. **External Style Sheet**: In this method the <link> element is used to point to an external CSS file.

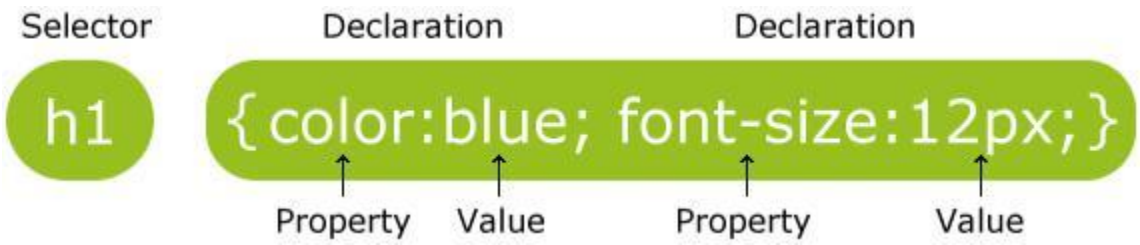
Note: The inline styles have the highest priority, and the external style sheets have the lowest. It means if you specify styles for your paragraphs in both *embedded* and *external* style sheets, the conflicting style rules in the embedded style sheet would override the external style sheet.

1. Inline Style

Inline Style: In Inline styling, the CSS rules are directly written inside the starting tag using the style attribute. The style attribute includes a series of CSS property and value pairs. Each '**property: value** 'pair is separated by a semicolon (;).

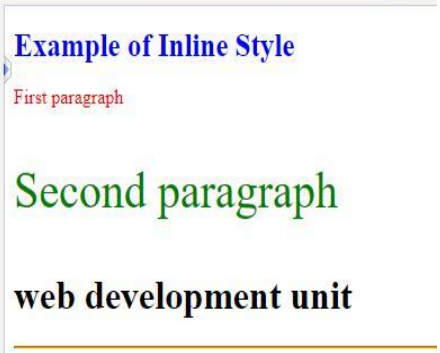
CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



Inline style sheet css **save as** inlinestyle.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>

</head>
<body>

    <h1 style="color:Blue;font-size:25px;">
        Example of Inline Style
    </h1>

    <p style="color:red;">First paragraph</p>

    <p style="color:green;font-size:40px;">
        Second paragraph
    </p>
    <h1>web development unit</h1>
    <hr style="border-color:orange;">

</body>

</html>
```

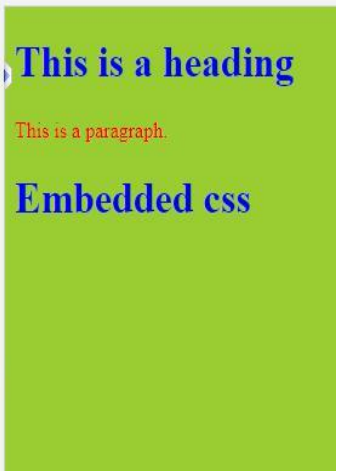


NB: ***it will change only the first h1 selector, changing the specific style where its applied. That's why in our output result first h1 colors blue and the other h1 remains by default black.***

2. Embedded Style /internal style **save as** internalstyle.html

Embedded style sheets are defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML document using the `<style>` tag. You can define any number of `<style>` elements inside the `<head>` section.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Using Embedded Style Sheet in HTML</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        body { background-color: YellowGreen; }
        h1 { color: blue; }
        p { color: red; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  <h1>Embedded  css</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



NB: ***it will change all h1 elements to one color***

3.External Style Sheet:

External style sheets are the most flexible because with an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by updating just one file.

You can attach external style sheets in two ways — *linking* and *importing*:

Here are the advantages of linking a CSS/external file to HTML:

- **Time-effective** — you only need to create a single CSS file to style all HTML files.
- **Faster load time** — the site will cache the CSS file for your visitors' next visit.
- **Improve SEO** — storing CSS styles in another file makes the HTML file more concise and readable by search engines.

Why not external Style-sheet?

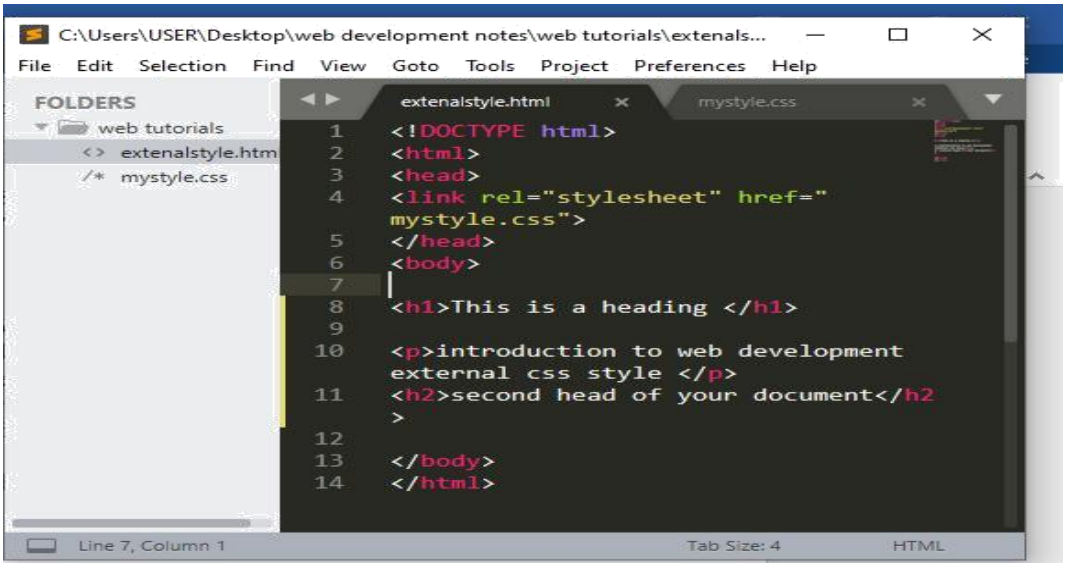
- If the style-sheet file has large data, then downloading the file takes time and it increases page download speed.
- For static site with limited pages and different design on each page, external style-sheets are harder to maintain.

NB: Example- one of the method using linking

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
```

Link attribute is *embedded inside the head section*

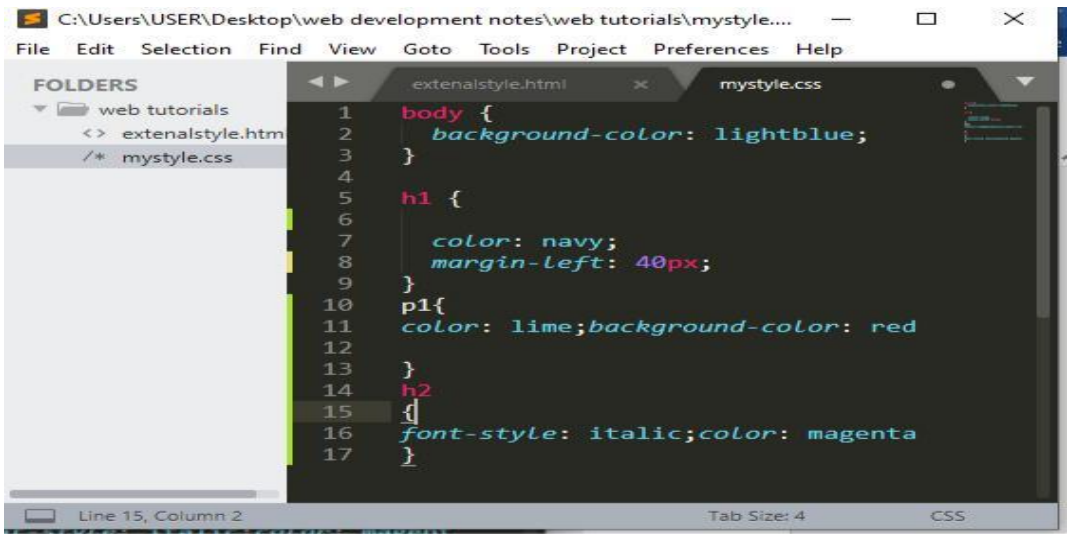
- **Link rel** — element defines the relationship between the file that hosts this command and the file defined in the **href** attribute. The standard value for this attribute is **stylesheet**.
- **type** — defines the content of the linked file. In this tutorial, set this attribute's value to **text/css**. However, you can skip it altogether if you're using HTML5
- **href** — specifies the location of the CSS file you want to link to the HTML. If the CSS file is in the same directory as the HTML file, you only need to enter the file name. Otherwise, you need to include the folder name in which you store the CSS file (example: **CSS/stylesheet.css**).



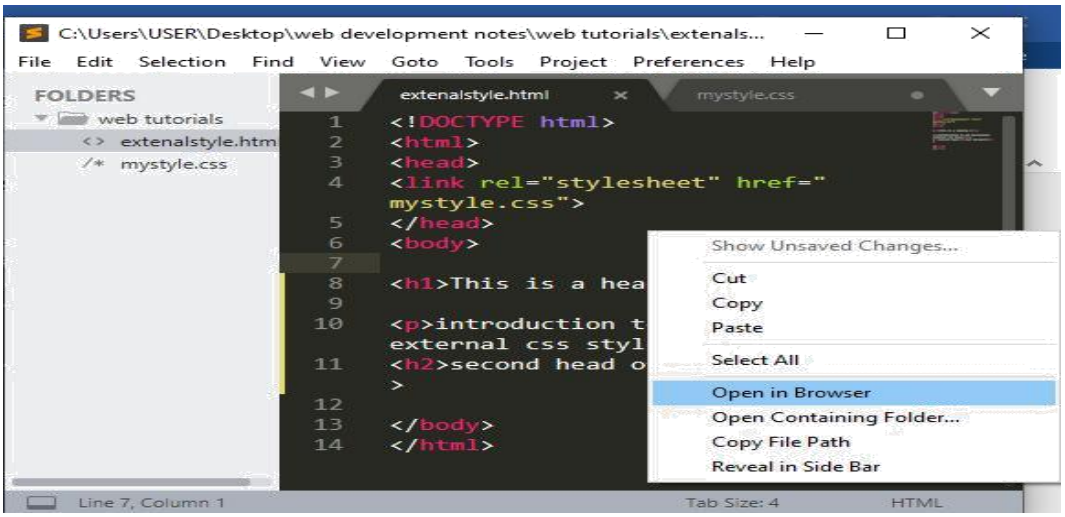
Step 1. Open sublime text > select file >open folder>select new folder>rename to your own name of choice.

Step 2. Inside named folder save document as externalstyle.html

Step 3. Open new tab **ctr+n**. write css rules and save as mystyle.css in the same folder



Step 4. Run the code using html file and right click >select open in browser


C:\Users\USER\Desktop\web development notes\web tutorials\extenals...
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
FOLDERS
web tutorials
extenalstyle.htm
mystyle.css
extenalstyle.html
mystyle.css
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <link rel="stylesheet" href="
mystyle.css">
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8 <h1>This is a hea
9
10 <p>introduction t
external css styl
11 <h2>second head o
>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
Show Unsaved Changes...
Cut
Copy
Paste
Select All
Open in Browser
Open Containing Folder...
Copy File Path
Reveal in Side Bar
Line 7, Column 1
Tab Size: 4
HTML