

Types Of CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

1. **Inline CSS**
2. **Internal CSS**
3. **External CSS**

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

External styles are defined within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Here is how the "mystyle.css" file looks:

"mystyle.css"

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

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CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`:

```
/* This is a single-line comment */  
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

You can add comments wherever you want in the code:

```
p {  
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */  
}
```

Comments can also span multiple lines:

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

HTML and CSS Comments

```
<style>  
p {  
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */  
}  
</style>
```

```
<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->  
<p>Hello World!</p>
```

CSS Colors

In CSS, a color can be specified by using a predefined color name:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>

</body>

</html>
```

Tomato

Orange

DodgerBlue

MediumSeaGreen

Gray

SlateBlue

Violet

LightGray

CSS Background Color

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

CSS Text Color

You can set the color of text:

Dhaka City, Bogura City, Rajshahi City

```
<h1 style="color:red;">Dhaka City</h1>
```

CSS Border Color

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Welcome To Dhaka City</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Welcome To Bogura City</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Welcome To Khulna City</h1>
```

Welcome To Dhaka City

Welcome To Bogura City

Welcome To Khulna City

CSS Color Values

In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values:

Same as color name "Tomato":

rgb(255, 99, 71)

#ff6347

hsl(9, 100%, 64%)

RGB Color Value

An RGB color value represents RED, GREEN, and BLUE light sources.

In CSS, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

`rgb(red, green, blue)`

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.

For example, `rgb(255, 0, 0)` is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.

To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`.

To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: `rgb(255, 255, 255)`.



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HEX Color Value

A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB, where the RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) hexadecimal integers specify the components of the color.

In CSS, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

#rrggbb

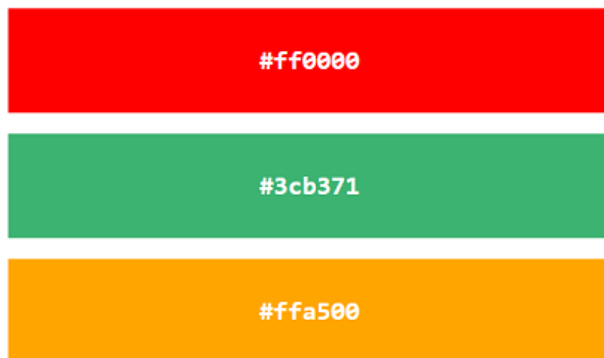
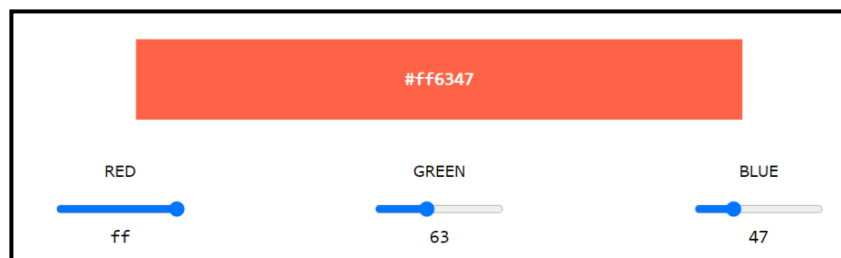
Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

To display black, set all values to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all values to ff, like this: #ffffff.

Experiment by mixing the HEX values below:



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HSL Color Value

HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness.

In CSS, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

`hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)`

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage, 0% is black, 50% is neither light or dark, 100% is white

Experiment by mixing the HSL values below:



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