

HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)
[HTML Introduction](#)
[HTML Editors](#)
[HTML Basic](#)
[HTML Elements](#)
[HTML Attributes](#)
[HTML Headings](#)
[HTML Paragraphs](#)
[HTML Styles](#)
[HTML Formatting](#)
[HTML Quotations](#)
[HTML Comments](#)
[HTML Colors](#)
[HTML CSS](#)
[HTML Links](#)
[HTML Images](#)
[HTML Tables](#)
[HTML Lists](#)
[HTML Blocks](#)
[HTML Classes](#)
[HTML Iframes](#)
[HTML JavaScript](#)
[HTML File Paths](#)
[HTML Head](#)
[HTML Layout](#)
[HTML Responsive](#)
[HTML Computercode](#)
[HTML Entities](#)
[HTML Symbols](#)
[HTML Charset](#)
[HTML URL Encode](#)
[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

HTML Styles - CSS

[◀ Previous](#)[Next ▶](#)

CSS = Styles and
Colors

M a n i p u l a t e T e x t
C o l o r s , B o x e s

Styling HTML with CSS

CSS stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.**

CSS **saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

COLOR PICKER



HOW TO

Tabs
Dropdowns



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

Tip: You can learn much more about CSS in our [CSS Tutorial](#).

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

Example

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



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

```
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page:

Example

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

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

</body>
</html>
```



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is how the "styles.css" looks:

```
body {  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}  
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

CSS Fonts

The CSS **color** property defines the text color to be used.

The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used.

The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size to be used.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    font-family: verdana;  
    font-size: 300%;  
}  
p {  
    color: red;
```



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

CSS Border

The CSS **border** property defines a border around an HTML element:

Example

```
p {  
    border: 1px solid powderblue;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

CSS Padding

The CSS **padding** property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border:

Example

```
p {  
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
```



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

[Try it Yourself »](#)

CSS Margin

The CSS **margin** property defines a margin (space) outside the border:

Example

```
p {  
    border: 1px solid powderblue;  
    margin: 50px;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The id Attribute

To define a specific style for one special element, add an id attribute to the element:

```
<p id="p01">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the element with the specific id:

Example

```
#p01 {  
    color: blue;  
}
```



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

Note: The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

The class Attribute

To define a style for a special type of elements, add a class attribute to the element:

```
<p class="error">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the elements with the specific class:

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](#)

External References

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

Example

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms

Example

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

This example links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page:

Example

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

You can read more about file paths in the chapter [HTML File Paths](#).

Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML **style** attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML **<style>** element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML **<link>** element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML **<head>** element to store **<style>** and **<link>** elements
- Use the CSS **color** property for text colors
- Use the CSS **font-family** property for text fonts
- Use the CSS **font-size** property for text sizes
- Use the CSS **border** property for borders
- Use the CSS **padding** property for space inside the border
- Use the CSS **margin** property for space outside the border

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](#)[Exercise 2 »](#)[Exercise 3 »](#)[Exercise 4 »](#)[Exercise 5 »](#)[Exercise 6 »](#)

HTML Style tags

HTML5 Tutorial

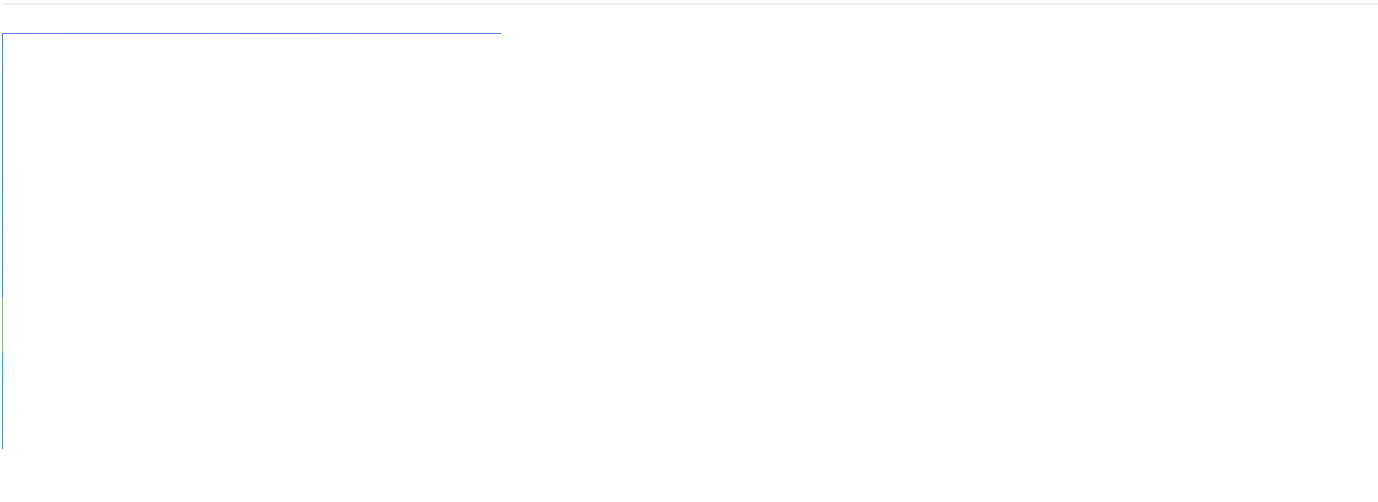
- HTML HOME
- HTML Introduction
- HTML Editors
- HTML Basic
- HTML Elements
- HTML Attributes
- HTML Headings
- HTML Paragraphs
- HTML Styles
- HTML Formatting
- HTML Quotations
- HTML Comments
- HTML Colors
- HTML CSS
- HTML Links
- HTML Images
- HTML Tables
- HTML Lists
- HTML Blocks
- HTML Classes
- HTML Iframes
- HTML JavaScript
- HTML File Paths
- HTML Head
- HTML Layout
- HTML Responsive
- HTML Computercode
- HTML Entities
- HTML Symbols
- HTML Charset
- HTML URL Encode
- HTML XHTML

HTML Forms

Tag	Description
<code><style></code>	Defines style information for an HTML document
<code><link></code>	Defines a link between a document and an external resource

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)



Top 10 Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)[CSS Tutorial](#)[JavaScript Tutorial](#)[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)[SQL Tutorial](#)[PHP Tutorial](#)[jQuery Tutorial](#)[Angular Tutorial](#)[XML Tutorial](#)

Top 10 References

[HTML Reference](#)[CSS Reference](#)[JavaScript Reference](#)[W3.CSS Reference](#)[Browser Statistics](#)[PHP Reference](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML Character Sets](#)[jQuery Reference](#)[AngularJS Reference](#)

Top 10 Examples

[HTML Examples](#)[CSS Examples](#)[JavaScript Examples](#)[W3.CSS Examples](#)[HTML DOM Examples](#)[PHP Examples](#)[ASP Examples](#)[jQuery Examples](#)[Angular Examples](#)[XML Examples](#)

Web Certificates

[HTML Certificate](#)[CSS Certificate](#)[JavaScript Certificate](#)[jQuery Certificate](#)[PHP Certificate](#)[Bootstrap Certificate](#)[XML Certificate](#)



HTML5 Tutorial

[HTML HOME](#)[HTML Introduction](#)[HTML Editors](#)[HTML Basic](#)[HTML Elements](#)[HTML Attributes](#)[HTML Headings](#)[HTML Paragraphs](#)[HTML Styles](#)[HTML Formatting](#)[HTML Quotations](#)[HTML Comments](#)[HTML Colors](#)[HTML CSS](#)[HTML Links](#)[HTML Images](#)[HTML Tables](#)[HTML Lists](#)[HTML Blocks](#)[HTML Classes](#)[HTML Iframes](#)[HTML JavaScript](#)[HTML File Paths](#)[HTML Head](#)[HTML Layout](#)[HTML Responsive](#)[HTML Computercode](#)[HTML Entities](#)[HTML Symbols](#)[HTML Charset](#)[HTML URL Encode](#)[HTML XHTML](#)

HTML Forms