

HTML STYLES - CSS

STYLING HTML WITH CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

Styling can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

1. Inline - using a style attribute in HTML elements
2. Internal - using a `<style>` element in the HTML `<head>` section
3. External - using one or more external CSS files

• Mostly used are 3 and 1 styles above

INLINE STYLING (INLINE CSS)

- Inline styling is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element:
- Inline styling uses the style attribute.

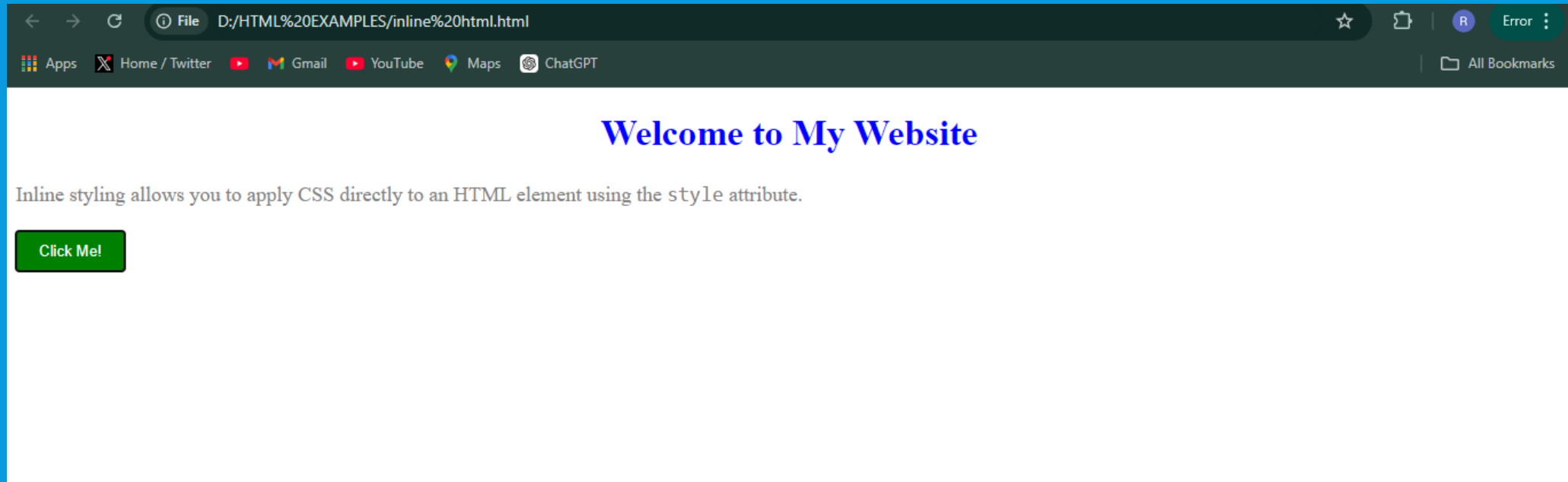
This example changes the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue:

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

INLINE STYLING (INLINE CSS) EXAMPLE

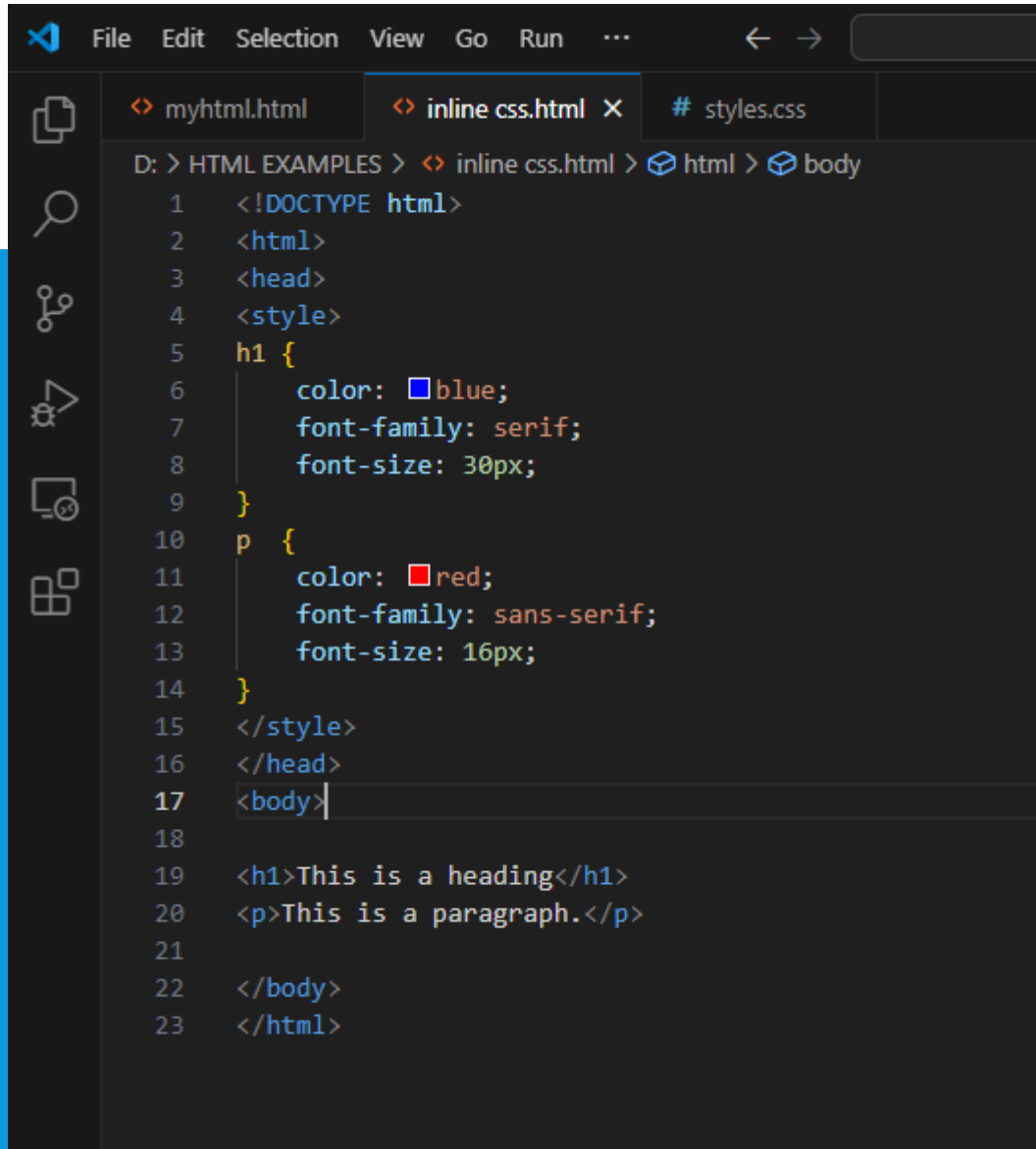
```
D: > HTML EXAMPLES > inline.html > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6    <title>Inline Styling Example</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9    <h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Welcome to My Website</h1>
10   <p style="font-size: 18px; color: gray; line-height: 1.5;">
11     Inline styling allows you to apply CSS directly to an HTML element using the style attribute.
12   </p>
13   <button style="background-color: green; color: white; border: none; padding: 10px 20px;">
14     Click Me!
15   </button>
16 </body>
17 </html>
18
```

INLINE STYLING OUTPUT



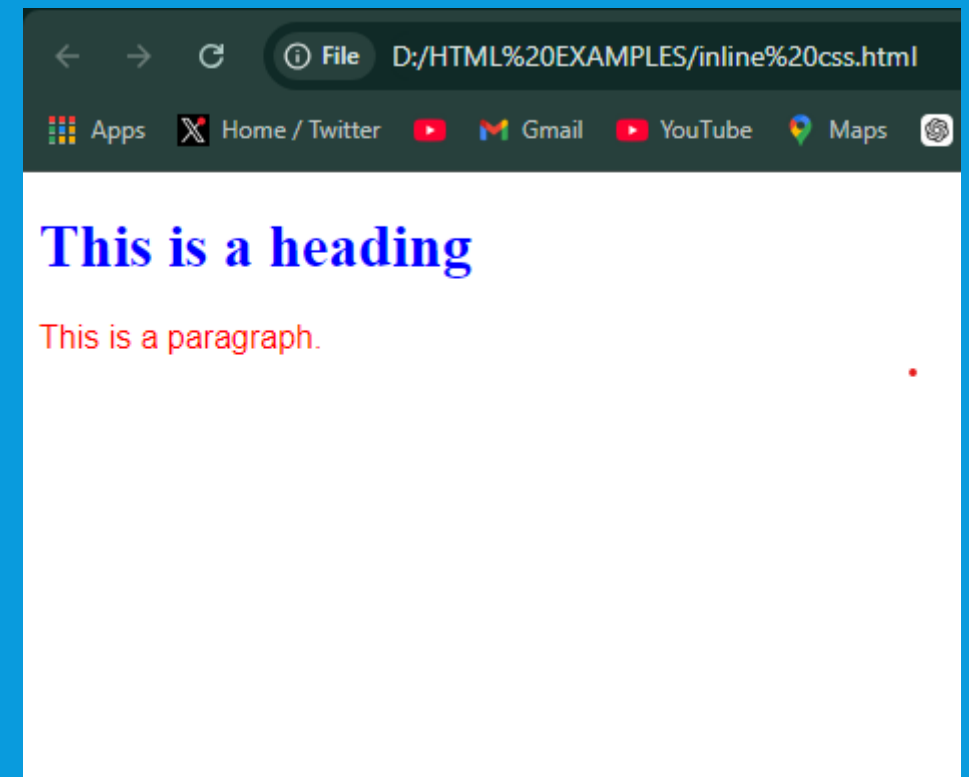
INTERNAL STYLING (INTERNAL CSS)

- Internal styling is used to define a style for one HTML page.
- Internal styling is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:
- Example below with the output on the right side



The screenshot shows a code editor with three tabs: 'myhtml.html', 'inline css.html', and '# styles.css'. The 'inline css.html' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5   h1 {
6     color: blue;
7     font-family: serif;
8     font-size: 30px;
9   }
10  p {
11    color: red;
12    font-family: sans-serif;
13    font-size: 16px;
14  }
15 </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18
19 <h1>This is a heading</h1>
20 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
21
22 </body>
23 </html>
```



EXTERNAL STYLING (EXTERNAL CSS)

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many 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:

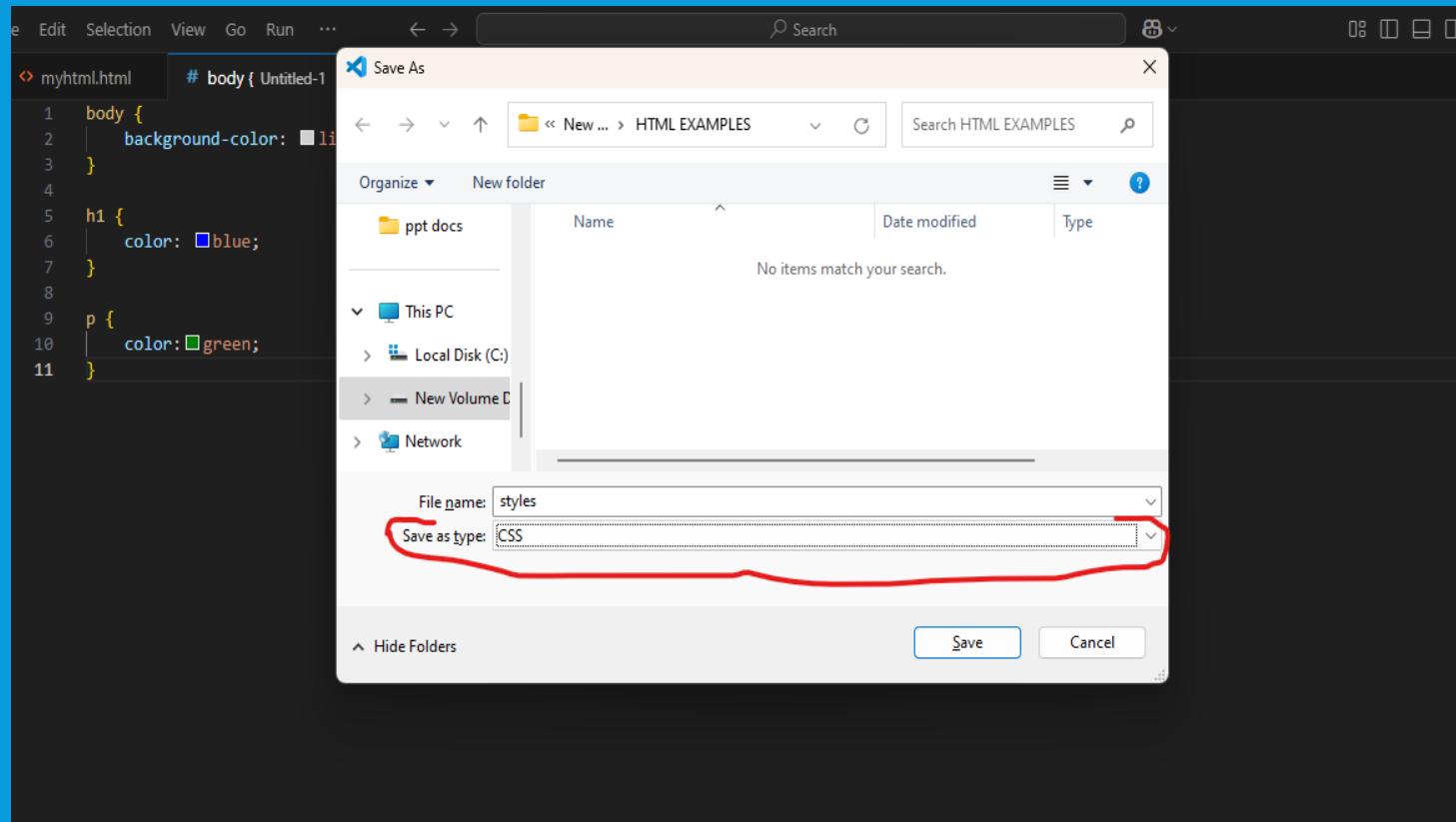
To use CSS, first create the html file and save it(.html) then create a new file and save it with .CSS extension and both should be in the same folder where you saved html file. The CSS will do the styling that is Coloring, font styling,spacing, positioning, weight and height, text aligning, borders etc

If your file is saved as style.css then you will link it using the name of the css file.

Example below

The extension refers to the suffix at the end of a file name that indicates the file type.

- The 'save as type' (select the type of document you're saving html or css)



```
<!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>
```

AN EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET CAN BE WRITTEN IN ANY TEXT EDITOR. THE FILE SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY HTML TAGS. THE STYLE SHEET FILE MUST BE SAVED WITH A .CSS EXTENSION.

HERE IS HOW THE "STYLES.CSS" LOOKS:

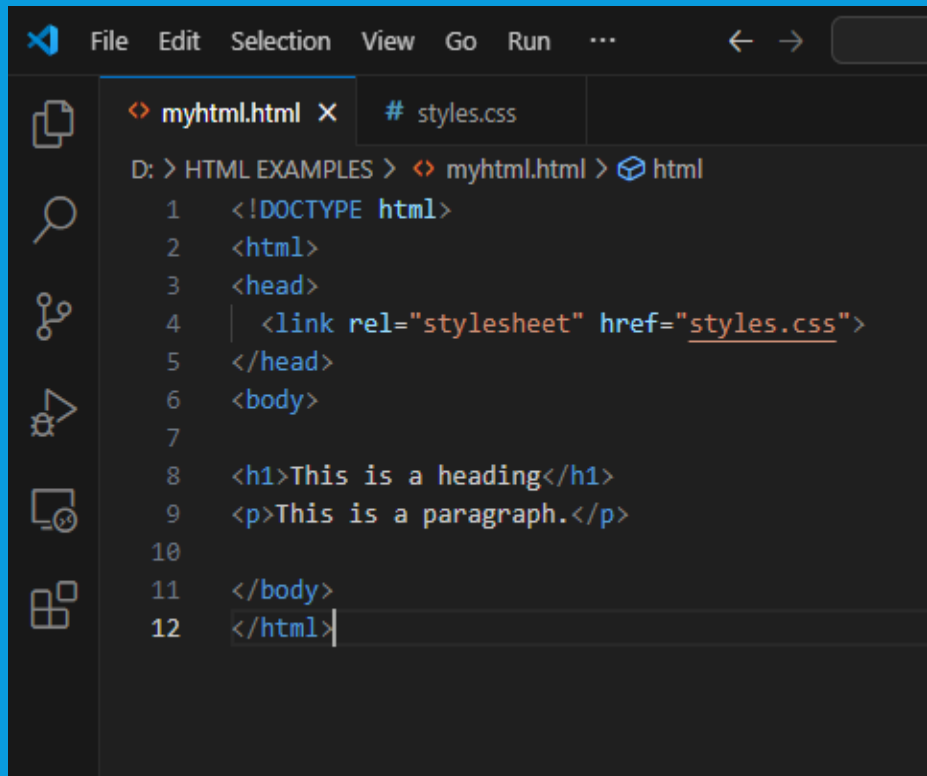
```
body {  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

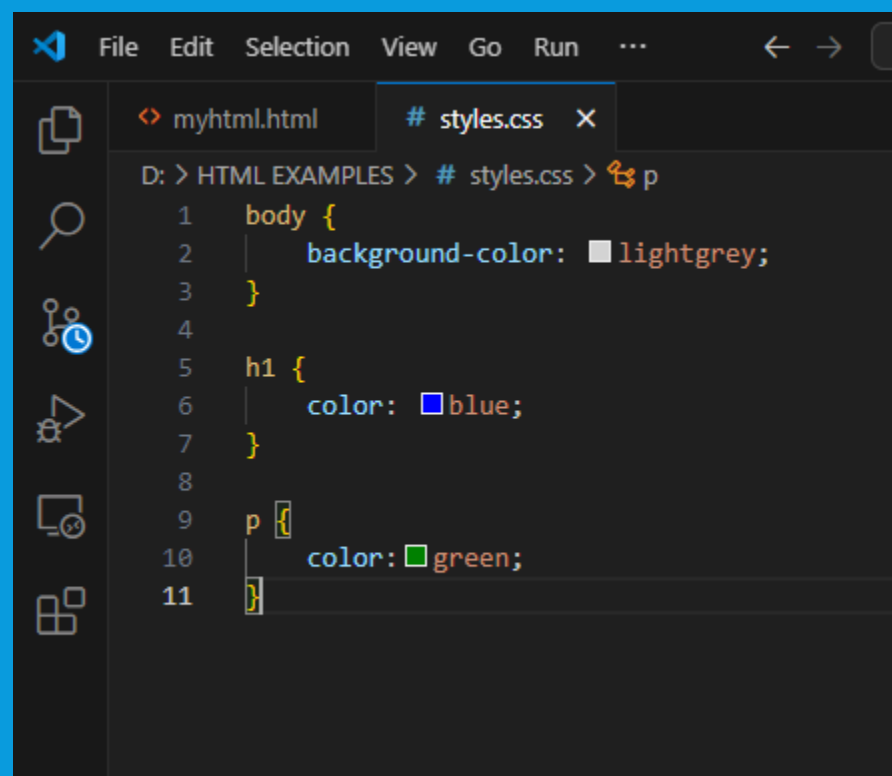
```
p {  
    color:green;  
}
```

LETS SEE EXAMPLE USING VISUAL STUDIO CODE

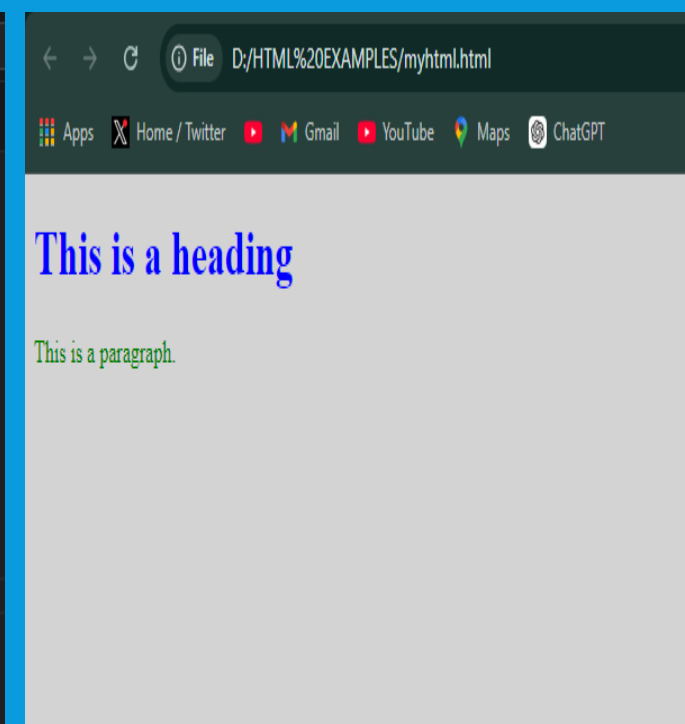
- The p is for paragraph, h1 is for heading etc.....



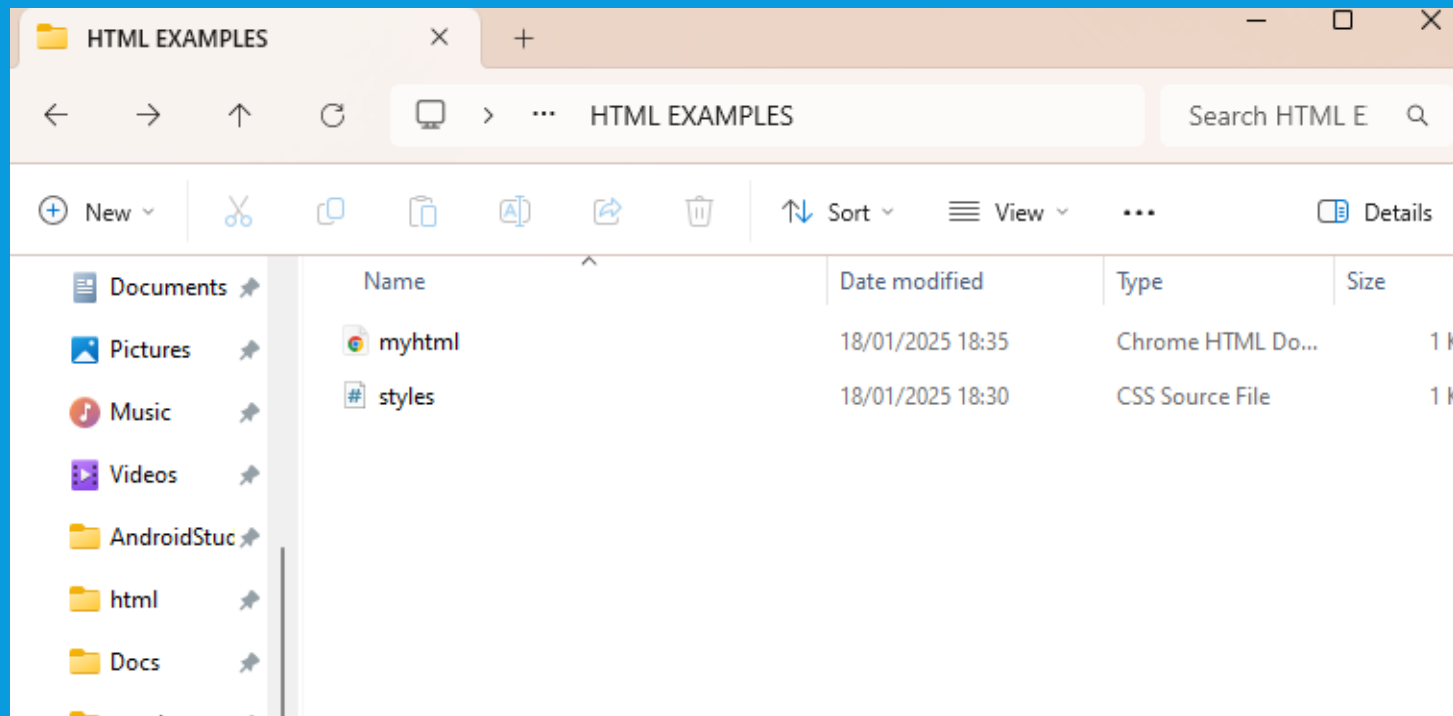
```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ...  
D: > HTML EXAMPLES > myhtml.html > html  
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html>  
3 <head>  
4   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
5 </head>  
6 <body>  
7  
8 <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
9 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
10  
11 </body>  
12 </html>
```



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ...  
D: > HTML EXAMPLES > # styles.css > p  
1 body {  
2   background-color: lightgrey;  
3 }  
4  
5 h1 {  
6   color: blue;  
7 }  
8  
9 p {  
10   color: green;  
11 }
```



- As you can see the background above the styles that is colors have been set inside the CSS file. NOTE the css file should be in the same folder with the html otherwise it wont load the styles

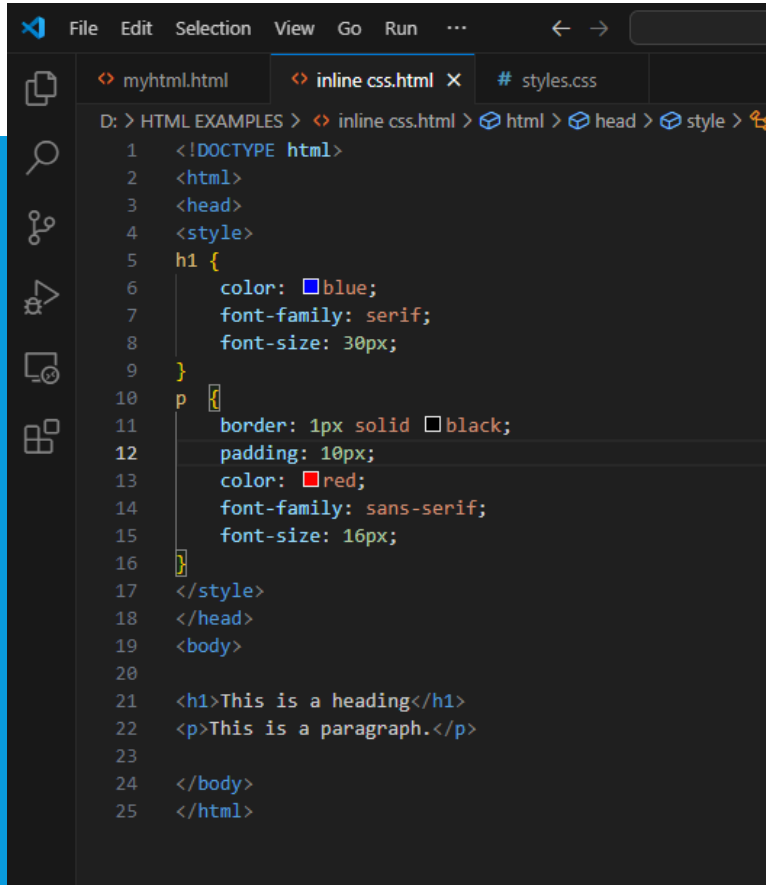


CSS FONTS

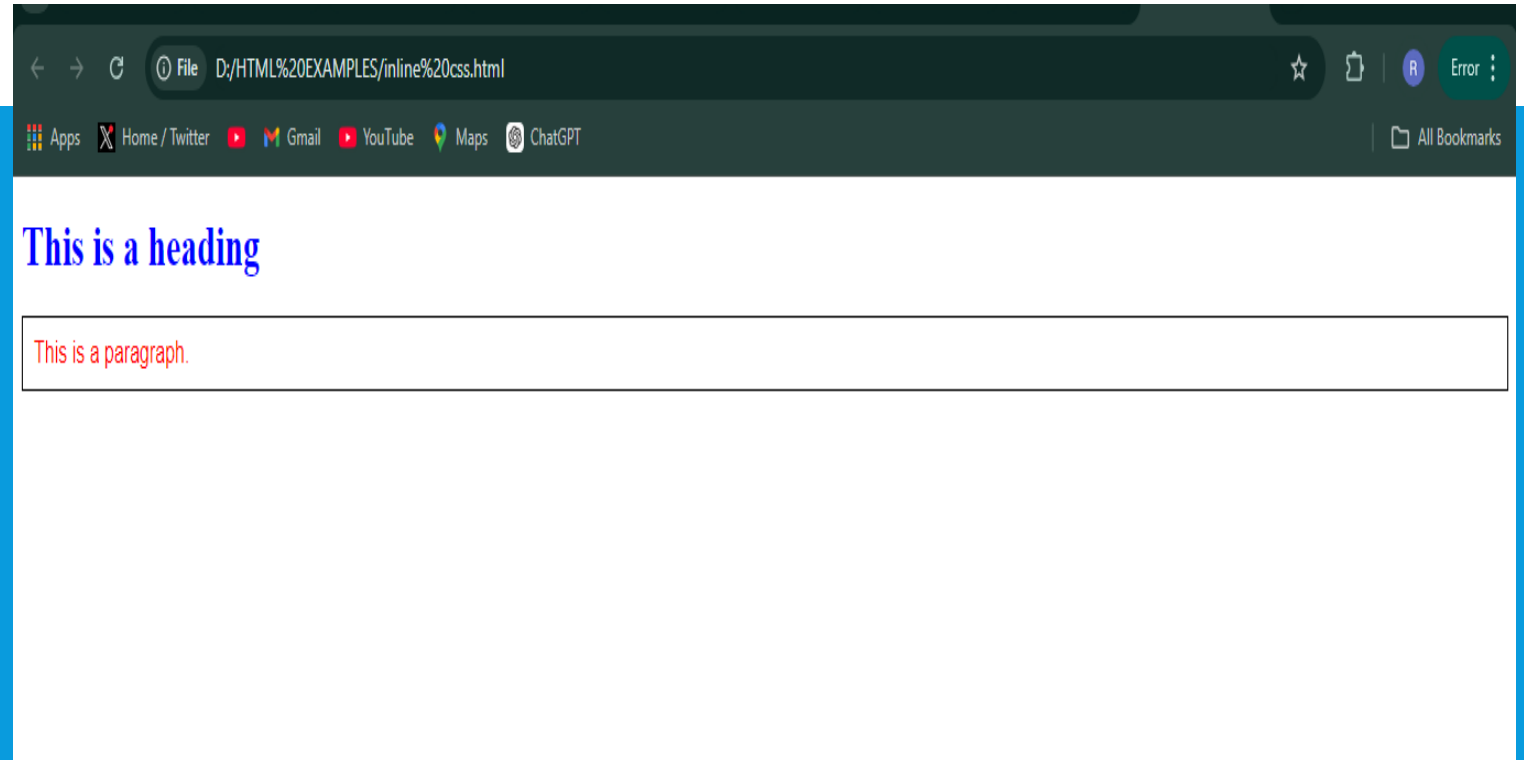
- The CSS **color** property defines the text color to be used for the HTML element.
- The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used for the HTML element.
- The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size to be used for the HTML element.
- **Padding** refers to the space between the content of an element and its border.
(space inside the border)
- The **border** is a property used to define the outline of an element. It surround the content
- **Margin** property defines a margin (space) outside the border:

Example below with padding and Border added to the paragraph (p)

FONTS EXAMPLE USING INTERNAL STYLING CSS



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
myhtml.html inline css.html # styles.css
D: > HTML EXAMPLES > inline css.html > html > head > style >
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 h1 {
6   color: blue;
7   font-family: serif;
8   font-size: 30px;
9 }
10 p {
11   border: 1px solid black;
12   padding: 10px;
13   color: red;
14   font-family: sans-serif;
15   font-size: 16px;
16 }
17 </style>
18 </head>
19 <body>
20
21 <h1>This is a heading</h1>
22 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
23
24 </body>
25 </html>
```



- Try adding different figures like border 2px, padding 15px...train yourself with other examples

- In CSS, the . (dot) is used to target classes, while the element name (like p, div, h1, etc.) is used to target specific HTML elements.

`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">` its functions is to Provide instructions on how the webpage should behave on different screen sizes, especially for mobile devices.

Lets see example using class (below)


```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Inline CSS with Classes</title>
7
8      <style>
9          .header {
10              color: blue;
11              text-align: center;
12              font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
13          }
14
15          .content {
16              font-size: 16px;
17              color: red;
18              line-height: 1.5;
19          }
20      </style>
21  </head>
22  <body>
23
24      <h1 class="header">Welcome to My Website</h1>
25
26      <p class="content">This is a simple example of using classes with CSS in the head section.</p>
27
28      <p class="content">You can style multiple elements using the same class.</p>
29
30  </body>
31  </html>
32
```

Welcome to My Website

This is a simple example of using classes with CSS in the head section.

You can style multiple elements using the same class.

DETAILED LIST OF VARIOUS CSS PROPERTIES WITH THEIR FUNCTIONS

Text and Typography

- **text-align:** Aligns the text horizontally (e.g., left, right, center, justify).
- **vertical-align:** Aligns inline or table cell content vertically (e.g., top, middle, bottom).
- **font-size:** Sets the size of the text (e.g., 16px, 1.5em, %).
- **font-family:** Specifies the font for the text (e.g., Arial, Times New Roman).
- **font-weight:** Defines the thickness of the font (e.g., normal, bold, lighter, numeric values like 400).
- **font-style:** Specifies if the text should be italic or normal (e.g., italic, normal).
- **text-transform:** Changes the case of the text (e.g., uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).

BOX MODEL PROPERTIES

- **margin:** Adds space outside the element's border. Can be set for each side:
margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left
- **padding:** Adds space inside the element's border. Can be set for each side:
padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left
- **border:** Defines the border of an element. Composed of:
 - border-width: Thickness of the border (e.g., 1px).
 - border-style: Style of the border (e.g., solid, dotted, dashed, none).
 - border-color: Color of the border (e.g., red, #000).
- **width:** Specifies the width of an element (e.g., 200px, 50%).
- **height:** Specifies the height of an element.
- **box-shadow:** Adds a shadow to the box (e.g., 10px 10px 5px #888888).

EXAMPLES 5

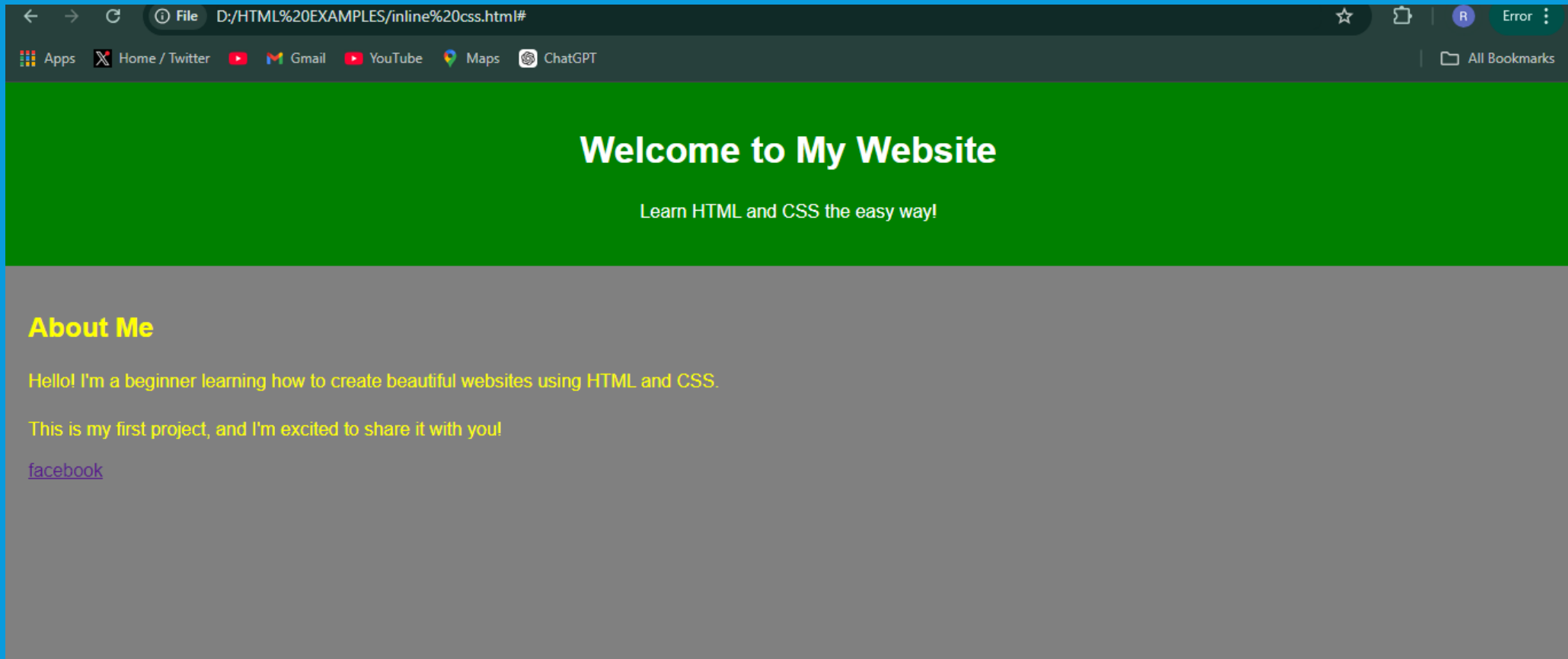
ON EXTERNAL CSS

ON LEFT IS HTML AND CSS ON RIGHT NOTE THAT (/* */) STANDS FOR COMMENT IN CSS AND (<!-- -->) IN HTML , CTRL + / = COMMENTS

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6    <title>Beginner HTML with CSS</title>
7    <!-- Link to the external CSS file -->
8    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
9  </head>
10 <body>
11 <header>
12   <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
13   <p>Learn HTML and CSS the easy way!</p>
14 </header>
15
16 <main>
17   <h2>About Me</h2>
18   <p>Hello! I'm a beginner learning how to create beautiful websites using HTML and CSS.</p>
19   <p>This is my first project, and I'm excited to share it with you!</p>
20   <!-- this is a link -->
21   <a href="#" class="btn">facebook</a>
22 </main>
23
24
25 </body>
26 </html>
27
```

```
1  /* General styling for the body */
2  body {
3    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
4    background-color: grey;
5    color: yellow;
6    margin: 0;
7    padding: 0;
8  }
9
10 /* Styling the header */
11 header {
12   background-color: green;
13   color: white;
14   text-align: center;
15   padding: 20px 0;
16 }
17
18 /* Styling the main section */
19 main {
20   padding: 20px;
21 }
22
23 /* Styling paragraphs */
24 p {
25   line-height: 1.6;
26   margin-bottom: 15px;
27 }
28
```

OUTPUT



EXERCISE

- Using the example 5 above, use internal styling to come up with the same output of the example.

Just copy the content of `css` and add them inside `style` and add the `style` in between `head` in `html`