HTML style tag

Example

Use of the <style> element to apply a simple style sheet to an HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  h1 {color:red;}
  p {color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>A heading</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Definition and Usage

The `<style>` tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document.

Inside the `<style>` element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

The `<style>` element must be included inside the `<head>` section of the document.

Tips and Notes

Note: When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the HTML document according to the information in the style sheet. If some properties have been defined for the same selector (element) in different style sheets, the value from the **last read** style sheet will be used (see example below)!

Tip: To link to an external style sheet, use the <link> tag.

Tip: To learn more about style sheets, please read our CSS Tutorial.

Browser Support

Element

<style>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
media	*media_query*	Specifies what media/device the media resource is optimized for
type	text/css	Specifies the media type of the <style> tag

Global Attributes

The `<style>` tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML.

Event Attributes

The `<style>` tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML.

More Examples

Example

Multiple styles for the same elements:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  h1 {color:red;}
  p {color:blue;}
</style>
<style>
  h1 {color:green;}
  p {color:pink;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Related Pages

HTML tutorial: HTML CSS

CSS tutorial: CSS Tutorial

HTML DOM reference: Style Object

Default CSS Settings

Most browsers will display the `<style>` element with the following default values:

```
style {
  display: none;
}
```