## HTML Styles

## Styling HTML Elements

[CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)](https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/css-tutorial/) was introduced in December 1996 by the [World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) to provide a better way to style HTML elements.

With CSS, it becomes very easy to specify the things like,

1. size and typeface for the fonts,
2. colours for the text and backgrounds,
3. alignment of the text and images,
4. amount of space between the elements,
5. Border and outlines for the elements, and lots of other styling properties.

*<tagname style="property:value;">The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.*

Background Color

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Text Color

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Fonts

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Text Size

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Text Alignment

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>

<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

Summary

* Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use background-color for background color
* Use color for text colors
* Use font-family for text fonts
* Use font-size for text sizes
* Use text-align for text alignment

## Adding Styles to HTML Elements

Style information can either be attached as a separate document or embedded in the HTML document itself. These are the three methods of implementing styling information to an HTML document.

* **Inline styles** — Using the style attribute in the HTML start tag.
* **Embedded style** — Using the [<style>](https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/html-reference/html-style-tag.php) element in the head section of the document.
* **External style sheet** — Using the [<link>](https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/html-reference/html-link-tag.php) element, pointing to an external CSS files.

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.

**Inline Styles**

Inline styles are used to apply the unique style rules to an element, by putting the CSS rules directly into the start tag. It can be attached to an element 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 (;), just as you would write into an embedded or external style sheet. But it needs to be all in one line i.e. no line break after the semicolon.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Using Inline Styles in HTML</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1 style="color:red;font-size:30px;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="color:green;font-size:18px;">This is a paragraph.</p>

<div style="color:green; font-size:18px;">This is some text.</div>

</body>

</html>

Note: It's become impossible to style pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes with inline styles. You should, therefore, avoid the use of style attributes in your markup. Using external style sheet is the preferred way to add style information to an HTML document.

### The id Attribute

The id attribute is used to give a unique name or identifier to an element within a document. This makes it easier to select the element using CSS or JavaScript.

The id of an element must be unique within a single document. No two elements in the same document can be named with the same id, and each element can have only one id.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>HTML id Attribute</title>

<style>

#firstName{

border: 1px solid red;

}

#container{

background: #ccc;

}

#infoText{

color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><input type="text" id="firstName"></p>

<div id="container">Some content</div>

<p id="infoText">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

The class Attribute

Like id attribute, the class attribute is also used to identify elements. But unlike id, the class attribute does not have to be unique in the document. This means you can apply the same class to multiple elements in a document

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>HTML class Attribute</title>

<style>

.box{

padding: 20px;

border: 1px solid grey;

}

.highlight{

background: yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p><input type="text" class="highlight"></p>

<div class="box highlight">Some content</div>

<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

### The title Attribute

The title attribute to is used to provide advisory text about an element or its content.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>HTML title Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<p><abbr title="World Wide Web Consortium">W3C</abbr><p>

<a href="/examples/images/kites.jpg" title="Click to view a larger image" target="\_blank">

<img src="/examples/images/kites-thumb.jpg" alt="kites">

</a>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Place mouse pointer over the text and image to see how it works.</p>

</body>

</html>

### The style Attribute

The style attribute allows you to specify CSS styling rules such as color, font, border, etc. directly within the element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>HTML style Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>

<p><img src="/examples/images/sky.jpg" style="width: 300px;" alt="Cloudy Sky"></p>

<div style="border: 1px solid red;">Some content</div>

</body>

</html>