

Adding Styles to HTML

- HTML tags are used in order to define the content.
- But later on, as HTML were tend to be designed to attract viewers, some special attributes were introduced.

Most of those attribute added new formatting and styles to the HTML document.

Eg:

```
<font color="red" align="center">  
    TEXT HERE  
</font>
```

Disadvantages:

- Those attributes just work for some browsers not all.
- It makes the HTML code complex.
- It should be re-written and applied all over again and again in order to bridge the style to other parts of the same documents or for a separate documents.

WORLD WIDE WEB CONSODIUM (W3C) has introduced CSS in order to overcome these problems.

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

- CSS used in order to separate presentation from the webpage content.
- CSS gives definitions for displaying the HTML elements.
- By maintaining a different document for storing styles, it gives the ease of re using styles for different web pages.
- All major browsers support CSS.

One or more attributes can be used at a time as a combination.

- text
- background-color
- border-top-color

Different methods of Adding CSS

1. Inline style

Styles are added directly to the HTML element which should hold the formatting.

Eg:

```
<div style="background-color:blue; width:50px;">  
    CONTENT  
</div>
```

2. Internal Style Sheets (Embedded Style Sheets)

The styles are being defined in the header section of the HTML document. The header should contain a style tag, which has "text/css" as its type value.

Eg:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> STYLE TEST </title>

    <style type="text/css">
      div{border:solid}
    </style>
  </head>
</html>
```

3. External Style Sheet

- The most common way.
- Style sheet is being saved as a separate file with the extension "css"
Eg: stylesheet.css
- The styles can be changed simply by altering the CSS file.
- In the header of the HTML file, it should be specified that an external CSS is being linked. It can be done in two ways

i. Using @import

```
<style type="text/css">
  @import url(cssfile_name_with_the_path);
</style>
```

ii. Using a link tag

```
<link href="cssfile_name_with_the_path" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

Priority order – most to least

1. Inline Style
2. Internal Style Sheet
3. External Style Sheet
4. Browser Default

Referring HTML Elements in CSS

The reference to the HTML element is also known as the "selector". It can be a class, id, HTML element or a derived combination of those.

Syntax:

```
selector { style }
```

Style consists of attribute:value list separated by semicolons ";"

Eg:

By html tag :

```
h3 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

By id :

```
#nametextbox {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

By class :

```
.bottom {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

Grouping selectors:

```
h1, h2, p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

CSS rule of Inheritance

- The tags those exist in the HTML can be identified in a hierarchical order.
Ancestors – parents – children etc..

Reference: <http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>