

HTML Styles – CSS

CSS is used to style HTML elements. It determines how the elements appear on the screen, paper, or in other media.

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

You can add CSS to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- Inline, where the `style` attribute is used in HTML elements.
- Internal, where the `<style>` element is used in the `<head>` section.
- External, where an external CSS file is used.

Let's look through each way.

An inline CSS applies a particular style to a single HTML element. Here the `style` attribute of an HTML element is used.

In the example below the text color of the `<p>` element is red:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Usage of the inline CSS</h1>
    <p style="color:red;">The paragraph is red.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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An internal CSS specifies a style for a single HTML page. It is defined in the <head> element of an HTML page, inside of a <style> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      body {
        background-color: yellow;
      }
      h1 {
        font-size: 30px;
      }
      p {
        font-size: 18px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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An external style sheet specifies the style for multiple HTML pages. It can change the look of the whole website by changing just one file.

For using an external style sheet, you should add a link to it inside of the element of the HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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The file can't contain any HTML code and must be saved with a .css extension.

The `color` property describes the color of the text content.

The `font-family` property defines the font of the text content.

The `font-size` property defines the text size.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color: #008000;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 200%;
}
p {
  color: #666666;
  font-family: 'New Roman', serif;
  font-size: 150%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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The `border` property sets values to all four sides of an element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      p {
        border: 2px dotted red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

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The `padding` property specifies padding (space) between the text and the border.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      p {
        border: 2px dashed #008022;
        padding: 50px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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The `padding` property creates space around the element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      p {
        border: 2px dashed #090fce;
        margin: 50px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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The `id` specifies a specific style for one element.

`id`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      #large-text {
        border: 8px groove powderblue;
        font-size: 24px;
        padding: 20px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p id="large-text">
  Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
</p>
<p>
  Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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The `class` attribute is used to specify a style for special kinds of elements.

`class`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
    <style>
      .text {
        border: 8px inset powderblue;
        font-size: 20px;
        padding: 10px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p class="text">
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p class="text">
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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