

# HTML STYLES

- HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

`<tagname style="property:value;">`

- Background Color
- Text Color
- Fonts
- Text Size
- Text Alignment

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

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

The old way:

```
<font size="14px">  
My First Header  
</font>  
<font size="12px" color="red" face="Verdana">  
My information 1 goes here.  
</font>  
<font size="14px">  
My Second Header  
</font>  
<font size="12px" color="red" face="Verdana">  
Different information goes here.  
</font>
```

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  ...  
  property: value;  
}
```

CSS

```
p {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: red;  
}
```

CSS

- A CSS file consists of one or more **rules**
- Each rule starts with a **selector**
- A selector specifies an HTML element(s) and then applies style **properties** to them
  - a selector of `*` selects all elements

- Content

```
<p class="header">My First Header</p>  
<p class="info">My Information 1 goes here</p>  
<p class="header">My Second Header</p>  
<p class="info">Different Information goes here</p>
```

(Specific markup properties like Class will be discussed later).

- Form or Style

```
.header { font-size:14px;}  
.info {   font-family: verdana;  
         font-color: blue;  
         font-size: 12px; }
```

# BASIC CSS RULE SYNTAX

- Specify the style **once** for every instance of that class.
  - Example: Specify the font once for all text on the HTML page that you've identified as a "header".
- The stylesheet can be a **separate file** to which all HTML pages on your entire site can link.
  - Only have to specify the style once for your **ENTIRE SITE**
- Can change the style for your entire site by editing only ONE FILE.

- **Inline styles**
- **Embedding style sheets**
- **External style sheets**

## INLINE STYLES: THE STYLE ATTRIBUTE

```
<p style="font-family: sans-serif; color: red;">  
This is a paragraph</p>
```

*HTML*

This is a paragraph

*output*

- Higher precedence than embedded or linked styles
- Used for one-time overrides and styling a particular element
- *Bad style* and should be avoided when possible (why?)

## EMBEDDING STYLE SHEETS: <STYLE>

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p { font-family: sans-serif; color: red; }
h2 { background-color: yellow; }
</style>
</head>
```

HTML

- CSS code can be embedded within the head of an HTML page
- *Bad style* and should be avoided when possible (why?)

## ATTACHING A CSS FILE <LINK>

```
<head>
...
<link href="filename" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
...
</head>
```

HTML

```
<link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
<link href="http://www.google.com/uds/css/gsearch.css"
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

HTML

- A page can link to multiple style sheet files
  - In case of a conflict (two sheets define a style for the same HTML element), the latter sheet's properties will be used



# CSS PROPERTIES FOR COLORS

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the style above

*output*

property	description
color	color of the element's text
background-color	color that will appear behind the element

- color names: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white (white), yellow
- RGB codes: red, green, and blue values from 0 (none) to 255 (full)
- hex codes: RGB values in base-16 from 00 (0, none) to FF (255, full)

```
p { color: red; }  
h2 { color: rgb(128, 0, 196); }  
h4 { color: #FF8800; }
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the first style above

**This h2 uses the second style above.**

**This h4 uses the third style above.**

output

# GROUPING STYLES

- A style can select multiple elements separated by commas
- The individual elements can also have their own styles

```
p, h1, h2 {  
  color: green;  
}  
h2 {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the above style.

**This h2 uses the above styles.**

*output*

# CSS PROPERTIES FOR FONTS

property	description
font-family	which font will be used
font-size	how large the letters will be drawn
font-style	used to enable/disable italic style
font-weight	used to enable/disable bold style

```
p {  
  font-family: Georgia;  
}  
h2 {  
  font-family: "Courier New";  
}
```

[Complete list of font properties](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_re) ([http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_re](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_re))

CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html
    PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>
      CSSHelloWorld.html
    </title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style1.css"
          title="Style 1" />
    <link rel="alternate stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style2.css"
          title="Style 2" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Hello World!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```