Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External style sheet
* Internal style sheet
* Inline style
* External Style Sheet
* With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
* Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:
* Example
* <head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
  </head>

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. The style sheet file must be saved with a .css extension.

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style.

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

Example

<head>  
<style>  
body {  
    background-color: linen;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: maroon;  
    margin-left: 40px;  
}   
</style>  
</head>

Inline Styles

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

The example below shows how to change the color and the left margin of a <h1> element:

Example

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_inline)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet (by mixing content with presentation). Use this method sparingly! |

If the image above is repeated only horizontally (background-repeat: repeat-x;), the background will look better:

Example

body {  
    background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}

TO SELECT IDS USE #

TO SELECT CLASSES USE “.”

The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

CSS background properties:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

 background-repeat: no-repeat;

To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property:

Example

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
}

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

## All CSS Background Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | Sets all the background properties in one declaration |
| [background-attachment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page |
| [background-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Sets the background color of an element |
| [background-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Sets the background image for an element |
| [background-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Sets the starting position of a background image |
| [background-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets how a background image will be repeated |

Repeating the background image in css horizontally

(background-repeat: repeat-x;)

Vertically

Background-repeat: repeat-y;

Background Image

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

The background image for a page can be set like this:

Example

body {  
    background-image: url("any websites image");  
}

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

## Text Decoration

* The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.
* The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links:

### Example

* a {  
      text-decoration: none;  
  }
* The other text-decoration values are used to decorate text:

### Example

* h1 {  
      text-decoration: overline;  
  }  
    
  h2 {  
      text-decoration: line-through;  
  }  
    
  h3 {  
      text-decoration: underline;  
  }

## Text Transformation

* The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.
* It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

### Example

* p.uppercase {  
      text-transform: uppercase;  
  }  
    
  p.lowercase {  
      text-transform: lowercase;  
  }  
    
  p.capitalize {  
      text-transform: capitalize;  
  }
* [Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-transform)

## Text Indentation

* The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

## Letter Spacing

* The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.
* The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters:

### Example

* h1 {  
      letter-spacing: 3px;  
  }  
    
  h2 {  
      letter-spacing: -3px;  
  }

## Text Direction

* The direction property is used to change the text direction of an element:

### Example

* div {  
      direction: rtl;  
  }

default is exl

Word Spacing

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between words:

Example

h1 {  
    word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    word-spacing: -5px;  
}

All CSS Text Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text |
| [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| [letter-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text |
| [line-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height |
| [text-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| [text-decoration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text |
| [text-indent](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Specifies the shadow effect added to text |
| [text-transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text |
| [unicode-bidi](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document |
| [vertical-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |
| [white-space](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled |
| [word-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text |

p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}

Font Style

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

* normal - The text is shown normally
* italic - The text is shown in italics
* oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

## Use a Combination of Percent and Em

* The solution that works in all browsers, is to set a default font-size in percent for the <body> element:

### Example

* body {  
      font-size: 100%;  
  }

## Font Variant

* The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.