

Inline Styles in CSS

Inline styles in CSS are applied directly to an HTML element using the **style** attribute. Here are some basic examples for beginners:

1. Change Text Color

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

2. Change Font Size

```
<p style="font-size: 20px;">This text has a larger font size.</p>
```

3. Change Background Color

```
<div style="background-color: yellow;">This div has a yellow background.</div>
```

4. Add Border to an Element

```
<p style="border: 2px solid red;">This paragraph has a red border.</p>
```

5. Center Text and Add Padding

```
<div style="text-align: center; padding: 20px;">  
  This text is centered with padding.  
</div>
```

6. Change Font Family

```
<p style="font-family: Arial, sans-serif;">This text is in Arial font.</p>
```

7. Make Text Bold and Italic

```
<p style="font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;">Bold and italic text.</p>
```

8. Set Width and Height

```
<div style="width: 200px; height: 100px; background-color: lightblue;">
  This div has a fixed width and height.
</div>
```

9. Add a Shadow to Text

```
<p style="text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;">This text has a shadow.</p>
```

10. Round the Corners of a Box

```
<div style="background-color: lightgreen; padding: 20px; border-radius: 10px;">
  This box has rounded corners.
</div>
```

Document Level in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <title>Document level - CSS3</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 {
      border-width: 2px;
      border-style: solid;
      border-color: black;
      color: white;
      text-align: center;
      background-color: goldenrod;
      font-size: 28px;
      padding: 10px;
      border-radius: 8px;
    }
    p {
      font-weight: bold;
      font-style: italic;
      color: white;
      background-color: darkblue;
      font-size: 18px;
      padding: 10px;
      border-radius: 5px;
    }
  </style>
```

```
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Heading</h1>
  <p>
    I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget
    what you did, but people will never forget how you
    made them feel.” – Maya Angelou
  </p>
  <h1 style="color:red;">Heading</h1>
  <p>
    “Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much.” – Oscar Wilde
  </p>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Placeat, neque
  nulla, harum ipsum ea quae dolore laborum quis rem voluptates illo non inventore
  pariatur? Nisi, perspiciatis. Quo, sapiente hic. Dicta!</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Task: Style a Simple Web Page Using Document-Level CSS

Objective: Learn to apply CSS styles using document-level CSS (inside a `<style>` tag in the HTML file).

Instructions:

1. Open a text editor (VS Code, Notepad++, or any preferred editor).
2. Create a new HTML file and name it `styled_page.html`.
3. Write the following HTML structure and apply CSS inside the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section.

Starter Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>My Styled Page</title>
  <style>
    /* Document-Level CSS */
    body {
      background-color: lightblue;
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
      text-align: center;
    }
    h1 {
      color: darkblue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
        text-transform: uppercase;
    }
    p {
        color: darkgreen;
        font-size: 18px;
    }
    button {
        background-color: orange;
        color: white;
        padding: 10px 20px;
        border: none;
        cursor: pointer;
    }
    button:hover {
        background-color: darkorange;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Styled Page</h1>
    <p>This is a simple paragraph with some styling.</p>
    <button>Click Me</button>
</body>
</html>
```

Tasks for Students:

1. **Modify the Background:** Change the `background-color` of the page to another color.
2. **Change Text Color:** Modify the `h1` and `p` colors to different shades.
3. **Experiment with Font Styles:** Try using a different font-family.
4. **Customize the Button:** Change the `background-color`, `padding`, and `hover` effect.

```
button:hover {
    background-color: darkblue;
    transform: scale(1.1); /* Slightly increases the size */
}
```

5. **Add a Border to Paragraphs:** Use the `border` property to give paragraphs a border.

External Level CSS

External CSS is a method of applying styles to a webpage by linking an external stylesheet file. This approach keeps the HTML structure clean and makes it easier to maintain and update styles across multiple pages.

How External CSS Works:

1. **Create a CSS file**
 - Save the file with a `.css` extension (e.g., `styles.css`).

2. Link the CSS file to an HTML document

- Use the `<link>` tag inside the `<head>` section of the HTML file.

Example:

1. HTML File (`index.html`):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>External CSS Example</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  <!-- Linking the external CSS file -->
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
  <p>This is an example of external CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2. CSS File (`styles.css`):

```
/* Styling for the heading */
h1 {
  color: blue;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Styling for the paragraph */
p {
  color: green;
  font-size: 18px;
}
```

How It Works:

- The browser reads the `index.html` file and sees the `<link>` tag pointing to `styles.css`.
- It loads `styles.css` and applies the styles to the corresponding HTML elements.
- The `<h1>` tag turns blue and is centered, while the `<p>` tag appears green with a font size of 18px.

Advantages of External CSS:

- **Reusability:** The same CSS file can be used for multiple web pages.
- **Separation of Concerns:** Keeps HTML structure separate from styling, making the code more organized.

- **Easier Maintenance:** Updating the CSS file changes styles across all linked pages.
-

See also:

- [CSS Validation Service](#)
- [CSS Cheat Sheet](#)

Task: Applying External CSS to Style a Webpage

Objective:

Create an HTML file and an external CSS file to style a simple webpage.

Instructions:

1. **Create an HTML file (`task.html`)** with the following elements:
 - A heading (`h1`) with the text **"My First Styled Page"**
 - A paragraph (`p`) with a short description of yourself.
 - A button (`button`) with the text **"Click Me"**
2. **Create an external CSS file (`task-styles.css`)** and apply the following styles:
 - Set the background color of the webpage to `lightgray`.
 - Make the heading (`h1`) **red** and center-aligned.
 - Style the paragraph (`p`) with **blue text** and a font size of `16px`.
 - Style the button:
 - Background color: `green`
 - Text color: `white`
 - Padding: `10px 20px`
 - Border-radius: `5px`
3. **Link the CSS file to the HTML file** using the `<link>` tag in the `<head>` section.

Bonus Challenge:

Modify the button style to change its background color to **dark green** when hovered.

Expected Outcome:

When you open the `task.html` file in a browser, you should see a well-styled page where the heading is red, the paragraph is blue, and the button is green with a hover effect.