

# Styling HTML with CSS:-

**CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**.

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

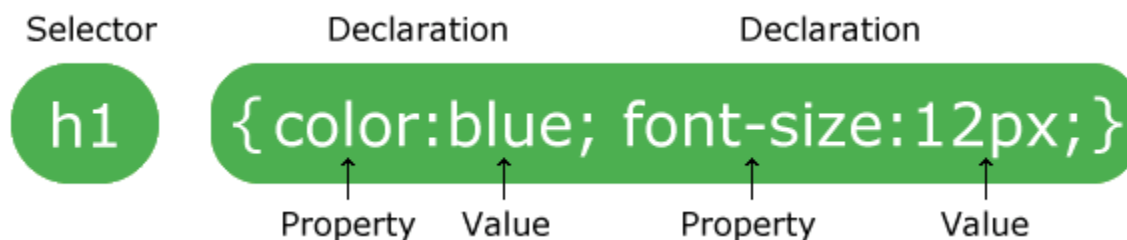
CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head></head>` section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS , is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

## CSS Syntax:

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:-



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

## TYPES OF CSS :-

- (1) EXTERNAL CSS
- (2) INTERNAL CSS
- (3) INLINE CSS

### Inline CSS:-

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

following example sets the text color of the `<h1>` Tag element to blue:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:-



**This is a Blue Heading**

# Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



# External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

**With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!**

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the `<head>` section of the HTML page:

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a `.css` extension.

**Step 1:-** write given code to the external css file code and save this file by name "abc.css" :-

```
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

**Step 2:-** html file code given below where we have used `<link >` tag to link abc.css file under `<head>` section.

```
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="abc.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



## Example Explained:-

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<meta>` element should define the character set to be UTF-8
- The `<meta>` element with name="viewport" makes the website look good on all devices and screen resolutions
- The `<style>` element contains the styles for the website (layout/design)
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph