



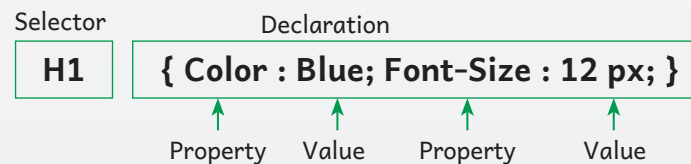
Now that you know how to create an HTML document and view it in the browser, let us explore some of the tags that can be used to align and style the page content in the body section.

Styling HTML5 Documents with Cascading Style Sheets

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a design language which enables to simplify the process of making web pages. It helps save lot of time as one design layout can be used to make number of web pages. The latest version of CSS is CSS3. Earlier, CSS2 was used.

CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the web browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in HTML web page. Syntax of Cascading Style Sheet:

The **Cascading Style Sheet** has two parts: **selector** and **declaration**.



The **selector** specifies the element to which we want to apply the formatting and the **declaration** specifies the formatting to the selector.

- The property of CSS is used to create a style.
- Value is the valid value for the property.
- A semicolon should be used at the end of the property value, if more than one property is used.

Some of the properties and their values used with the style attribute are given below:

Property	Value	Description
Background-Color	Name of the colour	Specifies background colour.
Color	Name of the colour	Specifies the text colour used in the webpage.
Text-Align	Left, Right, Center, Justified	Specifies the alignment of the text.
Font-Family	Name of the font	Specifies the font of the text used in the webpage.
Font-Size	Value is given in Pixels. The default font size for the text is 16px.	Specifies the font size used in the webpage.

Using CSS Style

There are three ways to use the CSS styles in HTML document which are:

- Inline Style Sheet
- Internal Style Sheet
- External Style Sheet



Inline Style Sheet

An inline style is used to apply a unique style for a single element. It allows you to create and apply a style on the element. Syntax to create an inline style is:

```
<element style = "property1:value1; property2:value2; ... ..">
```

Where, element is any valid HTML tag and the style is the global attribute of HTML used by all the tags of HTML. The style attribute contains all the CSS properties and their values within double quotes. For example:

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

Text in white colour

```
</body>
```

Internal Style Sheet

CSS design can also be applied into an HTML document by using <STYLE> tag. This tag should be placed inside the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags. An internal style sheet is commonly used when one web page has a unique style. For example:

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body{background-color:green; color:white;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

Text in white colour

```
</body>
```

External Style Sheet

In case of external stylesheet, the CSS styles are written in a separate file which is saved with .css extension. You need to include a reference to the external style sheet file within the <LINK> element inside the <HEAD> element. Syntax to include the reference of external stylesheet is:

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="name of style sheet">
```

```
</head>
```

Where, HREF attribute contains the path of the stylesheet. For example, if you have saved the file in which styles are written with the name style.css, then the code will be:

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```



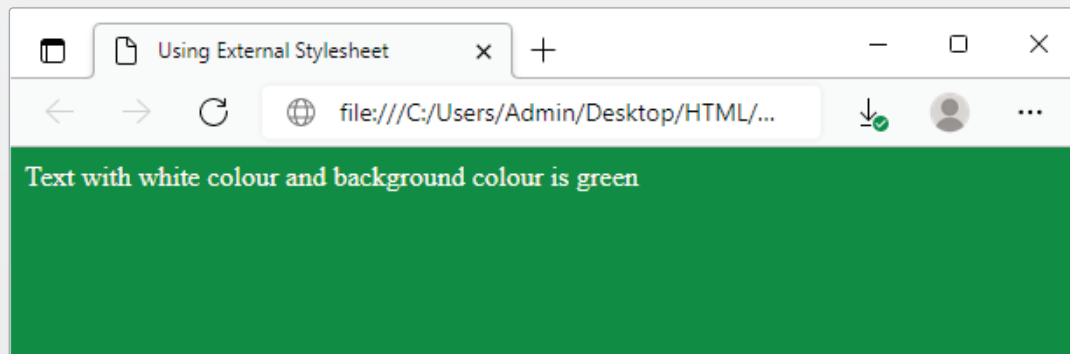
You need to give complete drive path of the stylesheet, if the file is saved at any other location. Let us create a web page using the external style sheet. The first step is to create stylesheet file. Open the Notepad and type the following code:

```
body{background-color:green; color:white;}
```

Now, save the file with the name style.css at any location again open a new notepad window and type the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Using External Stylesheet</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
Text with white colour and background colour is green
</body>
</html>
```

When you view the preceding web page in browser, you will get the following output:



You can also use the 6 digits hexadecimal code in place of colour name. For example, the hexadecimal code #000000 represents the black colour and #FFFFFF represents the white colour.

For example:

```
body{background-color: #000000;}
```

You can also set an image as background of a web page by using the background-image property of CSS in the following manner:

```
body{background-image:url("background.jpg");}
```

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a convenient method of styling the elements of a webpage. It controls various elements like the colour, font, text size, etc. within a single page or the entire website. CSS can also be used to change the look of any webpage elements such as paragraphs, lists, backgrounds, etc.



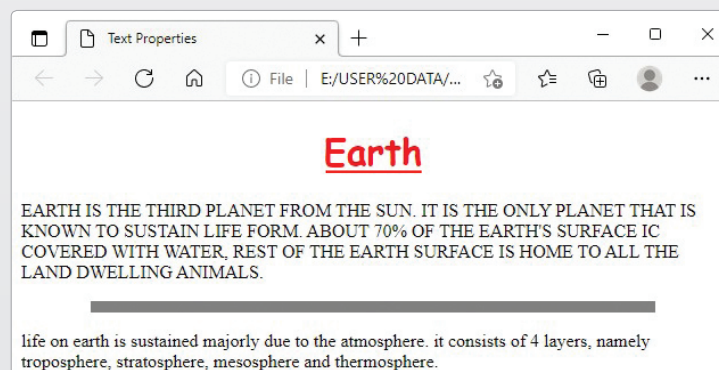
Text Properties

Text properties are used to change the appearance of the text. The text properties and their values used with the style attribute are given below:

Property	Value	Description
color	Name of the colour	Specifies the text colour to be used on the web page
text-align	left, right, center, justify	Specifies the alignment of the text
text-indent	length in pixels or percentage	Specifies the indentation of the first line of the text
text-decoration	underline, overline or strikethrough	Specifies the text effects like underline, overline or strike-through
text-transform	capitalize, uppercase, lowercase and none	Specifies the transformation of text into uppercase, lowercase or title case

Create an HTML5 web page by using the text properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE>Text Properties</TITLE>
<STYLE>
H1{font-family:Comic Sans MS; text-align:center;
text-decoration:underline;color:red}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Earth</H1>
<P style="font-family:Times New Roman; text-transform:uppercase"> Earth is
the third planet from the Sun. It is the only planet that is known to sustain
life form. About 70% of the Earth's surface ic covered with water, rest of the
earth surface is home to all the land dwelling animals.</P>
<hr Size="10" width="80%" color="grey">
<P style="font-family:Times New Roman; text-transform:lowercase">
Life on earth is sustained majorly due to the atmosphere. It consists of 4
layers, namely troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere and thermosphere.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



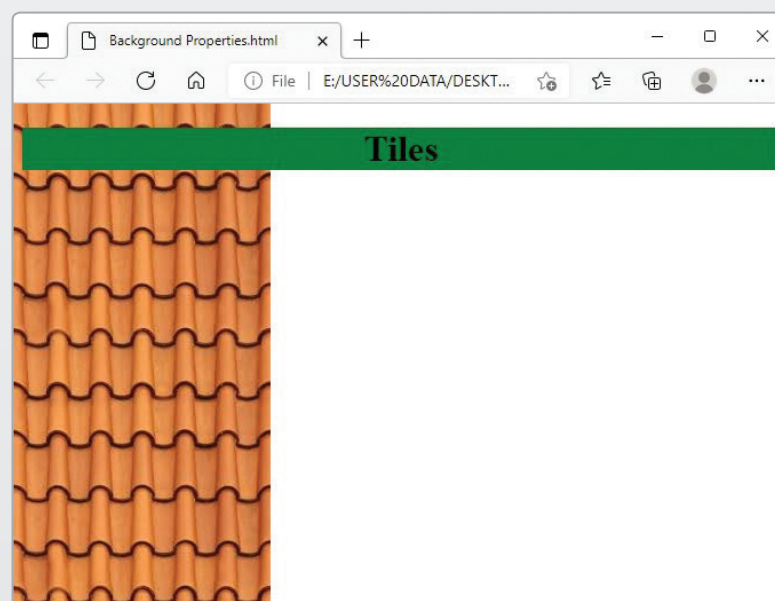
Background Properties

The background properties are used to make changes in the background of a web page. The various background properties and their values are given in the table.

Property	Value	Description
background-color	Name of the colour	Specifies the background colour to be used on the web page
background-image	URL of image	Specifies the image to be used in the background on the web page
background-repeat	repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, (whereas, x- horizontal & y-vertical) no repeat	Specifies the repetition of an image on the web page

Create an HTML5 web page by using the background properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
BODY {background-image: url("D:\tile.png");
background-repeat:repeat-y;}
H1 {background-color:green;
text-align:center;}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Tiles</H1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Font Properties

By using CSS, you can change the font face, colour, style and size. CSS provides various properties like font-family to change the font face, color to change the colour of font, font-style to make the text italic, font-weight to make the text bold, text-decoration to make the text underline or overline and font-size to change the size of font.

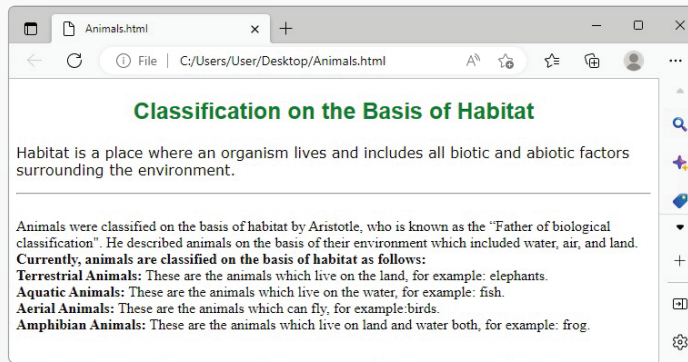
Property	Value	Description
font-family	Name of the font	Specifies the font to be used
font-size	Value is given in pixels. The default font size for the text is 16 px.	Specifies the font size used on the web page
font-style	normal, italic	Specifies the style of the font

Create an HTML5 web page by using the font properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML> <HEAD> <STYLE>
H1 {color: blue; font-family: verdana; font-size: 32px; text-align: center}
H2 {color: green; font-family: arial; font-size: 25px; text-align: center}
</STYLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Classification on the Basis of Habitat</H2>
<P style="font-family: verdana; font-size: 1.0em">
Habitat is a place where an organism lives and includes all biotic and abiotic
factors surrounding the environment. </P><HR><BR>
Animals were classified on the basis of habitat by Aristotle, who is known as
the "Father of biological classification". He described animals on the basis
of their environment which included water, air, and land.<BR>
<B>Currently, animals are classified on the basis of habitat as follows:</B>
<BR><B>Terrestrial Animals:</B> These are the animals which live on the land,
for example: elephants.<BR>
<B>Aquatic Animals:</B> These are the animals which live on the water, for
example: fish.<BR>
<B>Aerial Animals:</B> These are the animals which can fly, for example: birds.
<BR>
<B>Amphibian Animals:</B> These are the animals which live on land and water
both, for example: frog.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Note that we have used `` tag to make the text bold.





Margin Properties

Margin is the space that appears around an element. The margin property is used to set margins for any web page element. The four sides used with the margin property are: left, right, top and bottom. The value of sides can be measured in pixels (for example: 20px, 30px, etc.) or as a percentage of the window.

Create HTML5 web page by using margin properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE>Changing Margin</TITLE>
<STYLE>H1{font-family:Comic Sans MS; text-align:center;
text-decoration:underline;color:green}
P{Margin-left:40px}
</STYLE> </HEAD>
<BODY><H1>Energy</H1>
<P style="font-family:Times New Roman; text-transform:uppercase">Energy is
the capacity for doing work. It may exist in potential, kinetic,thermal,
electrical,chemical,nuclear,or other various forms.</P>
<hr Size="10" width="80%" color="grey">
<P style="font-family:Times New Roman; text-transform:lowercase">Energy is
a requirement in our everyday life as a way of improving human development
leading to economic growth and productivity.</P>
</BODY></HTML>
```

