HTML <style> Tag for Inline Styles

#style# provides inline CSS styles. #style# description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. TV Series & Actors and Actresses. Follow TV Series and HTML 5 on Google+.

HTML-5.com ➢ itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbHTML 5 ➢ itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbHTML Tags ➢ itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumb
HTML <style> Tag for Inline Styles

➢ itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/BreadcrumbExamples

The <style> Tag in HTML 5

The <style> tag can be used to include inline CSS style information in the document itself.

To link to an external CSS style sheet, use <link rel="stylesheet"/> instead.

back to top

<style> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML `style` elements

Make sure you understand the difference between a tag and element and are familiar with the definitions of namespace and other HTML terms.

CSS <style> tag as **metadata content**

```
<a mode="pre" href="../head-tag/index.html#syntax"><head></a>
    <a mode="pre" href="../html-tag-list.html#metadata-content-model">... metadata content ...<
    <a mode="pre" href="../title-tag/index.html#syntax"><title></a><a mode="pre" href="../../de
    ...
    <b mode="pre"><style type="text/css"></b>
        ... inline styles ...
    <b mode="pre"></style></b>
    ...
 </head>
```

1. Inside the <head> section of the HTML document where metadata content is allowed, code one or more optional **style** elements.
2. Begin the **style** element with a starting <style> tag. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the HTML namespace, which it will pick up automatically from the `xmlns` attribute on the <html> tag.
3. Include the CSS style information between the starting and ending <style> tags.
4. End the **style** element with a matching `</style>` closing tag.

CSS <style> tag as **flow content**

```
  <div>
     <style <a mode="pre" href="#scoped-attribute">scoped="scoped"</a>   <a mode="pre" href="#ty
        ...
     </style>
     <a mode="pre" href="../html-tag-list.html#flow-content-model">... flow content expected ...
  </div>
```

1. Inside an element where <u>flow content</u> is expected, code a **style** element immediately after the starting tag for the element to which the style is to apply.

2. Begin the **style** element with <style scoped="scoped">. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the <u>HTML namespace</u>, which it will pick up automatically from the `xmlns` attribute on the <u><html> tag</u>.

3. Include the CSS style information between the starting and ending <style> tags.

4. End the **style** element with a matching `</style>` closing tag.

5. Do *not* code a `style` attribute on the parent element because browsers will use the style information in the <style> tag *instead* of the `style` attribute.

<style> Content Model

Contents of the <style> Tag

Content model: <u>CSS style information</u>

<u>back to top</u>

<style> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <style> tag

<u>global attributes</u>	In addition to the personal attributes of the <style> tag below, any of the <u>common HTML attributes</u> can also be coded.
`media`	The value of the media attribute is a media type or a comma-separated list of media types indicating an "or" relationship. Some browsers may also recognize expressions with media queries, such as `handheld and (min-width:200px)`. Continuous media types • `media="braille"` • `media="screen"` • `media="speech"` • `media="tty"` Hybrid (continuous or paged) media types • `media="all"` (default) • `media="handheld"` • `media="tv"` Paged media types • `media="embossed"` • `media="print"` • `media="projection"`

	These <dfn>media query</dfn> values can also be used in the `media attribute` of the <link/> tag and in the @media and @import CSS Rules.
`scoped="scoped"`	Sets the value of the <style scoped> boolean attribute to `true`. Omitting it sets to `false`.
`title`	Although `title` is one of the common HTML attributes, which can be coded on any HTML element, it is entirely different when coded on the `style` tag: • A `title` attribute on the `style` tag indicates that the style element defines an <dfn>alternative style sheet</dfn>. • The name of the alternative style sheet is the value of the `title` attribute. • The value of the `title` attribute is *not* inherited from its ancestors. A style element without a title defines a <dfn>primary style sheet</dfn>.
`type`	specifies a MIME media type and subtype, without a `charset` attribute `type="text/css"` (default) `type="media-type/subtype"`

back to top

<style> Tag Examples

Examples of the `style` tag in HTML 5

```
<a mode="pre" href="../head-tag/index.html"><head></a>
    ...
    <b mode="pre"><style></b>
      ...
    <b mode="pre"></style></b>
    ...
  </head>
  <a mode="pre" href="../body-tag/index.html"><body></a>
    ...
    <a mode="pre" href="../div-tag/index.html"><div></a>
      <b mode="pre"><style scoped="scoped"></b>
        ...
      <b mode="pre"></style></b>
      <p>This paragraph has a specific style.</p>
    </div>
    ...
  </body>
```

Note that the scoped **style** element could not be put inside the **p** paragraph element because the content of the **p** element is phrasing content but the **style** element must be used in flow content.

Link to external style sheet

It is possible to link to an external style sheet using the <style> tag, although it's probably better to use <u><link rel="stylesheet"></u> instead.

```
<style type="text/css" media="screen">
   @import url("/screen.css");
</style>
```

The slash at the beginning of the CSS `url` string indicates that the style sheet is in the default location at the root of the web site's document tree.

<div align="center">

back to top

</div>

Changes in HTML 5 - <style> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

The scoped attribute has been added.

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The 2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group defined the HTML namespace for the **style** element type name along with the names of all HTML element types. In older (pre-2000) versions of HTML, element type names were not associated with a namespace.

<div align="center">

back to top

</div>

<div align="center">

THE END

</div>