

## 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+.

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### 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.

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### <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](#)

```
<style <a mode="pre" href="#type-attribute">type="text/css"</a> >
...
</style>
<noscript>
  <style <a mode="pre" href="#type-attribute">type="text/css"</a> >
  ...
  </style>
</noscript>
```

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 [flow content](#) 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 [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.
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: [CSS style information](#)

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## <style> Tag Attributes

### Attributes of the <style> tag

<a href="#">global attributes</a>	In addition to the personal attributes of the <code>&lt;style&gt;</code> tag below, any of the <a href="#">common HTML attributes</a> can also be coded.
<code>media</code>	<p>The value of the <code>media</code> 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 <code>handheld</code> and <code>(min-width:200px)</code>.</p> <p>Continuous media types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>media="braille"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="screen"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="speech"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="tty"</code></li> </ul> <p>Hybrid (continuous or paged) media types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>media="all"</code> (default)</li> <li>• <code>media="handheld"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="tv"</code></li> </ul> <p>Paged media types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>media="embossed"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="print"</code></li> <li>• <code>media="projection"</code></li> </ul> <p>These <code>&lt;dfn&gt;media query&lt;/dfn&gt;</code> values can also be used in the <a href="#">media attribute</a> of the</p>

	<a href="#">&lt;link/&gt; tag</a> and in the <a href="#">@media</a> and <a href="#">@import CSS Rules</a> .
<code>scoped="scoped"</code>	Sets the value of the <code>&lt;style scoped&gt;</code> <a href="#">boolean attribute</a> to <code>true</code> . Omitting it sets to <code>false</code> .
<code>title</code>	Although <code>title</code> is one of the <a href="#">common HTML attributes</a> , which can be coded on any HTML element, it is entirely different when coded on the <code>style</code> tag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <code>title</code> attribute on the <code>style</code> tag indicates that the style element defines an <code>&lt;dfn&gt;alternative style sheet&lt;/dfn&gt;</code>.</li> <li>• The name of the alternative style sheet is the value of the <code>title</code> attribute.</li> <li>• The value of the <code>title</code> attribute is <i>not</i> inherited from its ancestors. A style element without a title defines a <code>&lt;dfn&gt;primary style sheet&lt;/dfn&gt;</code>.</li> </ul>
<code>type</code>	specifies a MIME media type and subtype, without a <code>charset</code> attribute <pre>type="text/css" (default) type="media-type/subtype"</pre>

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## <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 [<link rel="stylesheet">](#) 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.

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## 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.

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*THE END*