

<https://codescracker.com/html/html-css.htm>

The HTML <style> Element

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
 - Internal CSS
 - Inline CSS
-

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Example

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style. The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.

Example

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  body {
    background-color: linen;
  }

  h1 {
    color: maroon;
    margin-left: 40px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself »

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.

Example

External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself »

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a `.css` extension.

The external `.css` file should not contain any HTML tags.

Here is how the "mystyle.css" file looks:

"mystyle.css"

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

Note: Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as `margin-left: 20 px;`). The correct way is: `margin-left: 20px;`

links:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp

A form is an area of a Web page that allows the users to provide their information in a variety of ways, such as by entering the text field or by selecting one or more available options from the provided list. An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

HTML enables you to add a form in a Web page by using the FORM tag. After adding the form on the Web page, you can add various controls, such as buttons and text fields, on the form by using a variety of tags. Some examples of these elements are [INPUT](#), [BUTTON](#), [TEXTAREA](#), and [DATALIST](#).

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

The INPUT tag allows you to enter different types of values, such as date, time, and e-mail address. The BUTTON tag enables you to add buttons, such as submit and cancel buttons on the form to submit or cancel form's detail. The TEXTAREA tag enables you to enter text in the provided area. The DATALIST tag allows you to enter the text in a text field by providing a set of predefined values.

HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`

- <input type="date">
- <input type="datetime-local">
- <input type="email">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="hidden">
- <input type="image">
- <input type="month">
- <input type="number">
- <input type="password">
- <input type="radio">
- <input type="range">
- <input type="reset">
- <input type="search">
- <input type="submit">
- <input type="tel">
- <input type="text">
- <input type="time">
- <input type="url">
- <input type="week">

FORMS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Forms</h2>
```

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

```
<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called  
"/action_page.php".</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called `"/action_page.php"`.