Three Style Sheets

Style can go in three areas of your website. You have already used **IN-LINE STYLING** such as this:

```
<body style="background-color: #990000; color: White;">
<div style="background-color: Black; color: #FFFFCC;">
```

You have also used **STYLING IN THE HEAD**, such as this:

```
<style type="text/css">
body {background-color: #990000; color: White;}
div {background-color: Black; color: #FFFFCC;}
</style>
```

The third way is to create an **EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET** and a link to it, like this:

External style sheet

```
body {background-color: #990000; color: White;}
div {background-color: Black; color: #FFFFCC;}
```

Notice that the code is exactly the same as styling in the head, but there are no closing and opening tags. It's just the style parts. After you make the style sheet, save this as filename.css, where filename is whatever you want, such as coolness.css

Link to the style sheet
In your html document, place this link in the head

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

Make sure you use the correct filename in the href

ID and CLASS

When styling in the head or in a separate sheet, if you use the div {} code, all divs on the page will share the same style. Sometimes you only want one div to have that style. In that case, you will give that div and **ID**. The id can be anything. Here are some examples:

```
<div id="kitty">Hello</div>
<div id="puppy">World</div>
```

After a div has an identification, you can style it in the head, or in the style sheet. Here's how. In the style area, you use the pound sign # to represent ID. So, to make "kitty" black with pink writing, try this:

```
#kitty {background-color: Black; color: Pink;}
```

Suppose you wanted to make both kitty and puppy black with pink writing. You cannot give them both the same ID. That would be like naming your children the same name, and can ruin a website. Instead, you will give each of them a class. Let's give them the class called "fork."

```
<div id="kitty" class="fork">Hello</div>
<div id="puppy" class="fork">World</div>
```

Now, instead of styling each div separately, we just have to style the class called "fork." When we style classes, we do that with the decimal, not with the pound sign. That would look like this:

```
.fork {background-color: Black; color: Pink;}
```

We can combine classes and IDs. Here's an example using the divisions above:

```
.fork {background-color: Black; color: Pink;}
#kitty {text-align: right;}
#puppy {text-decoration: line-through;}
```

By styling using classes and IDs, it will simplify your pages, and make them easy to alter. Also, by putting the style into a separate document, you can link many pages to the same style sheet. For websites with hundreds of pages, this is a wonderful thing.

NOTE:
Whatever code was given last is what the computer will pay attention to. If you have an external style sheet, then styling in the head, and then in-line styling, the last item will be used. So, if I said,
```
div {color: Red; color: Green; color: Blue;}
```
The text color would be blue.

ASSIGNMENT

Recommendation – start with a blank page in programming software such as Komodo

1. Create a web page with the "normal" tags (html, head, title, body, etc.)
2. Create three or more divs, and give them the same class.
3. Create a different div and give it an ID.
4. Create a separate document. Save it as style.css (you can use a different name)
5. Style the class in the style sheet (however you want). Example:
   ```
   .pig {width: 600px; background-color: #9966FF;}
   ```
6. Style the div in the style sheet (however you want). Example:
   ```
   #duck {width: 200px; background-color: #Fuchsia;}
   ```
7. Link to the style sheet in the head of the HTML document. Example
   ```
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
   ```

Make sure it works before submitting. Zip both of your files together and email the zipped file to Ms. Lowe

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