

CSS

Style-Angaben im Head

Vorteil

Stile müssen nicht jedes Mal neu definiert werden!

Position

Im <head>-Bereich nach <title>

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>TITEL</title>
```

```
  <meta http-equiv="content-type"  
  content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
```

```
  <style type="text/css">
```

```
    h1 {
```

```
      color : green; }
```

```
  </style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>Überschrift</h1>
```

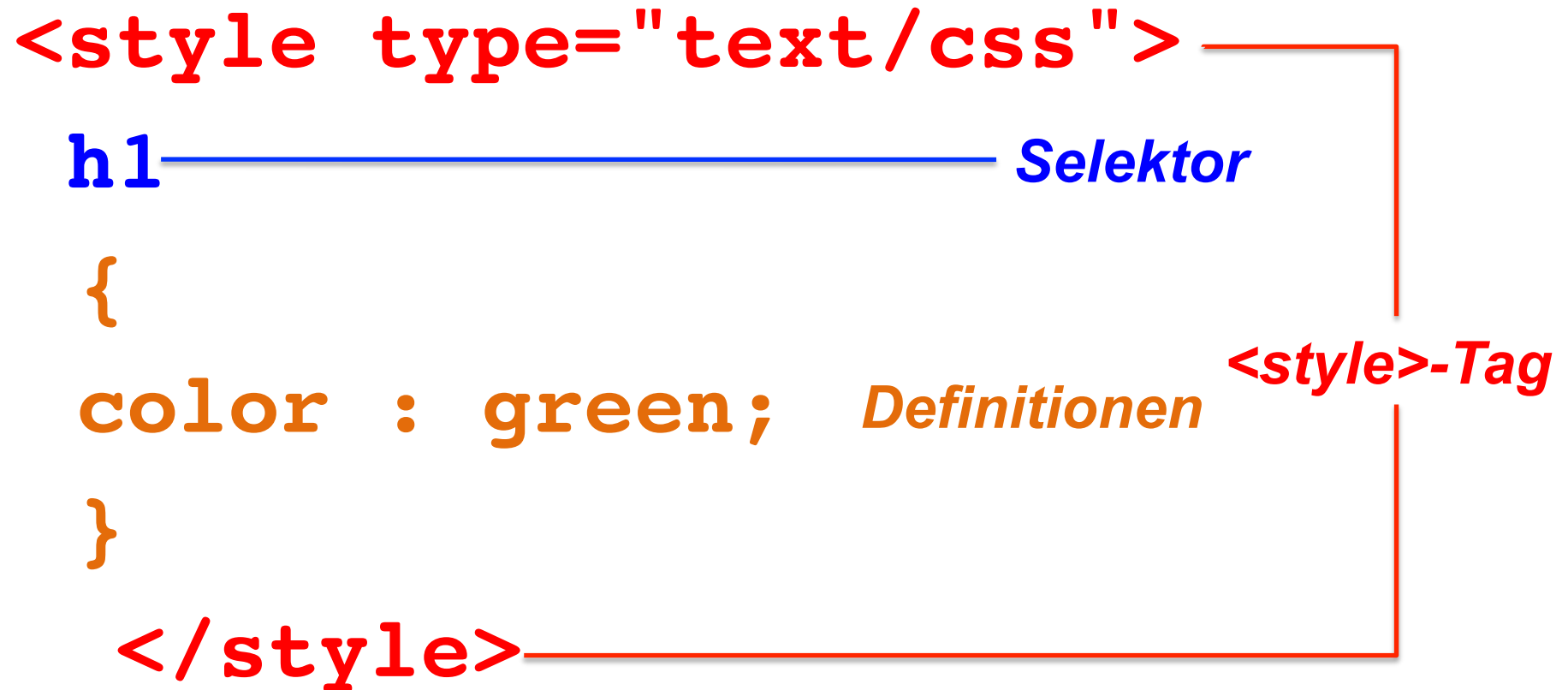
Syntax: <style>

```
<style type="text/css">  
  h1  
  {  
    color : green;  
  }  
</style>
```

Selektor

Definitionen

<style>-Tag

A diagram illustrating the syntax of the <style> tag. The code is shown in a monospace font. The opening tag <style type="text/css"> is in red. The selector h1 is in blue, with a blue line pointing to the label 'Selektor'. The opening curly brace { is in orange. The property-value pair color : green; is in orange, with a label 'Definitionen' pointing to it. The closing curly brace } is in orange. The closing tag </style> is in red, with a red line pointing to the label '<style>-Tag'. The entire code block is enclosed in a red rectangular frame.

Syntax: { ... }

```
<style type="text/css">  
  h1  
  {  
    color : green;  
  }  
</style>
```

Mehrere Deklarationen im Head

```
<style type="text/css">
  p
  {
    color : green;
    font-size : 14px;
    line-height : 140%;
    font-family : Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  }
  h1
  {
    color : red;
    font-size : 24px;
  }
</style>
```

Mehrere Selektoren gruppieren

```
<style type="text/css">
  p, h1, h2
  {
    color : green;
    font-family : Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  }
  h1, h2
  {
    color : red;
    font-weight : bold;
  }
</style>
```