

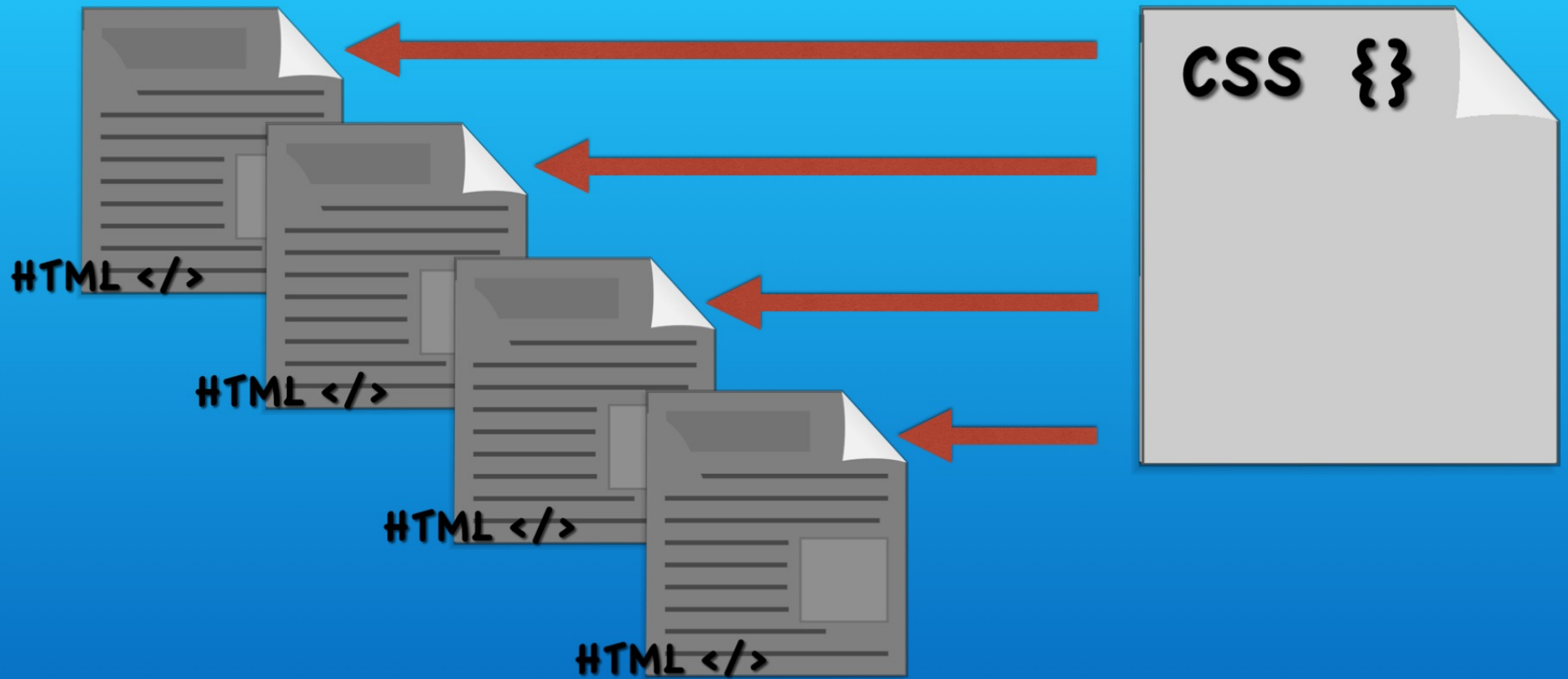
# **How to Use an External CSS Style Sheet File**

**With Lon Hosford**

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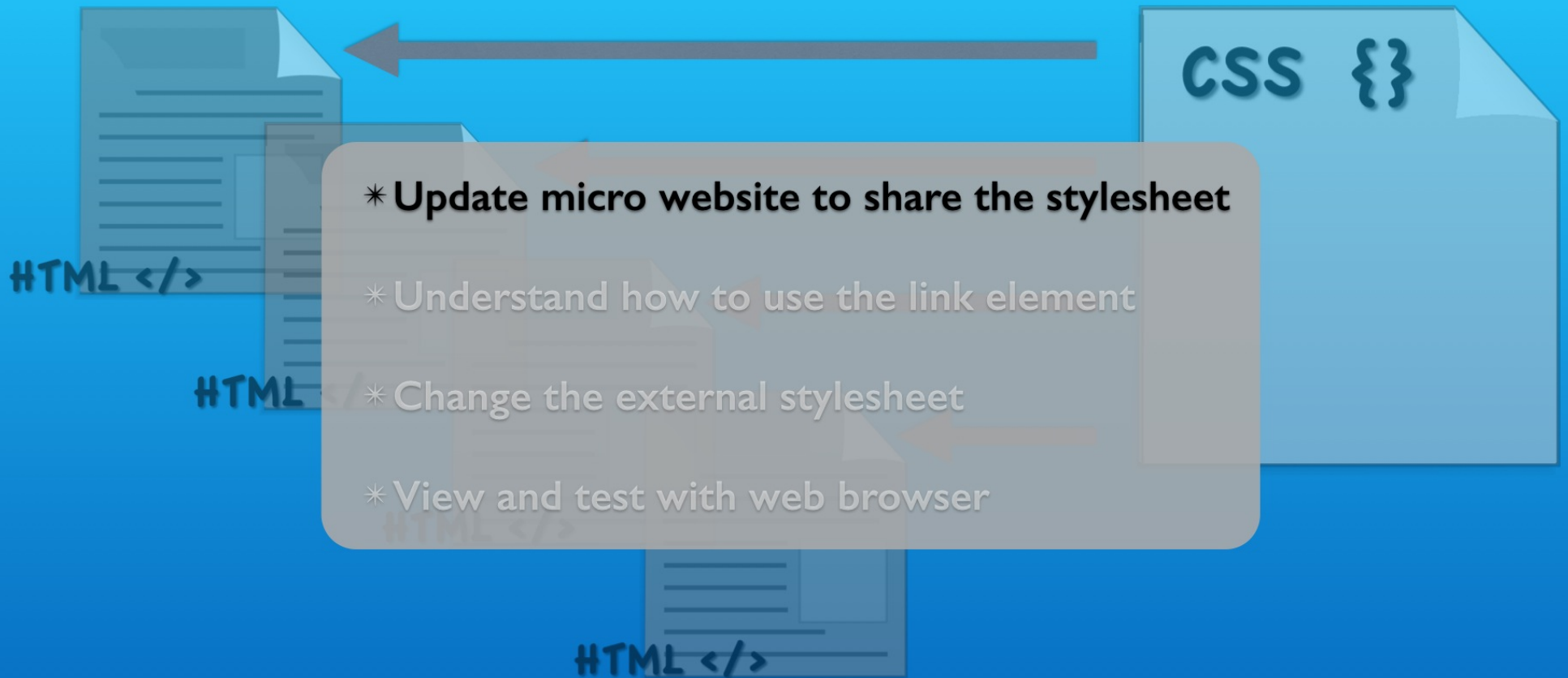
This is the voice transcript and screen captures from the video for this portion of the course.

# Introduction



This exercise demonstrates how to link one CSS file to multiple HTML files.

# Introduction



We will replace the HTML file internal CSS styles with a link to one common external CSS file.

# Introduction

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

The [br element](#) is for line breaks. This is very handy and easy to use.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of each.

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as h1 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

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## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other elements, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element inherits the font size of the p element.

These are four micro website pages that we completed in a previous exercise.



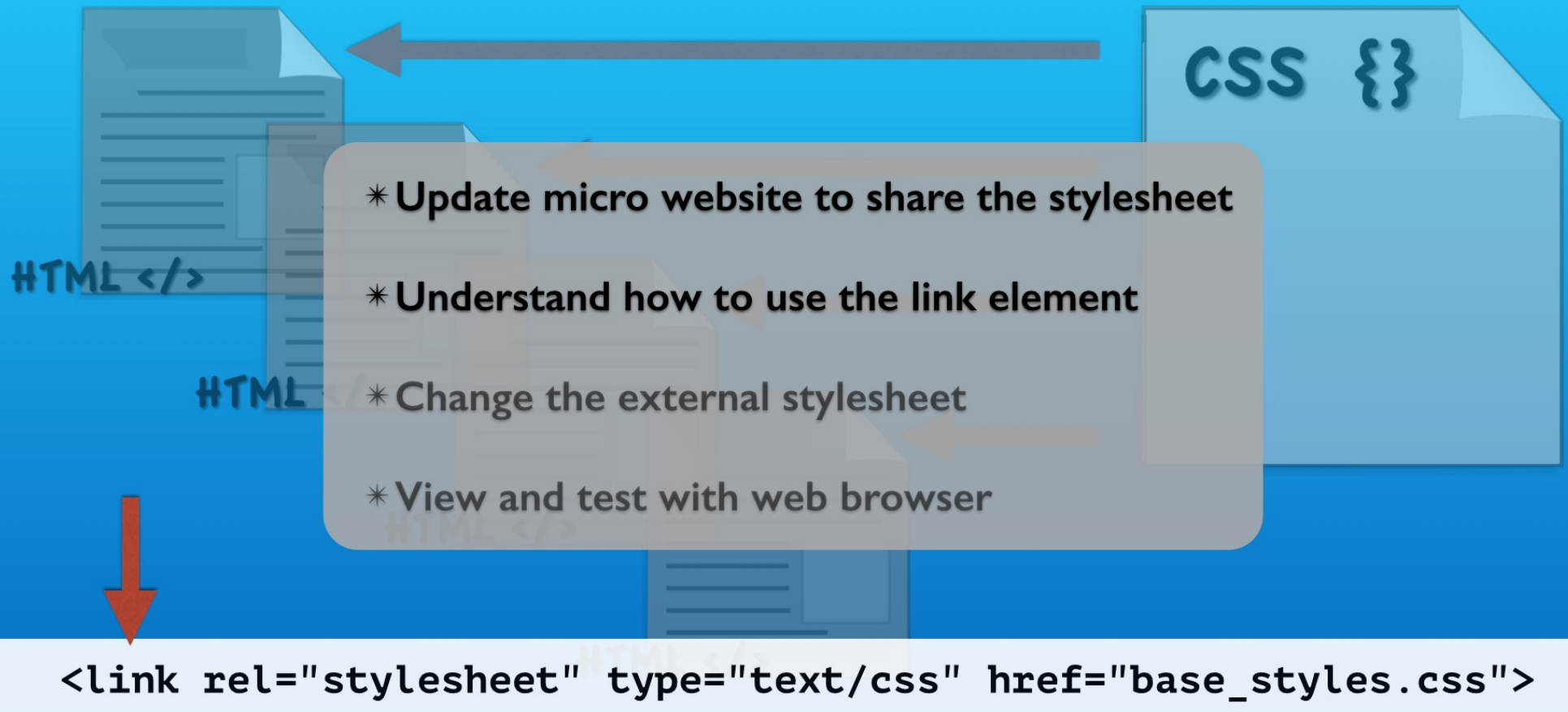
# Introduction

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

```
<style>
  body{
    border:#000 solid 4px;
    background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
    font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    padding-left:10px;
    padding-right:10px;
  }
  h1{text-align:center;}
  p{font-size:20px;}
</style>
```

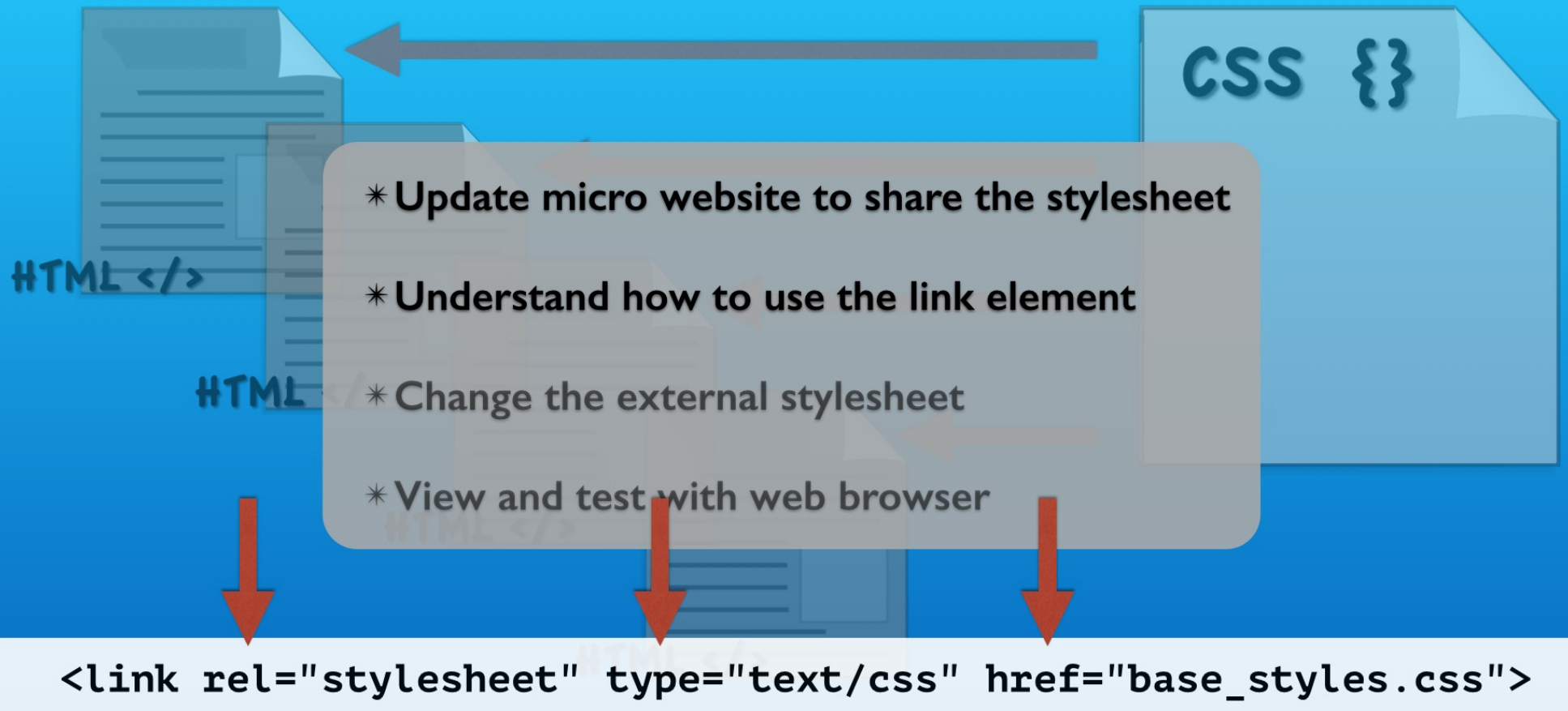
Each web page has the identical internal stylesheet using the style element.

# Introduction



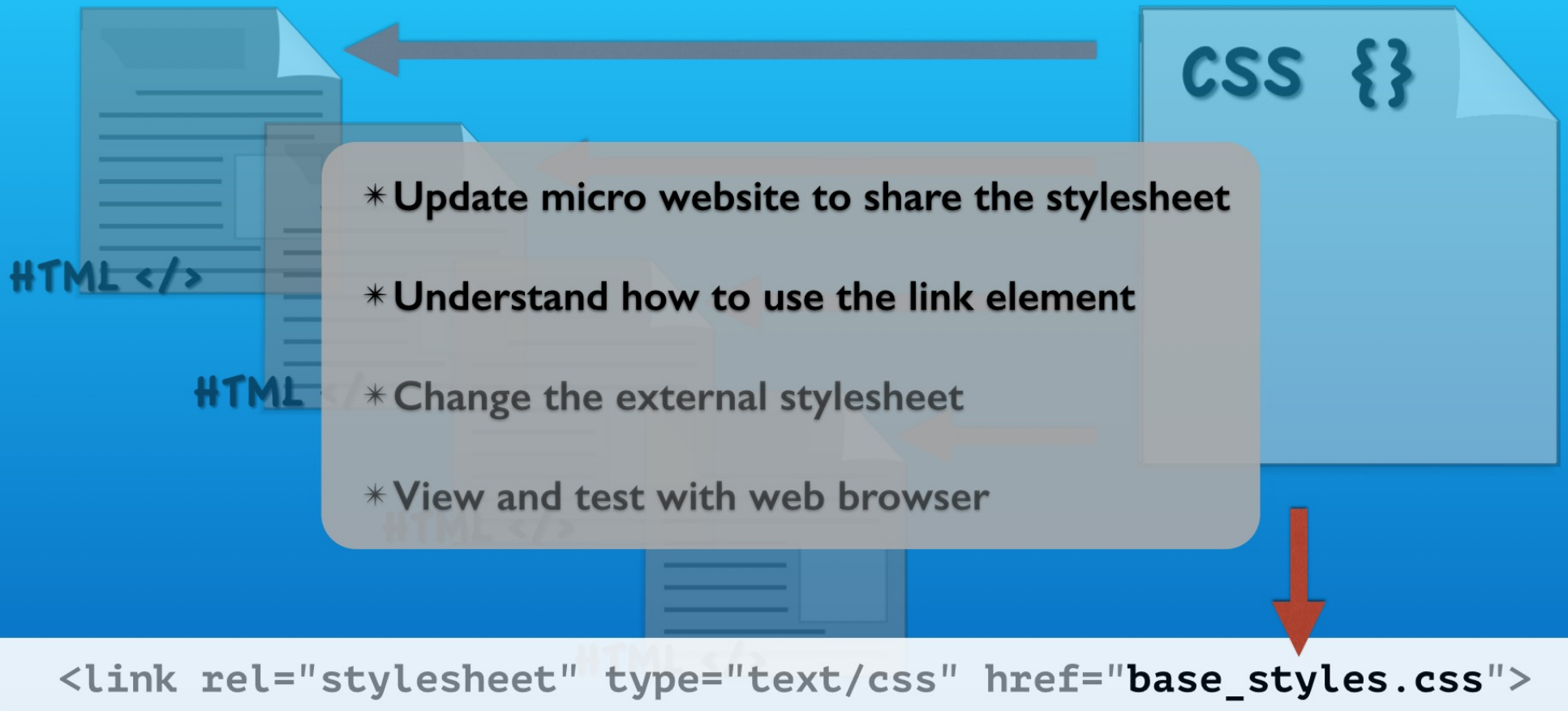
We will replace that style element with the link element. The link element is a self closing element that reference the CSS in an external file. Often you may hear this referred to as attaching an external stylesheet.

# Introduction



All of the link element's contents are contained in attributes.

# Introduction



The link element href attribute refers to the file containing the CSS styles. CSS files use the css file extension.

# Introduction

```
<style>
```

```
@charset "UTF-8";
```

```
/* CSS Document */
```

```
body{
```

```
border:#000 solid 4px;
```

```
background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
padding-left:10px;
```

```
padding-right:10px;
```

```
}
```

```
h1{text-align:center;}
```

```
p{font-size:20px;}
```

```
</style>
```

[Back](#)

The `br` element is used to break a line in content. This means the content following the `br` element appears on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS. The `br` element is a block element like the `h1` element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS. Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means `p` elements cannot contain other `p` elements as well as other block elements of the newer HTML5 heading, sectioning and other elements.

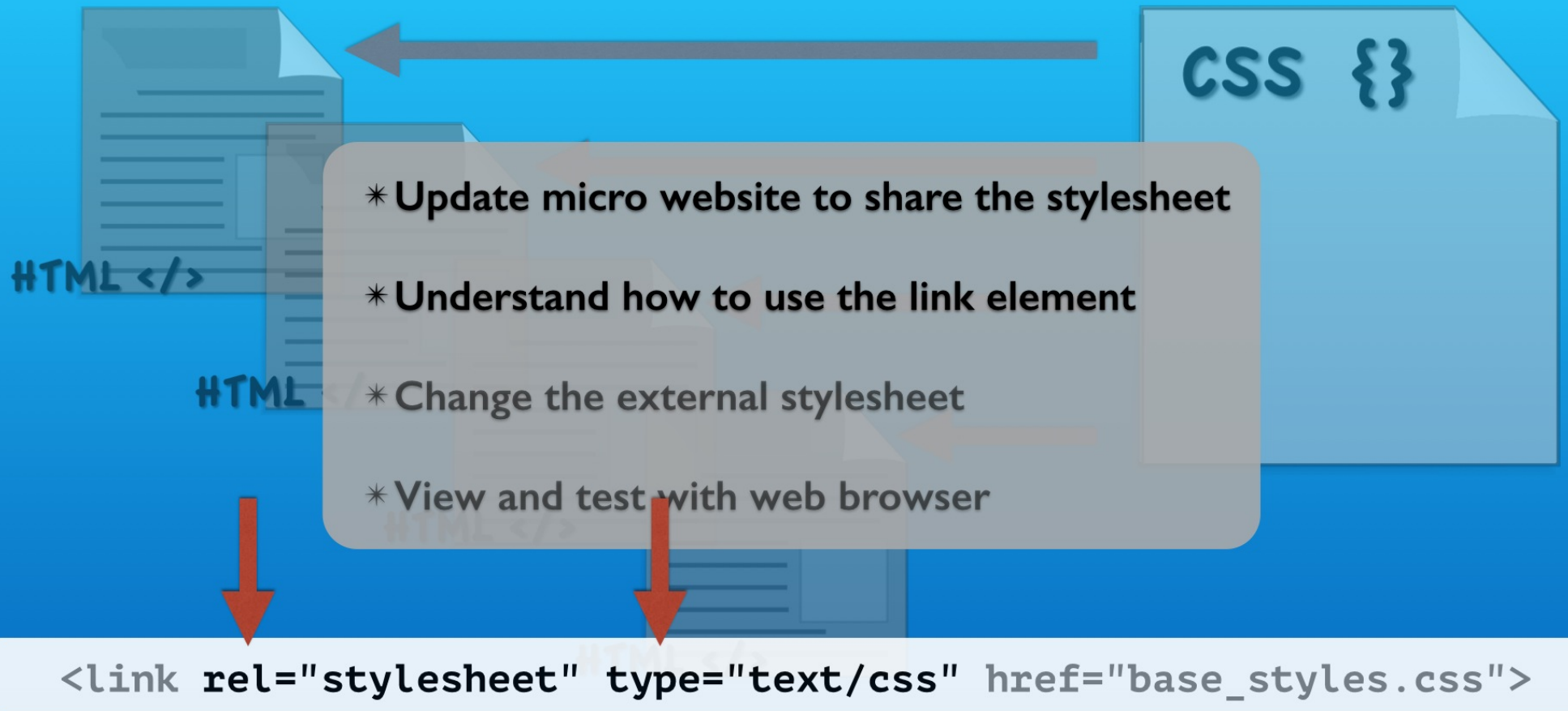
The `br` element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is used to break a line in content. This means the content following the `br` element appears on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS. The `br` element is a block element like the `h1` element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS. Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means `p` elements cannot contain other `p` elements as well as other block elements of the newer HTML5 heading, sectioning and other elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the `br` element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within. If the `br` element is contained within a `p` element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the `br` element is rendered at 20 pixels. Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The `h1` is the largest default font size and the `h6` element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS. Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the `br` element.

That file contains the CSS selectors and style rules but no HTML elements.

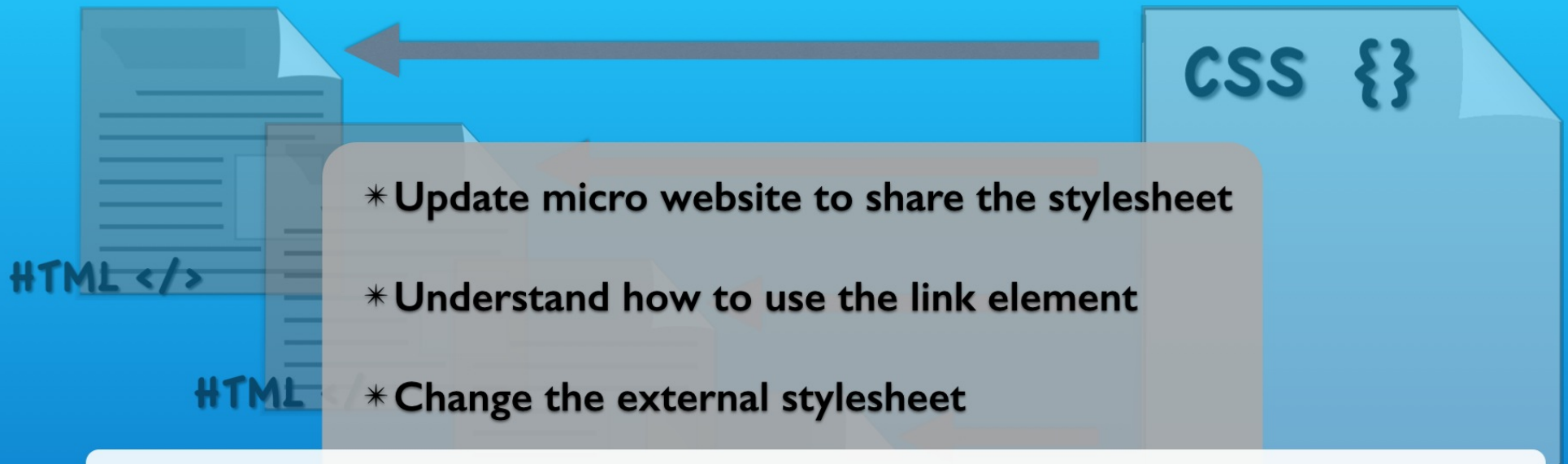


# Introduction



The rel attribute is always set to stylesheet and the type attribute is always set to text forward slash css.

# Introduction

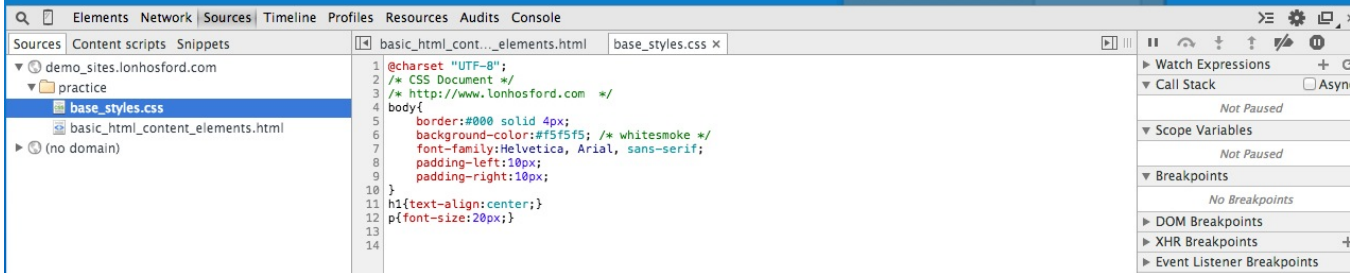


```
@charset "UTF-8";  
/* CSS Document */  
body{  
  border:#000 solid 4px;  
  background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */  
  background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */  
  font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
  padding-left:10px;  
}
```

We will also change the external stylesheet to see how new styles are applied across all web pages.

# Introduction

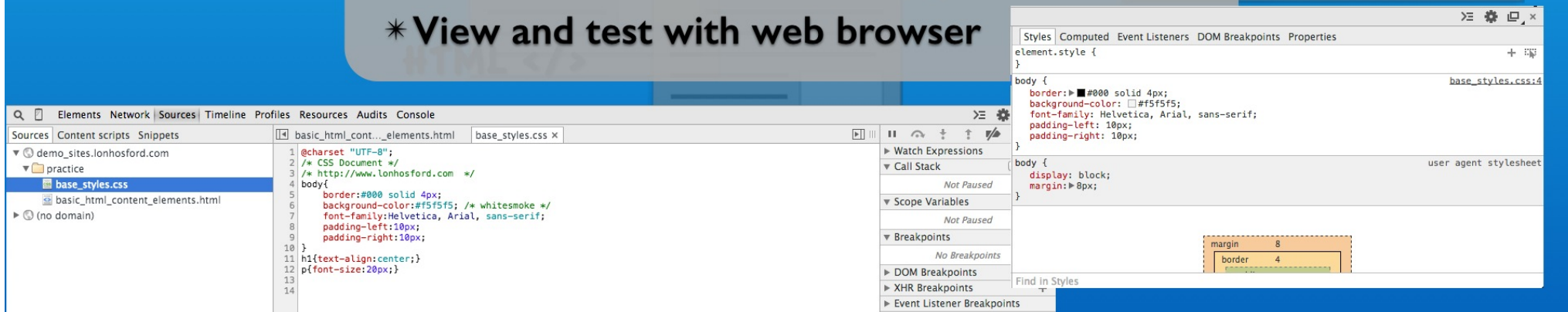
- \* Update micro website to share the stylesheet
- \* Understand how to use the link element
- \* Change the external stylesheet
- \* View and test with web browser



We test using the web browser inspection tools. We will see how to verify that the external stylesheet file was loaded.

# Introduction

- \* Update micro website to share the stylesheet
- \* Understand how to use the link element
- \* Change the external stylesheet
- \* View and test with web browser



We will also see how an HTML element's styles originated from the external stylesheet.

# Setup

## 02\_04\_css-external-style-sheet

### start folder

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
p\_element.html  
br\_element.html  
base\_styles.css



### practice folder

practice/basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
practice/h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
practice/p\_element.html  
practice/br\_element.html  
practice/base\_styles.css  
snippet.txt

**This demo uses the Chrome Web Browser**

To follow along, copy the files in the start folder and open the listed files in an editor along with the snippets file.



# Review Starting Files

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of each.

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as h1 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

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## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other elements, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will inherit that font size.

You can open any of the HTML files in the practice folder. Navigate around and get a sense of the styling.

# Review Starting Files

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <style>
10        body{
11            border:#000 solid 4px;
12            background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
13            font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14            padding-left:10px;
15            padding-right:10px;
16        }
17        h1{text-align:center;}
18        p{font-size:20px;}
19    </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the number of HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
26     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
27     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
28     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
29     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
30     h6</a> elements are used to contain important content in the content
31     structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
32     as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
33     and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
34     element.</p>
35     <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You
36     will use this element often. All the content in this document besides
37     the page header uses the p element.</p>
```

This is our snippets file and our top level navigation HTML file named basic\_html\_content\_elements.html.



# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

1 02\_04\_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com

2  
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.  
4 IN basic\_html\_content\_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18  
5 IN base\_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES

```
6  
7 body{  
8   border:#000 solid 4px;  
9   background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */  
10  font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
11  padding-left:10px;  
12  padding-right:10px;  
13 }  
14 h1{text-align:center;}  
15 p{font-size:20px;}
```

16  
17 STEP 2: Add link to base\_styles.css in basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
18 IN basic\_html\_content\_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

```
19  
20 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

21  
22 STEP 3: Add link to base\_styles.css in h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
23 IN h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

```
24  
25 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

26  
27 STEP 4: Add link to base\_styles.css in p\_element.html  
28 IN p\_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

```
29  
30 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

31  
32 STEP 5: Add link to base\_styles.css in br\_element.html  
33 IN br\_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

```
34  
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

36  
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine  
38 IN base\_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /\* whitesmoke \*/

```
1 <!doctype html>  
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->  
3 <html lang='en'>  
4 <head>  
5   <meta charset="UTF-8" />  
6   <title>  
7     Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford  
8   </title>  
9   <style>  
10     body{  
11       border:#000 solid 4px;  
12       background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */  
13       font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
14       padding-left:10px;  
15       padding-right:10px;  
16     }  
17     h1{text-align:center;}  
18     p{font-size:20px;}  
19   </style>
```

```
20 </head>
```

```
21 <body>
```

```
22   <p><br></p>
```

```
23   <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
```

```
24   <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed  
    by the basic HTML Content Elements. So, I created this document. These elements  
    you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body  
    element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have  
    existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of  
    time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
```

```
25   <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and  
    h6</a> elements are used to contain important content in the content  
    structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such  
    as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings  
    and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1  
    element.</p>
```

```
26   <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You  
    will use this element often. All the content in this document besides  
    the page header uses the p element.</p>
```

We see that the page has its own internal style element.

# Review h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon
8         Hosford
9     </title>
10    <style>
11        body{
12            border:#000 solid 4px;
13            background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
14            font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
15            padding-left:10px;
16            padding-right:10px;
17        }
18        h1{text-align:center;}
19        p{font-size:20px;}
20    </style>
21 </head>
22 <body>
23     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
24     <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
25     <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 are called headings.
26     The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
27     element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
28     HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
29     it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
30     one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
31     was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
32     are examples of the others:</p>
33     <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
34     <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
35     <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
36     <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
37     <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
38     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
```

The style element with the same styles are repeated in each of the three other HTML files.



# Review p\_element.html

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
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20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
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23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
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26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
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32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
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35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
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```
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8     </title>
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10         body{
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13             font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14             padding-left:10px;
15             padding-right:10px;
16         }
17         h1{text-align:center;}
18         p{font-size:20px;}
19     </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
23     <h1>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
24     <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
25     the p element with top and bottom margins.
26     <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
27     document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
28     This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
29     display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
30     <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
31     elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
32     h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
33     elements.</p>
34     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
35     usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
36     the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
37     styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
38     <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
```

Again in this file.



# Review br\_element.html

1 02\_04\_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com

```
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <style>
10         body{
11             border:#000 solid 4px;
12             background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
13             font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14             padding-left:10px;
15             padding-right:10px;
16         }
17         h1{text-align:center;}
18         p{font-size:20px;}
19     </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
23     <h1>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
24     <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
        content following the br element will start on the next line. Beginners
        are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
        in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
        space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
        in their place.</p>
25     <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
        content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
        element including the h1 elements.</p>
26     <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
        inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
        if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
        br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
27 </body>
28 </html>
```

And in the last file. To make any style changes that would apply to all the files, we would have to edit all the files.

# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

We also have a shell CSS file. You will also hear this file called an external stylesheet.

# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
```

```
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
```

```
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

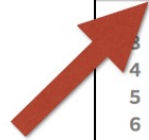
```
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
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```



snippets.txt

base\_styles.css

The first line contains a special entry called the charset rule. You can include it as is without worrying about changing it.



# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
```

```
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
```

```
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
```

@charset "UTF-8"

base\_styles.css

The UTF-8 value directs the web browser to know that you are using the typical world wide web character set.

# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
```

```
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
```

```
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
```

```
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
```

```
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#ffffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
```

@charset "UTF-8"  
content:"Δ Σ"

base\_styles.css

It allows the use of unusual characters such as Greek letters should need to add them.



# Review base\_styles.css

1 02\_04\_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com

2  
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.  
4 IN basic\_html\_content\_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18  
5 IN base\_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES  
6

```
7 body{  
8     border:#000 solid 4px;  
9     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */  
10    font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
11    padding-left:10px;  
12    padding-right:10px;  
13 }  
14 h1{text-align:center;}  
15 p{font-size:20px;}  
16
```

17 STEP 2: Add link to base\_styles.css in basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
18 IN basic\_html\_content\_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

19  
20 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base\_styles.css">  
21

22 STEP 3: Add link to base\_styles.css in h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
23 IN h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

24  
25 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base\_styles.css">  
26

27 STEP 4: Add link to base\_styles.css in p\_element.html  
28 IN p\_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

29  
30 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base\_styles.css">  
31

32 STEP 5: Add link to base\_styles.css in br\_element.html  
33 IN br\_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH

34  
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base\_styles.css">  
36

37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine

38 IN base\_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#ffffd4; /\* whitesmoke \*/

1 @charset "UTF-8";  
2 /\* CSS Document \*/  
3 /\* http://www.lonhosford.com \*/  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
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25  
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27  
28  
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30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38



snippets.txt

base\_styles.css

When charset used, it is always goes at the beginning of the first line of a CSS file.

# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
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25
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28
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35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

The file also has CSS comments. CSS comments are bounded by the slash asterisk and asterisk slash.

# Review base\_styles.css

1   02_04_css-external-style-sheet   Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com	1   @charset "UTF-8";
2	2   /* CSS Document */
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.	3   /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine	37
38	38

CSS comments can span a part of a line, one line or multiple lines. The comments are downloaded along with the CSS in the file. But the web browser ignores comments.

# Review base\_styles.css

```
1 02_04_css-external-style-sheet | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
```

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
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25
26
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31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

Now we will move the HTML files' CSS to the external file. Since all the HTML files have the same CSS, we can copy from any one of them.



# Step 1 - Move CSS to External File

```
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO TIMES
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
```



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <style>
10        body{
11            border:#000 solid 4px;
12            background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
13            font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14            padding-left:10px;
15            padding-right:10px;
16        }
17        h1{text-align:center;}
18        p{font-size:20px;}
19    </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the basic HTML Content Elements. So, I've created these elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
31     h6</a> elements are used to contain important content in the content
32     structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
33     as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
34     and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
35     element.</p>
36     <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You
37     will use this element often. All the content in this document besides
38     the page header uses the p element.</p>
```

Step 1 uses the CSS in the basic\_html\_content\_elements.html. Copy all the CSS, but not the style tags. CSS files do not contain HTML elements.

# Step I - Move CSS to External File

```
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO T
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
```

snippets.txt

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4     body{
5         border:#000 solid 4px;
6         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7         font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8         padding-left:10px;
9         padding-right:10px;
10    }
11    h1{text-align:center;}
12    p{font-size:20px;}
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

Paste on line 4 of the CSS file.

# Step I - Move CSS to External File

```
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO T
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
```

snippets.txt

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

A common practice in CSS files is to start the selectors on the left margin so we will un-indent them to do that.

Select the lines you pasted.



# Step I - Move CSS to External File

```
2
3 STEP 1: Move CSS to external file.
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html COPY LINES 10 - 18
5     IN base_styles.css PASTE ON LINE 4 THEN UNINDENT TWO T
6
7     body{
8         border:#000 solid 4px;
9         background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
10        font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
11        padding-left:10px;
12        padding-right:10px;
13    }
14    h1{text-align:center;}
15    p{font-size:20px;}
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
```

snippets.txt

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

base\_styles.css

And un-indenting twice should do it.



# Step 2 - Link base\_styles to basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
16
17 STEP 2: Add link to base_styles.css in basic_html_content_elements.html
18     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
19
20 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
40
41     background-color:#96c8a2; /* Aquamarine */
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <p><br></p>
13     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
14     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
15     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
16     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
17     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
18     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
19     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
20     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
21     h6</a> elements are used to contain important content in the content
22     structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
23     as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
24     and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
25     element.</p>
26     <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You
27     will use this element often. All the content in this document besides
28     the page header uses the p element.</p>
29     <p>The <a href="br_element.html">br element</a> is for line breaks. It
30     is very handy and easy to use.</p>
31 </body>
32 </html>
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
```

In step 2 copy the code snippet and replace the style element in the basic\_html\_content\_elements.html file.

This links the styles in our CSS file as if they were included in the HTML file.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

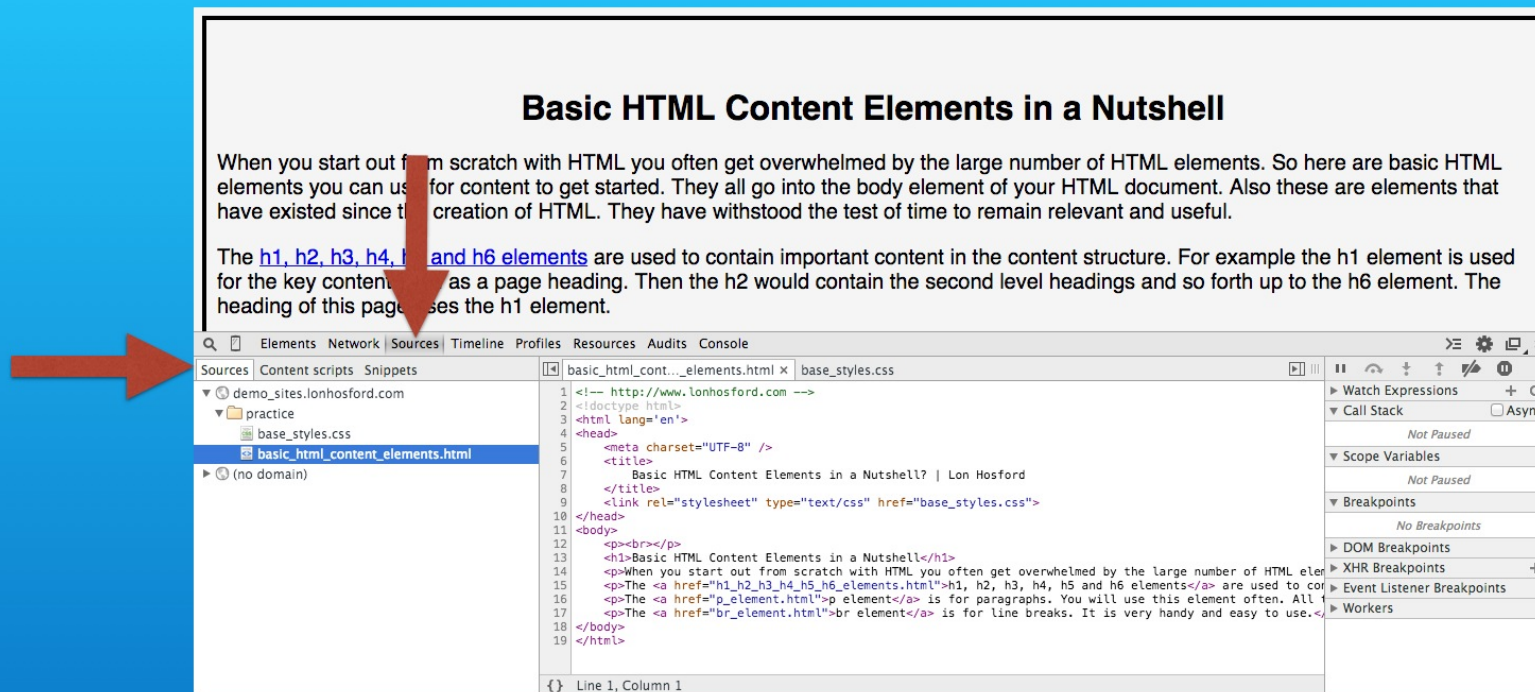
The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

`basic_html_content_elements.html`

Save and load in the web browser. The styling should all remain the same.

# Testing in the Web Browser



**Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell**

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The browser's Sources panel is open, showing the file `basic_html_content_elements.html` selected. The code editor displays the following HTML:

```
1 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6   <title>
7     Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8   </title>
9   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <p><br></p>
13   <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
14   <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
15   <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a> are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
16   <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All paragraphs go into the body element of your HTML document.
17   <p>The <a href="br_element.html">br element</a> is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

`basic_html_content_elements.html`

Open the inspection panel if you do not have it open. Select both of the sources tabs.

# Testing in the Web Browser

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a document titled "Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell". The document text explains that when starting with HTML, one can get overwhelmed by the number of elements, and lists basic elements like h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6. It also mentions the p element for paragraphs and the br element for line breaks. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Sources" panel on the left with a tree view containing "demo\_sites.lonhosford.com", "practice", "base\_styles.css", and "basic\_html\_content\_elements.html". The "basic\_html\_content\_elements.html" file is selected and its source code is visible in the main editor. The code is a basic HTML document with a title, meta charset, and links to the CSS file. The text content of the document is visible in the background, matching the text in the image.

**Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell**

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

**basic\_html\_content\_elements.html**

**basic\_html\_content\_elements.html**

Then in the practice folder node you should see both the HTML file and the base\_styles.css file.

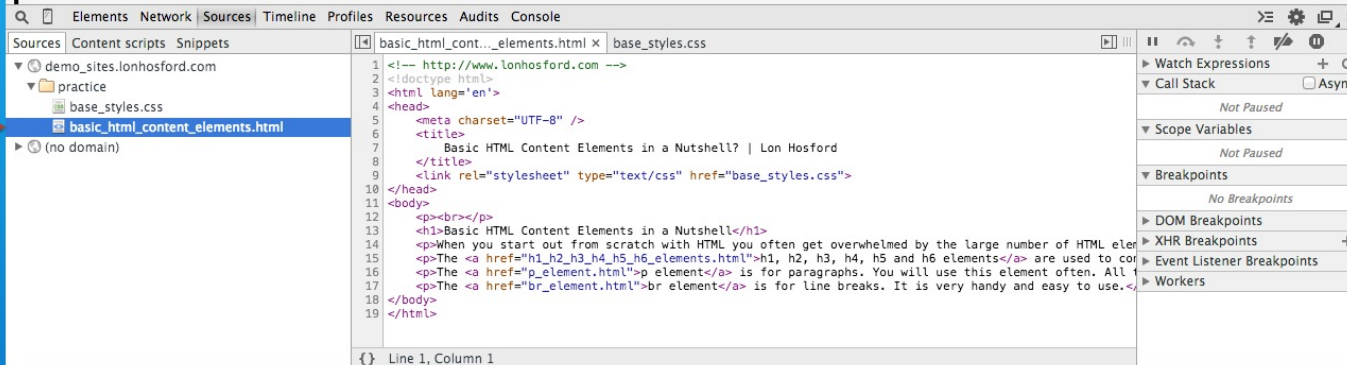


# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.



basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

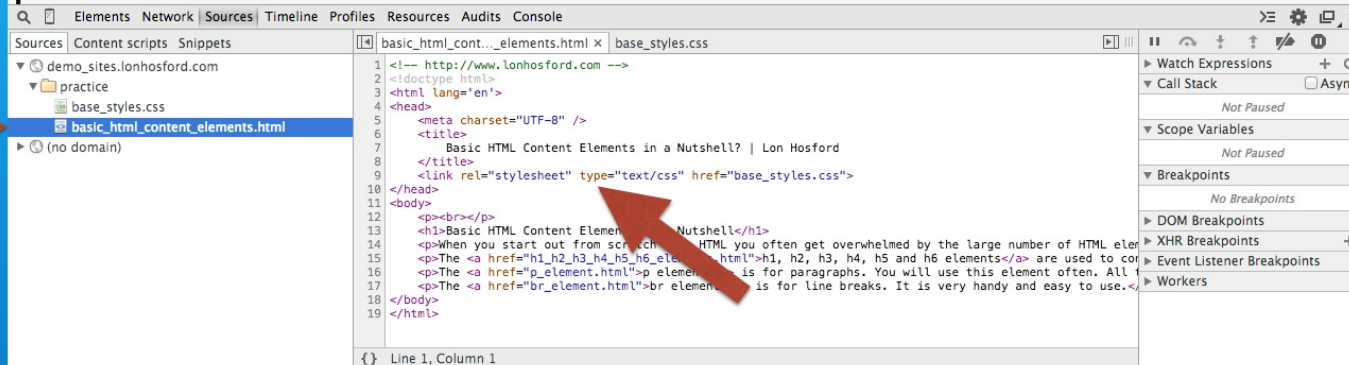
Select the HTML file.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.



basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

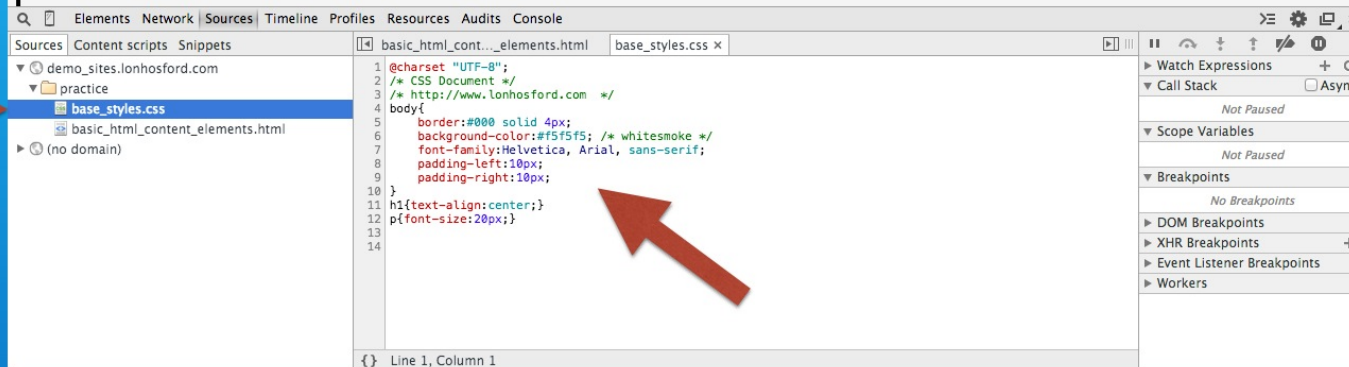
Verify that the style element is now replaced with the link element to the base\_styles.css file.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

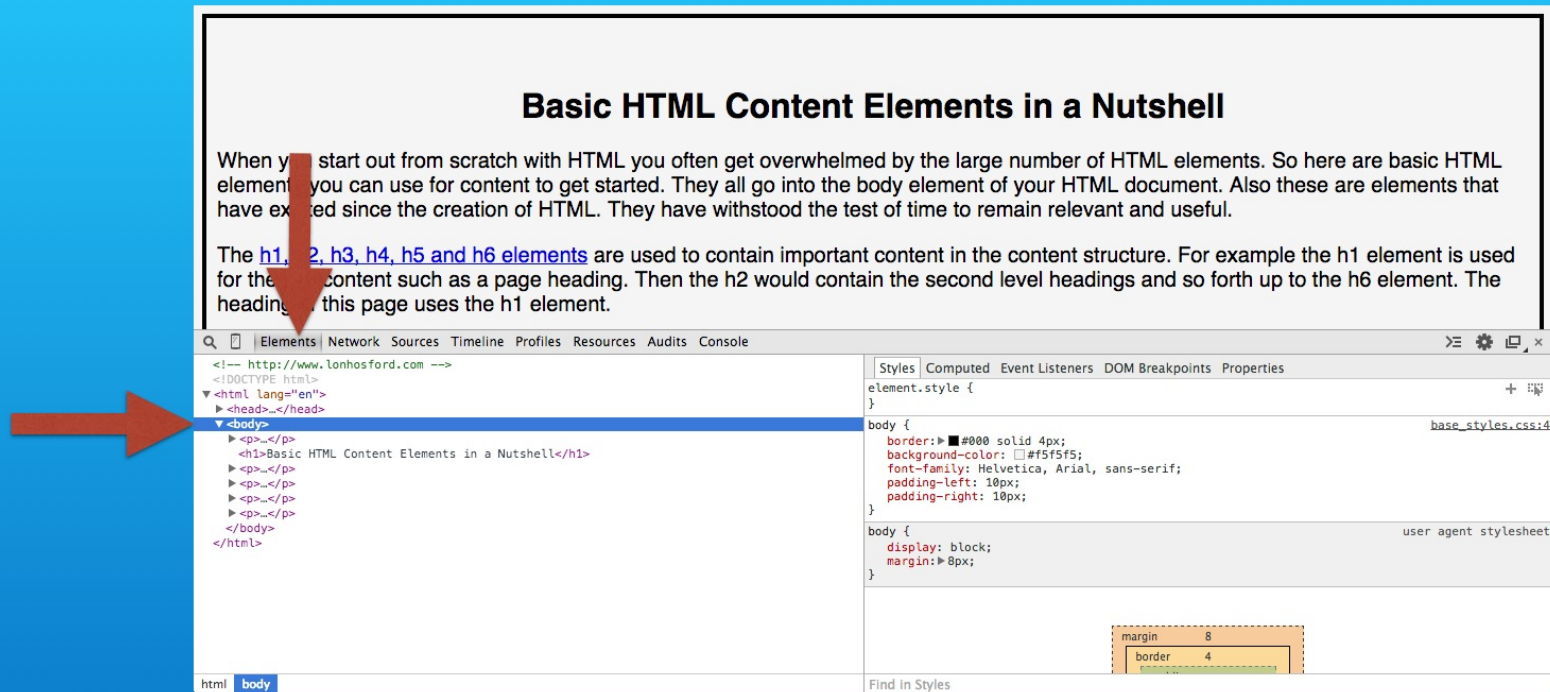
The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.



basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Then in the Sources panel select the base\_styles.css file.  
Now you will see the CSS selectors that we added to it.

# Testing in the Web Browser



`basic_html_content_elements.html`

Next select the Elements panel tab and the body element in the left panel.



# Testing in the Web Browser

**Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell**

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the `body` element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1](#), [h2](#), [h3](#), [h4](#), [h5](#) and [h6](#) elements are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the `h1` element is used for the main content such as a page heading. Then the `h2` would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the `h6` element. The heading of this page uses the `h1` element.

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the following elements highlighted by red arrows:

- An arrow points from the text "they all go into the `body` element" to the `<body>` tag in the Elements panel.
- An arrow points from the text "The `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, `h4`, `h5` and `h6` elements" to the `<h1>` tag in the Elements panel.
- An arrow points from the text "the `h1` element is used for the main content" to the `body` selector in the Styles panel.

The Elements panel shows the following HTML structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <p>...</p>
    <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
    <p>...</p>
    <p>...</p>
    <p>...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The Styles panel shows the following styles for the `body` selector:

```
body {
  border: 4px solid #000;
  background-color: #f5f5f5;
  font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  padding-left: 10px;
  padding-right: 10px;
}

body {
  display: block;
  margin: 8px;
}
```

A small diagram at the bottom right of the Styles panel shows the margin and border values: margin: 8px and border: 4px.

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

In the right panel select Styles. You should see that the body selector styles were applied.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

<!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
 <head>  
 </head>  
 <body>  
 <p>  
 <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>  
 <p>  
 <p>  
 <p>  
 <p>  
 <p>  
 </body>  
</html>

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

element.style {  
}  
  
body {  
 border: 4px solid #000;  
 background-color: #f5f5f5;  
 font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
 padding-left: 10px;  
 padding-right: 10px;  
}  
  
body {  
 display: block;  
 margin: 8px;  
}  
  
base\_styles.css:4  
user agent stylesheet

margin 8  
border 4

Find in Styles

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

More importantly, you see that the styles originated from our base\_styles.css file.

# Step 3 - Link base\_styles to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
21
22 STEP 3: Add link to base_styles.css in h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
23     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
24
25 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
40
41     background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
```



snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon
8         Hosford
9     </title>
10    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
11 </head>
12 <body>
13     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
14     <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
15     <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
16     The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
17     element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
18     HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
19     it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
20     one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
21     was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
22     are examples of the others:</p>
23     <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
24     <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
25     <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
26     <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
27     <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
28     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
29     usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
30     the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
31     styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
32     <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
33     for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
34     document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
35     This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
36     <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
37     h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
38 </body>
```

Now we can simply link the remaining files to the base\_styles.css file. Step 3 takes on the next HTML file. Replace the style element with the link element. Save the file.

# Testing in the Web Browser

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

[h1\\_h2\\_h3\\_h4\\_h5\\_h6\\_elements.html](#)

Open in the web browser.  
The styling should appear unchanged.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in an h2 element.**

**This is content in an h3 element.**

**This is content in an h4 element.**

**This is content in an h5 element.**

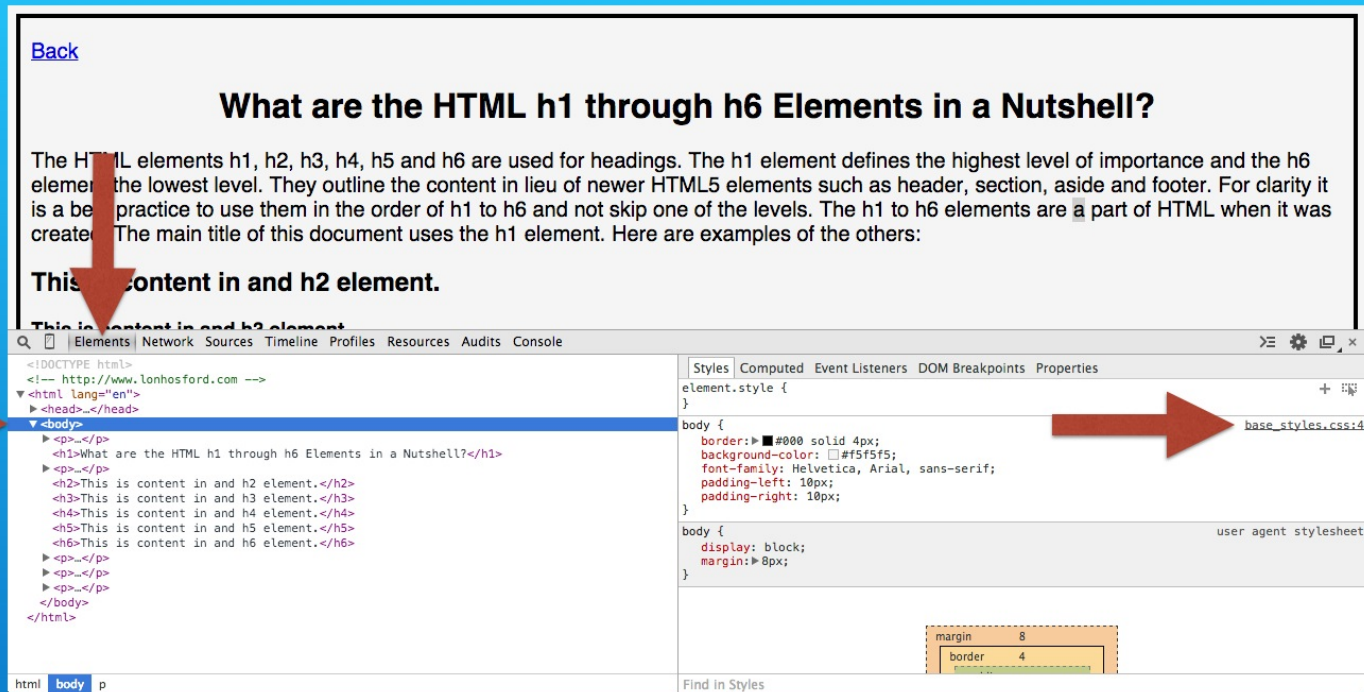
**This is content in an h6 element.**

The screenshot shows the web inspector with the 'Sources' panel selected. The file 'h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html' is highlighted in the file list. The source code of the file is displayed in the main pane, showing the HTML structure of the document. A red arrow points to the 'Sources' panel, and another red arrow points to the 'h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html' file. A third red arrow points to the 'h1' element in the source code.

h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

Use the sources panel in the web inspector to verify that the style element is replaced with the link element.

# Testing in the Web Browser



h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

And you can examine the elements to see that the `base_styles.css` file is the source of the CSS selectors.

## Step 4 - Link base\_styles to p\_element.html

```
26
27 STEP 4: Add link to base_styles.css in p_element.html
28     IN p_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
29
30 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39 ELEMENT WITH
40
41 background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
```



snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
13     <h1>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
14     <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
15     the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
16     <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
17     document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
18     This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
19     display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
20     <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
21     elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
22     h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
23     elements.</p>
24     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
25     usually rendered in a bold font. The h1 element is rendered as
26     the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
27     styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
28     <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
29     breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
30     rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
31     paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

Now we will complete the last two files.

Step 4 has the same link element that we are using. Replace the style element in the p\_element.html file.

# Step 5 - Link base\_styles to br\_element.html

```
31
32 STEP 5: Add link to base_styles.css in br_element.html
33     IN br_element.html REPLACE style ELEMENT WITH
34
35 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#7fffd4; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
40
41     background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */
42
43
44
45
46
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48
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52
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59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell? | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="base_styles.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
13     <h1>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
14     <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
        content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
        are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
        in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
        space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
        in their place.</p>
15     <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
        content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
        element including the h1 elements.</p>
16     <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
        inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
        if contained within a br_element.html size of 20 pixels, the
        br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

And step 5 is the same for the br\_element.html file.  
Save all the files.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content stream for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of each.

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

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## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as h1 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

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## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as only one space in the rendered page.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break in content, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will be rendered in the same font size.

As you navigate on the web pages you see that the styling is in place and unchanged.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
```

When you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

h1 and h2 are used to contain important content in the content structure. Then the h2 would contain the second level heading.

p is used often. All the content in this document is contained within p elements.

h1 and h2 are handy and easy to use.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of h2 through h6 elements.

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as h1 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break within a paragraph or other block of text, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the parent element. If contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will also have a font size of 20 pixels.

All the pages are linked to the same stylesheet file. And they share access to the same CSS selectors.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
```

The styles are only applied when the CSS selectors match elements in the HTML file. This means that you could have different styles applied in each HTML file if needed. We will explore that option in future exercises as we learn more about CSS selectors.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

One advantage of the external CSS file is that each HTML file is smaller. Our example's files are very small so the savings may be negligible. But as the CSS file size grows and the number of HTML files using it grows, the savings mount up.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

Web Server  
base\_style.css

Local Cache  
base\_style.css

Another advantage is that the CSS file only needs to be downloaded from the web server once.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML C

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get elements you can use for content to get started. They all have existed since the creation of HTML. They have with

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to control the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use the p element.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and ea

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

**Web Server**  
**base\_style.css**

**Local Cache**  
**base\_style.css**

Then it is loaded from the local storage for all the other pages that need it.

# Testing in the Web Browser

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a document titled "What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?". The document content includes a heading, a paragraph about HTML heading elements, and a bolded sentence. The Chrome DevTools Network panel is open, showing a list of requests. The "Stylesheets" filter is selected, and a request for "base\_styles.css" is highlighted. A red arrow points from the bolded text in the document to the highlighted request in the network panel.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

Name	Path	Method	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Latency	Timeline
base_styles.css	/practice	GET	200 OK	text/css	h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h... Parser	(from cache)	0 ms	0 ms	100 ms

1 / 2 requests | 0 B / 234 B transferred | 83 ms (load: 104 ms, DOMContentLoaded: 104 ms)

You can see this in your network panel of your web inspector tools. Select the Network panel and the StyleSheets filter tab. Then you may need to reload the page.

# Testing in the Web Browser

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a document titled "What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?". The document contains text about HTML heading elements and a link to "base\_styles.css". Below the document, the browser's developer tools are open, showing the "Network" tab. A red arrow points to the "base\_styles.css" request, which has a status of 200 OK. The "Initiator" column shows "h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6... Parser". The "Size" column shows "(from cache)". The "Time" column shows "0 ms". The "Timeline" column shows a green dot at 100 ms.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

base\_styles.css /practice

Name	Method	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Timeline
base_styles.css /practice	GET	200 OK	text/css	h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6... Parser	(from cache)	0 ms	100 ms

1 / 2 requests | 0 B / 234 B transferred | 83 ms (load: 104 ms, DOMContentLoaded: 104 ms)

**Web Server**  
**base\_style.css**

If the CSS file was changed or accessed for the first time you get the 200 status code. You can simulate this by making a change in the CSS file and then reloading. Even a space at the end of a line will work.



# Testing in the Web Browser

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a document titled "What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?". The document contains text explaining HTML heading elements and examples of h2 and h3 elements. Below the document, the browser's developer tools are open, specifically the Network tab. A red arrow points to a request for "base\_styles.css" which has a status of 304 (Not Modified). The table below shows the details of this request.

Name	Method	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Timeline
Path		Text			Content	Latency	
base_styles.css	GET	304 Not Modified	text/css	h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h...	234 B	2 ms	
/practice				Parser	372 B	1 ms	

1 / 2 requests | 234 B / 469 B transferred | 51 ms (load: 71 ms, DOMContentLoaded: 70 ms)

**Local Cache**  
**base\_style.css**

If the CSS file is not changed and the web browser has a copy in its cache, you get the 304 status code. This means that the CSS file is loaded from the local file storage.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
```

When you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

h1 and h2 are used to contain important content in the content structure. Then the h2 would contain the second level heading.

p is used often. All the content in this document is contained within p elements.

h1 and h2 are handy and easy to use.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of h2 through h6 elements.

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as h1 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

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## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break within a paragraph, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the parent element. If contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will also have a font size of 20 pixels.

Another advantage is that we can change the styles from one place for all of our web pages.

# Step 6 - Change the body selector background color

```
36
37 STEP 6: Change background color from White smoke to Aquamarine
38     IN base_styles.css REPLACE background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
39     ELEMENT WITH
40
41     background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */
42
43
44
45
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59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
```

snippets.txt



```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border:#000 solid 4px;
6     background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */
7     font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left:10px;
9     padding-right:10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align:center;}
12 p{font-size:20px;}
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
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33
34
35
36
37
38
```

h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

Step 6 has a new color for the body selector background-color. Copy the code snippet and replace line 6 in the base\_styles.css file.

Save.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. These elements have existed since the creation of HTML. The

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used for the key content such as a page heading. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element.

The [br element](#) is for line breaks. It is very handy.

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1 through h6 are the lowest level of heading element. It is a best practice to use the h1 element for the main title of a document.

This is content in an h1 element.

This is content in an h2 element.

This is content in an h3 element.

This is content in an h4 element.

This is content in an h5 element.

This is content in an h6 element.

Web browsers implement the largest default font size for the h1 element.

The h1 to h6 elements are used for the main title of a document. This also means that the h1 element is the largest.

These elements should be used for the main title of a document.

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## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block-level element. This also means that the p element is rendered with top and bottom margins.

Paragraphs should be used for the main content of a document. The h1 and h2 elements are used for the main title of a document.

Web browsers implement the largest default font size for the p element.

Web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browsers render multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks and only render one space in their place.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use the br element in any HTML document, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. If the br element is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element is rendered at 20 pixels.

As you navigate on the web pages you see that the new background color is applied to all the web pages.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. These elements have existed since the creation of HTML. The

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[Back](#)

## What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block-level element.

This also means content is rendered on a new line.

Paragraphs should be used for text.

and h6 elements or

Web browsers implement the largest default font size.

Web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

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## What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line. This is often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browsers collapse space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in their place.

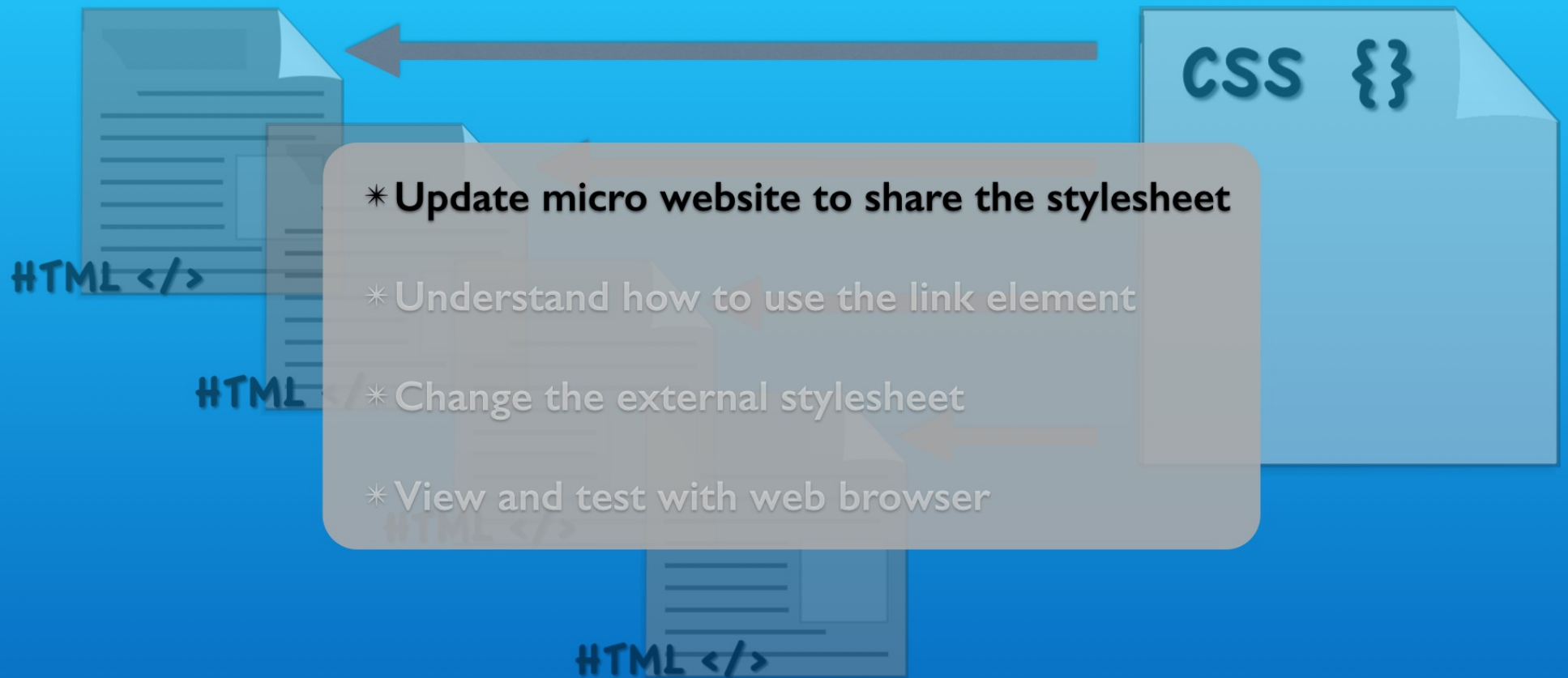
The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use the br element in any HTML document, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. If the br element is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element is rendered at 20 pixels.

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2 /* CSS Document */
3 /* http://www.lonhosford.com */
4 body{
5     border: 4px solid 4px;
6     background-color: #f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
7     font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8     padding-left: 10px;
9     padding-right: 10px;
10 }
11 h1{text-align: center;}
12 p{font-size: 20px;}
13
```

This is because they all currently use the body CSS selector for the background color.

# Summary



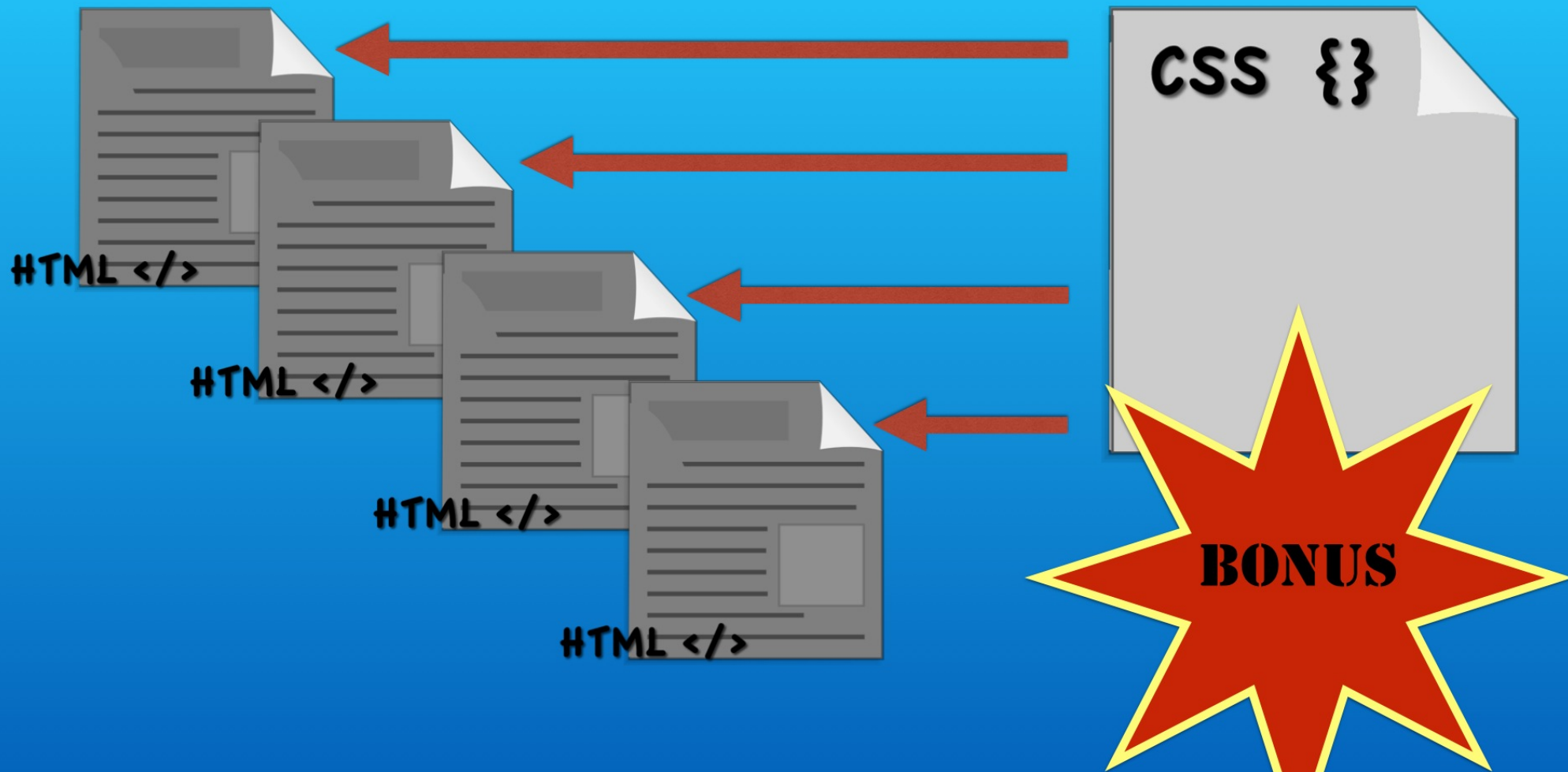
That completes the exercise. We refactored an existing website's pages to use a single external stylesheet.

# Summary



Unless you are just experimenting, a good plan is to always start with an external stylesheet, even if at present you are only planning one web page.

# Summary



That way it will be easier to expand with additional webpages and to reuse the styles in other projects.



# Summary

## Basic HTML C

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get elements you can use for content to get started. They all have existed since the creation of HTML. They have with

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to con for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 heading of this page uses the h1 element.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use the p element.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and ea

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## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the other

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

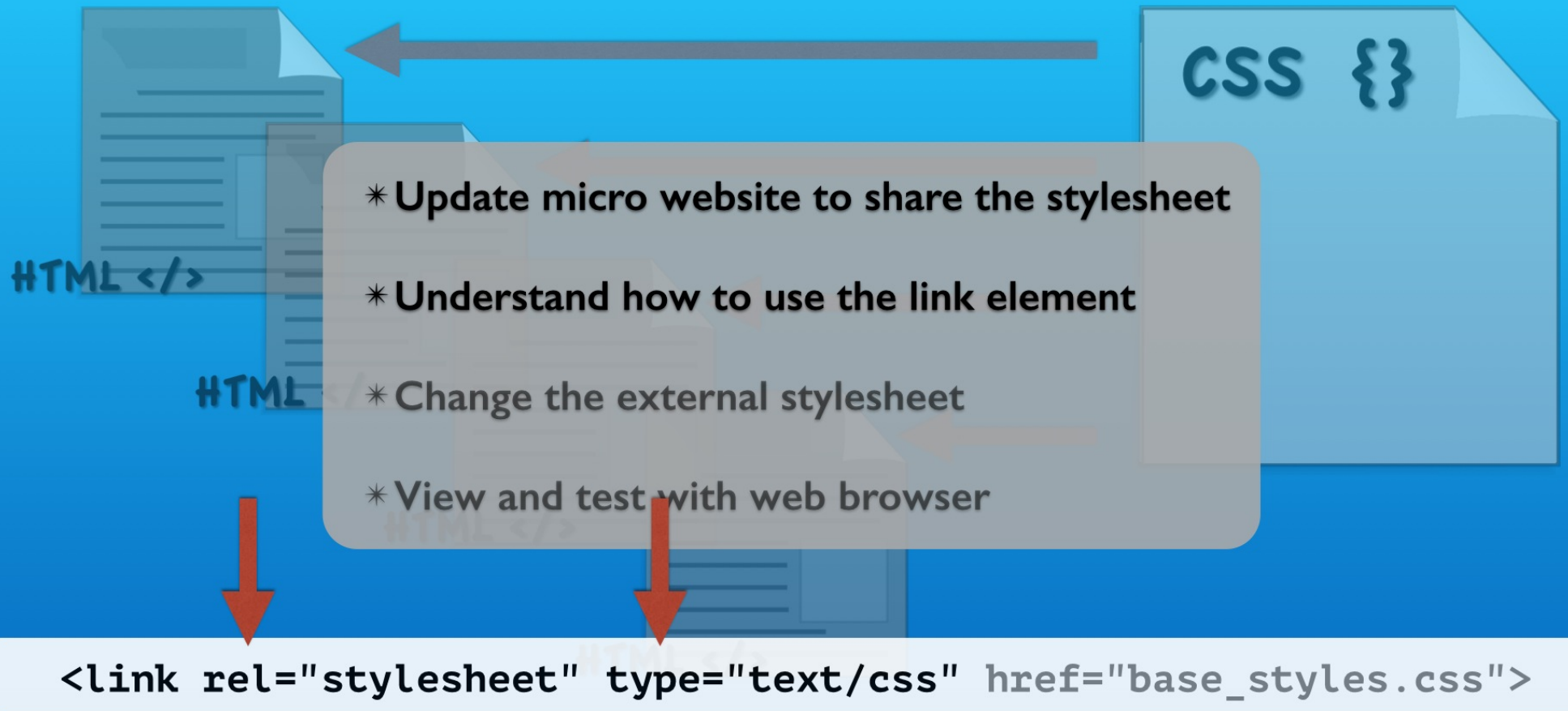
**BONUS**

**Web Server  
base\_style.css**

**Local Cache  
base\_style.css**

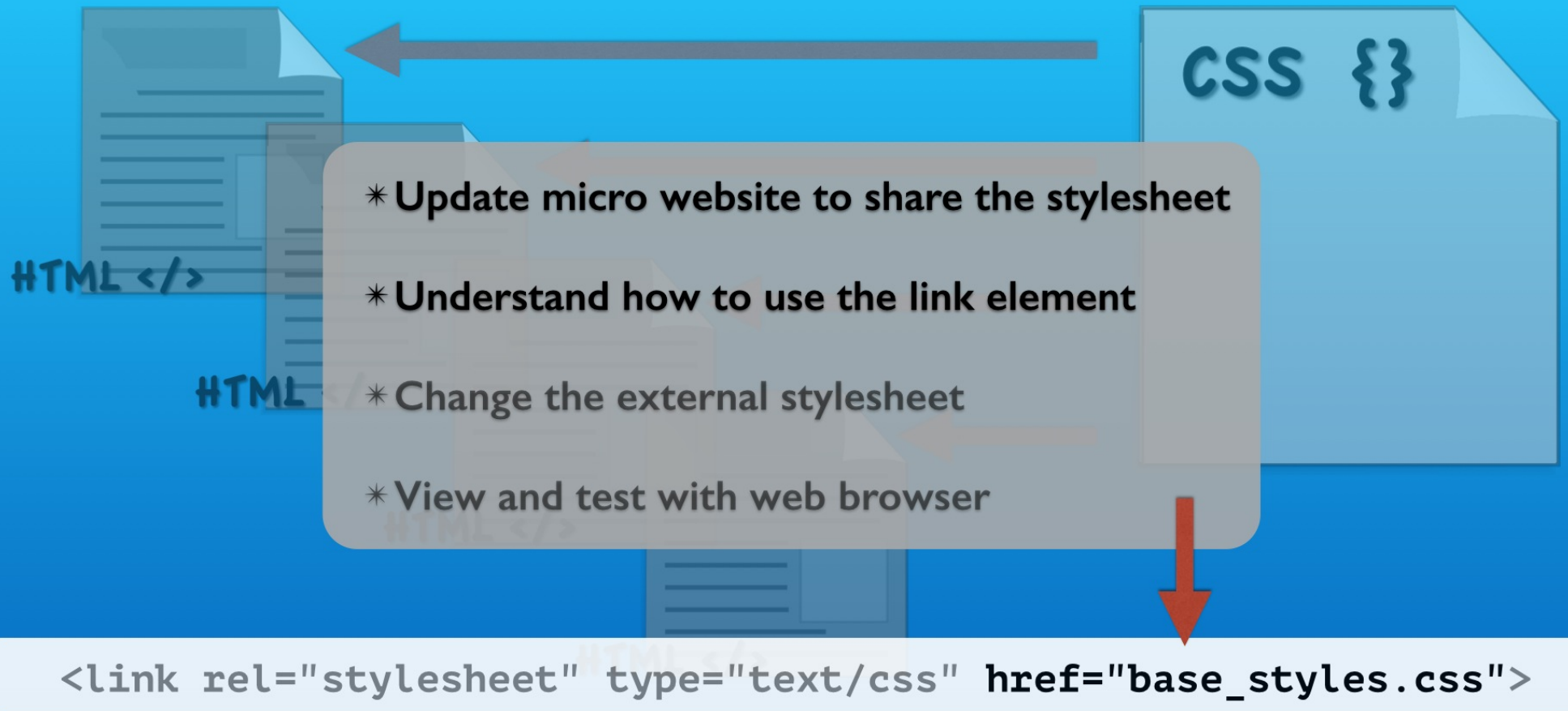
You also get the immediate web caching benefit for the CSS file when the page is revisited.

# Summary



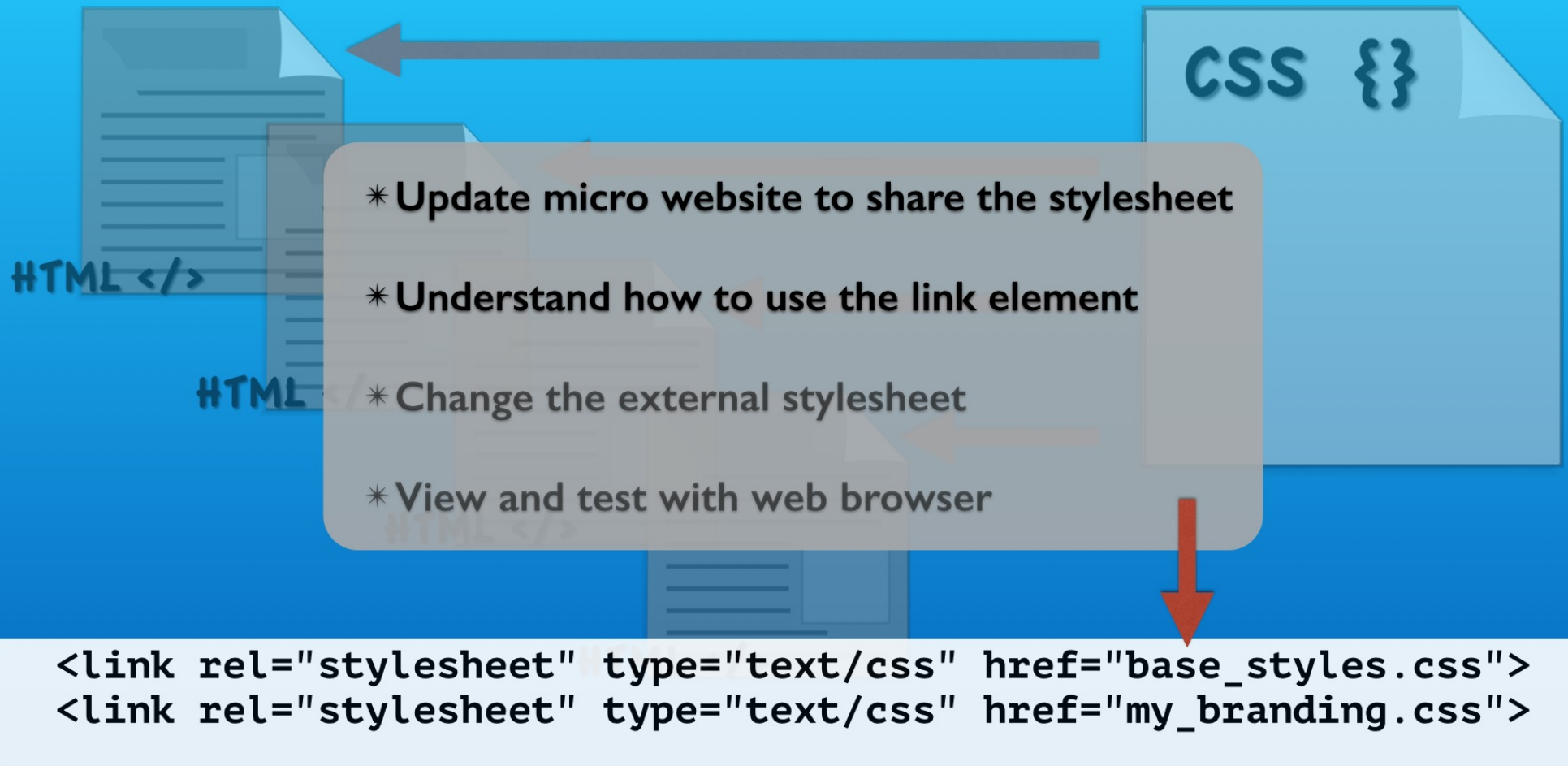
We use the link element with the rel and type attributes to attach external stylesheets.

# Summary



The CSS file is referenced with the href attribute. That is the one part of the link element that you supply. The order of the attributes does not matter.

# Summary



It is possible to have multiple external CSS files attached. For now stick to a single CSS file for simplicity.



# Summary

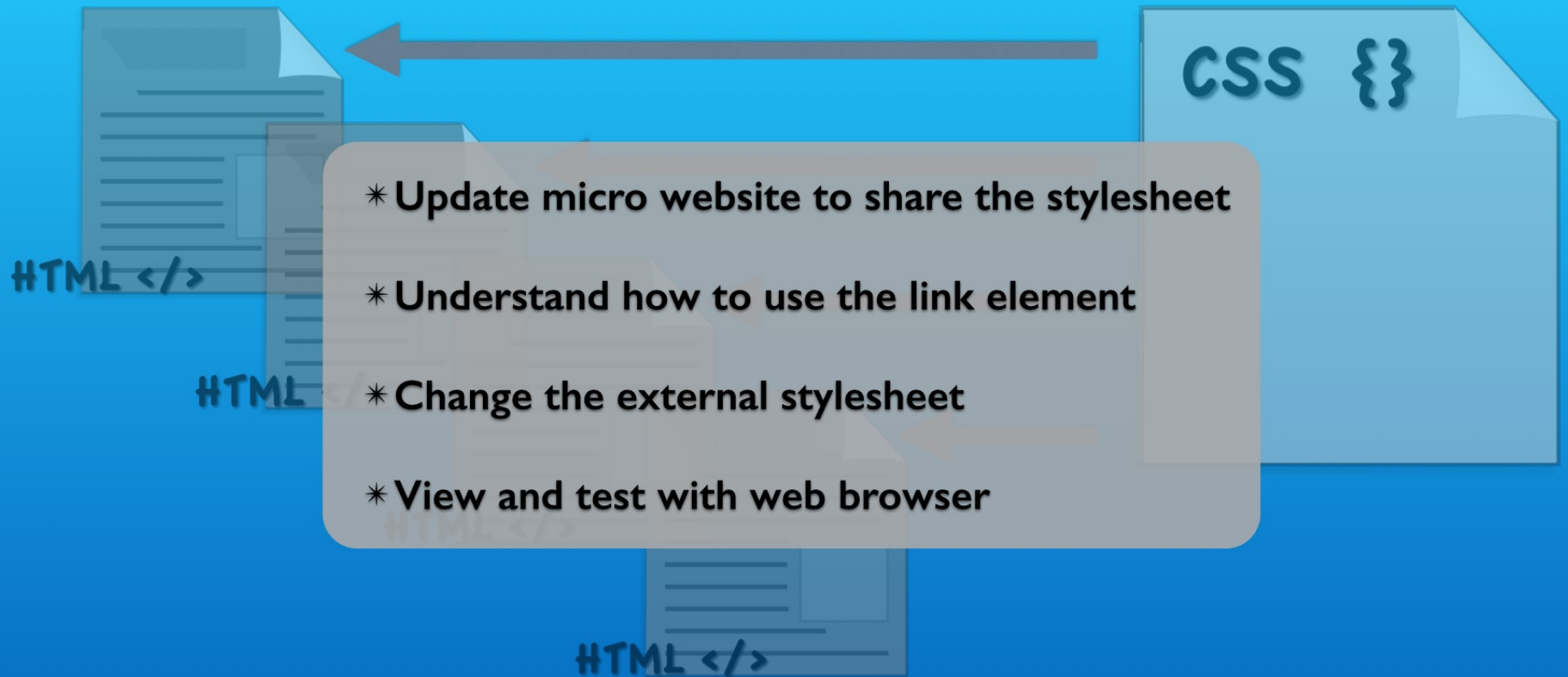
- \* Update micro website to share the styles
- \* Understand how to use the link element
- \* Change the external stylesheet

**BONUS**

```
@charset "UTF-8";  
/* CSS Document */  
body{  
    border:#000 solid 4px;  
    background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */  
    background-color:#96c8a2; /* aquamarine */  
    font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
    padding-left:10px;  
}
```

An advantage of all the web pages sharing the same external CSS file is having access to the same styles over all the pages.

# Summary



Debugging web page styling is best done with the web browser inspection tools.

# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.



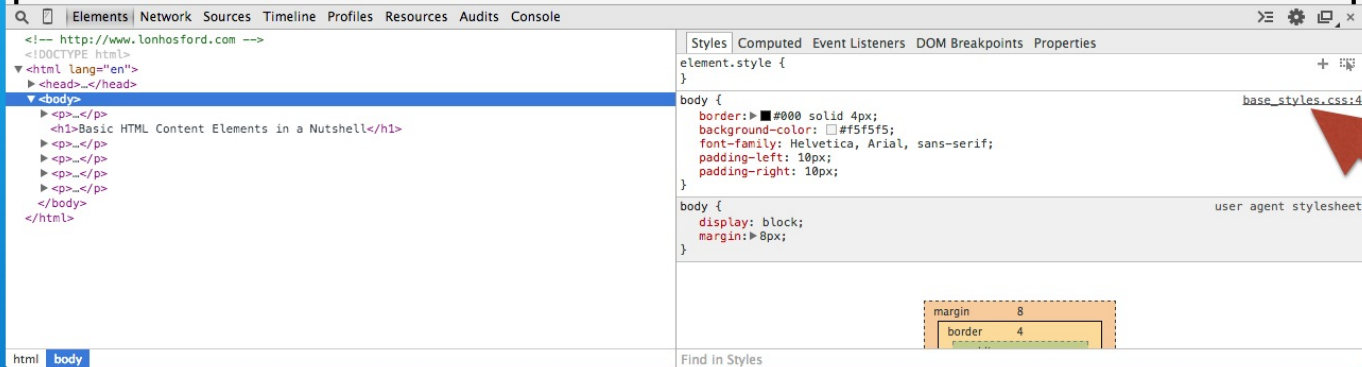
With them you can see if the external CSS files are loaded.

# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

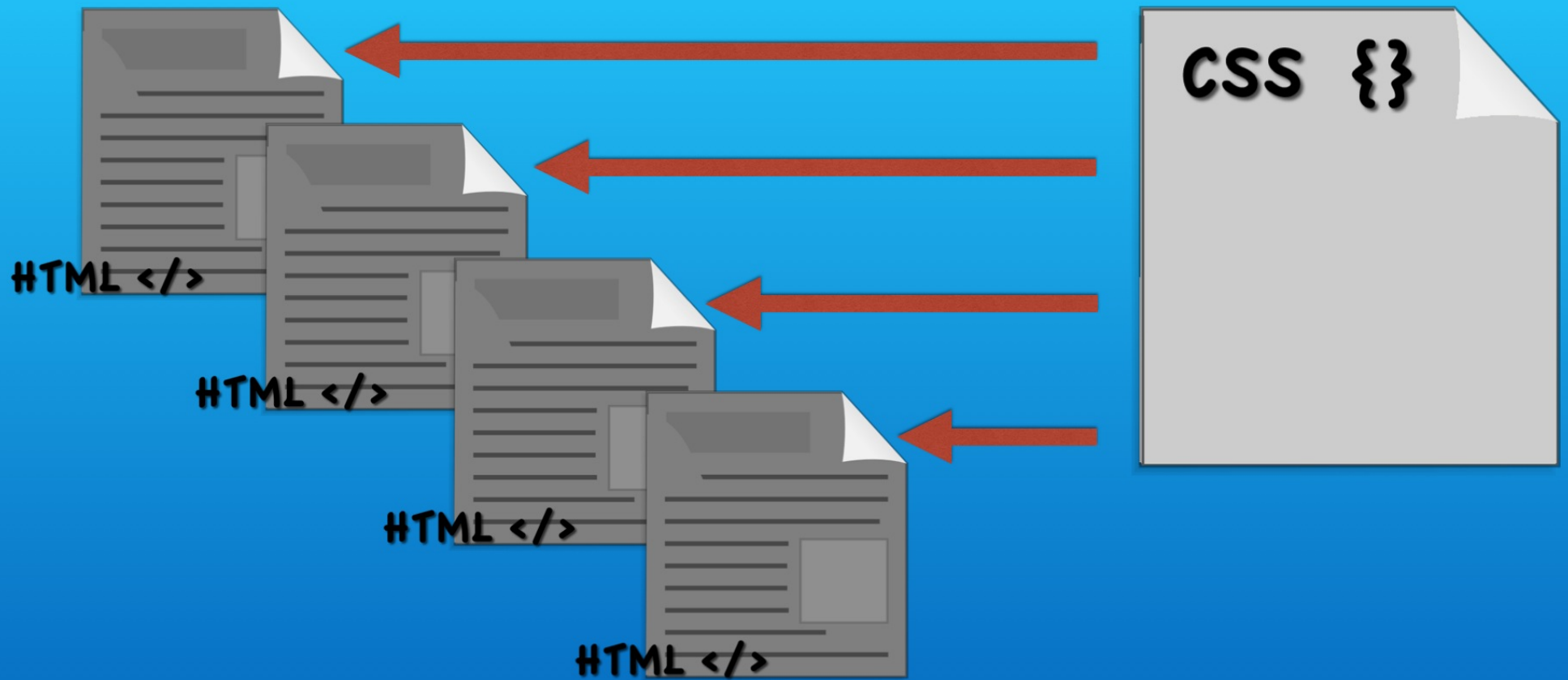
The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.



And you can see where an HTML element's styles originate from in an external CSS file.



# Summary



Using an external CSS file is best approach for a good start to styling your web pages.

# **How to Use an External CSS Style Sheet File**

**With Lon Hosford**

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This is the voice transcript and screen captures from the video for this portion of the course.