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# Link external css stylesheet html



## Linking external css stylesheet to html.

The common use of this attribute is to define the type of stylesheet being referenced (such as text/css), but given that CSS is the only stylesheet language used on the web, not only is it possible to omit the type attribute, but is actually now recommended practice. This is a user agent's default behavior, if no policy is otherwise specified. This element includes the global attributes. `imagesizes` For `rel="preload"` and `as="image"` only, the `imagesizes` attribute is a sizes attribute that indicates to preload the appropriate resource used by an `img` element with corresponding values for its `srcset` and `sizes` attributes. Furthermore, `rel="preload"` uses this as a signal for request prioritization. Allowed values are specified by RFC 5646: Tags for Identifying Languages (also known as BCP 47). `sizes` This attribute defines the sizes of the icons for visual media contained in the resource. The `rel` stands for "relationship", and is probably one of the key features of the element — the value denotes how the item being linked to is related to the containing document. `target` Defines the frame or window name that has the defined linking relationship or that will show the rendering of any linked resource. The attribute must be a space-separated list of link type values. Note: Instead of `rev`, you should use the `rel` attribute with the opposite link type value. This case is unsafe because it can leak origins and paths from TLS-protected resources to insecure origins. As you'll see from our Link types reference, there are many different kinds of relationship. When using to establish a favicon for a site, and your site uses a Content Security Policy (CSP) to enhance its security, the policy applies to the favicon. `unsafe-url` means that the referrer will include the origin and the path (but not the fragment, password, or username). Specification HTML Standard (HTML) # the-link-element BCD tables only load in the browser. See also It must be present only if the `rel` contains a value of icon or a non-standard type such as Apple's `apple-touch-icon`. Link type values for the attribute are similar to the possible values for `rel`. Use this attribute only if the `href` attribute is present. MS's ICO format does, as well as Apple's ICNS. Browsers not supporting CSS's Media Queries won't necessarily recognize the adequate link; do not forget to set fallback links, the restricted set of media queries defined in HTML 4. However, this isn't a good practice to follow; it makes more sense to separate your elements from your body content, putting them in the `<head>`. Value Applies To audio elements document and elements embed elements fetch fetch. XHR Note: This value also requires to contain the `crossorigin` attribute. The default value is `iso-8859-1`. HTML5 extended this to any kind of media queries, which are a superset of the allowed values of HTML 4. A URL can be absolute or relative. To include a stylesheet in a page, use the following syntax: You can also specify alternative style sheets. Note: Most icon formats are only able to store one single icon; therefore most of the time the `sizes` attribute contains only one entry. `origin-when-cross-origin` means that navigating to other origins will be limited to the scheme, the host, and the port, while navigating on the same origin will include the referrer's path. `prefetch` Secure context Identifies a resource that might be required by the next navigation and that the user agent should retrieve it. It may have the following values: `any`, meaning that the icon can be scaled to any size as it is in a vector format, like `image/svg+xml`. Instead, the stylesheet will be loaded on-demand, if and when the disabled attribute is changed to false or removed. The values generally are given by the HTTP protocol when it is used, but it might (for similar reasons as for the title attribute) be useful to include advisory information in advance in the link. If you encounter problems with the favicon not loading, verify that the Content-Security-Policy header's `img-src` directive is not preventing access to it. The `crossorigin` attribute indicates whether the resource should be fetched with a CORS request. `rev` The value of this attribute shows the relationship of the current document to the linked document, as defined by the `href` attribute. `media` This attribute specifies the media that the linked resource applies to. Also this attribute doesn't stand for "revision" and must not be used with a version number, even though many sites misuse it in this way. These provide useful hints to allow the browser to choose the most appropriate icon available. If disabled is specified in the HTML when it is loaded, the stylesheet will not be loaded during page load. Other usage notes: A element can occur either in the `head` or `body` element, depending on whether it has a link type that is `body-ok`. You can provide a media type or query inside a media attribute; this resource will then only be loaded if the media condition is true. WebTV supports the use of the value next for `rel` to preload the next page in a document series. There are a number of other common types you'll come across. For example, the `stylesheet` link type is `body-ok`, and therefore is permitted in the `body`. You can include links to several different icons on the same page, and the browser will choose which one works best for its particular context using the `rel` and `sizes` values as hints. When used on a it defines a default or an alternate stylesheet. If invalid, it is handled as if the enumerated keyword anonymous was used. You can also provide a media type or query inside a media attribute; this resource will then only be loaded if the media condition is true. The allowed values are: `anonymous` A cross-origin request (i.e. with an Origin HTTP header) is performed, but no credential is sent (i.e. no cookie, X.509 certificate, or HTTP Basic authentication). For example: You can determine when a style sheet has been loaded by watching for a load event to fire on it; similarly, you can detect if an error has occurred while processing a style sheet by watching for an error event: `var myStylesheet = document.querySelector('#my-stylesheet'); myStylesheet.onload = function() { console.log("An error occurred loading the stylesheet!"); };`  Note: The load event fires once the stylesheet and all of its imported content has been loaded and parsed, and immediately before the styles start being applied to the content. This element is most commonly used to link to stylesheets, but is also used to establish site icons (both "favicon" style icons and icons for the home screen and apps on mobile devices) among other things. `font` CSS @font-face image and elements with `srcset` or `imageset` attributes, SVG elements, CSS \*-image rules object elements script elements, Worker importScripts style elements, CSS @import track elements video elements worker Worker, SharedWorker `crossorigin` This enumerated attribute indicates whether CORS must be used when fetching the resource. To link an external stylesheet, you'd include a element inside your like this. This simple example provides the path to the stylesheet inside an `href` attribute, and a `rel` attribute with a value of `stylesheet`. `imagesetset` For `rel="preload"` and `as="image"` only, the `imagesetset` attribute is a `srcsetset` attribute that indicates to preload the appropriate resource used by an `img` element with corresponding values for its `srcset` and `sizes` attributes. For example, to establish the reverse link for made, specify author. Under XHTML 1.0, empty elements such as require a trailing slash. `origin` means that the referrer will be the origin of the page, which is roughly the scheme, the host, and the port. The HTML element specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. `type` This attribute is used to define the type of the content linked to. `title` The title attribute has special semantics on the element. `integrity` Contains inline metadata — a base64-encoded cryptographic hash of the resource (file) you're telling the browser to fetch. See CORS settings attributes for additional information. `hreflang` This attribute indicates the language of the linked resource. `methods` The value of this attribute provides information about the functions that might be performed on an object. The browser can use this to verify that the fetched resource has been delivered free of unexpected manipulation. The value of the attribute should be a MIME type such as `text/html`, `text/css`, and so on. Take this example: A `rel` value of `preload` indicates that the browser should preload this resource (see Preloading content with `rel="preload"` for more details), with the `as` attribute indicating the specific class of content being fetched. For example, the browser might choose a different rendering of a link as a function of the methods specified; something that is searchable might get a different icon, or an outside link might render with an indication of leaving the current site. For example: Some interesting new performance and security features have been added to the element too. For example, a link to the site's favicon: There are a number of other icon `rel` values, mainly used to indicate special icon types for use on various mobile platforms, e.g.: The `sizes` attribute indicates the icon size, while the `type` contains the MIME type of the resource being linked. This attribute is mainly useful when linking to external stylesheets — it allows the user agent to pick the best adapted one for the device it runs on. This provides a way for users to see multiple versions of a page. The value is a space- and/or comma-delimited list of character sets as defined in RFC 2045. Note: In HTML 4, this can only be a simple white-space-separated list of media description literals, i.e., media types and groups, where defined and allowed as values for this attribute, such as `print`, `screen`, `aural`, `braille`. ICO is more ubiquitous, so you should use this format if cross-browser support is a concern (especially for old IE versions). It is purely advisory. Note: To produce the same effect as this obsolete attribute, use the Content-Type HTTP header on the linked resource. `rel` This attribute names a relationship of the linked document to the current document. CORS-enabled images can be reused in the element without being tainted. See Subresource Integrity. Each of these sizes must be contained in the resource. `referrerpolicy` A string indicating which referrer to use when fetching the resource: `no-referrer` means that the Referrer header will not be sent. If the server does not give credentials to the origin site (through Access-Control-Allow-Credentials HTTP header), the resource will be tainted and its usage restricted. `use-credentials` A cross-origin request (i.e. with an Origin HTTP header) is performed along with a credential sent (i.e. a cookie, certificate, and/or HTTP Basic authentication is performed). This allows the user agent to respond faster when the resource is requested in the future. The attribute thus defines the reverse relationship compared to the value of the `rel` attribute. `href` This attribute specifies the URL of the linked resource. Its value must be a media type / media query. It is also used on `rel="preload"` link types, to make sure the browser only downloads file types that it supports. If the attribute is not present, the resource is fetched without a CORS request (i.e. without sending the Origin HTTP header), preventing its non-tainted usage. If the server does not give credentials to the origin site (by not setting the Access-Control-Allow-Origin HTTP header) the resource will be tainted and its usage restricted, a white-space separated list of sizes, each in the format `x` or `X`. It specifies the type of content being loaded by the `type`, which is necessary for request matching, application of correct content security policy, and setting of correct Accept request header. `disabled` For `rel="stylesheet"` only, the disabled Boolean attribute indicates whether or not the described stylesheet should be loaded and applied to the document, as This attribute is only used when `rel="preload"` or `rel="prefetch"` has been set on the element. `no-referrer-when-downgrade` means that no Referrer header will be sent when navigating to an origin without TLS (HTTPS). The table below lists the valid values for this attribute and the elements or resources they apply to. Setting the disabled property in the DOM causes the stylesheet to be removed from the document's `Document.styleSheets` list. The user can choose which style sheet to use by choosing it from the View > Page Style menu. This attribute is not well understood nor supported, even by the defining browser, Internet Explorer 4. The HTML and XHTML specifications define event handlers for the element, but it is unclear how they would be used. `charset` This attribute defines the character encoding of the linked resource.

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