**How to Add CSS**

**1. Inline CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS is applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute.
* **Usage:**  
  Best for quickly styling a single element without affecting other parts of the page.
* **Example:**

<h1 style="color: blue;">This header is blue</h1>

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Fast and easy for one-off styling.
  + *Cons:* Not efficient for styling multiple elements or maintaining consistency across pages.

**2. Internal CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS rules are placed inside a <style> tag, typically within the <head> section of the HTML document.
* **Usage:**  
  Ideal for single-page websites or when styles are specific to that one document.
* **Example:**

<head>

<style>

h1 {

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This header is red</h1>

</body>

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Keeps styles in one place within the page; easier to manage than inline CSS when styling multiple elements on a single page.
  + *Cons:* Not recommended for multi-page sites since styles must be repeated on every page.

**3. External CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS is written in a separate file (commonly with a .css extension) and linked to HTML documents.
* **Usage:**  
  The preferred method for multi-page websites to maintain consistency and easier updates across all pages.
* **Example:**  
  **HTML File:**

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>This header is green</h1>

</body>

**styles.css File:**

h1 {

color: green;

}

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Promotes reusability and consistency; easier to update styles globally.
  + *Cons:* Requires an extra file and proper linking.