**Task 2: Inline, Internal, and External CSS**

**Inline CSS** is used directly within the HTML tag using the style attribute. **Internal CSS** is placed within a <style> tag inside the <head>. **External CSS** is a separate stylesheet linked to the HTML file using a <link> tag.

**Example:**

**html**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>CSS Methods Example</title>

<!-- Internal CSS -->

<style>

h1 {

color: red; /\* Internal styling for h1 \*/

}

</style>

<!-- External CSS -->

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

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome!</h1>

<p style="color: green;">This is an example of inline CSS.</p> <!-- Inline CSS -->

<p>This paragraph is styled using external CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Css**

/\* styles.css \*/

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 20px;

}

**Explanation:**

* Inline CSS: style="color: green;" applies to the specific element.
* Internal CSS: <style> block targets h1 elements.
* External CSS: The linked stylesheet (styles.css) affects all p tags.

**Advantages/Disadvantages**:

* **Inline**: Quick but repetitive. Hard to maintain.
* **Internal**: Useful for one-page styles but increases HTML size.
* **External**: Best for reusability and separation of concerns.