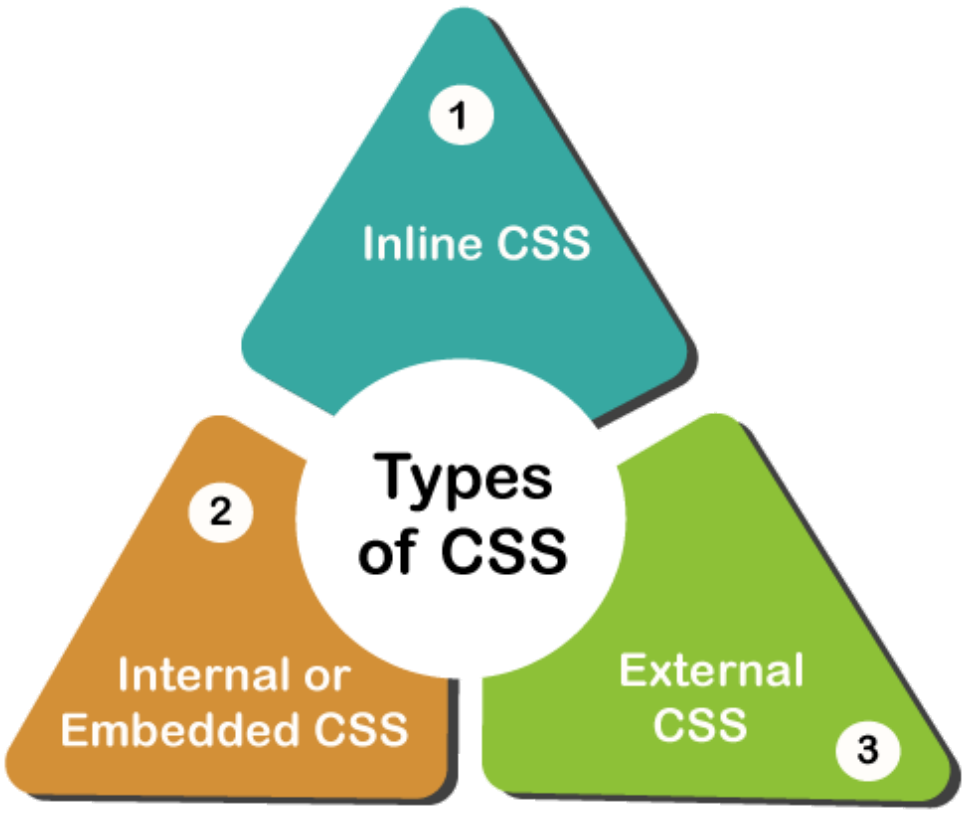
Types of CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) describes the HTML elements which are displayed on **screen, paper**, or in **other media**. It saves a lot of time. It controls the layout of multiple web pages at one time. It sets the **font-size, font-family, color, background color** on the page.

It allows us to add **effects** or **animations** to the website. We use **CSS** to display **animations** like **buttons, effects, loaders** or **spinners**, and also **animated backgrounds**.

Without using **CSS**, the website will not look attractive. There are **3** types of **CSS** which are below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal/ Embedded CSS
- External CSS

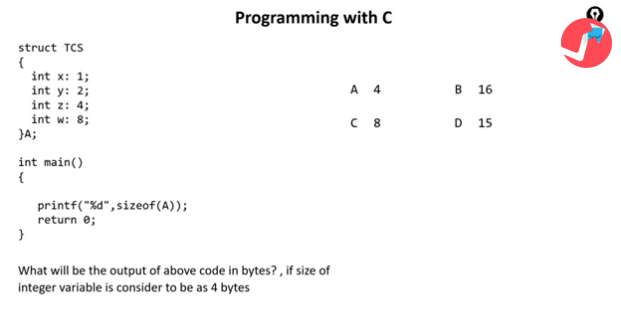


1. Internal CSS

The Internal CSS has **<style>** tag in the **<head>** section of the **HTML** document. This CSS style is an effective way to style single pages. Using the CSS style for multiple web pages is time-consuming because we require placing the **style** on each web page.

We can use the internal CSS by using the following steps:

⇧ SCROLL TO TOP **ML** page and locate the **<head>**



2. Put the following code after the **<head>**

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

3. Add the **rules** of CSS in the new line.

Example:

```
body {
    background-color: black;
}
h1 {
    color: white;
    padding: 50px;
}
```

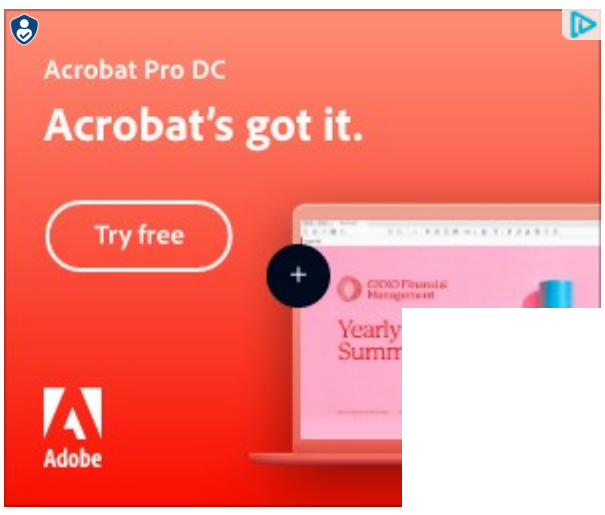
4. Close the style tag.

```
</style>
```

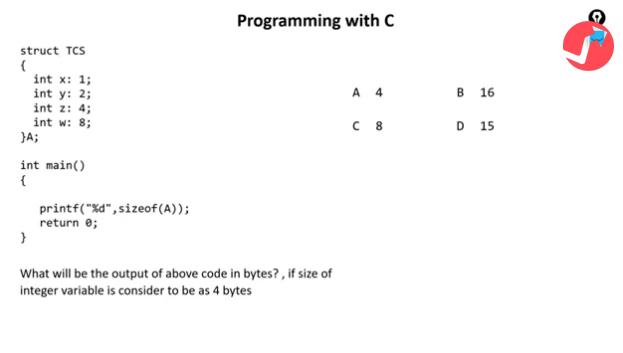
After adding the internal CSS, the complete HTML file looks like the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: black;
}
h1 {
    color: red;
    padding: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS types</h2>
<p>Cascading Style sheet types: inline, external and internal</p>
</body>
</html>
```

We can also use the selectors **(class and ID)** in the style sheet.



Example:



```
    property1 : value1;

    property2 : value2;
    property3 : value3;
}

#id {
    property1 : value1;
    property2 : value2;
    property3 : value3;
}
```

Pros of Internal CSS

- **Internal CSS** cannot upload multiple files when we add the code with the HTML page.

Cons of Internal CSS:

- Adding code in the **HTML** document will reduce the **page size** and **loading time** of the webpage.

2. External CSS

In external CSS, we link the web pages to the external **.css** file. It is created by **text editor**. The CSS is more efficient method for styling a website. By editing the **.css** file, we can change the whole site at once.

To use the external CSS, follow the steps, given below:

1. Create a new **.css** file with **text editor**, and add **Cascading Style Sheet** rules too.

For example:

```
.xleftcol {
    float: right;
    width: 35%;
    background:#608800;
}
.xmiddlecol {
    float: right;
    width: 35%;
    background:#eff3df;
}
```

2. Add a reference to the external **.css**file right after **<title>** tag in the **<head>** section

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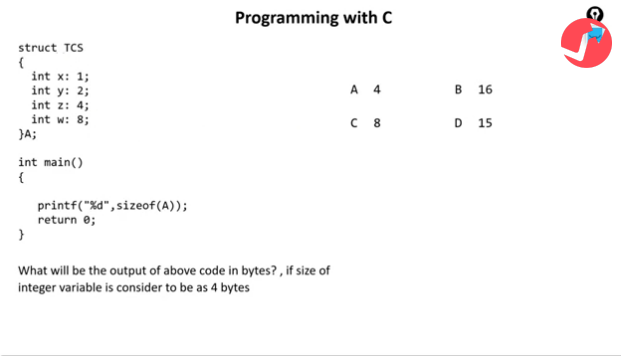

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
```

Pros of External CSS:

- Our files have a cleaner structure and smaller in size.
- We use the same **.css** file for multiple web pages in external CSS.

Cons of External CSS:

- The pages cannot be delivered correctly before the external CSS is loaded.
- In External CSS, uploading many CSS files can increase the download time of a website.

3. Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to style a specific **HTML** element. Add a **style** attribute to each HTML tag without using the selectors. Managing a website may difficult if we use only **inline CSS**. However, Inline **CSS** in HTML is useful in some situations. We have not access the **CSS files** or to apply styles to element.

In the following example, we have used the inline CSS in **<p>** and **<h1>** tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body style="background-color:white;">
<h1 style="color:Red;padding:20px;">CSS Tutorials</h1>
<p style="color:blue;">It will be useful here.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Pros of inline CSS:

- We can create CSS rules on the HTML page.
- We cannot create and upload a separate document in inline CSS.

Cons of inline CSS:

- Inline CSS, adding **CSS** rules to HTML elements is **time-consuming** and **messes** up the HTML structure.
- It styles multiple elements at the same time which can affect the page size and download time of the page.

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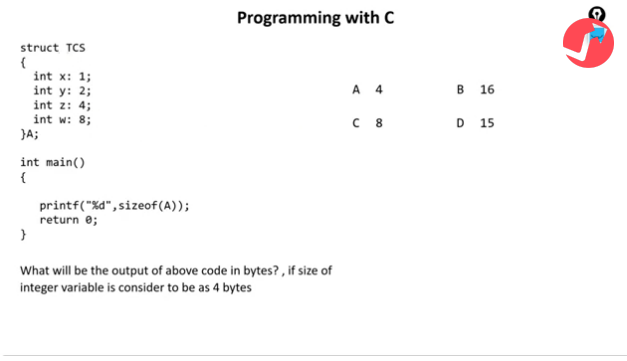

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