Inline CSS

Definition: CSS rules are directly applied to individual HTML elements using the style attribute.

Syntax:

HTML

<element style="property: value; property: value;">...</element>

Use code with caution.

Example:

HTML

<h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 36px;">This is a heading</h1>

Use code with caution.

Advantages:

Provides granular control over specific elements.

Can be useful for quick styling adjustments.

Disadvantages:

Makes HTML code less readable and maintainable.

Difficult to reuse styles across multiple elements.

Not suitable for large-scale projects.

Internal CSS

Definition: CSS rules are defined within the <head> section of an HTML document using the <style> tag.

Syntax:

HTML

<head>

<style>

/\* CSS rules \*/

</style>

</head>

Use code with caution.

Example:

HTML

<head>

<style>

h1 {

color: red;

font-size: 24px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>

Use code with caution.

Advantages:

Improves code organization and readability.

Allows for styling multiple elements within the same document.

Suitable for smaller projects.

Disadvantages:

Not ideal for large-scale projects with complex styling requirements.

Styles cannot be reused across multiple HTML documents.

External CSS

Definition: CSS rules are defined in a separate file with a .css extension and linked to the HTML document using the <link> tag.

Syntax:

HTML

<head>

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

</head>

Use code with caution.

Example: styles.css

CSS

h1 {

color: green;

font-size: 18px;

}

Use code with caution.

index.html

HTML

<head>

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

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>

Use code with caution.

Advantages:

Separates content from presentation, improving code organization and maintainability.

Allows for easy reuse of styles across multiple HTML documents.

Ideal for large-scale projects with complex styling requirements.

Disadvantages:

Requires additional HTTP requests to load the CSS file, potentially impacting page load speed.

May be less convenient for quick styling adjustments.

HTML Page Demonstrating All Three Methods

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>CSS Methods</title>

<style>

/\* Internal CSS \*/

h2 {

color: orange;

font-size: 20px;

}

</style>

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

</head>

<body>

<h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 36px;">Inline CSS</h1>

<h2>Internal CSS</h2>

<h1>External CSS</h1>

</body>

</html>

Use code with caution.

styles.css

CSS

/\* External CSS \*/

h1 {

color: green;

font-size: 18px;

}

Use code with caution.

This HTML page demonstrates all three CSS methods, allowing you to compare their effects and understand their advantages and disadvantages