Lecture 1

Inline, Internal & External CSS

1. Inline CSS

Definition: Inline CSS is applied directly to HTML elements using the `style` attribute.

Example:

```html
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 20px;">This is an inline styled paragraph.</p>
```

Advantages:

- Quick and easy to apply to a specific element.
- Useful for single-use styles or for quick testing.

Disadvantages:

- Not reusable; styles must be repeated for each element.
- Makes HTML code less readable and harder to maintain.
- Increases HTML file size.

2. Internal CSS

Definition: Internal CSS is defined within a `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>Internal CSS Example</title>
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: lightgray;
        }
        p {
            color: green;
            font-size: 18px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This paragraph uses internal
CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Advantages:

- Styles are centralized in one place, making maintenance easier.
- Can apply styles to multiple elements throughout the page.

Disadvantages:

- Only affects the specific HTML document, not reusable across multiple pages.
- Increases the size of the HTML document.

3. External CSS

Definition: External CSS is stored in a separate `.css` file, which is linked to the HTML document using the `<link>` tag.

Example (`styles.css`):

```css
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
p {
    color: purple;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

HTML File:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>External CSS Example</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet"
href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
```

```
    <p>This paragraph uses external
CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Advantages:

- Keeps HTML and CSS separate, improving organization and readability.
- Allows for the same stylesheet to be used across multiple HTML pages.
- Easier to maintain and update styles without modifying HTML.

Disadvantages:

- Requires an additional HTTP request to load the CSS file, which may slightly slow down page load time.
- If the link to the CSS file is broken, styles will not be applied.