Types of CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout of web pages, and controlling the appearance of HTML elements. CSS targets HTML elements and applies style rules to dictate their appearance.

Below are the types of CSS:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

1. Inline CSS

Inline CSS involves applying styles directly to individual HTML elements using the style attribute. This method allows for specific styling of elements within the HTML document, overriding any external or internal styles.

Html

```
<p style="color:#009900;
    font-size:50px;
    font-style:italic;
    text-align:center;">
  Inline CSS
</p>
```

Output

Inline CSS

2. Internal or Embedded CSS

Internal or Embedded CSS is defined within the HTML document's <style> element. It applies styles to specified HTML elements. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e. the CSS is embedded within the <style> tag inside the head section of the HTML file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
```

```
    <style>
     .main {
        text-align: center;
     }

     .GFG {
        color: #009900;
        font-size: 50px;
        font-weight: bold;
     }

     .geeks {
        font-style: bold;
        font-size: 20px;
     }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
   <div class="main">
     <div class="GFG">Internal CSS</div>

     <div class="geeks">
        Implementation of Internal CSS
     </div>
   </div>
</body>

</html>
```
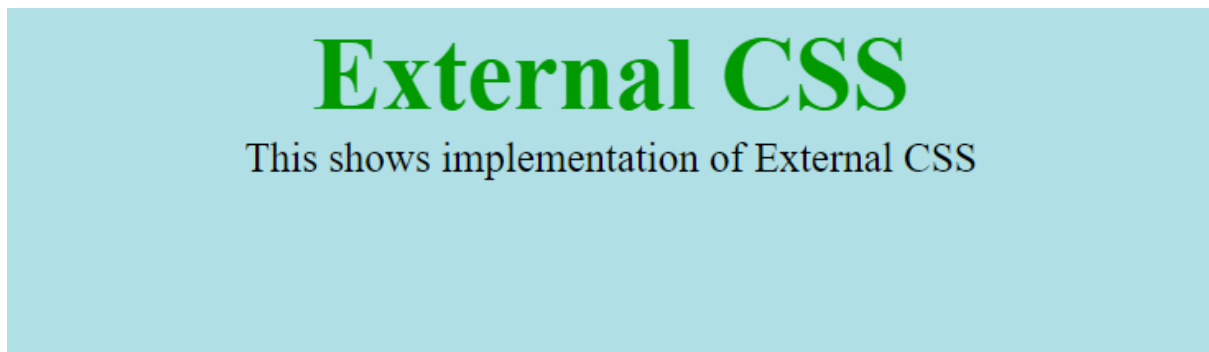
Output

internal CSS

3. External CSS

External CSS contains separate CSS files that contain only style properties with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, ... etc). CSS property is written in a separate file with a .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using a **link** tag. It means that, for each element, style can be set only once and will be applied across web pages.

HTML CSS

`<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<html>`
`<head>`
`  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`
`</head>`
`<body>`
`  <div class="main">`
`    <div class="GFG">External CSS </div>`
`    <div id="geeks">`
`      This shows implementation of External`
`CSS`
`    </div>`
`  </div>`
`</body>`
`</html>`
	`body {`
	`    background-color: powderblue;`
	`}`
	
	`.main {`
	`    text-align: center;`
	`}`
	
	`.GFG {`
	`    color: #009900;`
	`    font-size: 50px;`
	`    font-weight: bold;`
	`}`
	
	`#geeks {`
	`    font-style: bold;`
	`    font-size: 20px;`
	`}`

Output

External CSS

Note: Inline CSS has the highest priority, so it overrides internal and external styles. Internal CSS comes next, overriding external styles, while external CSS is applied only if no inline or internal styles are set.

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

```
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

"styles.css":

```
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```