**CSS COLORS**

<html>

    <head>

        <title>

            CSS COLORS

        </title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <hr><hr>

       <B STYLE="text-align: center;"><h1><p style="color: blue;">CSS COLORS</p></h1></B>

    <b style="text-align: center;"><h1 style="background-color: rgb(185, 139, 228);">CSS</h1></b>

        <p style="color: black;">CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

            CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

            CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

            CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

            External stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

        </p>

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Three Ways to Insert CSS</h2>

<h3 style="border:2px solid orangered">External CSS</h3>

<h3 style="border: 2px solid purple;">Internal CSS</h3>

<h3 style="border: 2px solid greenyellow;">Inline CSS</h3><br>

<ul type="square">

    <li>

<b><h3>External CSS</h3></b>

<p style="color: rgb(18, 92, 92);">With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.</p>

 </li>

    <li>

    <b><h3>Internal CSS</h3></b>

    <p style="color: rgb(40, 20, 59);">An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

    The internal style is defined inside the <.STYLE.> elements, inside the headd Sectionn. </p>

    </li>

    <li>

        <b><h3>Inline CSS</h3></b>

        <p style="color: rgb(200, 19, 130);">An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

        To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.</p>

    </li>

    </ul>

    <hr><hr>

</body>

</html>