Types of CSS?

CSS separates the content (HTML) from its visual representation, making it easier to maintain and update the design of a website.

Types of CSS

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

1. Inline CSS:

Definition: Inline CSS involves applying styles directly to individual HTML elements using the style attribute.

Example:

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue text with 16px font size.</p>
```

This is a blue text with 16px font size.

Use Case: Inline CSS is useful for making quick style changes to individual elements but is not recommended for large-scale styling because it mixes HTML content with style information.

2. Internal (Embedded) CSS:

Definition: Internal CSS is placed within the <style> tag in the HTML document's <head> section. It applies styles to elements on the current web page.

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
      font-size: 18px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

Use Case: Internal CSS is suitable for styling a single web page. It keeps the style information separate from the HTML content.

3. External CSS:

Definition: External CSS involves storing CSS code in a separate .css file and linking it to the HTML document using the <link> element. This file can be reused across multiple web pages.

Example:

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
```
Use Case: External CSS is the most efficient and maintainable way to style multiple web pages. It promotes the separation of content and design, making it easier to update styles globally.