## Styling HTML with CSS

**CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

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.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

* Inline - by using the **style attribute** in HTML elements
* Internal - by using a **<style> element** in the <head> section
* External - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

## Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

### Example 1(Inline CSS)

<html>

<body>

**<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>**

</body>

### Example 2 ( Internal CSS)

<html>  
<head>

**<style>  
body {background-color: powderblue;}  
h1 {color: blue;}  
p {color: red;}  
</style>**

</head>

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