

Types of CSS Configurations

1. Inline CSS

Applied directly within an HTML element using the 'style' attribute.

Example:

```
<p style="color: red;">This is an inline-styled paragraph.</p>
```

Pros: Quick to apply, useful for small changes.

Cons: Hard to maintain, does not separate content from design.

2. Internal (Embedded) CSS

Defined inside a <style> tag within the <head> section of an HTML document.

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This paragraph is styled using internal CSS.</p>
</body>
```

Pros: Useful for styling a single page.

Cons: Not reusable across multiple pages.

3. External CSS

Stored in a separate '.css' file and linked to the HTML using `<link>`.

Example:

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

styles.css:

```
/* styles.css */  
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Pros: Best for consistency across multiple pages, easy to maintain.

Cons: Requires an additional HTTP request to load.

Best Practice

External CSS is recommended for larger projects due to better organization and reusability.