**CSS:**

**INLINE CSS:**

* Inline css refers to css found in an html file. It is found in the head of a document between style tags.
* Inlining css simply means putting css  into your html file instead of an external css file.
* To use Inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any css property.
* An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

**EXAMPLE:**

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;"> hai everyone</h1>

</body>

**EXTERNAL CSS:**

* In an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file.
* Each html page should include a <link> tag for inserting the external css.
* This external reference link goes inside the <head> session in html file.

**EXAMPLE:**

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href= ” our css file name”>

**EMBEDDED CSS:**

* 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.

**EXAMPLE:**

<h1 style= “color:blue; margin-left:30px”> hai there</h1>

**BASIC STYLES:**

Css borders

Css margins

Css padding

Css box models

Css outlines

**!IMPORTANT:**

* It's possible to break that cascading chain by using the !important CSS declaration. When the !important declaration is used on a property or value, that value becomes the most important for that property and overrides any others.

**SYNTAX:**

p {margin-left: 5px !important}

The !important declaration if used without much consideration can make CSS files difficult to maintain but if used with the careful considerations, it can be used to save time and effort.