TASK 1

1. **In-line CSS** allows you to add styles to **specific** HTML elements.  
   I**nternal CSS** allows you to include CSS code in the head section.  
   **External CSS** works by linking a CSS file which contains all the **CSS rules**, for an HTML document.
2. For class its : class=”name” and for ID it’s : #name
3. By grouping them together and applying the rule to the grouped selectors
4. .primary #title{color: pink;}
5. It combines two selectors such that elements matched by the second selector are selected if they have an ancestor.
6. Class
7. The centre is content then padding then border and finally margin
8. A property that allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.
9. In standard box model, the size of the border is added to the width and height of the box. In the alternative box model the size of the border makes the content box smaller as it takes up some of that available width and height.
10. Margin
11. Padding
12. Padding
13. In-line element takes up as much space as needed and block elements take up the entire line
14. In-line block allows us to set width and height
15. Block
16. Block
17. Block
18. Inline
19. The flex container is the parent box within which its children are known as flex items
20. We create it by adding a child div or child element in a parent div with display flex.
21. flex-grow, flex-shrink and flex-basis.
22. Using the property flex-direction: column;
23. justify-content controls alignment on the main axis and align-items controls alignment on the cross axis.
24. Align-items: center;
25. In space-between items are evenly distributed in the line. In space-around items are evenly distributed in the line with equal space around them