**How to Add CSS**

**1. Inline CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS is applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute.
* **Usage:**  
  Best for quickly styling a single element without affecting other parts of the page.
* **Example:**

<h1 style="color: blue;">This header is blue</h1>

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Fast and easy for one-off styling.
  + *Cons:* Not efficient for styling multiple elements or maintaining consistency across pages.

**2. Internal CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS rules are placed inside a <style> tag, typically within the <head> section of the HTML document.
* **Usage:**  
  Ideal for single-page websites or when styles are specific to that one document.
* **Example:**

<head>

<style>

h1 {

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This header is red</h1>

</body>

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Keeps styles in one place within the page; easier to manage than inline CSS when styling multiple elements on a single page.
  + *Cons:* Not recommended for multi-page sites since styles must be repeated on every page.

**3. External CSS**

* **Definition:**  
  CSS is written in a separate file (commonly with a .css extension) and linked to HTML documents.
* **Usage:**  
  The preferred method for multi-page websites to maintain consistency and easier updates across all pages.
* **Example:**  
  **HTML File:**

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>This header is green</h1>

</body>

**styles.css File:**

h1 {

color: green;

}

* **Pros & Cons:**
  + *Pros:* Promotes reusability and consistency; easier to update styles globally.
  + *Cons:* Requires an extra file and proper linking.

**CSS SELECTORS**

**1. What Is a CSS Selector?**

A CSS selector is the part of a CSS rule that determines which HTML elements the rule will apply to. It comes before the curly braces {} that enclose the property–value pairs.

**2. Element Selector**

* **What It Is:**  
  Targets all HTML elements of a specific type.
* **Example:**  
  To style all <h2> tags red:

h2 {

color: red;

}

*When applied, every <h2> element on the page will have red text.*

**3. Class Selector**

* **What It Is:**  
  Targets elements that have a specified class attribute.  
  Class names are preceded by a dot (.) in CSS.
* **HTML Example:**

<h2 class="red-text">This heading is red</h2>

<p class="red-text">This paragraph is also red</p>

* **CSS Example:**

.red-text {

color: red;

}

*Both the <h2> and <p> with the class "red-text" will be styled with red text.*

**4. ID Selector**

* **What It Is:**  
  Targets a unique element identified by an id attribute.  
  IDs are prefixed with a hash symbol (#) in CSS.
* **HTML Example:**

<li id="main">This item is unique</li>

* **CSS Example:**

#main {

color: green;

}

*Only the element with the id="main" will have green text. IDs should be unique within a single HTML document.*

**5. Attribute Selector**

* **What It Is:**  
  Targets elements based on the presence or value of an attribute.
* **Examples:**
  + **Selecting by Attribute Presence:**  
    To style all paragraphs that have the draggable attribute:

p[draggable] {

color: red;

}

* + **Selecting by Attribute Value:**  
    To style only the paragraphs where draggable is set to "false":

p[draggable="false"] {

color: blue;

}

* *These selectors allow you to target elements based on more specific conditions than just tag, class, or id.*

**6. Universal Selector**

* **What It Is:**  
  The asterisk (\*) selects all HTML elements on a page.
* **Example:**

\* {

text-align: center;

}

*Every element on the page will have its text centered.*