.usingaclass {} – classes used across multiple elements if available.

#usingandid {} – elements with that id used once on page

usingatag {} – all elements with that tag name across multiple elements if available.

CSS Priority scheme (highest to lowest)

Priority	CSS Source Type	Description
1	Importance	The '!important' annotation overwrites the previous priority types
2	Inline	A style applied to an HTML element via HTML 'style' attribute
3	Media Type	A property definition applies to all media types, unless a media specific CSS defined
4	User defined	Most browsers have the accessibility feature: a user defined CSS
5	Selector specificity	A specific contextual selector (#heading p) overwrites generic definition

6	Rule order	Last rule declaration has a higher priority
7	Parent inheritance	If a property is not specified, it is inherited from a parent element
8	CSS property definition in HTML document	CSS rule or CSS inline style overwrites a default browser value
9	Browser default	The lowest priority: browser default value is determined by W3C initial value specifications