

Q1: What is a CSS selector? Provide examples of element, class, and ID selectors.

A CSS selector is used to select and style HTML elements.

- **Element Selector:** Selects all elements of a type. Example: `p { color: red; }`
- **Class Selector:** Selects elements with a class. Example: `.box { background: blue; }`
- **ID Selector:** Selects a unique element. Example: `#header { font-size: 20px; }`

Q2: Explain CSS specificity. How do conflicts between multiple styles get resolved?

CSS specificity is a ranking system that decides which style applies when multiple rules target the same element.

- **Inline styles** (`style=""`) have the highest specificity.
- **ID selectors** (`#id`) are stronger than **class selectors** (`.class`).
- **Element selectors** (`tagname`) have the lowest specificity.
If conflicts occur, the rule with higher specificity wins. If specificity is the same, the last declared rule applies.

Q3: Difference between internal, external, and inline CSS? Advantages & disadvantages?

- **Inline CSS:** Written inside the `style` attribute of an element.
 - Quick changes
 - Hard to manage for large projects
- **Internal CSS:** Written inside `<style>` in the `<head>`.
 - Styles apply to the whole page
 - Not reusable across multiple pages
- **External CSS:** Linked via a `.css` file.
 - Best for large projects, reusable
 - Requires an extra HTTP request