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|CSS =>Cascading Style Sheet
Inline CSS override External Style sheet
CSS describes how HT<: elements are to be displayed on screen or in other media
CSS is an extension
CSS stylesheet consists of a set of rules that are interpreted by the web browser.

e.g p{color: blue;}
p(selector)-> as a class and color is property and blue is value.
DOM -> Document Object Model.
There are three ways to apply CSS to HTML
=>In-line CSS ->Inside a tag
=>Internal CSS ->Inside given html file of style tag.
=>External CSS -> it is an external file of style html document.
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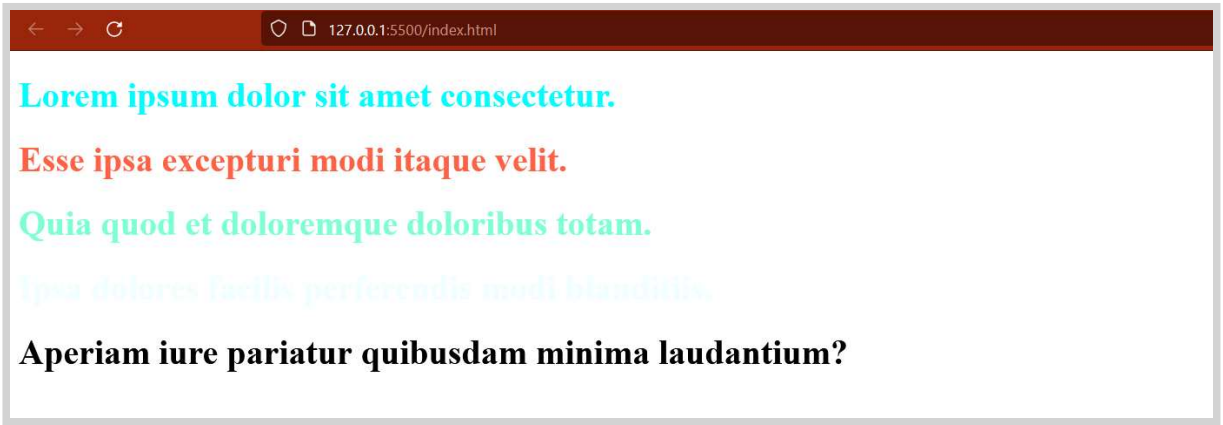
using Inline CSS:




```
<h1 style="color: aqua">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.
</h1>
```

```
  <h1 style="color: tomato">Esse ipsa excepturi modi itaque velit.
</h1>
  <h1 style="color: aquamarine">Quia quod et doloremque doloribus
totam.</h1>
  <h1 style="color: azure">
   Ipsa dolores facilis perferendis modi blanditiis.
  </h1>
```

==========

Internal stylesheet

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.

Esse ipsa excepturi modi itaque velit.

Quia quod et doloremque doloribus totam.

Ipsa dolores facilis perferendis modi blanditiis.

Aperiam iure pariatur quibusdam minima laudantium?

```
 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0" />
  <title>Document</title>

   h1 {
    color: tomato;
   }
  </style>
```

```
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1 style="color: aqua">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.
</h1>
  <h1>Esse ipsa excepturi modi itaque velit.</h1>
  <h1>Quia quod et doloremque doloribus totam.</h1>
  <h1>Ipsa dolores facilis perferendis modi blanditiis.</h1>
  <h1>Aperiam iure pariatur quibusdam minima laudantium?</h1>
 </body>
```

Note: Priority of Internal stylesheet is

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Selector:

/* we have five different tupes of selector */

/* 1.Combinators

2.pseudoclass selector

3.pseudo elements classes

4.Simple

5.attribute selectors */

Simple:

1)Universal

2.class(.)

3.id(#)

Combinators:

1.Descendant Selector (Space): This is the most commonly used combinator. It selects elements that are descendants of a specified

2.Child Selector (>): This combinator selects elements that are direct children of a specified element. It doesn't go beyond a single level of nesting. For example:

3.

Pseudo class Selector:

Pseudo Element Selector:

Attribute selectors:

Exact compareison:

attr="value"

selector [type="text"]

Substring comparison:

selector[type*="text"] any where this text get find

selector[type~="text"]any where exact word find

selector[type^="text"]

selector[type$="text"]word find in last

selector[type|="text"]

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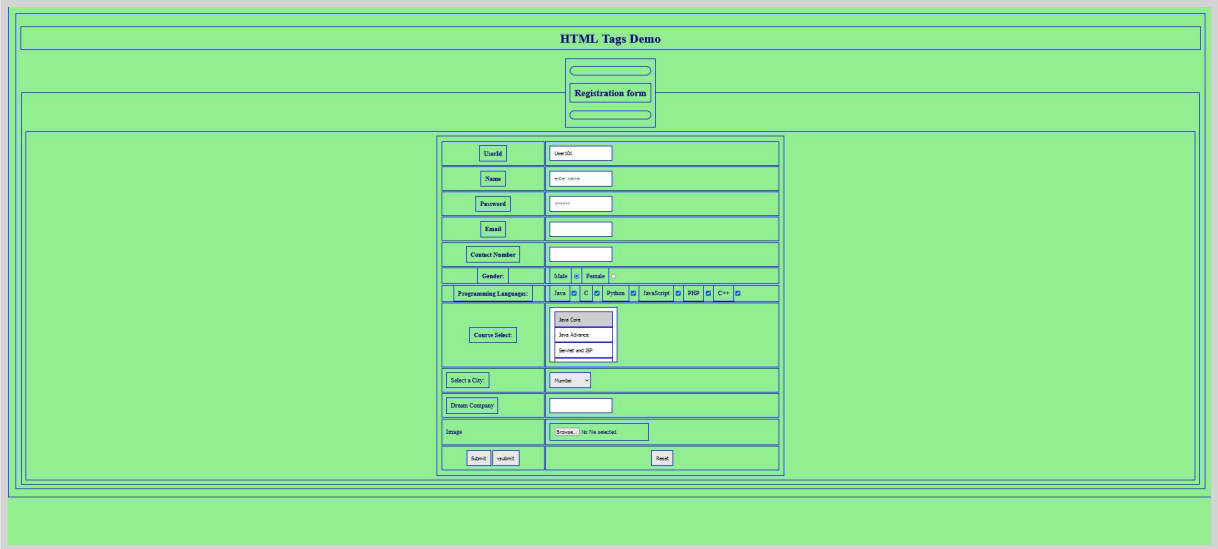
Universal can tract all tag in html:

```
<style>
  * {
   padding: 10px;
   border: 2px solid blue;
  }
 </style>
```




```
<style>
  * {
   padding: 10px;
   border: 2px solid blue;
```

```
  margin: 1px;
  background-color: red;
 }
</style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightgreen" text="navy">
```

Note: bgcolor overrided by style of css

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type selector:

```
<style>
 * {
  padding: 10px;
  margin: 1px;
  background-color: red;
 }

 input {
  border: 2-x solid black;
 }
</style>
```