Q1. What is CSS and why use it?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a styling language used to describe the presentation and layout of web pages written in HTML or XML. It is used to add style, design, and layout to a web page, including things like font styles, colours, spacing, and positioning of various elements.
CSS is used to separate the presentation of a web page from its content, making it easier to maintain and update a website. It also allows for greater control over the appearance of a web page, allowing designers and developers to create visually appealing and functional websites. Overall, CSS is an essential tool for creating modern, responsive, and user-friendly web pages.

Q2. What are the different ways to bring CSS into an HTML file?

There are three primary ways to bring CSS into an HTML file:

1. External Style Sheets: In this method, the CSS code is stored in a separate file with a .css extension, and then the HTML file links to this file using the <link> tag in the head section of the HTML document.
2. Internal Style Sheets: In this method, the CSS code is written directly in the head section of the HTML file, enclosed by the <style> tags.
3. Inline Styles: In this method, the CSS code is written directly within an HTML element using the "style" attribute.

It is generally recommended to use external style sheets, as they allow for greater organisation and reuse of CSS code, making it easier to maintain and update the website. However, inline and internal styles can be useful in certain situations, such as when making small, one-time changes to a specific element on a page.

Q3. What do you mean by specificity in CSS?

In CSS, specificity is the set of rules that determines which styles are applied to an element when more than one rule could apply. The specificity of a selector is based on the number and types of selectors used in the rule.

CSS selectors have different weights in terms of specificity, with the most specific selectors taking precedence over less specific selectors. For example, an ID selector has a higher specificity than a class selector, which in turn has a higher specificity than a tag selector.

Specificity is important to understand because it can affect the way styles are applied to an element, and can sometimes result in unexpected styling behaviour. To avoid confusion and ensure that styles are applied as intended, it is important to use selectors that are as specific as necessary, without being overly specific.