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

A CSS selector is used to choose (or 'select') HTML elements so we can style them.

Element Selector: Selects all elements of a type.

```
h1 {
color: blue;
}
```

Class Selector: Selects elements with a class (using .).

```
.box {
border: 1px solid black;
 }
```

ID Selector: Selects an element with a unique ID (using #).

```
#header {
background: yellow;
 }
```

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

When two or more CSS rules try to style the same element, specificity decides which one wins.

Priority order (lowest to highest):
1. Element (e.g., p)
2. Class (e.g., .text)
3. ID (e.g., #main)
4. Inline style (e.g.,)
5. !important (overrides everything)

If two rules have the same weight, the one written last in the CSS is applied.

Q3: What is the difference between internal, external, and inline CSS? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each approach.

1. Inline CSS written inside the tag itself.

Hello

Easy for small changes
Hard to manage in big projects

2. Internal CSS written inside <style> in the <head>.

```
<style>
  p { color: blue; }
</style>
```

Good for single page styling
Works only for that page

3. External CSS written in a separate .css file.

```
<link rel='stylesheet' href='style.css'>
```

Best for large websites, reusable
Needs an extra file to load

In short:
- Inline = quick, but messy.
- Internal = okay for one page.
- External = best for many pages.