1. Visit css tricks, paletton, w3schools/selectors, Specificity calculator
2. It is Written in head tag if we want to add it in html file. Use style tag
3. To add a relative file href=”./path”
4. We can select an element by class, tag, id as selectors in CSS file
5. <p> tag as a selector =p
6. Class as a selector = .class
7. Id tag as a selector= #id
8. Class selector will override the tag selector
9. We can add multiple class name to one element in html by separating them through space this will help us to create multiple style effects
10. Different elements can have same class but id is unique and is unique for every element
11. With !important will make it the more preferred than others
12. The default typeface in html is times new roman
13. Text-align aligns the tag content with respect to the parent tag
14. Default parent is browser.
15. There are 3 ways to include CSS property in html file:
    1. Using style tag in head
    2. Using link tag to link css file
    3. Using style class attribute to style the component in body
16. Selector:
    1. .Class
    2. #id
    3. \*
    4. Element, element : means apply same property to all elements
    5. Element1 element2: means apply the property to those element2 which are wrapped around element1
    6. Element1> element2: means apply property to those element2 which have element1 as a parent
    7. Element1 + element2: means select any element2 that is just present after element1
    8. :hover : the property will be shown to the element when we drag cursor to that area
    9. :last-child: the property will be applied to the last child only of that element
    10. :first-child:
    11. !important: overrides all other property and makes that property the superior. It is added after the property: value !important;
17. Selectors win out in cascade depends on:
    1. Specificity
    2. Importance
    3. Source order