① Div Tag

<Div> tag is used for make division or section within the webpage.

Id = and class = is the main attributes of div tag.

```
<div → id="home"
        maindiv.
    <div> 1</div>
    <div> 2</div>
    <div> 3</div>
</div>
<div class="home">
```
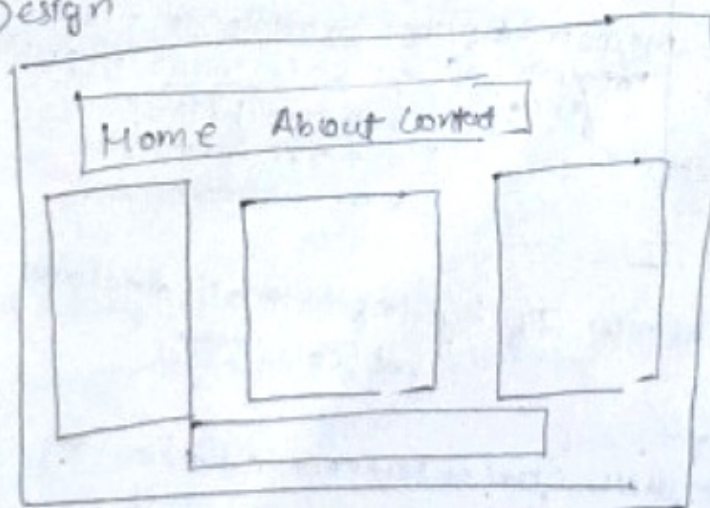
```
<style>
div{ bg-color=red; }.
   "will do the red to all div.
P.
```

different symbols.

```
class id=  • dot symbol
id class=#  symbol hash.
```

id: individual for all div.

Design


```
① <div >
    <div> 1 </div>
    <div> 2 </div>
    <div> 3 </div>
    <div> 4 </div>
    <div> 5 </div>
</div>
```

CSS: inline /internal/ external.

<style> write in head sec..

```
div{ background-color:
   height: 500px)
   width: 500px;
   , border: 2px;
</style>
```

CSS

Audio, video, file in html:

In HTML: Audio Tag is used to add audio file. within the webpage

Src: is the attribute of <audio> tag.

Syntax: audio src="url" controls>

Video: In html, video tag is, keyword.
→ used for add video file within the page.
Syntax:
<video src="url" controls>

write in the

Intro to CSS

CSS stands for cou cacching style sheet.
It is mainly used for make the webpage more attractive. look like for audience.
There are mainly 3 types of CSS. are used: within the

(i) Inline CSS
(ii) Internal. CSS
(iii) External. CSS.

Inline css: Inline css generally used for within the tag. to make changes a specific tag.

Style attribute: is used for inline css.

Syntax: Body style=" by color →property name (x) "background-color <body> is html tag. and → property value. error.

Style

`<body style = "background-color: red";>` → color; → Double Quotes close → semicolon

↓
property-name   property value.

Here `<body>` is html tag. and style is the. attribute of Inline css.

Cascading: small

Inline css is used inside tag.
Impact will be seen on that tag only and not on other; specific tag: only Inline css is used.

Style attribute = " ↳ "property 1 name: property value "

`<font style = " font-family: Calibri'; font-size: 30px; font-color: ~~red~~ yellow;" >.`

Hello world`</font>`.

`<font> welcome Sir</font>`.
↳ only simple.
→ Has Different look.

```
Internal CSS
```
↳ Internal css is mainly used for make changes ~~html~~ within the webpage.
It is mainly used for head section of the webpage.
Style Tag is used for internal css. within the webpage.

~~Style "~~
```
<style>
     body { background-color: red }
              }
</style>.
```
we will use This in the head section.

3

```
</head>
    <style>
    font{

    font-family: Calibari;
    font-size: 40px;
    color: Yellow;

}.</style>.
</head>.

<body>
    <font>welcome sir</font>-
    <font> Hellao World!</font>.
    <font> welcome India</font>.

    </body>.
```

Web designing.

- All tags of HTML only (no CSS) To Design The page and Give Demo. As ppt. (Also explain).
- Introduction: side by side.
- particulars attribute: Table; list, hyper link.
  ↳ open editor to show practical.
  Restorent, &commerce, Institute, company.

External CSS

External CSS generally links head section of the webpage.
External CSS is just like a page, we can write the
CSS property and links to the webpage to make
changes in our webpage.

Syntax of External css:

< link rel="Stylesheet" href="Url" >.
rel means: relay the stylesheet from the location,
to display the property.

Extension of file is ·C&S
·CSS is the extension of external css.
for eg.

```
P{ width: 50%;       (save the css)
   height: 60%;
   color: red;        as: username.css.
}
```

```
body {
background-color: red;
}.        (save). and specify the url.
Copy the .css file and give in the file.
```

Body Tag CSS properties.

☑ Background-color:
☑ Background-Image:
☑ Color:-
☑ Background-repeat:
☑ left-margin:
☑ top-margin:
☑ right-margin:
☑ bottom-margin:

     (By help of external css. find the output).

external css:

```
background-color: yellow;
                    URL
background-image (image.jpg);
background color: pink;
background-repeat: yes/no-repeat;
left-margin: 50px;
top-margin: 40px;
bottom-margin: 60px;
right-margin: 40px;
}.
```

Take a paragraph.

```
<body>
<p>.
Hello world
</p>.
```