1. <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>CSS Website</title>

<style>

.term{

color: aquamarine;

}

</style>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="plain.css">

</head>

<body>

<div class="banner">

<div class="navbar">

<div class="logo">Madurai | Athens of India</div>

<ul>

<li><a href="histmadurai.html">History</a></li>

<li><a href="famous.html">Famous</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

<div class="content">

<h1 class="term">Madurai</h1>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

2. \*{

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

box-sizing: border-box;

font-family: sans-serif;

color: #fff;

}

.banner{

width: 100%;

height: 100vh;

background: linear-gradient(rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75),rgba(0,0,0,0.75)),url("madurai\ png.jpg");

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

}

.navbar{

width: 85%;

margin: auto;

padding: 35px 0;

display: flex;

align-items: center;

justify-content: space-between;

}

a{

text-decoration: none;

}

li{

list-style-type: none;

}

.logo{

font-size: 32px;

font-weight: 700;

color:yellowgreen;

}

.navbar ul li{

display: inline-block;

margin: 0 20px;

position: relative;

}

.navbar ul li a{

text-transform: uppercase;

}

.navbar ul li::after{

height: 5px;

width: 0;

position: absolute;

background: #009688;

left: 0;

bottom:-10px;

transition: 0.5s;

}

.navbar ul li:hover::after{

width: 100%;

}

.content{

width: 100%;

position: absolute;

top: 50%;

transform: translateY(-50%);

text-align: center;

}

.content h1{

font-size: 70px;

margin-top: 80px;

}

.content p{

font-weight: 100;

line-height: 25px;

margin: 20px auto;

}

button{

width: 200px;

padding: 15px 0;

text-align: center;

margin: 20px 10px;

border-radius: 25px;

font-weight: bold;

border: 2px solid #009688;

background: transparent;

cursor: pointer;

position: relative;

overflow: hidden;

text-transform: uppercase;

}

span{

background: #009688;

height: 100%;

width: 0;

position: absolute;

left: 0;

bottom: 0;

z-index: -1;

transition: 0.5s;

}

button:hover span{

width: 100%;

}

button:hover{

border: none;

}

3. <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>History</title>

<style>

.banner{

width: 100%;

height: 100vh;

color: aquamarine;

background: linear-gradient(rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.75),rgba(0,0,0,0.75)),url("madurai\ png.jpg");

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="banner">

<center><h1><b>History of Madurai</b></h1>

<h2>About </h2></center>

<p><b>It is narrated in legend that Madurai was originally a forest known as Kadambavanam. One day, a farmer named Dhananjaya who was passing through the forest, saw Indra (The king of the gods), worshipping a swayambhu (self created Lingam ) under kadamba tree. Dhananjaya, the farmer immediately reported this to King Kulasekara Pandya. Kulasekara Pandya cleared the forest and built a temple around the Lingam. A city was soon planned with the temple as its centre. On the day the city was to be named, Lord Shiva is said to have appeared and drops of nectar from his hair fell on the town. So, the place was named Madurai – mathuram meaning “sweetness” in Tamil.</b></p>

<p><i>Madurai has a rich historical background in the sense that Lord Shiva himself performed sixty-four wonders called “Thiruvilaiyadals”.</i></p>

<p><u>The 1371, the Vijayanagar dynasty of Hampi captured Madurai and Madurai became part of the Vijayanagar empire. Kings of this dynasty were in habit of leaving the captured land to governors called Nayaks. This was done for the efficient management of their empire. The Nayaks paid fixed amount annually to the Vijayanagar empire. After the death of Krishna Deva Raya (King of Vijayanagar empire) in 1530 AD, the Nayaks became independent and ruled the territories under their control.</u></p>

<p><em>Among Nayaks, Thirumalai Nayak (1623-1659) was very popular, even now he is popular among people, since, it was he who contributed to the creation of many magnificent structures in and around Madurai and expanded the city. Thirumalai Nayak, built Nayak Palace in 1636 with the help of an Italian Architect. The Raja Gopuram of the Meenakshi Amman Temple, The Pudu Mandapam and The Thirumalai Nayakar’s Palace are living monuments to his artistic fervor.</em></p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

. <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Agriculture</title>

<style>

body {

font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

background-color: white;

}

.camp {

max-width: 800px;

margin: 20px auto;

background-color: #fff;

padding: 20px;

border-radius: 8px;

box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

}

.e{

text-align: center;

color: yellowgreen;

}

h2 {

color: #333;

}

p {

line-height: 1.6;

}

table {

font-family: arial, sans-serif;

border-collapse: collapse;

width: 100%;

}

td, th {

border: 1px solid #dddddd;

text-align: left;

padding: 8px;

}

tr:nth-child(even) {

background-color: #dddddd;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="camp">

<h2>Meenakshi amman temple</h2>

<p>Synonymous with Madurai is the Meenakshi Sundareswarar twin Temple, the pivot around which the city has evolved. The Meenakshi Temple complex is literally a city – one of the largest of its kind in India and undoubtedly one of the oldest too. The temple grew with the contribution of each dynasty and victorious monarchs, into an enormous complex extending over an area of 65000 Sq m. The temple first came in to being 2000 years ago and was substantially expanded during the regime of Thirumalai Nayak(1623-55 AD).

Lord Siva in his incarnation as Sundareswarar and his fish-eyed spouse, Meenakshi, are enshrined in this twin temple. There are five massive gateways enclosing these two shrines. Even a casual visitor is fascinated by the many paintings and sculptures.

A striking feature of the temple is the astonishing structure know as “Ayiramkaal Mandapam” or the Hall of Thousand Pillars and each pillar features high, ornate, bold sculptures that look life like. View from any angle these pillars appear to be in a straight line, an architectural masterpiece indeed In the outermost corridors are situated the matchless musical pillars carved out of stones. When it is tapped, each pillar produces different musical note.

Timings : The temple is usually open between 0500hrs and 1230hrs and again between 1600 hrs and 21.30 hrs.

</p>

<h3>NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NADP)</h3>

<p>The main deity of Alagar Kovil temple is Lord Paramaswamy. The processional idol of this temple is Lord Alagar or Sundararajan, who is brother of Goddess Meenakshi. The temple has a shrine of Kalyana Sundaravalli, who is the consort of Lord Alagar. There are also separate shrines for deities Andal, Sudarshana and Yoga Narasimha

There are many legends associated with the Alagar Koyil temple. According to a legend, Lord Vishnu had come down to divine marriage of Lord Sundareswarar and Goddess Meenakshi. Unfortunately, the marriage took place before his arrival, owing to which he turned back from River Vaigai banks. This temple is the place where Lord Azhar, a form of Lord Vishnu resides.

This temple has been mentioned in various sacred Hindu scriptures. There are around 123 hymns that illustrate the glory of this temple. Epic such as Silappathikaram also contains mention of this temple and its greatness. Alvars like Thirumangai Alvar, Peri Alvar, Nammalvar, Bhoothathalvar, Peyalwar, Andal have also mentioned the glorious history of shrine in their songs.

The Alagar Hills are also associated to Jainism along with its high significance in Hindu religion. Some of the religious literature shows that this hill used to be residing place for Jain monks in 1 B.C. One can also see inscriptions belonging to Brahmin script on stones in some of the caves here, which also indicate their presence during ancient times.

One can find various inscriptions related to different dynasties over a wide span of decades. This temple has a prominent place during the Pandyan reign. According to some legends, Pandyan King Malayadwaja Pandyan and Dharma Devashai had the lord’s revelation at this temple. There are also inscriptions dating back to King Ashoka rule. It is said that great Jain monk Ajjanandi had resided here along with his disciples.

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>