In HTML we have tags and it’s about tags

But in CSS we have properties and it’s about properties

///CSS has 3 things

* Inline
* Styletag
* Stylesheet

Priorities

Inline🡪Styletag🡪Stylesheet

First priority to Inline CSS then Styletag then Stylesheet

**Inline has 2 properties: color and font-size**

**Ex:**

#inline

{

Color:red,

Font-size:30px

}

**Styletag has 2 properties: font-size and border**

**Ex:**

#styletag

{

Font-size:30px;

Border:2px solid black

}

**Stylesheet has 3 properties: color, border and width**

**Ex:**

#stylesheet

{

Color:green

Border:2px solid black

Width:40%

}

**Code for Inline CSS**

**Example:**

{

Color:red,

Font-size:30px,

Border:2px solid black,

Width:40%

}

**Code for Inline CSS**

<html>

<head>Inline CSS</head>

<body>

<h1 style=”text-align:center;color:teal”>About Inline CSS</h1>

<p>We have to give height in pixels and width in percentage so to see the screen perfectly as smaller and also bigger screen.</p>

<p>if we use float:left property try to get it in the left hand side and div comes in the one beside another.</p>

<p> if we use float:right property try to get it in the right hand side and div comes in the one beside another.</p>

<div style=”height:200px; width:20%;background-color:hot pink;float:right;margin:2%”>

<img src=”images/facebook.jpg” alt=”fb” width=”100%”/>

<h2>London</h2>

<p> div comes in the one beside another.</p>

</div>

<div style=”height:200px; width:20%;background-color:blue; float:right;margin:2%”>

<img src=”images/facebook.jpg” alt=”fb” width=”100%”/>

<h2>London</h2>

<p> div comes in the one beside another.</p>

</div>

<div style=”height:200px; width:20%;background-color:green; float:right;margin:2%”>

<img src=”images/facebook.jpg” alt=”fb” width=”100%”/>

<h2>London</h2>

<p>div comes in the one beside another.</p>

</div>

<div style=”height:200px; width:20%;background-color:sky blue; float:right;margin:2%”>

<img src=”images/facebook.jpg” alt=”fb” width=”100%’/>

<h2>London</h2>

<p> div comes in the one beside another.</p>

</div>

<p>If we use margin Property then we get gap between the divisions</p>

<br/>

</body>

</html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Cities</title>

        <link href="images/city.png" rel="icon"/>

    </head>

   <body>

    <header>

        <center>About cities</center>

        <center>

            <a href="#Amsterdam">Amsterdam</a>

            <a href="#Paris">Paris</a>

            <a href="#Helsinki">Helsinki</a>

            <a href="#Manali">Manali</a>

            <a href="#London">London</a>

        </center>

    </header>

    <hr/>

    <center>

        <div style="margin:10px">

            <div id="Amsterdam">

            <div style="height:500px;width:19%;background-color:aqua;float:left;margin:3.5px"/>

                <img src="images/Amsterdam.jpg" alt="Amsterdam" style="width:100%;height:200px"/>

                <center>

                    <h2>Amsterdam</h2>

                <p> Amsterdam is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. </p>

                </center>

            </div>

            </div>

            <div id="Paris">

                <div style="height:500px;width:19%;background-color:hotpink;float:left;margin:3.5px"/>

                <img src="images/Paris.jpg" alt="Paris" style="width:100%;height:200px"/>

                <center>

                    <h2>Paris</h2>

                <p> Paris is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. </p>

                </center>

                </div>

            </div>

            <div id="Helsinki">

                <div style="height:500px;width:19%;background-color:aqua;float:left;margin:3.5px"/>

                <img src="images/Helsinki.jpg" alt="Amsterdam" style="width:100%;height:200px"/>

                <center>

                    <h2>Helsinki</h2>

                <p> Helsinki is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. </p>

                </center>

                </div>

            </div>

            <div id="Manali">

                <div style="height:500px;width:19%;background-color:hotpink;float:left;margin:3.5px"/>

                <img src="images/Manali.jpg" alt="Manali" style="width:100%;height:200px"/>

                <center>

                    <h2>Manali</h2>

                <p> Manali is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. </p>

                </center>

                </div>

            </div>

            <div id="London">

                <div style="height:500px;width:19%;background-color:aqua;float:left;margin:3.5px"/>

                <img src="images/London.jpg" alt="London" style="width:100%;height:200px"/>

                <center>

                    <h2>London</h2>

                <p> London is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. </p>

                </center>

                </div>

            </div>

        </div>

    </center>

   </body>

</html>

**Code for Styletag**

**We use styletag in head tag after title**

<head>

<title>Styletag</title>

<style>

h1{

text-align:center;

color:teal

</style>

</head>

**Attrubutes**

Id attribute >> If we want to target something unique then we use id attribute

>>we use ‘#’ for id

Class attribute >> If we want to provide same property to group of elements then we use class

>> we use ’.’ for class

Tagname >> if we want to target particular tag on the page then we use tagname

Overflow: hidden

Overflow: scroll

Display: inline-block(it tried to convert block level element in to inline)