

Here's a concise and beginner-friendly set of **HTML and CSS notes** to get you started with web development. You can use these as a reference or study guide.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language)

HTML is the **structure** of a webpage.

□ Basic Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>My First Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello, World!</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Common Tags:-

Html Tag	Purpose
<h1> to <h6>	Headings (h1 = biggest, h6 = smallest)
<p>	Paragraph
	Link
	Image
, , 	Lists (unordered/ordered)
<div>	Division/Container
	Inline container
 	Line break
<hr>	Horizontal line
<input>, <button>, <form>	Forms

Attributes

- href for links
- src, alt for images
- id, class for CSS/JS targeting
- style for inline styling

Example:

```
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
```

```

```

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS styles the appearance of the HTML content.

□ **Syntax:-**

```
selector {  
  
  property: value;  
  
}
```

Ways to Apply CSS :-

☐ Three Types of CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) can be applied to HTML in three main ways:

1. **Inline CSS:-**

CSS is written directly inside the HTML tag using the `style` attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  
  <title>Inline CSS Example</title>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
  <p style="color: red;">This is red text.</p>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

🔍 Explanation:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Declares the document type (HTML5).
- `<html>`: Root element of the HTML page.
- `<head>`: Contains meta-information like the title.
- `<title>`: Sets the page title shown in the browser tab.
- `<body>`: Contains the content shown on the web page.
- `<p style="color: red;">`: An inline style is applied directly to the paragraph to make the text red.

2. Internal CSS:-

CSS is written inside a `<style>` tag, placed within the `<head>` section of the HTML file.

Simple Example of Internal CSS:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>My Website</title>

  <style>

    body {

      background-color: #f0f0f0;

      font-family: Arial;
```

```
    }  
  
    h1 {  
        color: navy;  
    }  
  
    p {  
        color: gray;  
    }  
  
</style>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
    <h1>Welcome!</h1>  
  
    <p>This is a styled paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

3. External CSS:-

CSS is written in a separate `.css` file and linked to the HTML file using a `<link>` tag.

Simple Example:-

□ Step 1: External CSS (`style.css`)

Create a separate file named `style.css` and move all the CSS there:

```
body {  
    background-color: #f0f0f0;  
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}  
  
#main-heading {  
    color: navy;
```

```
    text-align: center;
}

.text-paragraph {
  color: gray;
  font-size: 16px;
  margin: 20px;
}

.container {
  padding: 20px;
  background-color: white;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  max-width: 600px;
  margin: 40px auto;
  box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
}
```

❓ Step 2: HTML File ([index.html](#))

Update your HTML to link the external CSS and use **class** and **id** attributes:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Website</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>

  <div class="container">
    <h1 id="main-heading">Welcome!</h1>
    <p class="text-paragraph">This is a styled paragraph with an external
stylesheet.</p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

❑ Notes:-

- `id="main-heading"` is used when you want to style or reference a **single unique element**.
- `class="text-paragraph"` and `class="container"` can be reused for multiple elements with the same styling.
- The `<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">` line in `<head>` connects the HTML to the CSS.

Selectors:-

Selector	Selects
*	All elements
p	All <p> elements
.class	Elements with class="class"
#id	Element with id="id"
div p	<p> inside <div>
a: hover	Link when hovered

□ Common Css Properties:-

Property	Description
color	Text color
background	Background color/image
font-size	Size of text
font-family	Type of font
margin	Space outside element
padding	Space inside element
border	Border style
width, height	Size of element
text-align	Align text (left, center)
display	Layout (block, inline)