

EP-2

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Technical Documentation</title>
  <!-- Link to the external CSS file -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Technical Documentation</h1>
</header>
<div class="container">
  <nav class="navbar">
    <ul>
      <li><a href="#introduction">Introduction</a></li>
      <li><a href="#syntax">Syntax</a></li>
      <li><a href="#variables">Variables</a></li>
      <li><a href="#functions">Functions</a></li>
      <li><a href="html">HTML</a></li>
      <li><a href="css">CSS</a></li>
      <li><a href="java script">JAVA SCRIPT</a></li>
      <li><a href="internet protocol">INTERNET PROTOCOL</a></li>

      <!-- More navigation items -->
    </ul>
  </nav>
  <main id="documentation">
    <section id="introduction">
      <h2>Introduction</h2>
      <p>HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is used to structure content
on the web, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styles and formats the appearance of the
HTML content, and JavaScript adds interactivity and dynamic behavior to web
pages. Together, they form the backbone of modern web development, allowing
developers to create functional, visually appealing, and interactive
websites.</p>
    </section>
    <section id="syntax">
      <h2>Syntax</h2>
      <p>HTML syntax uses tags to define elements, like
<tagname>content</tagname>, with tags being case-insensitive. CSS syntax applies
styles using selectors and properties, like selector { property: value; }.
```

JavaScript syntax consists of statements, variables, functions, and objects, such as `let x = 5;`, `function myFunction() {}`. These languages work together to create structured, styled, and interactive web content.</p>

</section>

<section id="variables">

<h2>Variables</h2>

<p>HTML: No variables, but uses attributes like `id` and `class`.

CSS: `--variable-name: value;` and `var(--variable-name)`.

JavaScript: `let x = value;`, `const x = value;`, or `var x = value;`.</p>

</section>

<section id="html">

<h2>HTML</h2>

<p>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web. HTML is used to define the elements that make up a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, forms, and more.</p>

</section>

<section id="css">

<h2>CSS</h2>

<p>In CSS, you define a variable with `--variable-name: value;` and use it with property: `var(--variable-name);`.</p>

</section>

<section id="java scrip">

<h2>JAVA SCRIPT</h2>

<p>In JavaScript, you define a variable with `let variableName = value;`, `const variableName = value;`, or `var variableName = value;` and use it directly by referencing the variable name.</p>

</section>

<section id="internet protocol">

<h2>INTERNET PROTOCOL</h2>

<p>Internet Protocol (IP) is a set of rules that allows devices to communicate with each

other over the Internet.</p>

</section>

<!-- More sections -->

</main>

</div>

</body>

</html>

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;
```

```
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
background-color: #f4f8fb;
display: flex;
flex-direction: column;
}

.page-header {
background-color: #35424a;
color: black;
text-align: center;
padding: 20px 0;
}

.container {
display: flex;
flex-direction: row;
}

.navbar {
width: 20%;
background-color: #332c50;
padding: 15px;
height: 100vh;
overflow: auto;
flex-shrink: 0;
}

.navbar ul {
list-style: none;
padding: 0;
}

.navbar ul li a {
text-decoration: none;
color: #ffffff;
display: block;
padding: 10px;
transition: background-color 0.3s;
}

.navbar ul li a:hover {
background-color: #1abc9c;
}

#documentation {
flex-grow: 1;
padding: 20px;
```

```

        background-color: #ffffff;
    }

    #documentation section {
        margin-bottom: 25px;
        border-bottom: 2px solid #eee;
        padding-bottom: 20px;
    }

    #documentation h2 {
        color: #2c3e50;
        margin-bottom: 15px;
    }

    #documentation p {
        line-height: 1.6;
        color: #333333;
    }

    /* Responsive Design */
    @media screen and (max-width: 768px) {
        .container {
            flex-direction: column;
        }

        .navbar {
            width: 100%;
            height: auto;
            order: -1;
        }

        #documentation {
            width: 100%;
        }
    }

    @media screen and (max-width: 480px) {
        .page-header {
            padding: 10px 0;
        }

        .navbar ul {
            display: flex;
            flex-direction: column;
        }

        .navbar ul li a {
            padding: 8px;
        }
    }

```

```
}

#documentation {
  padding: 10px;
}
}
```

Technical Documentation

Introduction

Syntax

Variables

Functions

HTML

CSS

JAVA SCRIPT

INTERNET PROTOCOL

Introduction

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is used to structure content on the web, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styles and formats the appearance of the HTML content, and JavaScript adds interactivity and dynamic behavior to web pages. Together, they form the backbone of modern web development, allowing developers to create functional, visually appealing, and interactive websites.

Syntax

HTML syntax uses tags to define elements, like content, with tags being case-insensitive. CSS syntax applies styles using selectors and properties, like selector { property: value; }. JavaScript syntax consists of statements, variables, functions, and objects, such as let x = 5;, function myFunction() {} These languages work together to create structured, styled, and interactive web content.

Variables

HTML: No variables, but uses attributes like id and class. CSS: --variable-name: value; and var(--variable-name). JavaScript: let x = value;, const x = value;, or var x = value;.

HTML

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web. HTML is used to define the elements that make up a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, forms, and more.

CSS

In CSS, you define a variable with --variable-name: value; and use it with property: var(--variable-name);.

JAVA SCRIPT

In JavaScript, you define a variable with let variableName = value;, const variableName = value;, or var variableName = value;, and use it directly by referencing the variable name.