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| S.No | Teammembers |
| 1. | Raja.M |
| 2. | Surya.R |
| 3. | Chandru.s |
| 4. | Ashok.s |
| 5. | Sachin.v |
| 6. | Balaji.p |

INDRODUCTION:

Every developer on their journey to be a master web developer learns HTML in the first place. After being handy with HTML, one proceeds to the next step of learning, which is CSS. The modern-day webpages are so robust and made of advanced technology. Therefore, the question here is – Is HTML and CSS enough to create a website?

The short answer here is Yes.

If you require a static website that displays text, images, links, and buttons beautifully, HTML and CSS are more than enough to get you a good-looking landing page or even a business website. Let’s start learning the core concepts of HTML and CSS, and at the end of this tutorial, you will be able to create a beautiful website by just using HTML and CSS.

**Understanding and using HTML Elements**

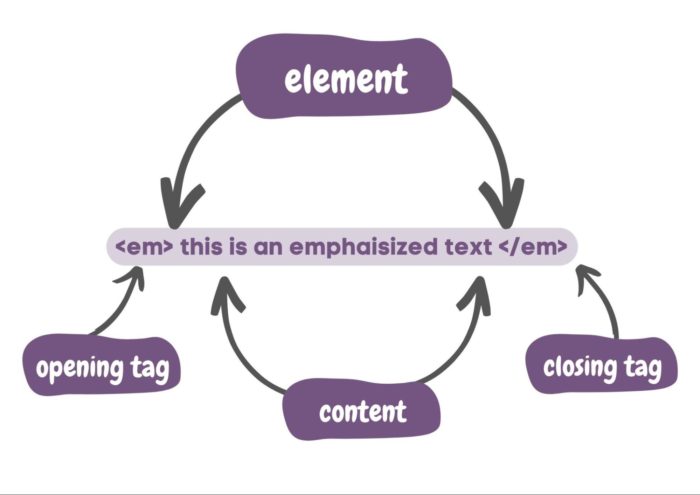
In HTML, elements are the building blocks for an HTML document. It usually contains an opening tag, a closing tag, and the content between them. It helps browsers to interpret in classifying the content, such as headings, images, paragraphs, and more.

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# **build a website using HTML and CSS**

By Mohit Joshi, Community Contributor - March 10, 2023

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* [How To Test A Website Before Going Live On Browserstack](https://www.browserstack.com/guide/build-a-website-using-html-css#toc5)
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### **build a website using HTML**

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**How To View the Source Code of an HTML Document?**

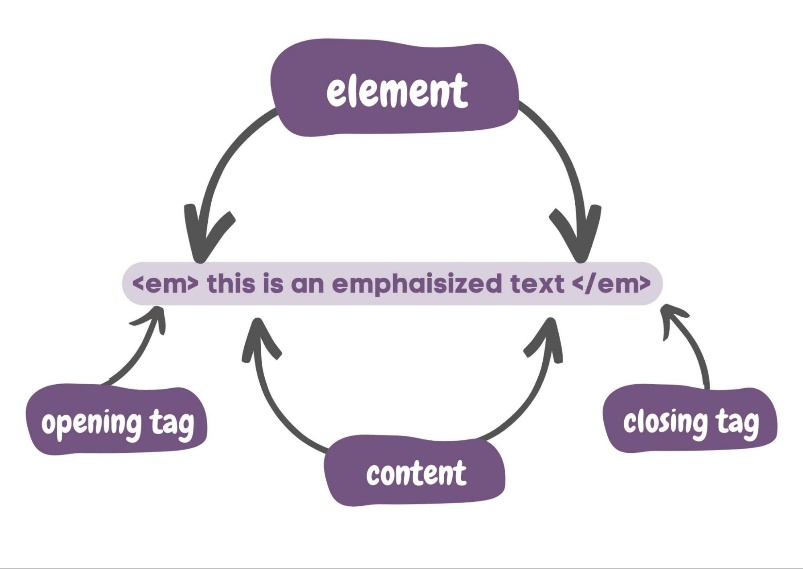
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The source code of an HTML document will look something like this.



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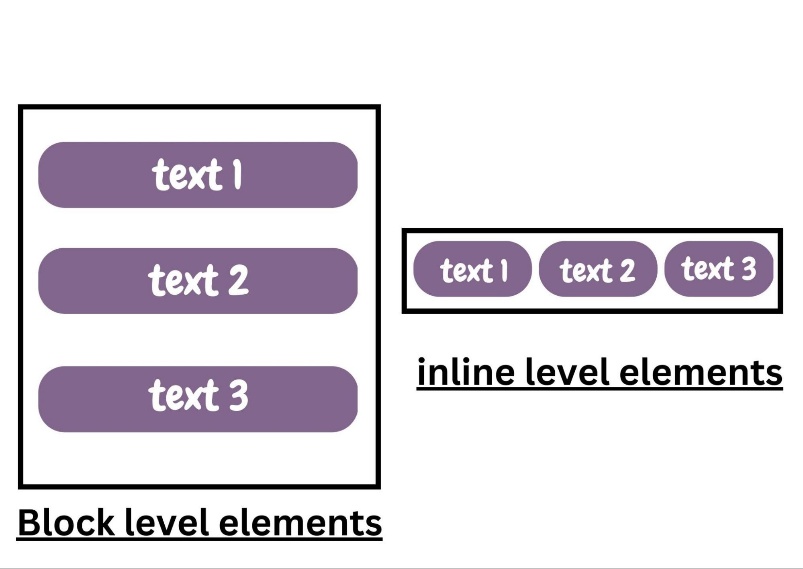
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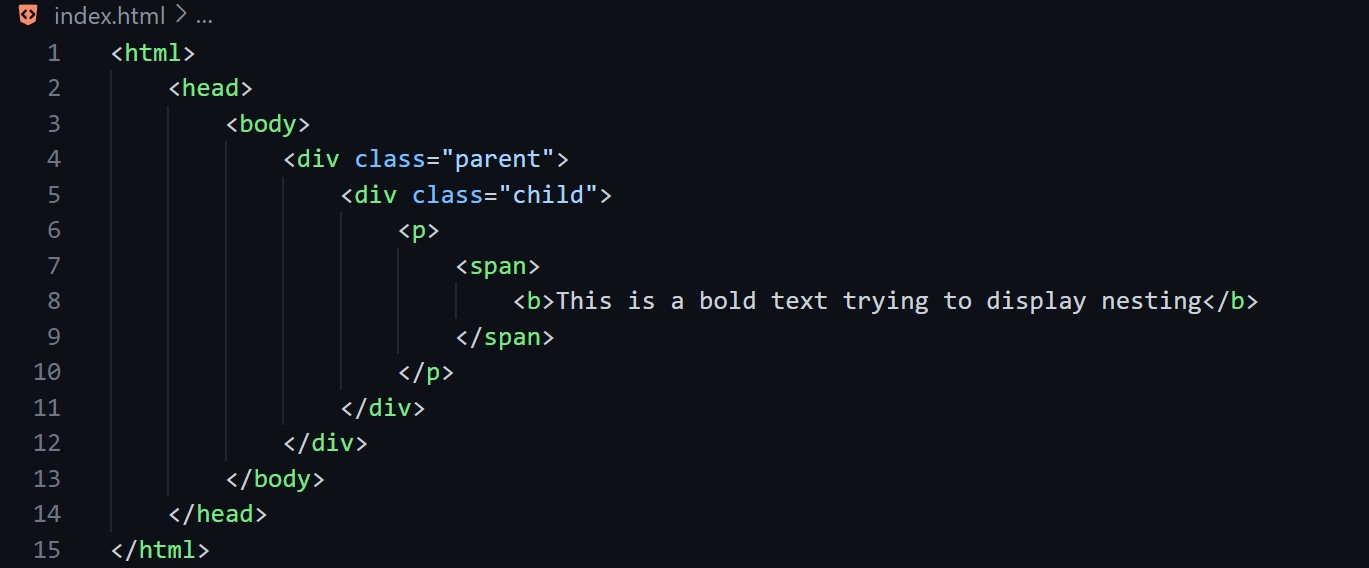
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**How To Nest HTML Elements**

Nesting in HTML is to apply several HTML tags to a single content. In nesting, one element can be placed inside other elements. Another benefit of nesting in HTML includes improving the readability of your code for you and other developers.

Nesting in HTML will look something like this.



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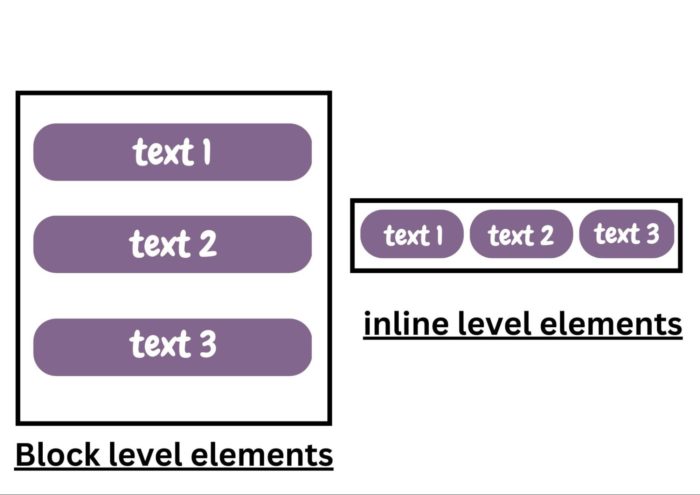
div {

border-color: black;

font-size: 2rem;

}

In this instance, it creates a CSS rule targeting the div element and creating CSS properties, border–color, and font-size to be the style for the div element.

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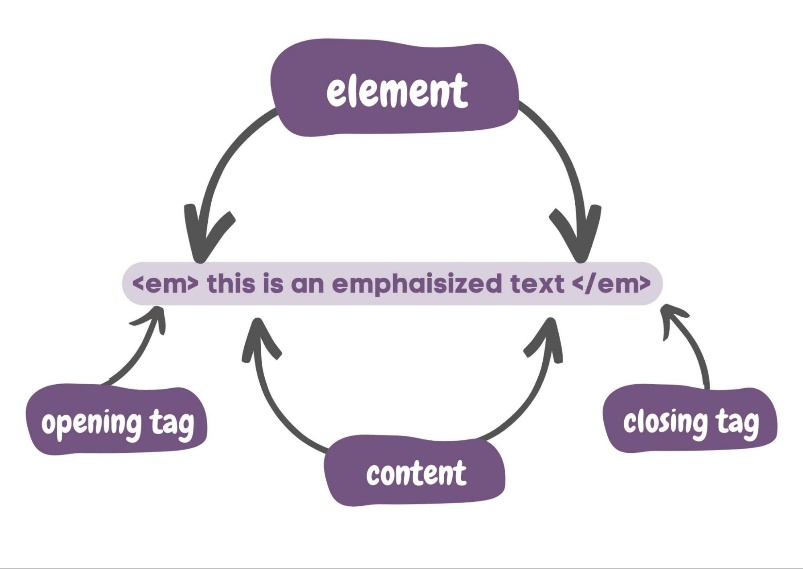
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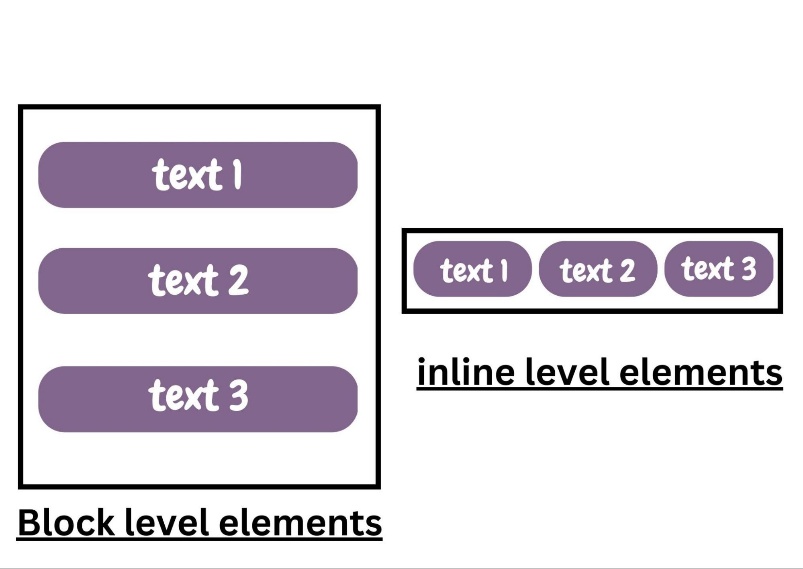
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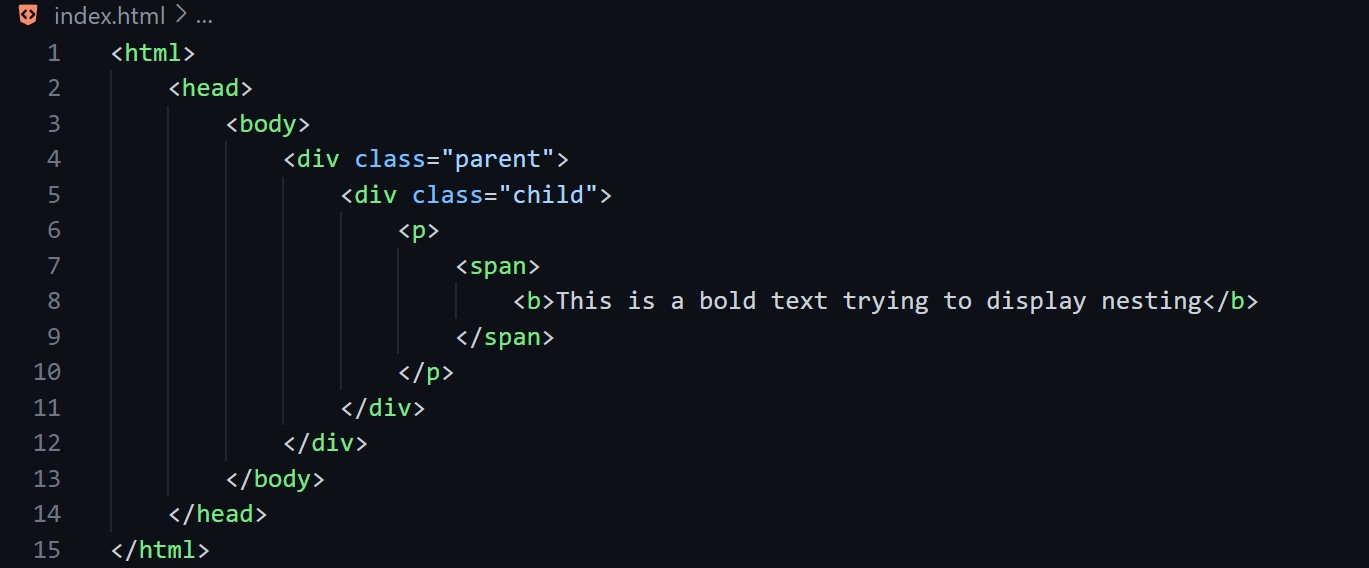
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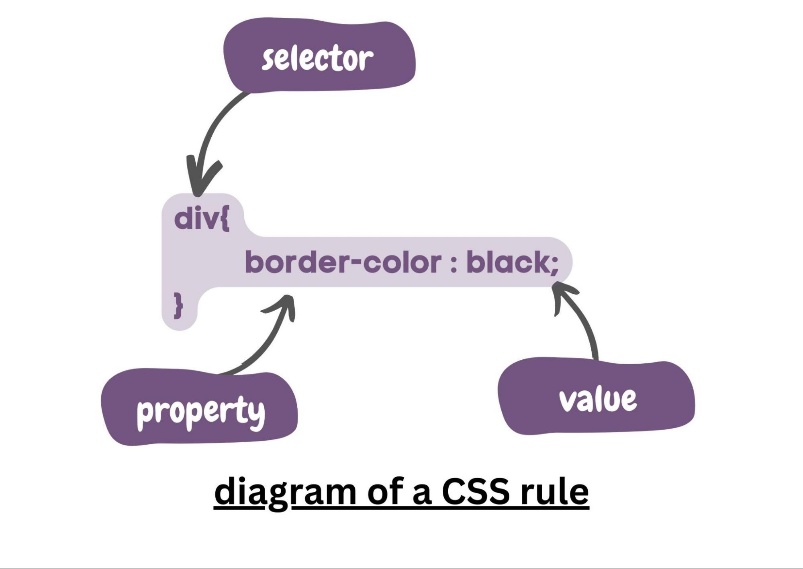
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}

In this instance, it creates a CSS rule targeting the div element and creating CSS properties, border–color, and font-size to be the style for the div element.

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**Declaring Values For Multiple Properties In a CSS Rule**

In this section, let us learn how to declare values for multiple properties in a CSS rule. This is very helpful as it allows you to apply several style instructions to an HTML element all at once. In simpler words, for instance, if you want to apply border–color, font-size, and more to a div tag, you can do that all at once.

div {

border-color: brown;

font-size: 2rem;

font-family: 'Times New Roman';

}

**Style Images With CSS**

In this section, let’s learn how to style images with CSS such as adding a border to an image, adjusting its dimensions, and further specific CSS to our images in the webpage. First, add an image element in the HTML file.

***Javascript***

JavaScript (JS) is a lightweight interpreted (or just-in-time compiled) programming language with first-class functions. While it is most well-known as the scripting language for Web pages, many non-browser environments also use it, such as Node.js, Apache CouchDB and Adobe Acrobat. JavaScript is a prototype-based, multi-paradigm, single-threaded, dynamic language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and declarative (e.g. functional programming) styles.

JavaScript’s dynamic capabilities include runtime object construction, variable parameter lists, function variables, dynamic script creation (via eval), object introspection (via for…in and Object utilities), and source-code recovery (JavaScript functions store their source text and can be retrieved through toString()).

This section is dedicated to the JavaScript language itself, and not the parts that are specific to Web pages or other host environments. For information about APIs that are specific to Web pages, please see Web APIs and DOM.

The standards for JavaScript are the ECMAScript Language Specification (ECMA-262) and the ECMAScript Internationalization API specification (ECMA-402). As soon as one browser implements a feature, we try to document it. This means that cases where some proposals for new ECMAScript features have already been implemented in browsers, documentation and examples in MDN articles may use some of those new features. Most of the time, this happens between the stages 3 and 4, and is usually before the spec is officially published.

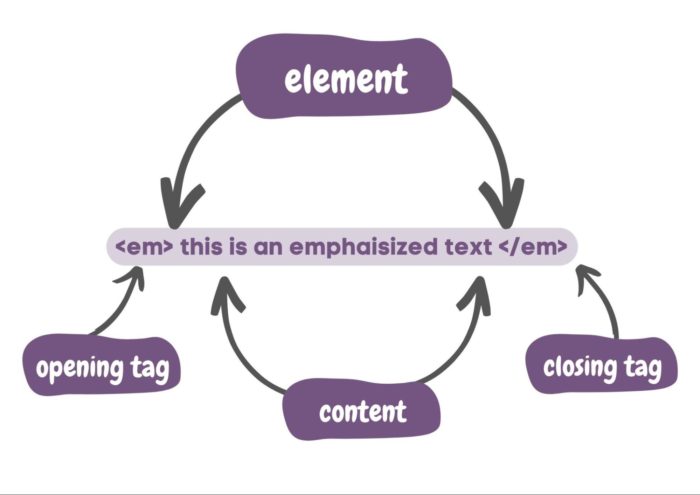
Do not confuse JavaScript with the Java programming language — JavaScript is not “Interpreted Java”. Both “Java” and “JavaScript” are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle in the U.S. and other countries. However, the two programming languages have very different syntax, semantics, and use.

JavaScript documentation of core language features (pure ECMAScript, for the most part) includes the following:

The JavaScript guide

The JavaScript reference

For more information about JavaScript specifications and related technologies, see JavaScript technologies overview.

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