1. **HTML**:
   * The HTML defines the structure of the website contents which is the simple navigation bar with **four main items**: Home, About, Services, and Contact.
   * The **Services item is a dropdown menu** that contains three sub-items: Web Development, Mobile App Development, and UI/UX Design.
2. **CSS**:
   * The CSS determines the style and layout of the website contents file. I started off with a basic reset to remove or "reset" the default styling that browsers apply to HTML elements. After that, I set the CourierPrime font family as the font style to be used.
   * The navigation bar is then **centered** and set its **maximum width of 800px** as per requirement. It is set to “display: flex” to align the navigation items horizontally.
   * The **dropdown menu is hidden by default** using display: none. When the user hovers over the Services item, the dropdown menu becomes visible using the :hover pseudo-class.
   * The **navigation bar items stack vertically** using “flex-direction: column” **for smaller screens**. The dropdown menu is adjusted as well to fit the device’s width.
   * The :hover pseudo-class is applied to four main items and as well as items in the .dropdown-menu so that when a user hovers over a link, the **text color changes to #000000**, which is the color BLACK. This provides visual feedback to users when they interact with the navigation links.
   * An **arrow is added right after the "Services" text**. This small visual cue helps users quickly recognize that the "Services" item has a dropdown menu or contains sub-item/s. The Unicode “' \25BC” which corresponds to a down-pointing arrow (▼) is used.
3. **JavaScript:**
   * The JavaScript is what makes the content interactive/functional. The JavaScript code **handles the dropdown behavior** on mobile devices by toggling the visibility of the dropdown menu **when the user hovers over the Services item**. A CSS rule is added dynamically to show the dropdown menu when the .show class is applied.