HTML, CSS, and JavaScript

HTML: HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is, obviously, a markup language. Markup languages are behind-the-scenes information that control how the document, or web page appears to the user. HTML is used by web developers to organize and format how a page’s content. HTML “wraps around” normal text to tell the browser how the text should look. It is also compatible with other things like text, photos, videos, as well as CSS, which adds more advanced style options to the text, and JavaScript, which makes the page interactive.

JavaScript: JavaScript is a client side scripting language, meaning it runs in your browser instead of a server. This makes the webpage dynamic by allowing you to interact with webpage elements without reloading the page. It allows developers to create constantly updating content, using animations, pop-up menus, and clickable buttons. Many websites use JavaScript to validate and to support external applications.

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets is the language used to present colors, the layout, and fonts on web pages. Though it is independent, it was made to work with HTML to improve accessibility and provide flexibility. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed to the user. It can be used to make the same markup appear differently depending on things like the screen size, allowing it to adapt to the user’s device. Alongside HTML and JavaScript, CSS is considered one of the cornerstones of the World Wide Web.

Sources: [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki), [W3C](https://www.w3.org/), [Educba](https://www.educba.com/)