Summary

This lesson is a short handy one; we'll summarize everything we learned in this chapter so far here!

> **WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING** ^
>
> - HTML
> - CSS
> - JavaScript

To create web pages with great design, interactivity, and maintainability, the **trinity of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript** provides you with a powerful toolset. Each contributor adds a precious piece to the result.

HTML

HTML describes the content of your web pages. Using the *Hypertext Markup Language*, you can build up the **structure of the page** without defining its exact visual properties, typography, and layout.

Although you can utilize the style attributes of HTML elements to express appearance, it is a good idea to avoid this technique as mixing content and style in HTML markup would definitely jeopardize the maintainability of your page's source code.

CSS

Style is where **CSS** comes into the picture. With *Cascading Style Sheets*, you can describe the **visual attributes** of your page, clearly separated from its content. It not only provides you more readable and maintainable code, but also enables you to deal with the design of your web pages as a different role that can be totally disconnected from managing the content.

JavaScript

JavaScript is the **secret sauce** that *empowers* your pages with *interactivity*.

This dynamic programming language provides:

- full control over your page,
- allows changing its content,
- responding to events,
- communicating with the server, and much more.

In real webpages, you can use JavaScript libraries like **jQuery** to solve common tasks.

Now that all this is covered, let's quickly test what we've learned in the *next section*.