

`: Contains the content to be displayed on the webpage.

- Common HTML Elements:

- Headings: `

` , `

` , `

`, etc.

- Paragraphs: `

`

- Links: ``

- Images: `

- Lists: `

` for unordered lists and `
` for ordered lists.

3. Exploring CSS Fundamentals

Once you have a grasp of HTML, it's time to learn CSS.
Key concepts include:

- **Selectors:** CSS uses selectors to target HTML elements. For example:

- **Type Selector:** `h1 { color: red; }` targets all `

` elements.

- **Class Selector:** `.classname { font-size: 14px; }` targets elements with a

specific class.

- **ID Selector: `idname { background-color: blue; }`** targets an element with a specific ID.

- **Properties and Values: CSS consists of properties and values that define how elements should be styled. Common properties include:**

- **`color`**: Changes the text color.

- **`background-color`**: Sets the background color.

- **`font-size`**: Adjusts the font size.

- **`margin` and `padding`**: Control spacing around elements.

- **Box Model: Understanding the CSS box model is crucial. It describes how elements are rendered in terms of content, padding, border, and margin.**

Building Your First Website

Once you've mastered the basics of HTML and CSS, you can start building your first website. Here's a simple step-by-step guide:

1. Plan Your Website

Before you start coding, outline your website's purpose and structure. Consider the following:

- Target Audience: Who will visit your site, and what do they want?**
- Content: What information will you include?**
- Layout: How will you arrange your content visually?**

2. Create Your HTML Structure

Begin by creating an HTML file. Use

proper semantic elements to structure your content. Here's a simple example:

```
```html
```

## **My First Website**

**Welcome to My Website**

- [\*\*About\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Services\*\*](#)
- [\*\*Contact\*\*](#)

**About Me**

**This is a paragraph about myself.**

**© 2023 My First Website**