**Que** : **Define the terms: Website, Webpage, Web browser, Web server, HTML, CSS.**

**Ans :**

**1. Website:** A website is a collection of interconnected webpages or multimedia content that is accessible through a specific domain or URL (Uniform Resource Locator). It is typically designed and published for public access on the World Wide Web (WWW) and can include various types of information, such as text, images, videos, and interactive elements.

**2. Webpage:** A webpage is a single document or file within a website. It is written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and can contain text, images, links, multimedia elements, and other types of content. Webpages are the building blocks of a website and are accessed and viewed through a web browser.

**3. Web browser:** A web browser is a software application that allows users to access, view, and interact with webpages on the internet. Popular web browsers include Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge. Web browsers interpret and render HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code to display webpages to users. They also provide features such as navigation tools, bookmarks, and support for plugins or extensions.

**4. Web server:** A web server is a computer or software that stores and delivers webpages and other web content to users who request them. It hosts websites and responds to client requests for data by transmitting the requested files over the internet. When a user enters a URL in a web browser, the browser sends a request to the appropriate web server, which then retrieves and sends back the requested webpage or resources.

**5. HTML:** HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used for creating the structure and content of webpages. HTML uses tags to define different elements within a webpage, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, and more. It provides a way to structure and format the content, and it is interpreted by web browsers to render the webpage correctly.

**6. CSS:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation and visual appearance of webpages written in HTML or XML (eXtensible Markup Language). CSS defines various properties and styles, such as colors, fonts, layouts, and animations, allowing web designers to control the look and formatting of web content. It separates the content from its presentation, making it easier to maintain and update the visual aspects of a website.

**Que : In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?**

**Ans :** CSS can be integrated into a web page in several ways:

**1. Inline CSS:** You can apply CSS directly to HTML elements using the `style` attribute. **For example:**

html

<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph with inline CSS.</p>

**2. Internal CSS:** You can include CSS code within the <style> tags in the <head>section of an HTML document. For example:

html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Internal CSS Example</title>

<style>

p {

color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph with internal CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>

**3. External CSS:** You can create a separate CSS file with the `.css` extension and link it to the HTML document using the `<link>` tag in the `<head>` section. For example:

html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>External CSS Example</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph with external CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>

In this case, the CSS rules are defined in a file called `styles.css` and stored separately from the HTML file.

Using external CSS is a recommended approach for larger projects as it allows for easier management, reusability, and separation of concerns between HTML and CSS.