**Define the terms :**

Website : A website is a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked Web pages that share a single domain name. Websites can be created and maintained by an individual, group, business or organization to serve a variety of purposes.

Webpage : A Web page is a document for the World Wide Web that is identified by a unique uniform resource locator (URL).

Web browser : A software application used to access information on the World Wide Web is called a Web Browser. When a user requests some information, the web browser fetches the data from a web server and then displays the webpage on the user’s screen.

Web Server : A web server is a computer that runs websites. It's a computer program that distributes web pages as they are requisitioned. The basic objective of the web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to the users. This intercommunication is done using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). These web pages are mostly static content that includes HTML documents, images, style sheets, test etc. Apart from HTTP, a web server also supports SMTP (Simple Mail transfer Protocol) and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) protocol for emailing and for file transfer and storage.

HTML : To understand "HTML" from front to back, let's look at each word that makes up the abbreviation:

**Hypertext**: text (often with embeds such as images, too) that is organized in order to connect related items

**Markup**: a style guide for typesetting anything to be printed in hardcopy or soft copy format

**Language**: a language that a computer system understands and uses to interpret commands.

CSS : Stands for "Cascading Style Sheet." Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of [Web pages](https://techterms.com/definition/webpage). They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's [HTML](https://techterms.com/definition/html).