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

Ans.

**Website**

A **website** is a collection of interconnected webpages that share a common domain name and typically reside on a single web server. It provides information or services through the internet.

**Webpage**

A **webpage** is a single unit of information within a website. It is typically accessed by entering a specific URL (Uniform Resource Locator). Webpages are composed of text, images, videos, and other elements that are rendered by a web browser.

**Web Browser**

A **web browser** is a software application that allows users to access and view webpages. It interprets HTML code and displays the content on a computer screen. Popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge.

**Web Server**

A **web server** is a computer system that delivers webpages to users over the internet. It receives requests from web browsers and sends back the requested content. Web servers run specialized software, such as Apache or Nginx, to handle these requests.

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**

**HTML** is the standard markup language for creating webpages. It defines the structure and content of a webpage using tags. Tags are enclosed within angle brackets (<>) and specify how the content should be displayed. For example, the <p> tag defines a paragraph, while the <h1> tag defines a heading.

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

**CSS** is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML. It controls the layout, colors, fonts, and other visual aspects of a webpage. CSS allows you to separate the content from the presentation, making it easier to maintain and update a website.

2. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?

Ans. **CSS can be integrated into a webpage in three primary ways:**

1. **Inline CSS:**
   * Directly embedded within an HTML element using the style attribute.
   * Provides the most specific styling for that element but can clutter the HTML code.
   * Example: <p style="color: blue; font-size: 18px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
2. **Internal CSS:**
   * Placed within a <style> tag inside the <head> section of the HTML document.
   * Applies styles to all elements within the same document.
   * Example:
3. **External CSS:**
   * Linked to the HTML document using the <link> tag in the <head> section.
   * The CSS code is stored in a separate file with a .css extension.
   * Offers better organization, reusability, and maintainability, especially for large websites.
   * Example:

**Choosing the best method depends on your specific needs:**

* **Inline CSS:** Suitable for quick styling adjustments or simple elements.
* **Internal CSS:** Good for styling elements within a single document.
* **External CSS:** Ideal for larger websites with multiple pages and complex styling requirements.