# **MODULE: 2**

# **SE – HTML and CSS**

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

→ Website :-

* A collection of web pages that are grouped together and accessed with a single domain name or URL. Websites are made using languages like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create visually appealing layouts and functionality.
* Webpage :-
* A single document that can be accessed via a web browser and can include text, images, videos, and other types of multimedia. Webpages are typically written in HTML and may also include other languages such as CSS and JavaScript.
* Web browser:-
* An application software that allows users to access and retrieve information from the internet, such as web pages, images, and videos. A web browser includes navigation buttons, an address bar, and integrated search.
* Web server :-
* A program or device that serves web pages and other files over the internet. When a user requests a webpage, the web server retrieves the webpage and sends it back to the user's browser.
* HTML
* HyperText Markup Language, which is used to write web pages.
* CSS :-
* Cascading Style Sheets, which is a language used to style web pages that contain HTML elements. CSS defines how elements are displayed on webpages, including layout, colors, fonts, and other properties of the elements on a web pagCSS can be integrated into a web page in several ways, each with its own advantages and use cases. Here are some common methods:

1. Inline CSS: CSS rules can be applied directly to HTML elements using the style attribute.While inline CSS is convenient for quick styling, it's not recommended for large-scale projects due to its lack of maintainability and separation of concerns.
2. Internal CSS: CSS rules can be defined within the <style> element in the <head> section of an HTML document.Internal CSS allows for better organization and reusability compared to inline CSS, but it still mixes style information with content.
3. External CSS: CSS rules can be placed in an external CSS file and linked to an HTML document using the <link> element.External CSS promotes better separation of concerns by keeping HTML and CSS in separate files. It also allows for easier maintenance and caching benefits since the CSS file can be cached by the browser
4. CSS Frameworks: CSS frameworks like Bootstrap, Foundation, or Bulma provide pre-designed CSS styles and components that can be included in a web page. These frameworks often come with grids, typography, buttons, forms, and other UI components, allowing developers to quickly build responsive and visually appealing websites without writing CSS from scratch.
5. CSS Preprocessors: CSS preprocessors like Sass or Less extend the capabilities of CSS by adding features such as variables, mixins, nesting, and functions. Developers write code in these preprocessors' syntax, which is then compiled into standard CSS before being served to the browser.

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