**1.** Define the terms: Website

**Ans:** A website is a collection of many web pages, and web pages are digital files that are written using HTML (HyperText Markup Language). To make your website available to every person in the world.

**2.** Define the terms: Webpage

**Ans:** A **webpage** is a digital document that is linked to the world Wide Web and viewable by anyone connected to the internet having a web browser. It can contain any type of information, such as text, color, graphics, animations, videos and sounds, etc.

A **webpage** is a document which is written in the [HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tutorials/), it can be viewed from the Internet. It can be accessed by entering the URL on the address bar of the web browser.

**3.** Define the terms: Web Browser

**Ans:** The web browser is an application software to explore www (World Wide Web). It provides an interface between the server and the client and requests to the server for web documents and services. It works as a compiler to render HTML which is used to design a webpage. Whenever we search for anything on the internet, the browser loads a web page written in HTML, including text, links, images, and other items such as style sheets and JavaScript functions. Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, and Safari are examples of web browsers.

**4.** Define the terms: Web server

**Ans:** The term web server can refer to hardware or software, or both of them working together.

A). On the hardware side, a web server is a computer that stores web server software and a website's component files (for example, HTML documents, images, CSS stylesheets, and JavaScript files). A web server connects to the Internet and supports physical data interchange with other devices connected to the web.

B). On the software side, a web server includes several parts that control how web users access hosted files. At a minimum, this is an HTTP server. An HTTP server is software that understands [URLs](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/URL) (web addresses) and [HTTP](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTTP) (the protocol your browser uses to view webpages). An HTTP server can be accessed through the domain names of the websites it stores, and it delivers the content of these hosted websites to the end user's device.

At the most basic level, whenever a browser needs a file that is hosted on a web server, the browser requests the file via HTTP. When the request reaches the correct (hardware) web server, the (software) HTTP server accepts the request, finds the requested document, and sends it back to the browser, also through HTTP. (If the server doesn't find the requested document, it returns a [404](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Status/404) response instead.)

**5.** Define the terms: HTML

**Ans:** **HTML** (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

**Hyper Text:** HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

**Markup language:** A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

**6.** Define the terms: CSS

**Ans:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It provides an additional feature to HTML. It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces.