**Diploma in Native Application Assignment**

**MODULE: 2**

**SE – HTML and CSS**

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

**Website:**

Website is a collection of webpages and multi-media content that are accessible through a specific domain It is typically designed and maintained to provide information, services, or a platform for communication and interaction.

**Webpage:**

A webpage is a single document or file within a website that can be accessed through a specific URL. It is written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and may contain text, images, links, multimedia elements, and other types of content.

**Web browser:**

A web browser is a software application that allows users to access and navigate websites on the internet.

**Web server:**

A web server is a computer or software system that hosts websites and serves webpages to users upon request. It receives requests from web browsers, retrieves the requested webpages and associated files, and sends them back to the browser for display. Web servers use HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) to communicate with web browsers.

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):**

HTML is the standard markup language used to structure and present content on the web. It uses a set of tags to define the structure and formatting of elements within a webpage, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, tables, and forms. HTML is interpreted by web browsers to render webpages.

**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):**

CSS is a style sheet language used to describe the visual presentation and layout of HTML documents. It allows web developers to specify the colors, fonts, spacing, positioning, and other visual properties of HTML elements. CSS enables consistent and efficient styling across multiple webpages of a website.

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

In Three ways CSS can be integrated: In-line, Internal and External

1. **In-Line CSS:** Inline CSS involves directly embedding CSS code within HTML elements using the "style" attribute.

For example:

<body>

  <h1 style=”color: aqua;”> Hello Avi Patel </h1>

</body>

1. **Internal CSS:**Internal CSS is placed within the <style> tags in the head section of an HTML document. It allows you to define CSS rules that apply to specific elements or the entire document.

For example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <title>Document</title>

  <style>

    h1{

      color: aqua;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Hello Avi Patel</h1>

</body>

</html>

1. **External CSS:** External CSS involves creating a separate CSS file with a .css extension and linking it to the HTML document using the <link> tag. This method allows you to maintain a separate CSS file that can be reused across multiple web pages. For example:

**HTML file:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <title>Document</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

  <h1> Hello Avi Patel </h1>

</body>

</html>

**style.css file:**

h1{

  color:aqua;

}