* What is website?

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, it must be stored or hosted on a computer connected to the Internet round a clock. Such computers are known as a Web Server.

* What is webpage?

A webpage is a document written in HTML and can be viewed on any web browser. It is contained within the web server, which can be accessed by entering the URL for that web page, and once it is loaded, it appears on the user's web browser. Each webpage is linked with a unique URL; hence two pages cannot have the same URL.

Let's understand some basic terms that are used with Webpage:

1. **Website**: A website is a collection of several web pages. These pages are linked together with hyperlinks. A website has a unique domain name, and we can access it by entering that domain name in the URL.
2. **Search Engine:** A search engine is an internet service that helps users find any information available on the internet. Some examples of search engines are **Google, Yahoo, Bing,** It is usually accessed with the help of Web browser.
3. **Web Browser:** A web browser or simply browser is application software used to access the internet. Some examples of Web browsers are **Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Safari, etc**. It does two things:
4. It connects to a web server on the internet and requests a page that the user wants to view; once it finds that page, it displays it on its device.
5. It can interpret the set of HTML tags within a page to display the page in the correct format.
6. **Webserver:** A web server can be understood as a computer that hosts or provide a website on the internet. It contains webserver software and component files of a website such as **HTML document, images, CSS stylesheet, and JS files.**
7. **HTML:** HTML is an abbreviation of **Hyper-Text Markup Language**. A markup language is a computer language that specifies how a page should be formatted. With the help of HTML, one can specify fonts, colors, images, headings, and everything that he wants to display on a page displayed by the browser

* What is webserver?

1. A web server is a computer that stores, processes, and delivers website files to web browsers. They consist of hardware and software that use **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** to respond to web users’ requests made via the World Wide Web.
2. Through this process, web servers load and deliver the requested page to the user’s browser – Google Chrome, for example.
3. Thereby, one of the web server’s primary uses is to make your website or application accessible online. The most convenient way to get your own server space or rent it is from [**website hosts**](https://www.hostinger.in/web-hosting) or web hosting providers.
4. Web servers also use **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)**and [**File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**](https://www.hostinger.in/tutorials/what-is-ftp) to process files for email or storage.

* What is HTML?

1. **HTML** stands for hypertext markup language. It's made of keywords and commands that web designers use for creating websites.
2. Hypertext is text with links that readers can simply click on to go to another page or another part of the page. Meanwhile, markup language uses tags or plain text with special markings to define the sections of a page, such as headers and footers, and other elements, including tables and images.
3. HTML is considered one of the three essential tools in webpage creation: **HTML** provides the structure or the way text, pictures, and so on will appear on the website. CSS (cascading style sheets) sets the visual properties of these elements, such as colors, format, and layout. Meanwhile, Javascript makes these elements behave in certain ways depending on a user's action. For example, the font size of text can increase when users hover their mouse or click a button on a page.
4. To write **HTML**, you'll need a text editor, like Notepad, Brackets, or Atom. **HTML** editors make sure your coding is clean and functional. They help reduce errors by automatically inserting tags (auto-completion) and other common elements or through debugging.

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

There are several ways to integrate CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) into a web page. Here are the most common methods:

1. Inline CSS: You can include CSS directly within an HTML element by using the "style" attribute. For example:

<p style="color: red;">This is a paragraph with inline CSS.</p>

1. Internal CSS: You can define CSS rules within the `<style>` tags in the `<head>` section of your HTML document. This method allows you to apply styles to multiple elements within the same page. For example:

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph with internal CSS. </p>

</body>

1. External CSS: You can create a separate CSS file with a .css extension and link it to your HTML document using the `<link>` tag. This method is useful for applying styles across multiple pages of a website. For example:

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph with external CSS.</p>

</body>

4. CSS in JavaScript: You can use JavaScript to dynamically modify CSS styles. This method is often used when you need to change styles based on user interactions or certain conditions. JavaScript libraries like jQuery make it easier to work with CSS in this way.

It's worth noting that the choice of integration method depends on the specific needs of your project and the level of control and organization you require for your CSS styles.