Theoretical Question & Answer

Assignment – 1

(HTML Practical)

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

Ans –

Website: A website is a collection of interconnected webpages and related files that are accessible on the World Wide Web. It is typically hosted on a web server and can be accessed using a web browser. A website may contain various types of content such as text, images, videos, and interactive elements.

Webpage: A webpage is a single document or resource of information that is part of a website. It is displayed in a web browser and can contain text, images, multimedia, hyperlinks, and other elements. Webpages are written using web technologies like HTML and CSS (described below).

Web browser: A web browser is a software application that allows users to access and navigate websites on the internet. Examples of popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge. Web browsers interpret the code of webpages and display their content to the user.

Web server: A web server is a computer or a system that hosts websites and serves web content to users upon request. It stores the files and resources that make up a website and delivers them to web browsers over the internet. When a user accesses a website, their web browser sends a request to the web server, which then responds by sending the requested files back to the browser.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): HTML is a standard markup language used for creating the structure and content of webpages. It provides a set of tags or elements that define the structure, formatting, and layout of the webpage. HTML is interpreted by web browsers to render the webpage and display its content.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets): CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation and visual appearance of a webpage written in HTML. It provides a set of rules and properties that define how elements within an HTML document should be displayed, including aspects like colors, fonts, layouts, and animations. CSS is used to enhance the visual design and layout of webpages.

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

Ans –

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) can be integrated into a web page in several ways, providing developers with flexibility and options to suit their needs. These integration methods include inline CSS, internal CSS, external CSS, and CSS frameworks.

Inline CSS involves placing CSS code directly within HTML elements using the "style" attribute. This method allows for specific styles to be applied to individual elements. However, it can become cumbersome to manage for larger projects.

Internal CSS is placed within the <style> tags in the <head> section of an HTML document. This approach allows developers to define styles for the entire web page. It is suitable for smaller projects where the styles are contained within a single HTML file.

External CSS involves storing CSS rules in a separate CSS file and linking it to the HTML document using the <link> tag. This method promotes separation of content and presentation, allowing for easier maintenance and reusability across multiple pages.

CSS frameworks like Bootstrap, Foundation, or Bulma provide pre-designed styles and components to facilitate the development of responsive web pages. Developers can include the framework's CSS file in their HTML document, leveraging the provided styles and functionality.

Additionally, CSS preprocessors such as Sass or Less offer enhanced capabilities for writing CSS by introducing variables, mixins, and functions. These preprocessors compile the code into standard CSS before it is integrated into the web page.

In summary, CSS can be integrated into web pages through inline CSS, internal CSS, external CSS, CSS frameworks, and CSS preprocessors. The choice of integration method depends on factors such as project size, complexity, reusability, and personal preference.