HTML

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

Website :- A website is a collection of web pages and related content that are identified by a common domain name and published on a web server. It is accessible via the internet using a web browser, and it can contain a variety of content, such as text, images, videos, and interactive features. Websites are used for a variety of purposes, such as sharing information, conducting e-commerce, providing customer support, and offering online services. They can be created by individuals, businesses, organizations, or governments, and can range from simple, static pages to complex, dynamic sites with sophisticated functionality.

Webpage:- A webpage is a single document or resource of content that is designed to be viewed in a web browser. It typically consists of a combination of text, images, and other multimedia elements, as well as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code that defines its layout and behavior. Webpages are accessed through a website's URL (Uniform Resource Locator) and can be navigated using hyperlinks. They can be static, meaning their content is fixed and unchanging, or dynamic, meaning their content changes based on user interactions or other factors. Webpages are used for a variety of purposes, such as providing information, displaying products, and offering services, and they are a fundamental building block of the World Wide Web.

Web browser:-A web browser is a software application used to access and view content on the World Wide Web. It enables users to navigate between web pages and websites by following hyperlinks, and to interact with web-based applications and services. Web browsers render HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code into a visual display of text, images, and other multimedia elements, and provide tools and features for managing bookmarks, history, and other settings. Some popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Apple Safari, Microsoft Edge, and Opera. Web browsers are available for desktop and mobile devices, and are an essential tool for accessing and using the internet.

HTML:- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is a standard markup language used to create and structure content on the World Wide Web. It provides a set of tags and attributes that are used to define the structure and content of a webpage, including headings, paragraphs, lists, links, images, tables, forms, and more. HTML documents can be created using a simple text editor or a more specialized integrated development environment (IDE), and are designed to be viewed in web browsers. By using HTML, web developers can create visually appealing and interactive web pages that are accessible to users across a range of devices and platforms.

CSS :- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) including colors, fonts, layouts, and other visual elements.

CSS provides a powerful tool for web designers and developers to separate the content and structure of a webpage from its presentation, making it easier to create visually appealing and responsive designs that can be applied consistently across a website or web application. CSS code is written in a separate file from the HTML code, and is linked to the HTML document using a link tag in the head section of the document.

CSS includes a wide range of selectors, properties, and values that can be used to customize the appearance and layout of a webpage, including styles for text, borders, backgrounds, positioning, and more. With the use of CSS frameworks and pre-processors, developers can create complex and responsive designs more efficiently, and reduce the time and effort required to maintain consistent styles across multiple pages and devices.