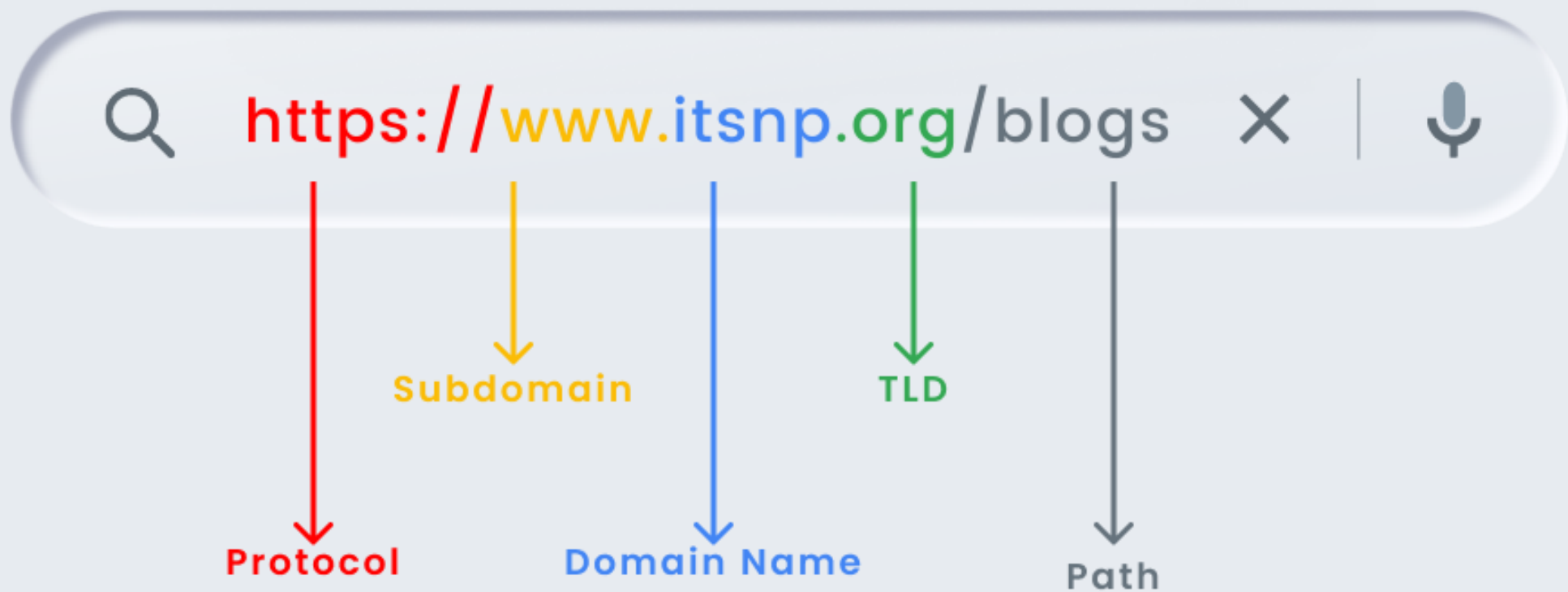




Structure Of URL





Protocol

A network protocol is an established set of rules that determine how data is transmitted between different devices in the same network.

Examples:

FTP: File Transfer Protocol.

Http: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.

Https: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure.





Sub-Domain

Subdomains are the part of a domain that comes before the main domain name and domain extension. They can help you organize your website.

Examples:

<https://certification.itsnp.org>

(www is also considered as subdomain which indicated the site is a part of world wide web)



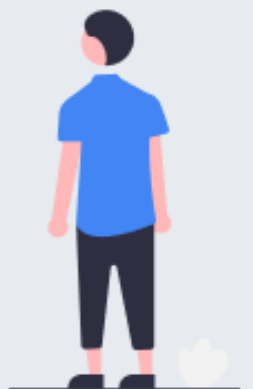
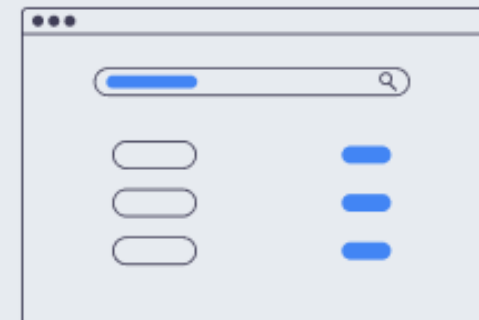
Domain Name

A domain name is the permanent address of your website on the Internet. It's what people type into their web browsers to find your website.

Examples:

<https://www.itsnp.org>

Here itsnp is the domain name of the website and it can be seen in the address bar of the page.



TLD

Top-level domain (TLD) refers to the last segment of a domain name, or the part that follows immediately after the "dot" symbol.

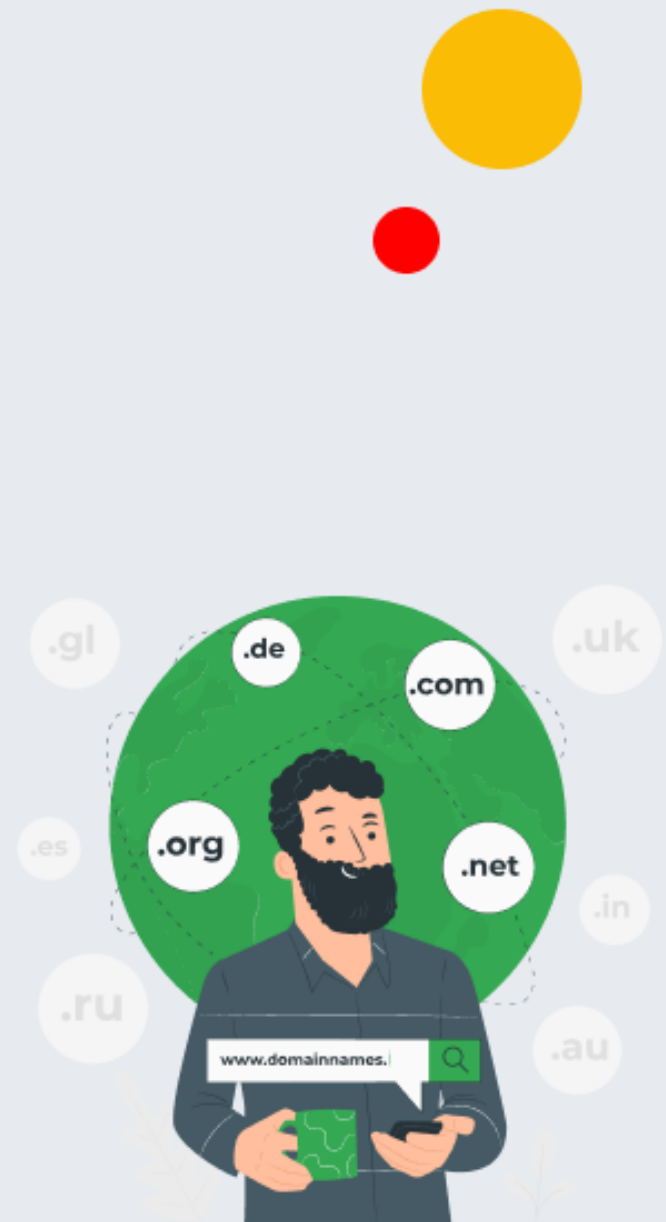
Examples:

.np

.net

.org

.com





Path

The path refers to the exact location of a page, post, file, or other asset. It is often analogous to the underlying file structure of the website. The path resides after the hostname and is separated by “/” (forward slash).

Examples:

<https://www.itsnp.org/blogs>

<https://www.itsnp.org/assets/logo.webp>

