SNP:Sites in genome where two indicidual(of the same specie!) differ by a single base. The different values this position can take is referred to as 'Allele'. The set of alleles a person has defines its genotype :
TAGC
TTGC

Alleles: A,T Genotypes: AT,TT,AA
The reason for the 2 bases appearing in genotype is that each person has duplicate chromosomes except the sex chromosome. So one chromoso with A allele and the duplicate one with T makes it AT. Genotype thus refers to the particular set of SNP an individual has at a particular site. About 10 million SNPs exist in human population the rarest of them being at 1% frequency. Alleles of SNPs that are close together will also have a higher chance of being inherited together[The explanation revolves around how chromosome division during cell reproduction takes place, think about it.] The set of associated SNP alleles in a region of chromosome is acalled the haplotype .
Person's genotype may not define its haplotype . Consider this case a diploid individual with SNPs at two loci on the same chromosome. The first one can be A/T and the second one G/C. Thus the genotypes are:
AA,AT,TT ;; GG,GC,CC

Now there are 9 possible configurations possible:

	AA	AT	TT
GG	AG AG	AG TG	TG TG
GC	AG AC	AG TC or AC TG	TG TC
CC	AC AC	AC TC	TC TC

Genotype Frequency: Ratio of number of individuals of a given phenotype to the total population.
There is inherent difference between allele frequency and genotype frequency:
Let allele frequency = f
Let Genotype frequency be represented by G

Consider diploaid specied (some pink flower) with alleles $'Rw'$
30 flowers with RR
20 flowers with Rw
50 flowers with ww

$f(w) = \frac{Rw+2*(ww)}{2*RR+2*ww+2*Rw}[\frac{Numberofalleles}{Totalalleles}]$
On the other hand, the genotype freuqcy is :

$$g(Rw) = \frac{Rw}{Rw+RR+ww}[\frac{Genotype}{Totalpolpulation}] \tag{1}$$

Thus genotpyic frequency is an indicative of richment of population in terms of a particular genotype.In our case the $g(Rw)$ is $\frac{30}{100}$