**Web development** refers to the process of creating and maintaining websites. It involves designing, coding, and building web pages using programming languages like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Web developers also work on the functionality and user experience of websites.

There are various types of **applications** that can be developed for different purposes:

1. Mobile Applications: These are designed specifically for smartphones and tablets, running on operating systems like iOS and Android. Mobile apps can range from games and social media platforms to productivity tools and e-commerce apps.

2. Web Applications: These are accessed through web browsers and run on web servers. They can be used on different devices with an internet connection. Examples include online banking systems, email clients, and collaborative platforms.

3. Desktop Applications: These are installed and run directly on desktop or laptop computers. They offer more robust functionality and can work offline. Examples include word processors, photo editing software, and video players.

4. Enterprise Applications: These are large-scale applications developed for businesses or organizations. They often handle complex processes such as resource planning, customer relationship management, and supply chain management.

5. Embedded Applications: These are designed to run on embedded systems, such as microcontrollers or specialized hardware. They are commonly found in devices like home appliances, medical devices, and automotive systems.

6. Gaming Applications: These are specifically developed for gaming purposes and can be played on various platforms, including consoles, computers, and mobile devices.

**Types of domains and their ratings**:

1. .com (Commercial): This is the most popular and widely recognized domain extension. It is suitable for commercial businesses.

2. .org (Organization): This domain extension is typically used by non-profit organizations and advocacy groups.

3. .net (Network): Originally intended for network-related websites, it is now used by a variety of businesses and organizations.

4. .edu (Education): This domain extension is reserved for educational institutions such as universities and colleges.

5. .gov (Government): This domain extension is exclusively used by government entities at various levels.

6. .io (Tech Industry): Originally representing British Indian Ocean Territory, it has gained popularity among tech startups and companies.

7. .co (Company): Often used as an alternative to .com, it is suitable for businesses and startups.

8. .me (Personal): This domain extension is often used for personal websites or blogs.

9. .info (Information): This domain extension is commonly used for informational websites.

10. .store (E-commerce): This domain extension is specifically designed for online stores and e-commerce business.

**Hosting** refers to the service of storing and making websites accessible on the internet. It's like renting space on a server to store your website's files and data.

There are several types of hosting plans:

1. Shared Hosting: This is the most affordable option where multiple websites share resources on a single server.

2. VPS Hosting (Virtual Private Server): It offers more control and dedicated resources by dividing a server into virtual compartments.

3. Dedicated Hosting: With this plan, you get an entire server dedicated to your website, providing maximum control and resources.

4. Cloud Hosting: It utilizes multiple servers working together to host websites, offering scalability and reliability.

5. WordPress Hosting: Specifically optimized for WordPress websites, it includes features like pre-installed WordPress, automatic updates, and enhanced security.

6. E-commerce Hosting: Designed for online stores, it offers features like shopping cart software, SSL certificates, and payment gateway integration.

**Difference between a web application and an enterprise application:**

A web application is a software application that runs on a web browser, like Chrome or Firefox. It is accessed over the internet and typically requires an internet connection.

Examples: online shopping websites, social media platforms, and email services. They are designed to be used by a large number of users and are accessible from different devices.

Where as, an enterprise application is a software application that is specifically designed to meet the needs of a large organization or business. It is used to manage and streamline complex business processes, such as customer relationship management (CRM), supply chain management, or human resources. Enterprise applications are usually more comprehensive and tailored to the specific requirements of the organization. They are often hosted on private servers and accessed through a secure network.

**Difference between a web server and an application server**:

A web server is a software or hardware that serves web content to users. It handles HTTP requests from clients (like web browsers) and responds with the requested web pages or files. Essentially, it delivers the static content of a website, such as HTML, CSS, and images.

Examples: Apache HTTP Server and Nginx.

Where as, an application server is a server specifically designed to host and run web applications. It provides an environment for executing dynamic, interactive, and database-driven applications. Application servers handle the processing of dynamic content, such as server-side scripting, database connectivity, and application logic. They often support multiple programming languages and frameworks.

Examples: Apache Tomcat, JBoss, and Microsoft II.

**URL** stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It's like the address of a webpage on the internet. Like website. Web page , files it usually start with http:// or” http://” and followed by the domain and additional path or query parameter . URL’s help us navigate and locate specific content on the web.

**Cookies** are small text files that websites store on your device (such as your computer or smartphone) when you visit them. They contain information about your browsing activity on that website. Cookies serve various purposes, such as remembering your preferences, keeping you logged in, and providing a personalized browsing experience. They can also be used for analytics and targeted advertising. It's important to note that cookies are harmless and cannot execute programs or access your personal files. You can manage and delete cookies through your browser settings.