An Internet Protocol **address**, aka **IP address,** is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol (IP) for communication.

**IP addresses** serves two principal functions: for host/network interface identification and location addressing.

This means that for the IP system was configured for the purpose for identifying if things should be where they were supposed to be i.e. the Lego bricks to be grouped with the same bunch of Lego sets through seeing that they are of a similar batch, and that of the pinpointing of where the various Legos are through something akin to you calling your friend on the phone to trigger his phone to ring for instance.

On a similar note, **DNS** is simply a database that links meaningful names (known as host names), such as http://www.microsoft.com, to a specific IP address, such as 192.168.124.1. ... Mappings of addresses to names and vice versa (known as records) are stored in a database.

Think of the databases as treasure crates, and they store the trove of loot that would help to reveal its contents when opened!

**DHCP** (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a (series of actions taken) protocol **used** to provide quick, automatic, and central management for the distribution of IP addresses within a network.

**Routers** connects devices within a network by forwarding data packets (think of it as moving train carts) between them. This data can be sent between devices, or from devices to the internet. The **router** does this by assigning a local IP address to each of the devices on the network.

Both hardware and software of the computer’s involved—and the heart of the networking software, which is built in to your computer, is **TCP**/**IP**...the international standardized guidelines for network communications. (**TCP**/**IP** stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.)

**Linking to the last part, HTTP** is the protocol **used** to transfer data over the web. It is part of the Internet protocol suite and defines commands and services **used** for transmitting webpage data. **HTTP uses** a server-client model. ... If the URL is valid and the connection is granted, the server will send your browser the webpage and related files. Think of it as playing squash, where u get feedback by playing against the wall.