**IP Address:**

 IP stands for Internet Protocol. An **IP address** is an identifier for a computer or device on a [TCP/IP](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/TCP_IP.html) network. For two devices to communicate, they must be able to find each other. For two devices to find each other, their locations must be known to each other. These locations are identified in the computer world as IP addresses. Two computers cannot have the same IP address on a network. An IP address can be static or dynamic.

**Example:**

 If you want to send an email, stream a video online, or receive a document, your device must have an IP address. Without this, the device cannot effectively communicate with or be located by other devices on the internet.

**Static IP Address:**

A [static IP address](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/static_NAT.html) will never change and it is a permanent Internet address. It is a number assigned to a computer by an Internet service provider (ISP).Static IP addresses are useful for gaming, website hosting etc. Speed and reliability are key advantages. It is configured by the **ISP** (Internet Service Provider).

**Example:**

If your IP address at home is static, it means that it will remain the same every time you connect from home. Just keep in mind that an IP address doesn't travel with you. If you took your laptop to a coffee shop and used their wireless network, that IP address would be different. But at home, it would always be the same if it's the static type.

**Dynamic IP Address:**

A [dynamic IP address](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/dynamic_NAT.html) is a temporary address that is assigned each time a computer or device accesses the Internet. Computers having Dynamic IP address have relatively lower security risk (as your computer is assigned a new IP address each time you log on).It is configured using DHCP.

**Example:**

For example, one laptop that connects to the network can be assigned a particular IP address, and when it disconnects, that address is now free to be used by another device that connects later on, even if it's not that same laptop.

**MAC Address:**

A media access control address (MAC address) of a device is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller (NIC).To access mac address use ipconfig/all command.

**Hosting:**

Hosting is effectively the process of using a server to host a website.A web host, or web hosting service provider, is a business that provides the technologies and services needed for the website or webpage to be viewed in the Internet.

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**HTTP And Https:**

Hyper transfer protocol is a way of doing something it sends and receive packets over protocol. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is the secure version of HTTP, the protocol over which data is sent between your browser and the website that you are connected to. The 'S' at the end of HTTPS stands for 'Secure'. It means all communications between your browser and the website are encrypted.

**URL:**

A uniform resource locator (URL) is the address of a resource on the Internet. A URL is located at the top of the [browser](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/b/browser.htm) window in the [address bar](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/a/addrebar.htm) depending on your browser window.

**Example:**

 An example of a URL is <https://www.computerhope.com>, which is the URL for the Computer Hope [website](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/website.htm).

**Domain:**

Domain names are used to identify one or more IP addresses. They are your website name. For example, the domain name microsoft.com represents about a dozen IP addresses. Domain names are used in URLs to identify particular Web pages. For example, in the URL http://www.pcwebopedia.com/index.html, the domain name is pcwebopedia.com.