URL: Uniform Resource Locator

**URL** stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the address of a resource, which can be a specific webpage or a file, on the internet. It is also *known as web address* when it is used with http. It was created in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee. URL is a specific character string that is used to access data from the World Wide Web. It is a type of URI (Uniform Resource Identifier).

Every URL contains the following information:

* The scheme name or protocol.
* A colon, two slashes.
* A host, normally called a domain name but sometimes as a literal IP address.
* A colon followed by a port number.
* Full path of the resource.

The URL of a web page is displayed above on the page in the address bar. A typical URL looks like this:

http://www.gehu.com/full-form

The above URL contains:

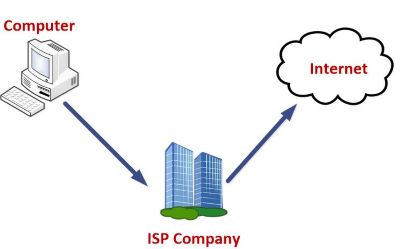
* **protocol**: http
* **host or domain**: www.GEHU.com
* **Path of the resource**: /full-form

A URL can be entered manually by typing it in the address bar of your web browser. If the URL does not contain a valid server, a browser may display a "Server not found" error and if the path in the URL is incorrect, the browser may display a "404 error". A URL does not contain spaces and uses forward slashes to represent different directories. So, dashes and underscores are used

# What is the full form of ISP

## ISP: Internet Service Provider

ISP stands for Internet Service Provider. It is a company that provides access to the internet and similar services such as Website designing and virtual hosting. For example, when you connect to the Internet, the connection between your Internet-enabled device and the internet is executed through a specific transmission technology that involves the transfer of information packets through an Internet Protocol route.



Data is transmitted through different technologies, including cable modem, dial-up, DSL, high speed interconnects. Accordingly, based on the method of data transmission, the Internet access provided by ISPs can be divided into many types, some of which are as follows:

**Dial-up Internet access:** It is the oldest technology to provide Internet access by modem to modem connection using telephone lines. In this method, the user's computer is connected to a modem with a telephone line. This method has become outdated today due to slow connection speed. However, in remote areas, this method can be used where the broadband network is not available.

**DSL:** DSL, which stands for 'digital subscriber line' is an advanced version of the dial-up Internet access method. It uses high frequency to execute a connection over the telephone network and allows the internet and the phone connection to run on the same telephone line. This method offers an Asymmetric Digital Subscriber (ADSL), where the upload speed is less than the download speed, and a Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL), which offers equal upload and download speeds. Out of these two, ADSL is more popular among users and is popularly known as DSL.

**Wireless Broadband (WiBB):** It is a modern broadband technology for Internet access. It allows high-speed wireless internet within a large area. To use this technology, you are required to place a dish on the top of your house and point it to the transmitter of your Wireless Internet Service Provider (WISP).

**Wi-Fi Internet:** It is the short form for "wireless fidelity," which is a wireless networking technology that provides wireless high-speed Internet connections using radio waves. To use the internet, you are required to be within the range of wi-fi network. It is commonly used in public places such as hotels, airports, restaurants to provide internet access to customers.

**ISDN:** It is a short form of Integrated Services Digital Network. It is a telephone system network which integrates a high-quality digital transmission of voice and data over the same standard phone line. It offers a fast upstream and downstream Internet connection speed and allows both voice calls and data transfer.

**Ethernet:** It is a wired LAN (Local Area Network) where computers are connected within a primary physical space. It enables devices to communicate with each other via a protocol (a set of rules or common network language). It may provide different speeds such as 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps and 10 Gbps.