**WEB TECHNOLOGY**

URL- Uniform Resource Locator

It is the address of the webpage.

Server –

It is where all the application and websites are stored.

Gateway –

Web browser

Websites –

Static – Websites that don’t change. It is not connected to the datatbase

Dynamic – Website changes every now and then. It is not connected to the database.

Application server vs web server

**HTTP Methods:**

POST – INSERT

GET – SELECT

PATCH- Partial UPDATE

PUT – UPDATE

DELETE - DELETE

SSL- Secure Socket Layer Certification

UI/UX

User Interface

User Experience

**CSS:**

Cascading Style Sheets

It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on the screen.

CSS helps to make webpages more readable and attractive.

There are 3 ways to include CSS in HTML document

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

External CSS

**Inline css:**

<p style = “color:blue”>HELLO</p>

**Internal CSS:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <style type = "text/css">

      body{background-color: blue;}

      p{color: yellow;}

    </style>

  </head>

</html>

**External CSS:**

Using a css file

**CSS BOX MODEL:**

Any HTML element on a webpage can be represented using a box.

That is, a web page is full of boxes.

These boxes have basically four components which affects their representation on a page.

**Content –** The actual content like text, images,…

**Padding –** This clears the main content from its containing box.

**Border –** This surrounds both content and padding.

**Margin –** This is a transparent space that separates it from other elements. A margin is the space outside something whereas, padding is the space inside something.