1. What is internet.?

Ans= The **Internet** is the global system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to communicate between networks and devices.

1. HTTP/HTTPS

Ans= **HTTP** stands for **H**yper **T**ext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol

**WWW** is about communication between web **clients** and **servers**

Communication between client computers and web servers is done by sending **HTTP Requests** and receiving **HTTP Responses.**

Hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) is the secure version of HTTP, which is the primary protocol used to send data between a web browser and a website. HTTPS is encrypted in order to increase security of data transfer. This is particularly important when users transmit sensitive data, such as by logging into a bank account, email service, or health insurance provider.

1. WWW

Ans= World Wide Web, which is also known as a Web, is a collection of websites or web pages stored in web servers and connected to local computers through the internet. These websites contain text pages, digital images, audios, videos, etc. Users can access the content of these sites from any part of the world over the internet using their devices such as computers, laptops, cell phones, etc. The WWW, along with internet, enables the retrieval and display of text and media to your device.

1. Domain Name And Top Level Domain Name

Ans= A domain is a network of computers and devices that are controlled by one set authority and have specific guidelines. More specifically, a domain is controlled by one particular company that has its own internet presence and IP address. The domain is labeled by its domain name, such as Webopedia or webopedia.com.

A **top-level domain** (**TLD**) is one of the domains at the highest level in the hierarchical Domain Name System of the Internet after the root domain. The top-level domain names are installed in the root zone of the name space. For all domains in lower levels, it is the last part of the domain name, that is, the last non empty label of a fully qualified domain name. For example, in the domain name www.example.com, the top-level domain is com. Responsibility for management of most top-level domains is delegated to specific organizations by the ICANN, an Internet multi-stakeholder community, which operates the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), and is in charge of maintaining the DNS root zone.

1. SEO

Ans= SEO stands for “search engine optimization.” In simple terms, it means the process of improving your site to increase its visibility when people search for products or services related to your business in Google, Bing, and other search engines. The better visibility your pages have in search results, the more likely you are to garner attention and attract prospective and existing customers to your business.

1. What is HTML.?

Ans= HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page. HTML consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content. HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

1. What is Text Editor.?

Ans= An HTML file is a text file, so to create an HTML file we can use any text editors.

Text editors are the programs which allow editing in a written text, hence to create a web page we need to write our code in some text editor.

There are various types of text editors available which you can directly download, but for a beginner, the best text editor is Notepad (Windows) or TextEdit (Mac).

After learning the basics, you can easily use other professional text editors which are, **Notepad++, Sublime Text, Vim, etc**.

1. Web Browser

Ans= The web browser is **an application software to explore www (World Wide Web)**. It provides an interface between the server and the client and requests to the server for web documents and services. It works as a compiler to render HTML which is used to design a webpage. Ex.  **Microsoft Edge, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Apple Safari**.

1. HTML Structure

Ans=<!DOCTYPE html>  
 <html>  
 <head>  
 <title>Page Title</title>  
 </head>  
 <body>  
 </body>  
 </html>

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

(10) HTML Head Element

Ans= The HTML <head> element is a container for the following elements: <title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, and <base>.

* The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data)
* The <head> element is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag
* The <title> element is required and it defines the title of the document
* The <style> element is used to define style information for a single document
* The <link> tag is most often used to link to external style sheets
* The <meta> element is typically used to specify the character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings
* The <script> element is used to define client-side JavaScripts
* The <base> element specifies the base URL and/or target for all relative URLs in a page

(11) HTML Meta

Ans= The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

There is a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag

(12) HTML Script Tag

Ans= **The HTML <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript)**. The <script> element either contains script statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.