* **Website**
  + Collection of web pages you can view using internet.
  + Collection of webpages & related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server.
* **Webpage**
  + A document that is suitable for web browser or a document that we write using HTML.
* **Web-server**
  + A software & hardware that use HTTP & other protocols to respond to client requests mode over the world via web browser.
* **WWW – World Wide Web (W3)**
  + An information system enabling information to be shared over the internet
  + A system for sharing information all over the world using internet.
* **Client-server**
  + A computer system in which a central server provides data to a number of networked workstation/computers.
* **HTTP/HTTPS**
  + A protocol used to access the data on the WWW.
* **Domain**
  + Location of a website
  + E.g. Domain Name: google.com 🡪 IP Address 🡪 216.58.216.164
  + Generally, it’s easier to remember a name rather than long strings of numbers.
  + A domain name contains a maximum of 63 characters with one minimum & is entered after the protocol in the URL
  + <https://www.google.com>
    - Here, https 🡪 Protocol
    - [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) 🡪 Domain name
* **Host**
  + Stores (website & other data) on a server or other computer so that it can be accessed over the internet.
* **Hosting**
  + Main difference between domain & hosting is:
  + ***Domain*** is the address, which allows a visitor to easily find your website online while ***hosting*** is where the website files are stored.

**Note:** In order to have a functioning website, you need both a domain name and hosting.

* **FTP**
  + FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol
  + It is used for the transfer of computer files from a server to a client on computer network.
* **Path**
  + Specifies the location of a file in a computer’s file system structure
  + Used to locate files and web resources
* **Extension**
  + An extension, in computer operating system, is a piece of software that enhances or ‘extends’ the capabilities of a programming language and other application.
  + An extension adds extra features to an already working standalone application.
* **Editor**
  + A source code editor may be a standalone program or part of an IDE. They make writing & reading source code easier by differentiating the elements & routines.
  + E.g. Sublime Text, VS Code, Brackets, TextWrangler
  + They basically make coding experience better by auto-fill functions.
* **URL**
  + URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator
  + It is nothing but an address
* **URI**
  + URI stands for Uniform Resource Identifier
  + Subset of URL to identify resources (Address + Direction)
* **URN**
  + URN stands for Uniform Resource Name
  + Identify resources irrespective of resource’s existence
* **Address Bar**
  + A text-box in a web browser, displaying the address of a web page that is currently being viewed.
* **Title Bar**
  + A horizontal bar at the top of a windows, bearing the name of the program & typically the name of currently active document.