

Internet:

The internet is a global network of interconnected computers and devices. It enables the exchange of information and services.

- Users, through client software like web browsers, can access content stored on remote servers.

Example: When you use a web browser like Google Chrome to visit a website like "www.example.com," your browser sends a request to a remote server hosting the "example.com" website, which then sends back the webpage for your browser to display.

Web Browser:

- A web browser is software that allows users to access and display content from the World Wide Web.
- Common web browsers include Mozilla Firefox, Brave, Opera, and Google Chrome.

Example: You use Mozilla Firefox to browse news articles on the "www.newswebsite.com" domain. When you click on an article, Firefox retrieves the content from the server and displays it in the browser window.

Browser Engine:

- Browser engines are components within web browsers responsible for rendering web pages.
- Examples of browser engines include Blink (used in Chromium-based browsers), WebKit (used in Apple's Safari), and Gecko (used in Mozilla Firefox).

Example: When you use Google Chrome (which uses the Blink engine) to load a webpage, the Blink engine interprets the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code on the page and renders it for you to see.

Static Site:

- A static site is a website where the content remains fixed and does not change based on user interactions.
- Content on static sites typically includes information such as online resumes, portfolios, and personal blogs.

Example: Your personal blog contains articles and information that you have manually created and uploaded. Visitors to your blog can read the content, but it doesn't change unless you manually update it.

Dynamic Site:

- A dynamic site is a website that uses server-side programming and databases to generate content that can change based on user interactions.
- Examples include social media platforms like Facebook, where users can interact with posts and content that updates in real-time, and streaming services like Netflix, which adjust video quality based on network conditions.

Example: When you log into your Facebook account, you see a personalized feed of posts from your friends, and this feed continuously updates as new content is posted. Facebook uses server-side programming and databases to manage and display this dynamic content.