**Website:**

* A **website** is a collection of interconnected **webpages** that are accessible via the Internet. It is identified by a unique domain name and hosted on a web server.
* Websites can provide various types of content and services, such as text, images, videos, e-commerce, social networking, and more.

**Webpage:**

A webpage is a single document on the Internet, written in HTML) and often styled with CSS .A webpage can include text, images, links, multimedia, and interactive elements.

**Types of Webpages:**

* **Static Webpage**: Content does not change unless manually updated.
* **Dynamic Webpage**: Content is generated in real-time, often using scripts and databases.

**Web Server**:

A **web server** is a computer system that hosts websites and delivers their webpages to users via the Internet. It stores the website’s files and processes requests from browsers using the HTTP/HTTPS protocols.

**Browser:**

A **web browser** is a software application that allows users to access and interact with websites. Examples include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, and Safari.

**Web Hosting:**

**Web hosting** is a service that provides the infrastructure (servers and related technology) needed to make a website accessible on the Internet. Web hosting companies offer various plans and services to host websites.

**Domain:**

A **domain** is the address users type into a browser to access a website, such as [www.example.com](http://www.example.com). Domains are unique and are registered through domain registrars.

**Top-Level Domain**: The last part of a domain, like .com, .org, .net.

**Second-Level Domain**: The main part of the domain, like example in

[www.example.com](http://www.example.com).

**Subdomain**: A prefix added to the domain, like blog.example.com.

**Example workflow of functional website**

1. **Domain Registration**: You register the domain www.mywebsite.com.
2. **Web Hosting**: You purchase a hosting plan from a web hosting provider.
3. **DNS Configuration**: You configure the DNS to point www.mywebsite.com to your web host’s server IP.
4. **Website Development**: You develop the website’s pages and upload them to your hosting server.
5. **User Access**: A user types www.mywebsite.com into their browser.
6. **Server Response**: The browser sends a request to the server, which responds with the webpage files.
7. **Rendering**: The browser renders the page, and the user can view and interact with your website.