Basic Terminologies Related to Web Technology

1. Web: →
   a. The World Wide Web (WWW) is often called the Web.
   b. The web is a system of interconnected web pages and information that can be accessed using the internet.
   c. All public websites or web pages that people may access on their local computers and other devices through the internet are collectively known as the World Wide Web or W3.

2. WWW (World Wide Web): →
   a. WWW stands for World Wide Web and is commonly known as the Web.
   b. The world wide web is another way to describe the internet, which is a network of computers that are connected and that share information and allow communication around the world.

3. Web Browser: →
   a. Browser is an application used to communicate with websites.
   b. Only browsers can understand web languages.
   c. Different browsers contain different compilers.
   d. For Ex: Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, etc.

4. URL: →

    a. A URL stands for '***Uniform Resource Locator***'.

    b. A URL is a type of uniform resource identifier and is an address of resource on the world wide web and the protocol used to access it.

    c. It is used to indicate the location of a web resource to access the web pages.

    d. A URL consists of different parts like protocol, domain name, etc.
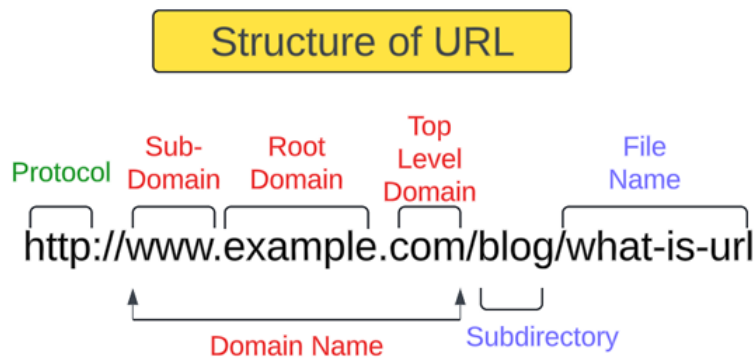
    e. **Structure of URL:**

Figure : Structure of URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

5. Webpage: →

    a. A web page is a single hypertext document available on World Wide Web WWW.

    b. A webpage may contain text, links for other pages, graphics, videos, etc.

    c. A webpage is a part of website it means website contains different web pages.

6. Website: →

a. It is a collection of multiple webpages is called as website.

b. Website contains more than one web page.

7. Web Application: →

a. Web application is the collection of multiple web pages as well as the user interact with that web pages.

b. A web application is a type of app that can be accessed through a web browser.

c. For Ex Wikipedia (less interaction), Instagram (Web Application), etc.

8. Search Engine: →

a. A web service that helps you to find other webpages, such as Google, Bing, Yahoo, etc.

b. Companies use **Search Engine Optimization (SEO)** to help search engines recognize their websites as highly relevant to particular searches.

c. Popular search engines include Google, Bing and Yahoo.

9. Internet: →

a. The Internet is a global network that connects billions of computers across the world with each other and to the World Wide Web.

b. It uses standard internet protocol suite IP to connect billions of computer users worldwide.

c. For Ex ⇒ for all

10. Intranet: →

a. An Intranet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people and owned by a particular firm or organization.

b. For Ex ⇒ org DRDO

11. **Extranet:** →

a. Extranet is a part of an organization's intranet.

b. It is a communication network that is based on internet protocols IP.

c. It provides controlled access to the firm's intranet to its trading partners, customers, and other businesses.

d. For Ex ⇒ org + client = DRDO + client

12. **IP Address (Internet Protocol):** →

a. IP stands for "Internet Protocol," which is the set of rules governing the format of data sent via the internet or local network.

b. An IP address is a unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network.

13. **Server:** →

a. Server is the place where all the resources are present.

b. It accepts all upcoming requests.

c. Compared to a normal computer it has higher configuration.

14. **Web-Server:** →

a. A computer that hosts a website on the internet.

15. **Response:** →
    a. Response is data exchange from website(server) to browser (client).
    b. Response can be divided into two types:
        i.   Static
        ii. Dynamic

16. **Request:** →
    a. Request is a data-exchange from browser (client) to website (server).
    b. Request can be send in different ways:
        i.   Typing URL Clicking on hyperlink
        ii. Submitting Responses
    c. Requests can share user data.

17. **Protocol:** →
    a. Protocol is a set of rules provided for communication.
    b. Browser understands only HTTP/HTTPS.
    c. HTTP stands for "Hyper Text Transfer Protocol".
    d. HTTPS stands for "Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure".
    e. HTTP protocol is used to share textual information.