

M2R5 Web Designing & Publishing

Introduction to Web Design

Topic Reference | Essential Web Design Terminologies | September 11, 2026

Topic Summary

Topic: Essential Web Design Terminologies

Book: (M2-R5) Web Designing & Publishing

1 Essential Web Design Terminologies

Familiarize yourself with crucial terms used in web design, including URL, HTTP, Domain Name, Web Hosting, and IP Address.

Key Points:

To effectively communicate and work in web design, understanding key terminology is essential. Here are some fundamental terms you'll encounter:

- **URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** The address used to locate a resource on the World Wide Web. Example: <https://www.nielit.gov.in/>. It specifies the protocol, domain name, and path.
- **HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol):** The protocol used for transmitting web pages over the internet. It defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands.
- **HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure):** A secure version of HTTP that encrypts communication between a web browser and a server, protecting sensitive data.
- **Domain Name:** A human-readable name for a website, like [google.com](https://www.google.com) or [nielit.gov.in](https://www.nielit.gov.in). It's an alias for an IP address.
- **Web Hosting:** The service that allows individuals and organizations to post a website or web page onto the Internet. A web host provides the technologies and services needed for the website to be viewed in the Internet.
- **IP Address (Internet Protocol Address):** A unique numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. Example: 192.168.1.1.
- **DNS (Domain Name System):** A hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It translates domain names into IP addresses.
- **Web Browser:** A software application for accessing information on the World Wide Web. Examples: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge.
- **Web Server:** A computer program that stores website files and delivers web pages to users' web browsers upon request.
- **Front-end:** The part of a website that users see and interact with, built using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Also known as client-side.
- **Back-end:** The server-side of a website, including the server, application, and database, which handles data storage, processing, and functionality.

Exam Tip:

Be able to define and differentiate between key terms like URL, HTTP, Domain Name, and Web Hosting. Understanding their roles is crucial.