URL and Web Browsers

Task 1
What does URL stand for and what is purpose?

Task 2
Create a labelled diagram of a URL – all 5 sections

Task 3
Annotate and add other possible examples to the diagram e.g. .com & .org

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Jr-_Za5yQM

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Learning Intention

To develop knowledge by identifying purpose of a URL

To secure understanding identifying sections in a URL

To achieve excellence by explaining sections in a URL

Ensure keywords are highlighted or underlined

Scheme

- The scheme tells web servers which protocol to use when it accesses a page on your website. E.g. **HTTP** or **HTTPS**

- HTTPS- It tells your web browser to **encrypt** any information you enter onto the page, like your passwords or credit card information, so cybercriminals can't access it. This security protocol protects your website visitors and implementing it will help your **site rank better** on **Google**.

- **Other schemes** you might see are **mailto://**, which can open your computer's default email service provider.

- **ftp://**, which is a standard protocol for transferring computer files between a client and server on a computer network.

URL Sub-Domain

Sub-Domain

https:// **blog** hubspot.com/marketing/parts-url

- A subdomain in a URL indicates which **particular page** of your website the web browser should serve up. For instance, subdomains like "blog" or "**offers**" will provide your website's blog page or offers page.

- Subdomains also **bucket** your website into its main content categories and shows **Google** and your visitors that there's **more information** on your site than just a **homepage**.

URL Second Level Domain

Second Level Domain

https://blog.**hubspot** com/marketing/parts-url

Second-level domain **(SLD)** is the **name** of your **website**. It helps people know they're visiting a **certain brand's site**. For instance, people who visit "mlb.com" know they're on Major League Baseball's website, without needing any more information.

Top Level Domain

https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/parts-url

The top-level domain **(TLD)** specifies what type of **entity** your organization registers as on the internet.

- For example, "**.com**" is intended for commercial entities in the United States, so a lot of American businesses register with a top-level domain of ".com". Similarly "**.edu**" is intended for academic institutions in the United States, so a lot of American colleges and universities register with a top-level domain of ".edu".

Subdirectory

- A subdirectory helps people understand which **particular section** of a **webpage** they're on.

- For instance, if you own an online store that sells t-shirts, hats, and mugs, one of your website's URLs could look like "https://**shop.yourstore.com/hats**". With a subdomain of "shop" and a subdirectory of "hats", this URL would serve up the "**Hats**" page, which **lives under** the "**Shop**" page.

- A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a **unique identifier used to locate a resource on the internet**. It is also referred to as a web address.

A URL consists of 5 parts:
- the scheme
- subdomain
- top level domain
- second level domain
- sub directory

Scheme → http:// appointees . wjec . co.uk /WjecUser /Home.aspx

Scheme, Subdomain (appointees), Second Level Domain (wjec), Top Level Domain (co.uk), Sub directory (WjecUser)