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Non-Experienced Person

A Uniform Resource Locator, or as you may know it as a URL, is more than just a word you type into your internet browser. In fact, it works almost like a telephone number. A URL is split up in different components. In order it goes the protocol, domain name, and top-level domain (TLD). The protocol states to the internet browser what you are trying to do. http:// (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) means you are trying to view a webpage. https:// (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure) also means the same thing, but securely. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) means you are trying to send or receive a file in some way. Next up comes the domain name. For example, in google.com the domain name is google.

A domain name routes you to the actual location of the website you are trying to go to. Every website has its own IP address, or phone number. An example of an IP is 192.98.72.168. Instead of having to remember that IP address every time you want to go to the site, that's where the domain name helps. It routes you to the IP address so that all you must remember is the domain name.

The last part of the URL is the top-level domain, or TLD. This is the .com or .org part of a URL. This is just for organizational purposes. They help organize sites across the internet into different categories to try and make website loading even faster. Each TLD means something, .com means commercial, .org means non-profit, .us is the country TLD for the United States. A

URL may seem like small thing, but it isn't. It does many things to help you get to where you are trying to go across the internet as easy as possible. Without a URL, you would be stuck typing in IP addresses all the time instead of URLs like google.com.

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A URL does many things. It helps tells your data where it is supposed to go so it knows what it is supposed to load. A URL is split into 3 different components. The protocol, domain name, and top-level domain. Each component plays an important role in making sure a URL does what it is supposed to do. The protocol defines the type of connection you are trying to make on the internet. http:// and https:// define you are trying to connect to a website, ftp:// defines you are trying to connect to a file server or transmit files in some way.

The domain name tells the internet browser what IP address to connect to. Instead of typing an IPv4 or IPv6 address every single time just to make a search on Google, you can just type google.com. The domain name has a tie with its IP address and when you type it in it knows what IP address to connect to. The domain name masks the IP address, so it looks like you're just on google.com, when it really is just an IP address.

The final component of a URL is the top-level domain, or TLD. This is used to organize all sites on the internet into different categories. All TLDs have their own meaning, .com meaning commercial, .org meaning an organization. TLDs are sorted into different categories in attempt to make the connection faster, so that the site loads as fast as possible. This has to do with packages routing to a specific location. For example, .us is the TLD of the United States, so

when you go to a .us site, most times it will look for sites located in the United States, as that is what the TLD means.

A URL does many things in order to make your internet experience better and faster. Many components, including a protocol domain name and TLD, go into a URL to make sure it does what it is supposed to do. Without URLs, your internet experience would be much more difficult.