

**Course  
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Test Series**

**Web Hosting**

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**What is Web Hosting?**

Imagine you built a small shop.

Now you need a place (a shop building) where people can come and see your products.

A website is just like that shop – and web hosting is the place on the internet where your website “lives.”

When someone types your website name (like www.mywebsite.com) into their browser, the browser visits the “building” (your hosting server) and shows your website to them.

**Simple Example**

Let’s say you made a website with pictures, text, and videos.

Those files need to be saved somewhere so that others can open them.

- You upload your website files to a hosting server (a special computer that’s always online).
- When visitors open your site, that server sends your files to their screen.

**So, web hosting = storage + connection to the internet that keeps your website online 24/7.**

**Simple Way to Remember**

Real World	Internet World
Your house address	Domain name (like www.example.com)
Your house/building	Web hosting (server that stores your site)
Your furniture and items	Your website files (images, text, code)

You need both:

- A domain name (your site’s address)
- Hosting (the place where your site lives)

**How Web Hosting Works ?**

Imagine your website is like a **book**, and you want everyone in the world to be able to read it.

For that to happen, you need a **library (web host)** to keep your book safe and available for readers anytime.

Let’s see how this really works step by step:

**1. Your Website Files**

These are all the parts of your website:

- Text (what people read)
- Pictures
- Videos

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**Web Hosting**

- Design (colors, layout)
  - Code (HTML, CSS, JavaScript)
  - Database (information like usernames or product lists)
- You create these files on your computer.

**2. The Web Host's Server**

Now you upload those files to a **server**.  
A **server** is a special computer that:

- Is turned on **24 hours a day**
- Has a **fast internet connection**
- Stores your website files safely

So instead of keeping your website on your personal laptop, the hosting company keeps it on their server so anyone can visit it anytime.

**3. DNS (Domain Name System)**

This part works like a **phone book** for the internet.

When someone types your website name (like [www.mywebsite.com](http://www.mywebsite.com)), the DNS finds out **where** your website's files are stored – like looking up your phone number in a contact list.

It changes the easy name (like [www.mywebsite.com](http://www.mywebsite.com)) into a number called an **IP address** (like 192.168.1.1) so computers can find it.

**4. The User's Browser**

When someone types your website address (like [www.mywebsite.com](http://www.mywebsite.com)) in a browser:

1. **The browser asks the DNS:** "Where is this website stored?"  
DNS replies with the website's **IP address** (like 192.168.1.1).
2. **The browser connects to the web server** using that IP address and sends a request (called **HTTP/HTTPS**) asking for the website's files.
3. **The server finds and sends the needed files** – HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images, etc. – back to the browser in tiny data packets.
4. **The browser receives and assembles** those files:
  - Reads the HTML (structure)
  - Applies CSS (design and colors)
  - Runs JavaScript (interactive parts)
  - Then **displays the full web page** to the visitor.

**5. Your Website Appears**

The browser takes those files and shows your website on the screen. It puts together all the text, pictures, and design from your files so people can see your full website.

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**Types of Web Hosting:**

Type	What It Means	Who It's For
Shared Hosting	Many websites share one server. Cheap but slower.	Beginners, small sites
VPS Hosting	One server divided into smaller "virtual" servers.	Medium-sized sites
Dedicated Hosting	You rent the whole server just for you.	Big websites
Cloud Hosting	Uses many servers together (the "cloud").	Sites that need fast speed and no downtime
Managed WordPress Hosting	Hosting made specially for WordPress websites.	People using WordPress

**What's Included in a Hosting Plan?**

- Storage Space:**  
The amount of space on the server where your website files (text, images, videos, etc.) are saved.
- Bandwidth:**  
The amount of data that can be transferred between your website and visitors each month – higher bandwidth means more visitors can access your site smoothly.
- Email Accounts:**  
Professional email addresses using your domain name (like you@yourwebsite.com).
- SSL Certificate:**  
A security feature that encrypts data and makes your site open with HTTPS, showing a padlock symbol in the browser.
- Customer Support:**  
Help from your hosting company (via chat, email, or phone) when you face technical problems.
- Backups:**  
Copies of your website that can be restored if your site crashes or files get lost.

**Examples of Web Hosting Companies**

- GoDaddy
- Bluehost
- Hostinger
- SiteGround
- Wix (includes free hosting when you build a website there)
- Shopify (for online stores)

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Web Hosting

Assignment

1. What is web hosting?

- A) Buying a domain name
- B) A place where your website files are stored online
- C) Designing a website
- D) Browsing the internet

2. Which of these is needed for a website to be visible online?

- A) Hosting only
- B) Domain only
- C) Both domain and hosting
- D) Nothing

3. What does a web server do?

- A) Creates websites automatically
- B) Stores website files and sends them to visitors
- C) Deletes old websites
- D) Finds domain names

4. What is DNS used for?

- A) To store website images
- B) To convert a domain name into a server's IP address
- C) To design a website layout
- D) To backup files

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