Anatomy of a URL
A URL indicates where the webpage is stored on the Internet. You need to type a URL exactly for your browser to locate the desired webpage. URLs usually do not contain spaces between characters. If a space is desired, it is usually indicated with an underscore (_).

The location box or address field on your browser indicates the URL of the page you are currently at.

![URL example](image)

Here is how to interpret the various parts of a URL. For example:

```
http://jefferson.kctcs.edu/Current_Students/All-FAQs.aspx
```

**http://** -- Short for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, this indicates a hypertext document or directory. This does not need to be typed into the address field.

**www.** -- This indicates a page on the World Wide Web. Sometimes "www" is missing, like with our site. A site with www. may or may not lead to the same site without it.

**jefferson.kctcs** -- Called the domain name, it often tells you the name of a company, university, or organization.

**.edu** -- Called the top-level domain, it often tells you what type of organization hosts the site. It can also tell you the country of origin. Web addresses in the United States do not require a .u.s.

**Current_Students/** -- This is a directory or folder on the Web server that contains a group of related Webpages within the Website.

**All-FAQs.aspx** -- This is a webpage inside the folder “Current_Students/.” Since it is the last part of the string, you know that this is the page you are currently on.

Adapted from: