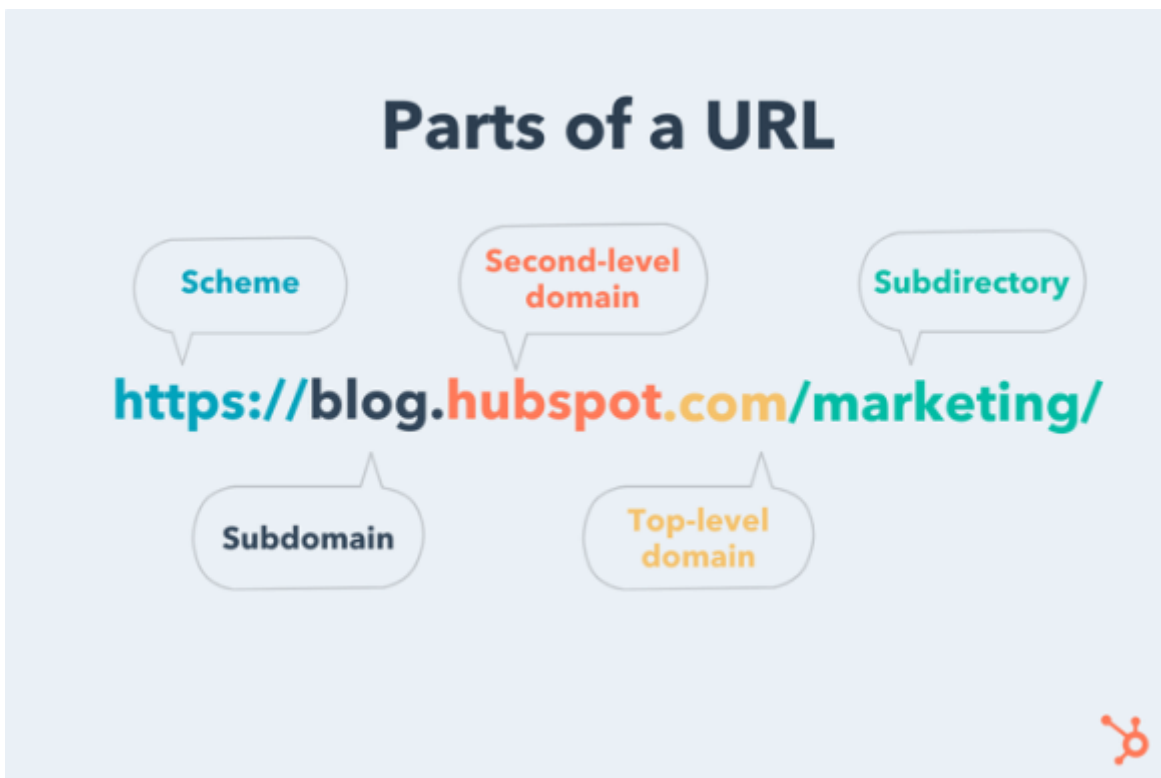


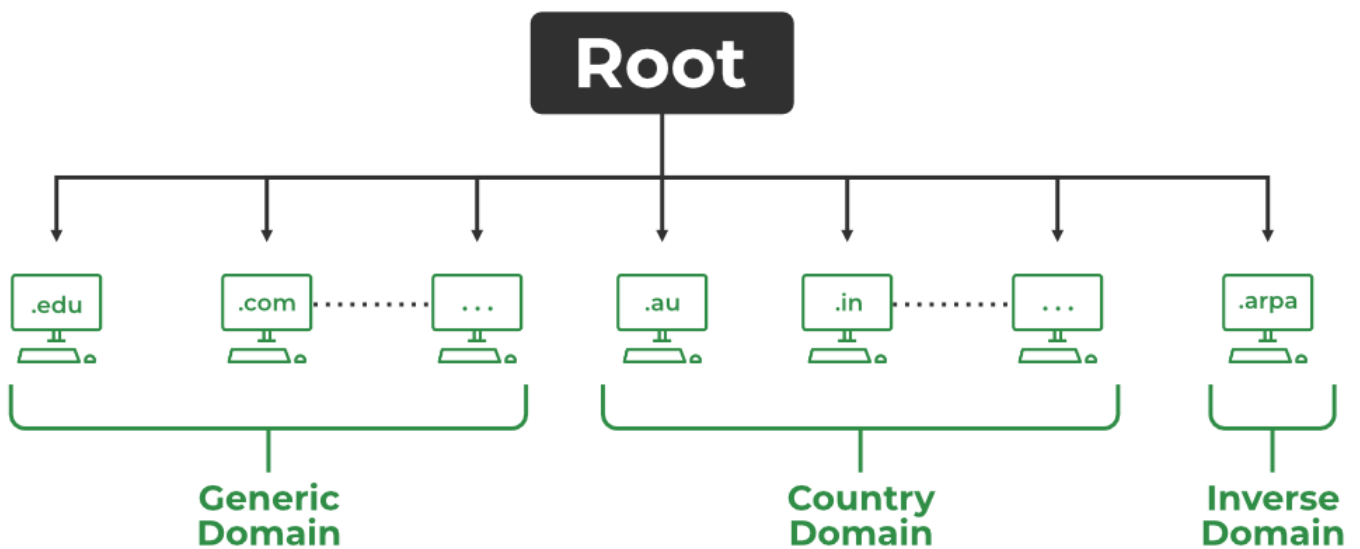
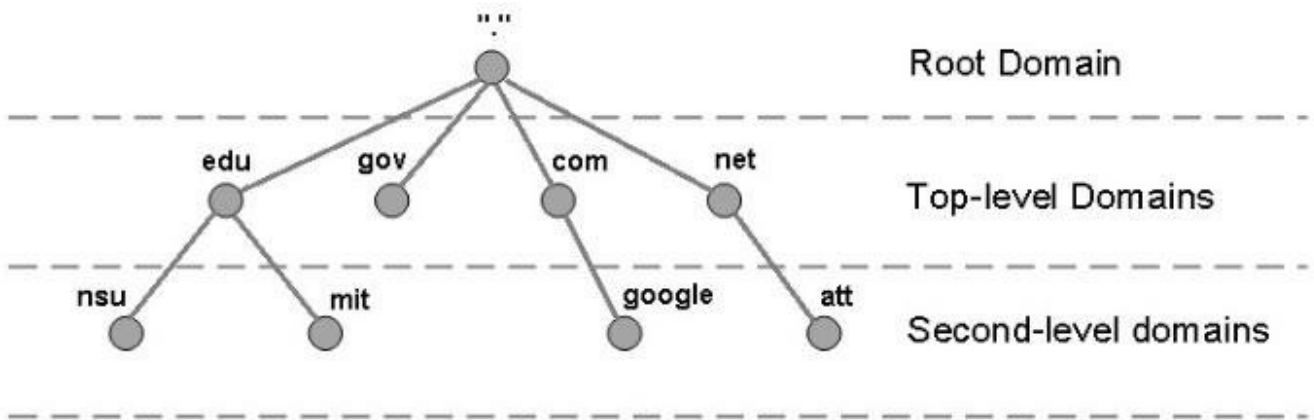
# Domains & URLs

When navigating the World Wide Web through a browser, we enter an address in the form of a URL - or [Universal Resource Locator](#) - that contain the information necessary for your computer to connect to another located anywhere in the globe. Each URL has a few core components that help specify a location and how to reach it.

A full web domain URL might be <https://www.example.com>.



[Domain names](#) are used to identify autonomous areas of the World Wide Web under the control of a person, corporation or other entity. These are used for gaining access to websites, email and other services. Web domains are listed on the [Domain Name System](#) - a distributed registry to help locate servers around the globe.



Much like the file system on the Linux operating system, Web addresses start from a root that contains all domains. Stemming from the root, there are [top-level domains](#) like the popular [.com](#), [.info](#), [.net](#), [.edu](#), and [.org](#). There are also [special country code](#) web domains, as well as the recently expanded purpose-specific domains - such as [.news](#), [.tech](#), [.name](#) or [.blue](#).

These "TLDs" are carefully maintained by the [Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers](#) (ICANN) - a global non-profit that handles the development of policies and procedures for the Domain Name System.

Second-level domains offer personality and customization to a URL. They are combined with a top-level domain using a period to create a full web domain name. When purchasing a domain name, you are generally renting access to this specific combination of top- and second-level domain for a pre-determined period of time.

Domain registrars often provide discounts for the first year, but following years come with higher annual renewal fees.

# Single Domain

For many people, you will probably only require one domain name. We will be using [SWAG](#) to connect our server to the World Wide Web and this project is configured to use a single domain with sub-domains as a default.

## Sub-Domains

When offering multiple independent services from your server – such as [OwnCloud](#) or [Radarr](#) – we can use sub-domains to separate these web applications into different URLs.

Using this example, [radarr.example.com](#) could direct you to the Radarr web application.

These are an excellent way to build a digital community and brand identity around the same domain name. With this technique, we could host a primary website at [example.com](#), as well as a [Flarum](#) forum at [forum.example.com](#) and a WordPress blog available at [blog.example.com](#).

# Multiple Domains

SWAG can be configured to act as the access point for multiple different web domain names – such as [example.com](#) and [example.org](#). This makes it so you can run a personal and professional web domain from home using the same server.

Each of these domains will be listed under the same SSL certificate and therefore linked.

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