

Website



A **site** or **website** is a central location of various [web pages](#) that are all related and can be accessed by visiting the [home page](#) of the website using a [browser](#). For example, the Computer Hope website address [URL](#) (Uniform Resource Locator) is <https://www.computerhope.com>. From our [home page](#), you could get access to any of the web pages contained on our website. **The central page of a website** is called a home page. This is usually the first page you see when you call a website up and can also be called a 'start page' or 'index page'. From here onwards, the user delves into the site's subpages.

How to open a website

To view a website requires a [browser](#) (e.g., [Internet Explorer](#), [Edge](#), [Safari](#), [Firefox](#), or [Chrome](#)). For example, you are reading this web page using a browser. Once in a browser, you can open a website by entering the [URL](#) in the [address bar](#). For example, typing "https://www.computerhope.com" opens the Computer Hope home page. If you don't know the URL of the website you want to visit, you can use a [search engine](#) to find the website on the Internet.

When was the first website created?

The first website was built at [CERN](#) by [Tim Berners-Lee](#) and launched on August 6, [1991](#). You can visit and browse the first website at the <http://info.cern.ch/> address.

How many websites are on the Internet?

As of January 2018, depending on which survey or hosting company being referenced, there are between 1.3 and 1.8 billion websites on the Internet. Many of these websites are unused or not visited by many people, but the websites still exist and included in the count.

What is the difference between a website and web page?

A website refers to a central location that contains more than one web page or a series of web pages. For example, [Computer Hope](#) is considered a website.

In the above [URL](#) example, the website is computerhope.com, and the web page is "url.htm" and is always the last part of the URL.

Note: A web page does not need a [file extension](#) like .htm or .html to be a web page. Many sites are designed to show a default page in a directory (e.g., [index.html](#)) or set up to have no file extensions.

<https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/url.htm>

Protocol	Subdomain	Domain and domain suffix	Directories	Web page
				ComputerHope.com

In the above [URL](#) example, the website is computerhope.com, and the web page is "url.htm" and is always the last part of the URL.

Note: A web page does not need a [file extension](#) like .htm or .html to be a web page. Many sites are designed to show a default page in a directory (e.g., [index.html](#)) or set up to have no file extensions.

Who creates websites on the Internet?

Any business, government, organization, or person can create a website on the Internet. Today, the Internet consists of billions of websites created by billions of different people. You can even create a website or [blog](#) on the Internet. See the below [types of websites](#) section for a list of the types of categories of websites.

What can you do on a website?

On most websites, you read the information contained on each web page. If there are any interesting [hyperlinks](#), you follow those links by [clicking](#) or [tapping](#) on them to find more information or perform a task. You can also listen to music, watch videos, shop, communicate, and much more on many websites.

Types of websites

There are billions of websites on the Internet today that can be broken into one of the following types of website categories. Keep in mind that it is possible for a website to fall into more than one of the following categories. For example, a website may also be a [forum](#), [webmail](#), [blog](#), or [search engine](#).

Should I use "website" or "web site" when writing?

Both versions are technically correct. However, most style guides (e.g., *Microsoft Manual of Style* and *The Associated Press Stylebook*) suggest *website* (one word) instead of *web site* (two words) in all forms of writing.

Note: If you're writing documentation for a software program or user interface, always use the style used in the interface.

Should I capitalize the "W" in website?

Unless the word "website" is at the beginning of a sentence it should be all [lowercase](#).

Creating a website

Many companies include a link to their website on their business cards or in their e-mail signature. When this address is typed into a browser's search field (known as the uniform resource locator, URL), the **start page of the website** appears. Depending on the size of the website, site visitors have the opportunity to access the website's subpages. **Hyperlinks** or simply 'links' are used to connect single HTML documents of a website. Links to important subpages (e.g. departments, product categories, or representative information pages) are usually combined in the navigation and can be found in the header of the website. They are displayed on every subpage of the website and not just on the home page. The **navigation helps the user orientate themselves and see an overview of the website's structure**. Links to more subpages can also be placed in the text and image elements in the website's content. The footer at the bottom of a page often contains links to further information like the site owner and the legal framework.

