

A **web page** or **web page** is a document commonly written in **HyperText** Markup Language (**HTML**) that is accessible through the Internet or other network using an Internet **browser**. A web page is accessed by entering a URL address and may contain text, graphics, and **hyperlinks** to other web pages and files. The page you are reading now is an example of a web page.

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How to open a web page

To view a web page 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 web page by entering the **URL** in the **address bar**. For example, typing "https://www.computerhope.com/esd.htm" opens the Computer Hope ESD page. If you don't know the URL of the website you want to visit, you can use a **search engine** to find the web page or use the search on the website containing the web page.

When was the first web page created?

The first web page was created at **CERN** by **Tim Berners-Lee** on August 6, **1991**. You can visit and browse the first website and first web page at the <http://info.cern.ch/> address.

- [The history of the Internet.](#)
- [Who invented the Internet?](#)

What is the difference between a website and web page?

A website refers to a central location that contains more than one web page. For example, Computer Hope is considered a website, which includes thousands of different web pages, including this web page you are reading now.

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

<u>Protocol</u>	<u>Subdomain</u>	<u>Domain and domain suffix</u>	<u>Directories</u>	<u>Web page</u>
				ComputerHope.com

In the above example, of a **URL**, the web page is "url.htm" and is always

the last part of the URL. For URL's that do not have an ending of .htm, .html, .php, .cgi, .pl, or other **file extension**, the server is loading the default **index.htm** web page in that directory. For example, on our contact page URL (<https://www.computerhope.com/contact/>), there is no web page. In this case, the default index file loads from the contact/ **directory**.

Examples of a web page

As mentioned earlier, this page that you are reading now is an example of an HTML web page and what a typical web page looks like on the Internet. This web page consists of several elements including **CSS**, **images**, and **JavaScript**.

Tip: You can view all of code by viewing the **source code of the web page**.

Although the body of a web page is created using HTML, that HTML code can be created using an **HTML editor** and written by a human or generated using **server-side scripts** or other **scripts**. Typically a web page created by a human ends with a .htm or .html **file extension**. For example, this page has the file name "webpage.htm". Pages generated by a script can end in .cgi, .php, .pl, and other extensions.

What are the elements of a web page?

Every web page is different. However, most pages contain some or all of the elements contained on this web page. Below is a breakdown of each of the major elements of an Internet web page to help give a web designer an idea of what to include and new computer users and idea of where things are found.

The screenshot shows the Computer Hope website with various elements numbered for analysis:

- 1**: Computer Hope logo and tagline "Free computer help and information".
- 2**: Search bar with a "Search" button.
- 3**: Navigation menu with links: Help, Tips, Dictionary, History, Forums, Contact.
- 4**: A Best Buy banner advertisement for "SCORE CYBER DEALS TODAY".
- 5**: Social media sharing icons (Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Email, Print, RSS).
- 6**: Breadcrumb trail: "You are here: Dictionary > W - Definitions".
- 7**: Section title "Web page".
- 8**: Definition of a web page: "A **web page** or **webpage** is a document commonly written in [HyperText Markup Language \(HTML\)](#) that is accessible through the Internet or other network using an Internet browser. A web page is accessed by entering a URL address and may contain text, graphics, and [hyperlinks](#) to other web pages and files. The page you are reading now is an example of a web page."
- 9**: Section title "When was the first web page created?".
- 10**: Feedback section with "Yes" and "No" buttons.
- 11**: Additional links: Feedback, E-mail, Share, Print.
- 12**: "Recently added pages" section listing recent updates.
- 13**: "Useful links" section listing site navigation links.
- 14**: "Follow us" section with social media icons and a "Back to Top" button.

A red banner across the middle of the page reads: "Page edited and content skipped".

1. The website, blog name, logo, or company name is almost always in the top-left corner of each web page. It's also a good idea to include a slogan or a brief statement about the page to give new visitors an instant understanding of the site. Also, this section of the web page is usually a link that can link you back to the [homepage](#).
2. The [search](#) allows a visitor to quick search a website for other related information and should be available on every page.
3. The navigation bar or menu for a web page is typically always found on the top or left-hand side of each web page and should include links to each of

the major sections of the website.

4. **Advertisement** banners can be shown in different places on a web page and are used to help pay for the expenses of running a website and company. Typically ad banners will be found at the top, left, right, or bottom of a page and may also be included within the content.
5. Social share links allow visitors to share your site with other co-workers, friends, and family on **social networking** sites.
6. The **breadcrumbs** help give the visitor an immediate understanding of where they are on the website as well as a way to backtrack to other main sections of the website.
7. The heading should be included on the top of every web page and should be created using the **<h1>** HTML tag.
8. The opening paragraph is one of the most important paragraphs on the web page and should help draw the visitor into reading the web page. One way to help draw the visitors eyes is to include a hero image near the opening paragraph.
9. Each web page should be broken up into other headings that allow the visitor to easily skim and find what is most interesting on the page. When creating a web page these can be done using the **<h2>** to **<h6>** HTML tags.
10. Having a method of allowing a visitor to provide feedback is also a requirement for most web pages. Giving the visitor links or buttons to click for feedback is a good step to let you know if a web page is helpful or not.
11. Additional information and tools such as a button to print the page can also be helpful for users on most web pages.
12. The footer should include any other information that is important to the company or website and should be included on all web pages to help the visitor continue to other web pages.
13. The **Copyright** and any legal or privacy notice should also be on all web pages. Not only can this link to relevant legal information it is an indication for most visitors that they have reached the end of the web page.
14. Finally, a back to the top button or link at the bottom of the footer can also be helpful for visitors to quickly get back to the top of the web page to access any of the menu links or other tools found at the top of the page.

Tip: If you are designing a web page and want more visitors we also suggest reading our **web page promotion tips** for a full listing of tips to use when creating a web page.

What can you do on a web page?

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

Tip: If you are bored or looking for other fun web pages on the

Internet, we suggest reading our [what things to do when bored on the Internet](#) web page.

Should I use "webpage" or "web page" when writing?

Both versions are technically correct. However, most style guides suggest *web page* (two words) instead of *webpage* in all forms of writing.