**-:Day 4th :-**

## Types of pages in SharePoint

## There are two primary types of pages in Microsoft SharePoint Foundation. They are site pages and application pages. The following topic will discuss the differences between the two types of pages. Application and site pages both inherit their layout from the same master page.

## Site pages: Site pages are pages that are created, edited, and customized by end users. They are primarily used for the content in a site. Site pages come in two types🡪1.) a wiki page and

## 2.) a Web Parts page.

## A wiki page contains text, images, Web Parts, and other elements.

## A Web Parts page contains Web Parts in Web Part zones. Web Part have a predefined layout that uses Web Part zones. Both types of site pages are edited using a Web browser or Microsoft SharePoint Designer.

## When a user customizes a site page, the template for the page is then stored in the content database. The page is retrieved from the content database every time it is requested by a user. A customized page can, however, be reset to the original template page through the Web browser or a tool such as SharePoint Designer.

## Customized site pages cannot contain in-line server code. Since they are rendered not compiled hence it is not easy to add any inline code, code behind or code beside. Best way of adding code to these pages is through web-parts, server controls in master pages, user controls stored in "Control Templates" folder or through smart parts. If we want to add any inline code to master page, first you need to add configuration within web.config to add code behind to SharePoint master pages or page layouts.

## These Pages are stored in the Content Database and they are parsed when requested by user. A wiki page and web part page is an example of Site Pages. They can be edited, modified by the Power Users and customized according to their needs.

## SharePoint specific features like Information Management Policies, Workflows, auditing, security roles can only be defined against site pages not against application pages.

## Web part pages having Media and Content part which contain Content Editor and Script Editor

## 

## Difference between Content Editor and Script Editor:

## Webpart usage:

## In Script Editor Web Part we can paste HTML , CSS and JavaScript only.

## In Content Editor webpart we can add HTML, CSS, JavaScript, formatted text, tables, hyperlinks, and images also.

## Content Link availability:

## In Script editor webpart we do not have such option.

## In Content Editor webpart, we can give a link to the file uploaded in a document library.

## Advantage of having "Content Link" property in CEWP is that, we do not need to always edit the page for code modification. We can just edit the file linked to the CEWP. This helps in preventing accidental loss of code as we can restore the version of that file.

## Code reusability:

## In Script editor webpart, you need to manually update the code on all pages by editing the page.

## As content editor webpart has a Content Link Property, we can reuse the same js,html,css, etc. files on multiple pages. If we make the code change, it will be visible on all the pages where the content editor is added with that file.

## Application pages: Application pages are used to support application implementations in SharePoint Foundation.

## Application pages are stored on the file system of the front-end Web server in the ProgramFiles/Common Files/Microsoft Shared/web server extensions/14/TEMPLATE/LAYOUTS directory and exist for every site in a Web application. This folder is mapped to an Internet Information Services (IIS) virtual directory called \_layouts.

## Every site and subsite will have access to the application pages by using the \_layouts virtual directory. For example, http://myserver/\_layouts/settings.aspx and http://myserver/subsite/\_layouts/settings.aspx access the same application page on the front-end Web server unlike site pages, which are an instance for the specified site.

## Application pages are not subject to the same restrictions as site pages. They allow in-line code without restriction. They cannot, however, use dynamic Web Parts or Web Part zones or be modified using SharePoint Designer. Modifying the default application pages is not supported in SharePoint Foundation. Custom application pages can be added to a subdirectory inside the \_layouts folder.

## Application pages are same as ASP.net Pages and stored on the layouts folder of SharePoint front end web server. When user requests , application pages are compiled and they are much faster than Site Pages. Admin Pages like settings.aspx, accessdenied.aspx are an example of Application Pages. Thus we can say that Application pages are common to all SharePoint Users.

## Master Pages: Master pages provide the look and feel and standard behavior that we want for all of the pages in our site. Together with content pages, they produce output that combines the layout of the master page with content from the content page.