

Website



Made By

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Website

A **website** is a collection of related [web pages](#), including [multimedia](#) content, typically identified with a common [domain name](#), and published on at least one [web server](#). A website may be accessible via a public [Internet Protocol](#) (IP) network, such as the [Internet](#), or a private [local area network](#) (LAN), by referencing a [uniform resource locator](#) (URL) that identifies the site.

Websites have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a [personal website](#), a commercial website for a company, a [government website](#) or a [non-profit organization](#) website. Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, ranging from entertainment and [social networking](#) to providing news and education. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the [World Wide Web](#), while private websites, such as a company's website for its employees, are typically a part of an [intranet](#).

Based on their functionality, there are two types of website :-

- Static Website
- Dynamic Website

Static web

A **static web** (sometimes called a **flat page/stationary page**) is a [web page](#) that is delivered to the user exactly as stored, in contrast to [dynamic web pages](#) which are generated by a [web application](#).

Consequently, a static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a [web server](#) to [negotiate content-type](#) or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.

Dynamic website

A dynamic website can contain client-side scripting or server-side scripting to generate the changing content, or a combination of both scripting types. These sites also include HTML programming for the basic structure. The client-side or server-side scripting takes care of the guts of the site.

Difference Between a Static Website & a Dynamic Website

A website, or individual web page, can be static or dynamic. A **static website** contains information that does not change. It remains the same, or static, for every viewer of the site. A **dynamic website** contains information that changes, depending on the viewer, the time of the day, the time zone, the viewer's native language, and other factors. For example, the [Computer Hope](#) main page is a dynamic website that automatically changes daily.

Components of a Website

Home page

A home page is generally the main page a visitor navigating to a website from a [web search engine](#) will see, and it may also serve as a [landing page](#) to attract visitors.^{[1][2]} The home page is used to facilitate navigation to other pages on the site by providing links to prioritized and recent articles and pages, and possibly a search box.^[3] For example, a news website may present headlines and first paragraphs of top stories, with links to full articles, in a [dynamic web page](#) that reflects the popularity and recentness of stories.^[4] Meanwhile, other websites utilize the homepage to attract users to create an account. Once they are logged in, the homepage may be redirected to their profile page. This may in turn be referred to as the "personal home page"

Types of web navigation

The use of website navigation tools allow for a website's visitors to experience the site with the most efficiency and the least incompetence. A website navigation system is analogous to a road map which enables webpage visitors to explore and discover different areas and information contained within the website.^[8]

There are many different types of website navigation:

Hierarchical website navigation

The structure of the website navigation is built from general to specific. This provides a clear, simple path to all the web pages from anywhere on the website.

Global website navigation

Global website navigation shows the top level sections/pages of the website. It is available on each page and lists the main content sections/pages of the website.

Local website navigation

Local navigation is the links within the text of a given web page, linking to other pages within the website.

What is the “Look and Feel” of a Website?

In its most basic terms, the “look and feel” of a website is how the site looks to the user and how it feels when he or she is interacting with it.

The “look” is defined by the following components of your website:

- Color palette

- Images

- Layout

- Font choices

- Overall styling

The “feel” is determined by these characteristics:

- The movement and response of dynamic components like dropdown menus, buttons, forms, and galleries

- Sound effects

- The speed by which pages and images load

Website Logo Placement

Showing a logo in the top left corner of a web page is probably the most common design pattern of all time. The logo serves as a **landmark** that orients users when they first land on a page and helps them identify the website they are visiting. [A lot of research](#) indicates that speakers of left-to-right languages look at the left side of the page first and often the first page element they attend to is the logo.

Site map

A **site map** (or **sitemap**) is a list of pages of a web site accessible to crawlers or users. It can be either a document in any form used as a planning tool for [Web design](#), or a [Web page](#) that lists the pages on a [website](#), typically organized in hierarchical fashion.

Sitemaps make relationships between pages and other content components. It shows shape of information space in overview. Sitemaps can demonstrate organization, navigation, and labeling system.

Web search engine

A **web search engine** is a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web. The search results are generally presented in a line of results often referred to as [search engine results pages](#) (SERPs). The information may be a mix of [web pages](#), images, and other types of files. Some search engines also [mine data](#) available in [databases](#) or [open directories](#). Unlike [web directories](#), which are maintained only by human editors, search engines also maintain [real-time](#) information by running an [algorithm](#) on a [web crawler](#).

Website Design Tips: 10 Pages Every Small Business Website Should Have

HOME:

ABOUT:

SERVICES

PRODUCTS

FAQ

TESTIMONIALS

CONTACT

PRIVACY POLICY:

NEWSROOM

PORTFOLIO:

domain name

Domain names are used to identify one or more [IP addresses](#). For example, the domain name *microsoft.com* represents about a dozen IP addresses. Domain names are used in [URLs](#) to identify particular [Web pages](#). For example, in the URL *http://www.pcwebopedia.com/index.html*, the domain name is *pcwebopedia.com*.

Web Hosting

Web hosting is a service that allows organizations and individuals to post a website or web page onto the Internet. A web host, or web hosting service provider, is a business that provides the technologies and services needed for the website or webpage to be viewed in the Internet. Websites are hosted, or stored, on special computers called servers.

Copyright on the Web

Copyright on the web seems to be a difficult concept for some people to understand. But it's really simple: If you did not write or create the article, graphic, or data that you found, then you need permission from the owner before you can copy it. Remember, when you use someone's graphic, HTML, or text without permission, you are stealing, and they can take action against you.

