**WEB PAGE**

A **webpage** or **web page** is a [document](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document) or resource of information that is suitable for the [World Wide Web](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) and can be accessed through a [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) and displayed on a [computer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) [screen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_display).

This information is usually in [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) or [XHTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML) format, and may provide [navigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navigation_bar) to other webpages via [hypertext](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext) [links](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink).

Webpages may be retrieved from a local computer or from a remote [web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server). The web server may restrict access only to a private network, e.g. a corporate [intranet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intranet), or it may publish pages on the World Wide Web. Webpages are requested and served from web [servers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_(computing)) using [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol) (HTTP).

Webpages may consist of files of static text stored within the [web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server)'s file system ([static webpages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_Web_page)), or the web server may construct the (X)HTML for each webpage when it is requested by a browser ([dynamic webpages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page)). [Client-side scripting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side_scripting)can make webpages more responsive to user input once in the client browser.

Color, typography, illustration and interaction

Webpages usually include information as to the colors of text and backgrounds and very often also contain links to images and sometimes other media to be included in the final view. Layout, typographic and color-scheme information is provided by [Cascading Style Sheet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheet) (CSS) instructions, which can either be embedded in the HTML or can be provided by a separate file, which is referenced from within the HTML. The latter case is especially relevant where one lengthy stylesheet is relevant to a whole [website](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website): due to the way HTTP works, the browser will only download it once from the web server and use the [cached](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cache) copy for the whole site. Images are stored on the web server as separate files, but again HTTP allows for the fact that once a webpage is downloaded to a browser, it is quite likely that related files such as images and stylesheets will be requested as it is processed. An HTTP 1.1 web server will [maintain a connection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_persistent_connection) with the browser until all related resources have been requested and provided. [Web browsers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) usually render images along with the text and other material on the displayed webpage.

[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Web_page&action=edit&section=2)]**Dynamic behavior**

*Main article:*[*dynamic web page*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page)

Client-side computer code such as [JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) or code implementing [Ajax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajax_(programming)) techniques can be provided either embedded in the HTML of a webpage or, like CSS stylesheets, as separate, linked downloads specified in the HTML. These scripts may run on the client computer, if the user allows them to, and can provide additional functionality for the user after the page has downloaded.

[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Web_page&action=edit&section=3)]Browsers

A [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) can have a [Graphical User Interface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_User_Interface), like [Internet Explorer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer), [Mozilla Firefox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Firefox) and [Opera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera_(web_browser)), or can be [text-based](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_Line_Interface), like [Lynx](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lynx_(web_browser)).

Web users with disabilities often use assistive technologies and adaptive strategies to [access](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_accessibility) webpages.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page#cite_note-0) Users may be color blind, may or may not want to use a mouse perhaps due to repetitive stress injury or motor-neurone problems, may be deaf and require audio to be captioned, may be blind and using a [screen reader](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader) or [braille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille" \o "Braille) display, may need screen magnification, etc.

Disabled and able-bodied users may disable the download and viewing of images and other media, to save time, network bandwidth or merely to simplify their browsing experience. Users of mobile devices often have restricted displays and bandwidth. Anyone may prefer not to use the fonts, font sizes, styles and color schemes selected by the webpage designer and may apply their own CSS styling to the page.

The [World Wide Web Consortium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C) and [Web Accessibility Initiative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Accessibility_Initiative) (WAI) recommend that all webpages should be designed with all of these options in mind.

[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Web_page&action=edit&section=4)]Elements of a webpage

A *webpage*, as an information set, can contain numerous types of information, which is able to be seen, heard or interact by the [end user](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End-user):

**Perceived** (rendered) information:

* *Textual information*: with diverse render variations.
* *Non-textual information*:
  + *Static images* on [raster graphics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster_graphics), typically [GIF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphics_Interchange_Format), [JPEG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG) or [PNG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portable_Network_Graphics); or [vector formats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_graphics) as [SVG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics) or [Flash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash).
  + *Animated images* typically [Animated GIF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animated_gif) and [SVG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics), but also may be [Flash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash), [Shockwave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Shockwave), or [Java applet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_applet).
  + [Audio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audio_frequency), typically [MIDI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIDI) or [WAV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WAV) formats or [Java applets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_applet).
  + [Video](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video), WMV (Windows), RM (Real Media), FLV (Flash Video), MPG, MOV (QuickTime)
* *Interactive information*: more complex, glued to interface; see [dynamic webpage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page).
  + For "on page" interaction:
    - *Interactive text*: see [DHTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DHTML).
    - *Interactive illustrations*: ranging from "click to play" image to [games](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_game), typically using *script orchestration*, [Flash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash), [Java applets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_applet), [SVG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics), or [Shockwave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Shockwave).
    - *Buttons*: forms providing alternative interface, typically for use with *script orchestration* and DHTML.
  + For "between pages" interaction:
    - *Hyperlinks*: standard "change page" reactivity.
    - *Forms*: providing more interaction with the server and server-side databases.

**Internal** (hidden) information:

* *Comments*
* *Linked Files through Hyperlink (Like DOC,XLS,PDF,etc).*
* *Metadata* with [semantic meta-information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meta_tags), Charset information, [Document Type Definition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Type_Definition) (DTD), etc.
* *Diagramation and style information*: information about rendered items (like image size attributes) and visual specifications, as [Cascading Style Sheets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS).
* *Scripts*, usually [JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), complement interactivity and functionality.

Note: on server-side the webpage may also have "Processing Instruction Information Items".

The webpage can also contain dynamically adapted information elements, dependent upon the rendering browser or end-user location (through the use of IP address tracking and/or "cookie" information).

From a more general/wide point of view, some information (grouped) elements, like a [navigation bar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navigation_bar), are uniform for all website pages, like a standard. These kind of "website standard information" are supplied by technologies like [web template systems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template_system).