# Index.html

Web server directory index

*though it may be more appropriate to still specify the HTML output (index.html.php or index.html.aspx), as this should not be taken for granted. An example*

When an HTTP client (generally a web browser) requests a URL that points to a directory structure instead of an actual web page within the directory structure, the web server will generally serve a default page, which is often referred to as a main or "index" page.

A common filename for such a page is index.html, but most modern HTTP servers offer a configurable list of filenames that the server can use as an index. If a server is configured to support server-side scripting, the list will usually include entries allowing dynamic content to be used as the index page (e.g. index.cgi, index.pl, index.php, index.shtml, index.jsp, default.asp) even though it may be more appropriate to still specify the HTML output (index.html.php or index.html.aspx), as this should not be taken for granted. An example is the popular open source web server Apache, where the list of filenames is controlled by the DirectoryIndex directive in the main server configuration file or in the configuration file for that directory. It is possible to not use file extensions at all, and be neutral to content delivery methods, and set the server to automatically pick the best file through content negotiation.

If the server is unable to find a file with any of the names listed in its configuration, it may either return an error (usually 403 Index Listing Forbidden or 404 Not Found) or generate its own index page listing the files in the directory. Usually this option, often named autoindex, is also configurable.

URL

*http://www.example.com/index.html, which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html). Uniform Resource Locators*

A uniform resource locator (URL), colloquially known as an address on the Web, is a reference to a resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. A URL is a specific type of Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), although many people use the two terms interchangeably. URLs occur most commonly to reference web pages (HTTP/HTTPS) but are also used for file transfer (FTP), email (mailto), database access (JDBC), and many other applications.

Most web browsers display the URL of a web page above the page in an address bar. A typical URL could have the form http://www.example.com/index.html, which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html).

HTML

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Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img> and <input> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> and </p> surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. The inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. A form of HTML, known as HTML5, is used to display video and audio, primarily using the <canvas> element, together with JavaScript.

HTML element

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An HTML element is a type of HTML (HyperText Markup Language) document component, one of several types of HTML nodes (there are also text nodes, comment nodes and others). The first used version of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993 and there have since been many versions of HTML. The current de facto standard is governed by the industry group WHATWG and is known as the HTML Living Standard.

An HTML document is composed of a tree of simple HTML nodes, such as text nodes, and HTML elements, which add semantics and formatting to parts of a document (e.g., make text bold, organize it into paragraphs, lists and tables, or embed hyperlinks and images). Each element can have HTML attributes specified. Elements can also have content, including other elements and text.

Index

*Look up Index, index, indexes, indice, or indices in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Index (pl.: indexes or indices) may refer to: Index (A Certain Magical*

Index (pl.: indexes or indices) may refer to:

Katamari

*jp/beautiful/index.html https://www.katamaridamacy.jp/puzzle/index.html https://www.katamaridamacy.jp/novita/index.php https://katamaridamacy.jp/tribute/index.html*

Katamari is a Japanese video game franchise created by Keita Takahashi and developed and published by Namco (and subsequently Bandai Namco Entertainment). The series puts players in control of a young character called The Prince (also referred to as Dashing Prince or the Prince of All Cosmos) as he assists his father, the King of All Cosmos, in the re-creation of stars and planets by using a ball called a katamari to roll up objects. The first title in the series was Katamari Damacy for the PlayStation 2, which became a cult classic and led to several sequels and spin-offs.

Access key

*on Opera to be directed to index.html. &lt;a href=&quot;index.html&quot; accesskey=&quot;h&quot;&gt;Home&lt;/a&gt; or to emphasize ‹H›: &lt;a href=&quot;index.html&quot; accesskey=&quot;h&quot;&gt;&lt;em&gt;H&lt;/em&gt;ome&lt;/a&gt;*

In a web browser, an access key or accesskey allows a computer user to immediately jump to a specific web page via the keyboard.

List of Twenty20 cricket records

*Retrieved 6 August 2014.*
*https://stats.espncricinfo.com/ci/engine/stats/index.html?class=6;filter=advanced;orderby=runs;qualmin1=1;qualv*

This is now a list of Twenty20 men's cricket records, that is a record team or individual performances in Twenty20 cricket (T20). The records only include top-level T20 games: those played in officially recognized tournaments in ICC Full-member countries or any Twenty20 International.

Digest access authentication

*&lt;h1&gt;401 Unauthorized.&lt;/h1&gt; &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; Client request (username &quot;Mufasa&quot;, password &quot;Circle Of Life&quot;) GET /dir/index.html HTTP/1.0 Host: localhost Authorization:*

Digest access authentication is one of the agreed-upon methods a web server can use to negotiate credentials, such as username or password, with a user's web browser. This can be used to confirm the identity of a user before sending sensitive information, such as online banking transaction history. It applies a hash function to the username and password before sending them over the network. In contrast, basic access authentication uses the easily reversible Base64 encoding instead of hashing, making it non-secure unless used in conjunction with TLS.

Technically, digest authentication is an application of cryptographic hashing with usage of nonce values to prevent replay attacks. It uses the HTTP protocol.

DIGEST-MD5 as a SASL mechanism specified by RFC 2831 is obsolete since July 2011.

Common Log Format

*user-agent fields. 127.0.0.1 ident alice [01/May/2025:07:20:10 +0000] &quot;GET /index.html HTTP/1.1&quot; 200 9481 A field set to dash (-) indicates missing data. 127*

For computer log management, the Common Log Format, also known as the NCSA Common log format, (after NCSA HTTPd) is a standardized text file format used by web servers when generating server log files. Because the format is standardized, the files can be readily analyzed by a variety of web analysis programs, for example Webalizer and Analog.

Each line in a file stored in the Common Log Format has the following syntax:

host ident authuser timestamp request-line status bytes

The format is extended by the Combined Log Format with referer and user-agent fields.

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