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At times, you may want to save a website page or article for offline viewing or reading. This could be due to various reasons such as lacking an always-available internet connection or wanting to keep the webpage for later reference. Fortunately, saving web pages for offline reading is quite easy on both your computer and phone. Here are the top six ways to download a complete webpage for offline viewing. There are several methods to load web content for offline use, including built-in options in browsers and third-party extensions. Below, I've curated some very easy-to-use ways to download website pages and articles for offline viewing - some of which work on computers while others work on Android and iOS as well.

1. Save Webpage in Chrome, Edge, Brave, etc. Almost all web browsers offer a basic way to save a web page in HTML form. To save and download a complete website page in browsers like Chrome, Edge, Brave, etc., follow these steps: Open the webpage you want to download. Tap the Menu in your browser (top-right corner). From the available options, select More Tools. Then, click on Save page as. You'll now see the option to save the webpage HTML file on your computer. Select your desired location and click on Save. Alternatively, you can press Ctrl + S on your keyboard and hit the Save button. Doing so will save the complete webpage on your computer. You can open the HTML file in your browser anytime for offline reading.

2. Using Browser Extensions Several extensions available let you download and save web pages on your computer. Below are a few such extensions that work on Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Brave, and other Chromium-based browsers: Save Page WE and SingleFile. Save Page WE allows you to save a complete webpage (as displayed) as an HTML file on your PC that can be opened in any browser. Once installed, you can tap the extension icon in the toolbar to download and save the webpage you're currently on instantly. It also has some handy automation options, including 'Close tab after saving page,' 'Load lazy content before saving,' and more. SingleFile is a similar extension that saves the complete webpage, including content and images, in a single HTML file, with one click. All you need to do is wait for the page to load completely and hit the SingleFile icon in the extension toolbar to process and save the page. Besides, it offers the option to annotate and then save the page. You can also auto-save web pages, convenient for people who want to download multiple web pages.

3. Save Webpage as PDF Almost all major web browsers, including Chrome, Edge, Brave, and Firefox, let you save the webpage as a PDF file on a computer or Android and iPhone. If you're wondering how to do it, follow these steps: On Computer, open the webpage you want to download. Click the three-dot menu at the top-right corner. Now, select Print. You can also directly press Ctrl + P. On the next screen, tap the drop-down menu next to Printer. Please change it to Save as PDF. Choose Your Desired Location and Save the Webpage PDF File. Open the browser on your phone and visit the webpage you want to download. Look for the option to Print in the browsers menu. For Chrome users, tap the three-dot menu, click on Share and select Print. Edge users can tap the bottom menu and click on Print. Select Save as PDF and tap the Save button to save the webpage as a PDF document on your phone. Several websites allow you to download complete websites as PDF files on your phone or computer. Some free-to-use options include Web2PDF Convert, CloudConvert, and PDFCrowd. These tools convert web pages into PDF documents in seconds. For Android users, Chrome offers a convenient way to download a webpage for offline reading. Open Google Chrome, visit the webpage you want to download, click the three-dot menu at the top right corner, and tap the Download icon to download the webpage or article. You can also use read-it-later services like Pocket, Instapaper, PaperSpan, or others to save a webpage and read it later when you're offline. While website cloning appears to be identical on your computer due to complex coding, avoid plagiarism when publishing your own site. If you want to replicate another site's code without downloading the entire website, use Google Chrome's web browser. Copying HTML and CSS files can help you create a local copy of the desired elements. Right-click a webpage and choose "Inspect" to access Chrome's Developer Tools. Turn on the element picker at the top-right corner by clicking the icon with an arrow at its bottom right corner, turning it blue. Select specific elements as you scroll down, which will be highlighted in blue. Clicking an element displays basic properties like code and style information. Click the three dots at the top-right to open a list of files linked to the page. Look for "index.html" or "styles.css" to display the current page's code. Highlight the code, right-click it, and choose "Copy". Paste the copied code into a new text file in an app like Notepad or TextEdit and save with the .html extension. Alternatively, copy CSS files by selecting "Open file", looking for files ending with .css, such as "styles.css" or "default.css". You need to save the downloaded index page in a folder with the same name as it appears on the live website so that SiteSucker knows how to reference the file correctly. You also need to note down the directory of the CSS files in order to view your site exactly like it was online. Download HTTrack from to obtain the website's structure. However, downloaded files may not exactly replicate the original site, as modern websites use complex CSS and JavaScript that might not implement properly when saved on your computer. To start, open HTTrack and click Next. The wizard will guide you through the downloading process. Create a project by entering a name for the project and choosing a folder to save the downloaded files. Select "Download web site(s)" from the drop-down menu to ensure all content is downloaded, including images and other files. Enter the website address or multiple addresses if desired. If the website requires login credentials, use the "Add URL" button to enter the necessary information. You can also configure advanced options, such as Scan Rules and Limits. Click Next and then Finish to begin the download process. Depending on the site's size, this may take a significant amount of time and bandwidth. Once complete, you can open the copied website in a web browser or text editor to view the pages. Additionally, you can check for errors by viewing the log file. Stan Kats, a seasoned Professional Technologist and COO for The STG IT Consulting Group, oversees comprehensive technology solutions through managed IT services and his consumer service business, Stan's Tech Garage. A graduate of the University of Southern California with a BA in International Relations, Stan began his career in the Fortune 500 IT world before founding his companies to provide enterprise-level expertise for small businesses and individuals. A recent review by wikiHow staff writer Nicole Levine, MFA, sheds light on the importance of exporting a WordPress site. With over 982,675 views, this article addresses the need to copy a website for various reasons, such as moving to a new host, creating a backup, or saving blog posts on a computer. The process can seem daunting, especially for beginners, but fortunately, it can be relatively simple. Three methods are discussed: using a migration plugin like Duplicator, exporting manually via FTP and phpMyAdmin, and leveraging WordPress's native export function to back up content. Before proceeding, it is essential to take extra precautions to ensure a smooth process. This includes setting up the new hosting account, noting plugins, themes, and media files to be exported, selecting necessary files with migration plugins, removing unnecessary plugins, choosing a convenient time for export, reviewing security instructions, and upgrading to the latest software. Co-authors: 38 Updated: March 7, 2025 Views: 982,675 To ensure compatibility with your migration plugin, update to the latest PHP version before proceeding with export. Once verified, use WordPress's built-in export feature while your site is online. This method only exports database information, excluding plugins and themes. Log in to your dashboard, navigate to Tools Export, and select All Content for a full export or specific content types like posts, pages, and products. Click Download Export File to create an .xml file copy of your site. If you want to upload the content to a new WordPress site, log in to its dashboard, navigate to Tools Import, install the WordPress importer, and select your exported file. Alternatively, use Duplicator to clone and migrate your site to a new location. First, install and activate Duplicator, then create a package with required options. Perform a system scan to identify potential issues and resolve them before proceeding. Select content for export and click Build to start creating the package. Using Duplicator, FTP and phpMyAdmin to Export a WordPress Site If you want to transfer a WP website to a new host, this guide covers the easiest way to move your site. The WordPress core has an Import and Export tool you can use from the dashboard. First, make sure your WordPress core and plugins are up-to-date. Now, let's export your website. To start, log in to your website's WP dashboard and select Tools > Export. Then, on the 'Export' page, choose the content you'd like to export. In this case, we have selected 'All content'. Once you're ready, click 'Download Export File'. WordPress will create a downloadable XML file, which should automatically download to your device. In addition to exporting your website's content, you may also need to transfer your WordPress theme, plugins, and uploads to your new hosting server. If you have access to your server through cPanel or FTP, you can download the 'wp-content' folder and upload it to your new server. If your hosting server has a one-click installer for setting up a new WordPress website, follow those steps instead of importing the XML file. To migrate your WordPress website, first reassign the Author roles. Then, proceed with 'Download and import file attachments' and click 'Submit'. Once complete, your new website will be up and running on its new domain. If you've changed the website name, follow the same process to move your data to the fresh install on the new server. The WordPress Importer will populate the content in the new site. Before going live, verify that any hard-coded links have been updated to the new domain. Utilize the Better Search Replace plugin to automate this process. If you've manually transferred website files and database to the new server, update the domain URLs in the WordPress database before loading the site or accessing the dashboard. Use phpMyAdmin to amend the wp-options table's siteurl and home fields with your new domain. With these steps complete, everything should be up and running. This will provide the necessary information for transferring your website to a new hosting server. A key aspect of optimizing your WordPress website is selecting a fast and reliable hosting provider. Clook offers free migration services and has servers optimized for WordPress reliability and fast TTFB.

Export website to csv. Export website to wordpress. Export website to image. Export website to json. Export website to jpg. Export website to endnote. Export website to figma. Export website to markdown. Export website to pdf. Export website to excel. Export website to html. Export website to png. Export website to word. Export website to pdf chrome. Export website to xml.