page		Pages are the fundamental unit of presentation on the Web, not (necessarily) a unit of implementation one page in your diagram may correspond to multiple HTML files (as in a frameset interface) or multiple units of code (as in a server-side include or database-driven implementation).		Visual V	ocabulary Quick Reference
file		Files are parcels of data without navigational properties. They are delivered to the user for use outside a Web browser environment (such as audio or video files, stand-alone documents like PDFs, or executables).	conditional area		A conditional area is used when one or more conditions applies to a group of pages. Conditional areas are applied most commonly in situations involving access permissions, such as when a valid login or encrypted (SSL) connection is required. Conditional areas are associated with a result generated in the event that the condition(s) are not fulfilled.
page stack		A page stack indicates a group of functionally identical pages whose navigational properties are immaterial to the macrostructure of the site.	flow area		A flow area encloses a sequence of steps (like a login procedure, for instance) that will appear repeatedly in different contexts throughout the design, analogous to a programming procedure. Flow areas require the use of two special types of continuation points: entry points and exit points.
file stack		A file stack represents a group of files that receive identical navigational treatment and can be classified as a single entity (such as a collection of downloadable games or a library of PDF instruction manuals).	flow reference		A flow reference serves as a sort of "placeholder" for a flow in every context in which it is repeated. Both the flow area and flow reference elements have the same basic shape, a rectangle with the corners clipped off.
continuation		Continuation points allow us to separate our diagrams into easily digestible sections, we use continuation points to bridge the gaps between sections. A single continuation point may list one or more sources or destinations as needed. The choice of orientation is a matter of the architect's aesthetic judgment.	concurrent set	\bigcirc	A concurrent set is used in cases where a user action generates multiple, simultaneous results (such as spawning a pop-up window at the same time a page is loaded in the main window, or displaying a page while a file is being downloaded). Upstream elements connect to the curved side; downstream elements connect to the flat side.
connectors +	→ →	Relationships between elements are depicted with simple lines. Connectors use arrows to convey directionality, indicating how the user will move through the system. We use a crossbar on the opposite end of the arrow to prohibit upstream movement.	decision point	\diamond	A decision point is used to model when one user action may generate one of a number of results, and the system must make a decision about which result is to be presented. Note that arrows must be used in conjunction with decision points to clarify whether associated elements are upstream or downstream from the decision point.
conditonal connectors 	>	A conditional connector is used when a path may or may not be presented to the user depending upon whether one or more conditions are met. Conditional connectors use arrows to convey directionality, indicating how the user will move through the system. We use a crossbar on the opposite end of the arrow to prohibit upstream movement.	conditional branch	\bigtriangleup	A conditional branch is when the system (<i>not based on user action</i>) must select one path among a number of mutually exclusive options to be presented to the user. Upstream elements connect to one point of the triangle; downstream elements connect to the opposite side.
area		An area is used to identify a group of pages that share one or more common attributes (such as appearing in a pop-up window, or having some unique design treatment). Use labels to identify these attributes or (as with connectors), refer to notes elsewhere in the document if you have a lot to say.	conditonal selector		Conditional selectors function much like the conditional branch, with one important difference: with the selector, the various downstream paths are not mutually exclusive. Any number of the paths that fulfill the condition(s) may be presented to the user (e.g. search results.)
iterative area		Iterative areas are used to represent architectures that involve repeating the same basic structure as it is applied to a number of functionally identical information elements. For example, you may have a product catalog in which each product has a number of pages associated with it.	cluster	\bigcirc	A cluster is used when a system can present more than one path based upon certain conditions. The cluster can appear downstream from either a conditional branch or a conditional selector. For example if the attribute being evaluated has value x, the user sees a path to page B; but if the attribute has value y, the user sees paths to both page C and page D.