

Create a Website using HTML (Basic)

There are basically two ways to make a web page. The first way is to create the page(s) offline and then upload them to your Internet Service Provider (ISP) via FTP. The second way is to create your web page(s) online using a Telnet program by accessing your UNIX account, if you have one.

If you are creating your web page(s) offline, do so in any text editing or word processing document. Make sure that when you save your document, you save it as a "text", "plain text" or "text only" document. Otherwise it will not be read properly by a web browser. Once you have created your page(s), you will need to contact your ISP about how to go about uploading them to your server.

If you have a UNIX account, you can create your web page(s) online. You first need to get a program that can access your UNIX account. I recommend Telnet for the Mac or Ewan for Windows 95/98.

Once you can access your account, you need to make a new directory called "public_html". You can do this by typing:

mkdir public_html

After this, change your directory to this new directory called "public_html".

cd public_html

If you want to, you can make other directories, one for all the web pages that you make, and one for all of the graphics that you have. Follow the same steps as above to do this.

Next, you need to think of a filename for your page (this is not a title, but what will be in the URL). A common filename for a main web page, is "index". Once you've decided on this, add ".html" to the end of it. Then type (i.e.)

pico index.html

Of course, use your page's filename, instead of this one. Next, you need to gain some knowledge of the many HTML commands. Lucky for you, I've already gotten some of the basic commands for you. Follow the index below, to decide what to put on your page, and how to do it. Once you've gotten started, exit your page. You can do this by pressing **control-x**. Then you need to type:

chmod 744 index.html

Only do this with the filename of your page. You only need to do this the very first time that you leave your web page. This command will make sure that nobody else can delete your page. You will need to do this to any other pages that you make in the future. Then, look at your page on

the WWW. Lets say that your server is "www.domain.com", your username is "username", and the name of your page is "index.html". The URL would normally be:

http://www.domain.com/~username/index.html

However, you will need to contact your ISP for your URL.

If you have made separate directories for pages and graphics, then you need to include that in the URL also. Lets say that you made a directory for all of your web pages, called "Pages". The new URL would be: **http://www.domain.com/~username/Pages/index.html**

Title

The first thing to put on your web page, is a title. The title is what will show up in the very top of the window. Let's say that your title is going to be "Haji Kamsani's Web Page", you would type:

<title>Haji Kamsani's Web Page</title>

In HTML, every command is surrounded by <'s, and >'s. And in most commands, you need to tell the web browser when to end this command. You do this by putting a back slash (/) in front of the ending command, as in above. Since HTML isn't case sensitive, <title> is the same as <TITLE>, which is the same as <TiTLe>. Next, you need to decide what you want to put on your page. Text, links, graphics, and text fields, are just a few ideas.

Text

Headings

HTML has six levels of headings, numbered 1 through 6, with 1 being the largest. Headings are displayed in larger, or smaller fonts, and usually bolder. If you wanted to type "Hello", this is what you would type for each heading, and what the outcome is:

<h1>Hello</h1> Hello

<h2>Hello</h2> Hello

<h3>Hello</h3> Hello

<h4>Hello</h4> Hello

<h5>Hello</h5> Hello

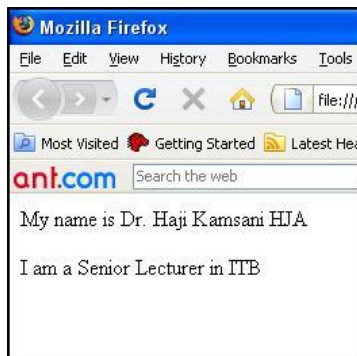
<h6>Hello</h6> Hello

Paragraphs

Whenever you have more than a sentence of writing, you should have paragraphs. Personally, I don't see what the difference is, but I do it anyway. To make a paragraph of "My name is Dr. Haji Kamsani HJA, I am a Senior Lecturer in ITB", type:

```
<P>My name is Dr. Haji Kamsani HJA</P>  
<P>I am a Senior Lecturer in ITB</P>
```

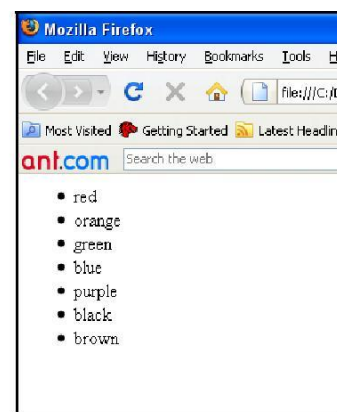
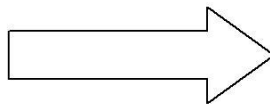
The outcome is:



Lists

There are two types of lists that you can make in HTML, dotted, and numbered. To make a **dotted list** of: red, orange, green, blue, purple, black, and brown, type:

```
<UL>  
<LI> red  
<LI> orange  
<LI> green  
<LI> blue  
<LI> purple  
<LI> black  
<LI> brown  
</UL>
```



To make a **numbered list** of: red, orange, green, blue, purple, black, and brown, type:

```
<OL>
<LI>red
<LI>orange
<LI>green
<LI>blue
<LI>purple
<LI>black
<LI>brown
</OL>
```

Forced Line Breaks

There are many cases in which you want to end typing on one line, and start on the next. To do this, you can use a simple HTML command. This is one of the few commands that you don't have to put an ending command on. Let's say that you wanted to say "Hello, how are you?", but with each word on a separate line. All you have to type is:

**Hello,
how
are
you?**

The outcome is:

**Hello,
how
are
you?**

Horizontal Rules

Every now and then, you might want to have a horizontal rule, or line in your page. Horizontal rules can be many different sizes and lengths. You can also have the line be solid black, by typing NOSHADE. Here are several examples of sizes and widths, and what the outcome is:

<HR SIZE=1 WIDTH=100%>

<HR SIZE=5 WIDTH=50%>

<HR SIZE=25 WIDTH=75%>

<HR SIZE=3 WIDTH=100%>

<HR NOSHADE SIZE=1 WIDTH=100%>

<HR NOSHADE SIZE=3 WIDTH=100%>

<HR NOSHADE SIZE=10 WIDTH=20%>

Character Formatting

You may want to format some of your text differently than others using text styles. There are several types of styles of text that you can use: **bold**, *italic*, underline, ~~strikeout~~, ^{superscript}, _{subscript}, teletype, and blinking text are examples. To do these styles, surround your text with the following commands:

, for **bold**

<i>, </i> for *italic*

<u>, </u> for underlined

<strike>, </strike> for ~~strikeout~~

[,] for ^{superscript}

_, for _{subscript}

<tt>, </tt> for teletype

<blink>, </blink> for blinking text (very annoying)

~~***You can also mix styles together like this!***~~

Color Values

On most pages, you want to have a specific color for the background, text, unvisited links, visited links, and active links. In order to do this, you need to find the code number for the specific color that you are looking for. Here is a **HUGE** list of code numbers, and here is how you would display this in your page. NOTE: Type this **ONLY** right below your title.

NOTE: You must have the "#" sign before the actual code.

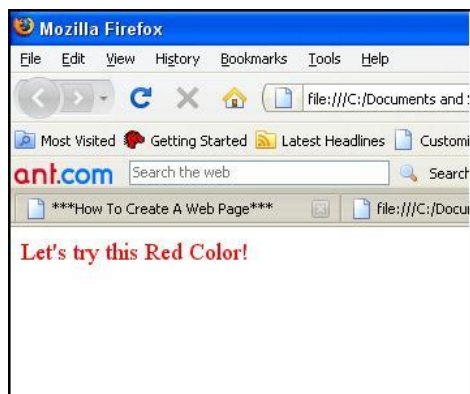
- <body bgcolor="#code">for background color
- <body text="#code">for color of text (all non-links)
- <body link="#code">for color of unvisited links
- <body vlink="#code">for color of visited links
- <body alink="#code">for color of active links (while being selected)

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

Examples:

```
File Edit Format View Help
<p><body text="#FF0000">Let's try this Red Color!</p>
```

The result:



Task assign:

1. Define website, webserver and web hosting.
2. What is HTML & XML? List the difference between those two languages.
3. List five advantages and five disadvantages of your chosen web hosting with the other web hostings.
4. List the other free website hostings available.
5. To create your website, use the Web Developer software such as MS FrontPage, MS Expression, Macromedia Dreamweaver or any third party web developer.
6. Upload to any web hosting available example: Geocities, Bravenet, 007 sites etc.
7. Submit your website URL to hjkhjasem12013@hotmail.com