

Creating a Basic Web Page

For this question, you will be creating a basic web page that describes an interest of yours such as an activity, sports team, music band, or favorite movie.

Getting started



Pick an interest of yours that you can write 3-5 sentences about, such as an activity, sports team, or favorite movie.



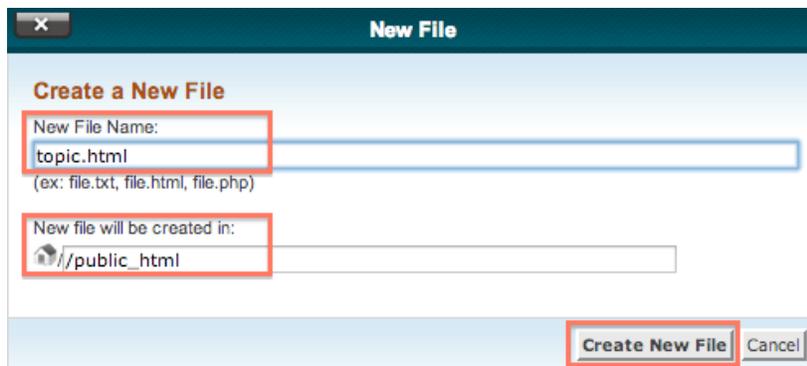
If you haven't already done so, login to your cPanel account and choose the File Manager icon.



From the File Manager, select the "New File" icon (upper-left side of screen).



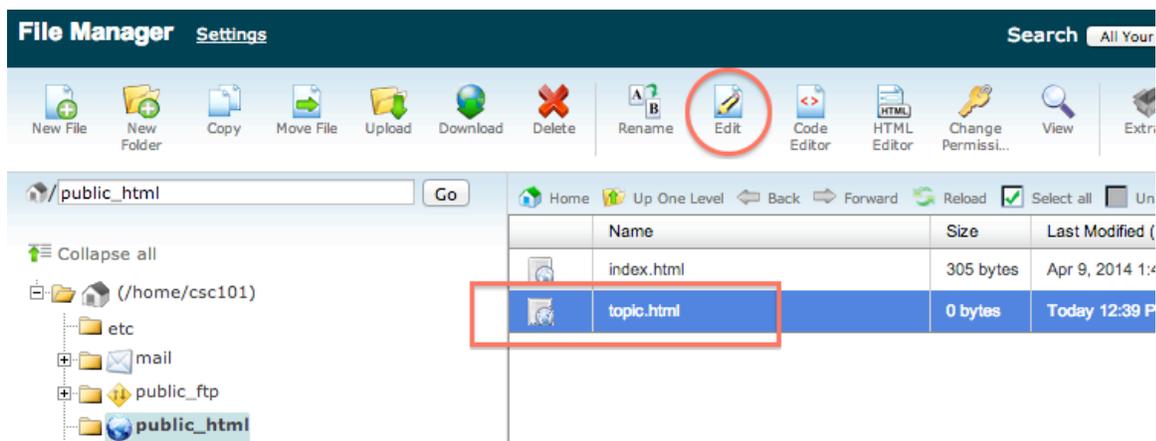
Name your new file "topic.html" (the .html part is important – that is what makes it a web page) and create it in "/public_html" (that is what makes it publicly viewable on the web), then select the "Create New File" button.



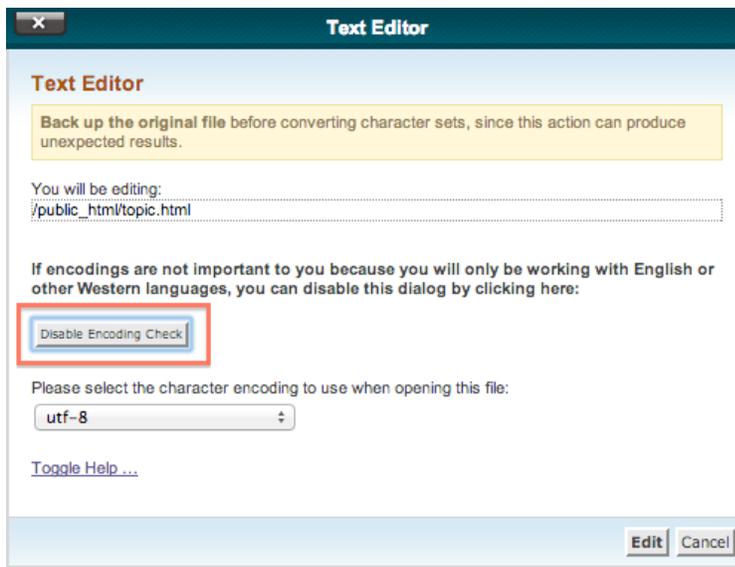
The "topic.html" file will now appear in your File Manager window.



Click on the "topic.html" file in the list to select it, then select the "Edit" icon.

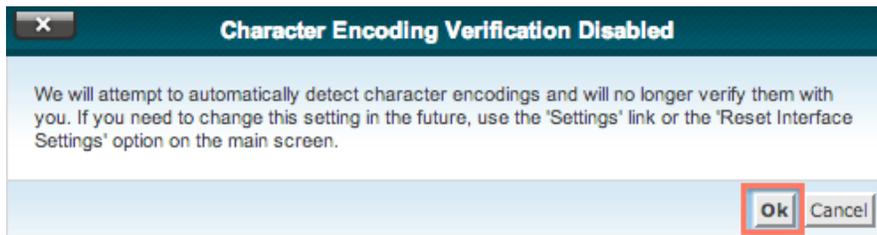


If the following window appears when you select “Edit” for the first time, select the “Disable Encoding Check” button.



This will bring up a blank page that you can start typing your HTML tags into (as demonstrated in the next section).

If the following window appears, click “Ok”.



You are now ready to create your web page!

Tags, Head and Body

An HTML web page is made up of tags. Tags are what direct the Internet browser to load on the web page, such as which image should appear or how the text should look in regards to font, size, and color.

Tags are put in angle brackets < >. For example, to make text bold, one would use the bold tag, which is to start the bold text and to close or end the bold text. The first tag of every web page is <html> and the last tag of every web page is </html>.

An HTML web page consists of **1 head and 1 body**. The metadata, or information one is not suppose to see on the web page, goes in the head. All of the data and information you want a viewer to see, such as text, images, tables, etc. goes in the body.

Basics to building a website example:

<html>

<head>

Metadata goes here

</head>

<body>

EVERYTHING that should be displayed on a web page goes in the body (text, pictures, charts, etc)

</body>

</html>

Start with <html> tag

There is only 1 head in every web page. Between <head> and </head> metadata goes here.

There is only 1 body in every webpage. Between <body> and </body> is the data that displays on a webpage.

End with </html> tag



Type the following tags in your blank "topic.html" page using the File Manger's editor. It will look as follows.

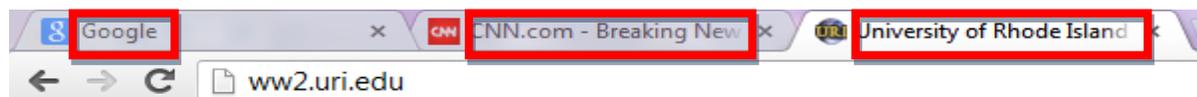
```
Editing: /home/csc101/public_html/topic.html Encoding: utf-8 Re-open Use code editor. Close Save Changes
<html>
<head>

</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Adding a Title

The title is the text that appears in an Internet browser tab. For example:



The title always goes in the head since it is not information that appears on the web page.



Between <head> and </head> type <title>My Web Page!</title>.

Your web page should look as follows. Be sure to frequently save your changes!

```
Editing: /home/csc101/public_html/topic.html Encoding: utf-8 Re-open Use code editor. Close Save Changes
<html>
<head>
<title> My Web Page </title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Headings, Centering, Page Breaks, and Adding Text

Heading tags are used to format titles on your web page. The following is a list of heading tags and what they look like when used:

<h1>Heading</h1>

<h2>Heading</h2>

<h3>Heading</h3>



After the <body> tag type the following:

<h1>Title on Web Page </h1> where “Title on Web Page” is the name of your topic, such as “Boston Red Sox’s” or “Dancing”



Next you are going to center the title so it is in the middle of the web page. Type <center> before <h1> and </center> after </h1>.

Your web page should look like the following:

```
Editing: /home/csc101/public_html/topic.html Encoding: utf-8 Re-open Use code editor. Close Save Changes
<html>
<head>
<title> My Web Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h1> Title on Web Page </h1></center>
</body>
</html>
```

Pressing “Enter” does not add spaces in your web page once it loads in an Internet browser. To add new lines or spaces between lines, one must use the page break tag, which is
.

**
 tags do not have a closing tag.**

Example:

HTML Tags	What It Looks Like	Results
This is line one. This is line two.	This is line one. This is line two.	1 puts text on the next line
This is line one. This is line two.	This is line one. This is line two.	2 tags add 1 space in between the lines of text.
This is line one. This is line two.	This is line one. This is line two.	There are 4 spaces between the lines of text.



Type `

` after the `</center>` tag. Then type 3-5 sentences about the topic of your choice. At the end of your paragraph include two `
` tags. Your page should look as follows:

```

Editing: /home/csc101/public_html/topic.html  Encoding: utf-8  Re-open  Use code editor.  Close  Save Changes
<html>
<head>
<title> My Web Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h1> University of Rhode Island </h1></center>
<br><br>
The University of Rhode Island, which is also known as URI, is located in Kingston, RI. It was
established in 1892 and the motto is "Think Big. We Do." URI's mascot is Rhody the Ram and the school
colors are blue and white. URI is a great school with many opportunities.
<br><br>
</body>
</html>

```

Formatting Fonts

Following are some example formatting tags:

Style	Tags	Example
Bold	<code></code> <code></code>	<code> This text is bold</code>
Underline	<code><u></code> <code></u></code>	<code><u> This text is underline</u></code>
Italics	<code><i></code> <code></i></code>	<code><i> This text is italics </i></code>
Colored font	<code></code> <code></code>	<code> This text is red </code>

Note: Copying and pasting quotation marks from this document will place strange symbols in your rendered html code. You should manually type any tags that use quotation marks (i.e. font tags, image tags, etc.)

One can add multiple formatting tags around the same set of text. For example:

`<i> This text is bold and italics </i>`

`<u> This text is underlined and blue </u>`

This is what a formatting tag looks like in the middle of a paragraph:

In this sentence, the word `bold` is bolded.



In the paragraph you added in your body, add **at least one example of each of the four formatting tags** described in the table above.

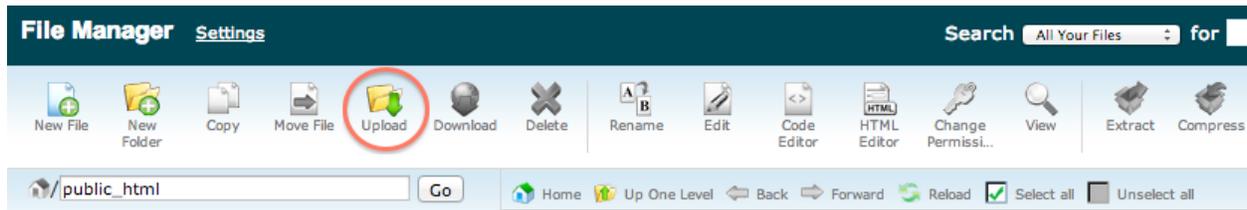
Inserting an Image



Download an image relevant to your topic. Save the image to your Desktop and change the name to "topic1.jpg"



In the main File Manager window, upload “topic1.jpg” by selecting the “Upload” icon.



Then, browse to your Desktop and select the image. Once the image completes uploading, use the “Back to /home/...../public_html”.



Use the following tag to insert an image on your web page:

****, where **filename.jpg** is the name of the image.

Important note:

The filename part of the tag must **EXACTLY** match the actual name of the file.

Examples:

Filename	HTML Tag
image.jpg	
Picture1.jpeg	

GrApHiC.jpg



After the paragraph of text and two
 tags, insert your image. Ensure the spelling of the filename exactly matches the file that you saved to your Desktop and uploaded to your public_html folder.



Save the changes to your file. Your topic.html file should now look similar to the following:

```
Editing: /home/csc101/public_html/topic.html Encoding: utf-8 Re-open Use code editor. Close Save Changes
<html>
<head>
<title> My Web Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<center><h1> University of Rhode Island </h1></center>
<br><br>
The <b><font color="blue">University of Rhode Island</font></b>, which is also known as URI, is
located in Kingston, RI. It was established in 1892 and the motto is "<i>Think Big. We Do.</i>" URI's
mascot is <u>Rhody the Ram</u> and the school colors are blue and white. URI is a great school with
many opportunities.
<br><br>

</body>
</html>
```

View your Web Page

To view your web page in a browser window, type your domain name and the filename that you just created in the address bar. Your URL should be similar to **domainname/topic.html**

Recall that your domain name was determined in an earlier step. Refer back to the Accessing cPanel Tutorial if you are unsure what your domain name is.

Example: If my domain name is **csc101.vps.cs.uri.edu** then the URL to view my web page would be csc101.vps.cs.uri.edu/topic.html