

Creating a Web Page Using HTML

Part 3: Multi-page Management and Uploading

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Introduction

Web sites can be created by using one of many coding languages (e.g., HTML, JPS, PHP, ASP, ASP.net, or Perl). Among those languages, HTML is the most basic text-based language that has been used in Web design since 1989. HTML consists of two parts: 1) content that will be displayed in a Web browser and 2) markup or tags, which are encoded information that is generally hidden from Web page viewers. This three-part workshop series will help students create a basic Web site using fundamental HTML knowledge that they can build on with more advanced techniques.

This part will be built based on the Web page that was created in the second workshop. Internal and external links will be added to the Web page to have navigation feature throughout the Web site. Modifying a certain attribute on a hyperlink will also be explained in detail. A hover state will be added on a particular part of the page, so that particular part will change based on the defined properties. Last, the entire Web site will be uploaded to a Web host.

Downloading the Data Files

This handout includes sample data files that can be used for hands-on practice. The data files are stored in a self-extracting archive. The archive must be downloaded and executed in order to extract the data files.

The data files used with this handout are available for download at

<http://www.calstatela.edu/its/training/datafiles/htmlp3.exe>.

Instructions on how to download and extract the data files are available at

<http://www.calstatela.edu/its/docs/download.php>.

Creating Internal Page Links

Internal page links can be very useful for users to navigate on a long Web page. There are two steps to this process: First, is to create anchor points using NAME attribute within the anchor tag <a>, and second, is to link navigation anchors by using #[NAME] as the value of the HREF attribute.

CREATING ANCHOR HYPERLINKS WITH THE NAME ATTRIBUTE

NAME attribute can be used to create a reference from a hyperlink to any HTML objects, including the anchor text.

To create an anchor using name attribute:

1. Open the “*index.html*” from the student data file directory.
2. Locate the section of the code shown in Figure 1, and place the cursor on the line below the “*Place top of the page Anchor below this line*” comment.

NOTE: Comments are anything within (<!--) and (-->). Adding comments is a good habit, because it increases the code readability. All comments will not be rendered on the Web browser.

```

"menu_links">External Links</a></font></td>
69     </tr>
70     <tr>
71         <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">Welcome to my Homepage</font>
72 <!-- Place top of the page Anchor below this line -->
73 |
74 <!-- Place top of the page Anchor above this line -->
75     <br />
76     <font class="main_font"><div align="justify">
77 <!-- Internal Links Exercise below -->
78     <p>Jump to Workshop Description
79 <!-- Bookmark the Above text -->

```

Figure 1 – Creating an Anchor Point (Top)

3. Type [` `] (see Figure 2).

```

72 <!-- Place top of the page Anchor below this line -->
73 <a name="top">&nbsp;</a>
74 <!-- Place top of the page Anchor above this line -->

```

Figure 2 – Creating the Top Anchor

4. Locate the section of the code shown in Figure 3, and place the cursor on the line below the “Place workshop description anchor below this line” comment.

```

107
108 <!-- Place workshop description anchor below this line -->
109
110 <!-- Place workshop description anchor above this line -->
111
112 <p><em><strong>Creating a Webpage Using HTML Part 1 </strong></em>
113 <br />The most important steps in creating a good website, is ensuring

```

Figure 3 – Creating an Anchor Point (Bottom)

5. Type [` `] (see Figure 4).

```

108 <!-- Place workshop description anchor below this line -->
109 <a name="workshops">&nbsp;</a>
110 <!-- Place workshop description anchor above this line -->

```

Figure 4 – Creating the Workshops Anchor

LINKING HYPERLINKS TOGETHER

Since the anchors are created by using NAME attribute, it is now possible to create hyperlinks to these anchors using the anchor tag `<a>`. However, the value of the HREF tag must begin with [#] followed by the name of the object that is going to be referenced.

To link to existing hyperlinks:

1. Locate the section of the code seen below in Figure 5, and place the cursor before the text “Jump to Workshop Description”.

```

77 <!-- Internal Links Exercise below -->
78     <p>Jump to Workshop Description
79 <!-- Bookmark the Above text -->
80
81
82     <p>Information Technology Services (ITS) is proud to announce the Stude
the training pieces that are part of the Integrated Technology Strategy and the

```

Figure 5 – Linking to Internal Anchor Points

2. Type [``].
3. Move the cursor after the “*Jump to Workshop Description*” text.
4. Type [``] to close the anchor tag (see Figure 6).

```

77 <!-- Internal Links Exercise below -->
78     <p><a href="#workshops">Jump to Workshop Description</a>
79 <!-- Bookmark the Above text -->

```

Figure 6 – Internal Link to Workshops

5. Locate the section of the code seen below in Figure 7, and place the cursor before the text “*Back to the Top of the Page*”.

```

using additional CSS to modify the different
the internet.
120
121 <!-- Internal Links exercise two below -->
122 <p>Back to the Top of the Page
123 <!-- create a link back to the top -->
124

```

Figure 7 – Linking to the Top Anchor

6. Type [``].
7. Move the cursor after the “*Back to the Top of the Page*” text.
8. Type [``] to close the anchor tag.

Creating External Links

Hyperlinks can be referenced to an external Web page such as Google.com. However, these hyperlinks must be created with absolute references. Absolute reference hyperlinks will be point to the direct URL of the page instead of point to a file that is in the same directory.

To create external links:

1. Open the “*links.html*” from the student data file directory.
2. Locate the section of the code seen below in Figure 8, and place the cursor before the text “*Google.com*”.

```

69      <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">External Links</font>
70      <br /><font class="main_font">
71      <p>Search Engines:
72      <br>-Google.com
73      <br>-Yahoo.com
74      <br>-MSN.com
75      <p>Web Design/Developement Help Pages:
76      <br>-<a href="http://www.webmonkey.com" target="_blank">Webmonkey.com</a>
77      <br>-<a href="http://www.htmlhelp.com" target="_blank">HTMLHelp</a>
78      <br>-<a href="http://www.w3.org" target="_blank">W3C</a>
79      </td>

```

Figure 8 – Adding External Links

3. Type [``].
4. Move the cursor after the “*Google.com*” text.
5. Type [``] to close the anchor tag.
6. Locate the section of the code seen above in Figure 8, and place the cursor before the text “*Yahoo.com*”.
7. Type [``].
8. Move the cursor after the “*Yahoo.com*” text.
9. Type [``] to close the anchor tag.
10. Locate the section of the code seen above in Figure 8, and place the cursor before the text “*MSN.com*”.
11. Type [``].
12. Move the cursor after the “*MSN.com*” text.
13. Type [``] to close the anchor tag (see Figure 9).

```

70      <br /><font class="main_font">
71      <p>Search Engines:
72      <br>-<a href="http://www.google.com" target="_blank">Google.com</a>
73      <br>-<a href="http://www.yahoo.com" target="_blank">Yahoo.com</a>
74      <br>-<a href="http://www.msn.com" target="_blank">MSN.com</a>
75      <p>Web Design/Developement Help Pages:
76      <br>-<a href="http://www.webmonkey.com" target="_blank">Webmonkey.com</a>
77      <br>-<a href="http://www.htmlhelp.com" target="_blank">HTMLHelp</a>
78      <br>-<a href="http://www.w3.org" target="_blank">W3C</a>
79      </td>

```

Figure 9 – Completed External Links

Modifying Link Attributes Using CSS

By default, the browser will display text hyperlinks in the same way. Unvisited links will be displayed in blue and visited links will be displayed in purple. However, these behaviors can be modified by using CSS (Cascading Style Sheet).

To modify default link attributes:

1. Locate the last curly bracket [}] in the heading section after the last created CSS style and create a new line below it.
2. Type [`.body_links {`] and press [Enter] to create a line break.
3. Type [`font-family: Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;`] and press [Enter] to create a line break.
4. Type [`font-size: 12px;`] and press [Enter] to create a line break.

5. Type [`font-style: normal;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
6. Type [`line-height: normal;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
7. Type [`font-weight: normal;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
8. Type [`font-variant: normal;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
9. Type [`color: #006699;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
10. Type [`text-decoration: none;`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
11. Type [`}]`] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break (see Figure 10).

NOTE: Creating line breaks is a good habit to increase the codes readability. However, it is unnecessary.

```

44 .body_links {
45     font-family: Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
46     font-size: 12px;
47     font-style: normal;
48     line-height: normal;
49     font-weight: normal;
50     font-variant: normal;
51     color: #006699;
52     text-decoration: none;
53 }

```

Figure 10 – Adding Body Links CSS

APPLYING THE STYLE TO THE LINKS

“body_links” CSS style has to be applied to the links in order to change the properties of the specified links.

To apply the style to the links:

1. Place the cursor after the `target="_blank"` before the “>” in the Google.com anchor tag that was made in the previous section.
2. Type [`class="body_links"`].
3. Place the cursor after the `target="_blank"` before the “>” in the Yahoo.com anchor tag that was made in the previous section.
4. Type [`class="body_links"`].
5. Place the cursor after the `target="_blank"` before the “>” in the MSN.com anchor tag that was made in the previous section.
6. Type [`class="body_links"`].
7. Repeat the steps for the “Web Design/Development Help Pages:” links if desired (see Figure 11).

```

69 <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">External Links</font>
70 <br /><font class="main_font">
71 <p>Search Engines:
72 <br><a href="http://www.google.com" target="_blank" class="body_links">Google.com</a>
73 <br><a href="http://www.yahoo.com" target="_blank" class="body_links">Yahoo.com</a>
74 <br><a href="http://www.msn.com" target="_blank" class="body_links">MSN.com</a>
75 <p>Web Design/Development Help Pages:
76 <br><a href="http://www.webmonkey.com" target="_blank" class="body_links">Webmonkey.com</a>
77 <br><a href="http://www.htmlhelp.com" target="_blank" class="body_links">HTMLHelp</a>
78 <br><a href="http://www.w3.org" target="_blank" class="body_links">W3C</a>

```

Figure 11 – Applying the New CSS Style

8. Save the file and view it in Internet browser.

CREATING A HOVER STATE FOR HYPERLINKS

A hover state property is used to define on mouse over state by using CSS. To create a hover property on a specified style, add a “:hover” at the end of the style (see Figure 12).

To create a hover state on .body_links properties:

1. Locate the closing curly bracket [}] in the heading section after the last created CSS style and create a new line below it.
2. Type [.body_links:hover {}] and press [Enter] to create a line break.
3. Type [color: #FF9933;] (Orange) and press [Enter] to create a line break.
4. Type [font-weight: bold;] and press [Enter] to create a line break.
5. Type [text-decoration: underline;] and press [Enter] to create a line break.
6. Type [}].

Now, when the mouse is over the hyperlink that inherits “body_links” properties will be displayed as Orange, Bolded, and Underlined.

```
44 .body_links {
45     font-family: Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
46     font-size: 12px;
47     font-style: normal;
48     line-height: normal;
49     font-weight: normal;
50     font-variant: normal;
51     color: #006699;
52     text-decoration: none;
53 }
54 .body_links:hover {
55     color: #FF9933;
56     font-weight: bold;
57     text-decoration: underline;
58 }
```

Figure 12 – Adding a Hover Effect to Hyperlinks

Uploading Files to Angelfire

For the purpose of this workshop, **Angelfire** will be used to upload the pages. **Angelfire** is a Web hosting company that offers a free Web space and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) access to their members.

CREATING AN ACCOUNT WITH ANGELFIRE

In order to use Angelfire service, user is required to create an account. Skip to the FTP portion of the handout if an Angelfire account has been created.

To create an account:

1. Open an Internet browser (i.e. Internet Explorer, Firefox) and go to [<http://www.angelfire.com>] by typing the URL address to the Internet browser’s address field; Angelfire Web site will look similar to Figure 13 below:

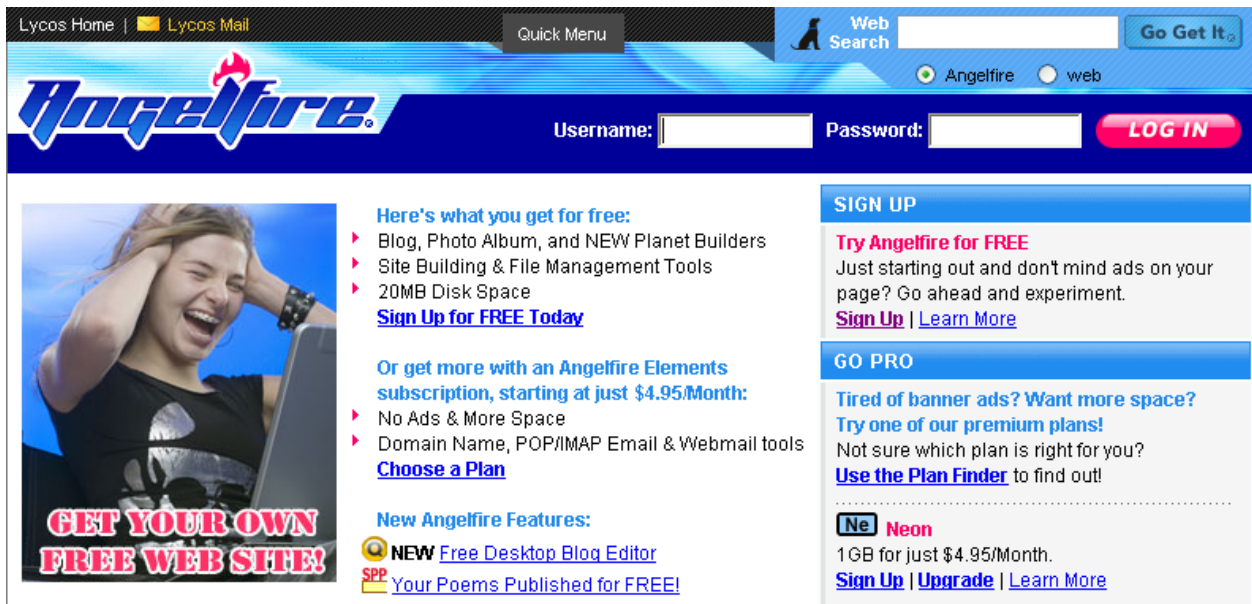


Figure 13 – Angelfire Main Page

2. Click on the [[Sign Up](#)] link located in the upper right corner of the page (see Figure 14).

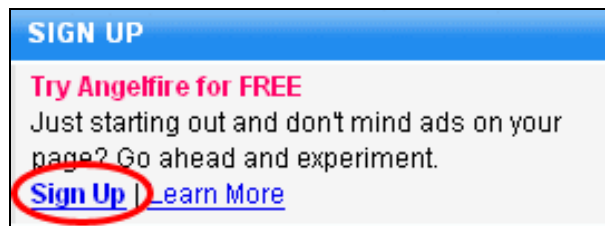


Figure 14 – Initiating Sign Up

3. The *Registration* page will be loaded (see Figure 15).



Figure 15 – Registration Page

4. Fill out required information and enter registration verification code (see Figure 16).

Marketing Preferences

Please inform me about special offers from select Lycos clients.

Yes, I would like to receive the Lycos Insider, the definitive guide to what is new, fun, and cool on the Lycos Network.


Yes! I would like Angelfire to keep me informed with the Angelfire Dispatch, a bi-weekly newsletter!

Yes, I would like to receive the Lycos 50. This Pop Culture Barometer is an authoritative weekly list of the 50 most popular Internet search results, based on Lycos user searches.

Registration Verification

Type the largest 6 numbers in the graphic below into the text box. This helps prevent automated signups.

Enter the largest numbers below:



Into this box:

Thank You For Choosing LYCOS

Click the "I Agree" button below to finish registration and confirm acceptance of the LYCOS [Terms & Conditions](#) & [Privacy Policy](#).

Figure 16 – Confirmation Code Entry

5. Click on the **I Agree** button  located at the bottom of the sign up page.
6. A Special Offer page will appear (see Figure 17).

Skip this advertisement

Vonage Cut Your Phone Bill In Half With Vonage! – Use your existing high-speed Internet connection and your existing touch-tone phone to make all your calls – at a fraction of the cost of traditional phone service.

Vonage Save **\$300** a year on Your Phone Bill!

GET YOUR FIRST MONTH FREE!
GET A FREE ROUTER!

SIGN UP NOW!

First Name *

Last Name *

Email Address *

Primary Phone *

Zip Code *

What type of internet connection do you have? Cable DSL *

* I am at least 18 years of age or older and I understand a Vonage specialist will call or e-mail me to discuss their services and product features, and I agree to Vonage.com's [Privacy Policy](#) & [Terms of Service](#).

* - Required Field

Powered by Focalex [privacy policy](#)

Figure 17 – "Special Offer Page"

7. Click on **Skip** button to avoid advertisement from Angelfire affiliates company.
8. A *Setting Up Account* page will appear momentarily (see Figure 18).

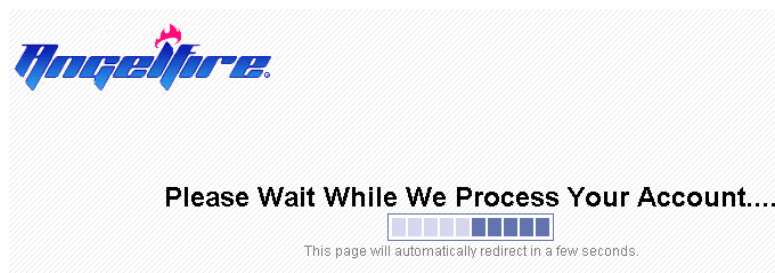


Figure 18 – Account Creation Page

9. The browser will load a *Start Building* page (see Figure 19).
10. Under *What do you want to do*, select **Publish a web site built using other software**.

11. Click on the **Next** button.
12. An instructional page will appear.

[Home](#) > **Welcome**

START BUILDING

Welcome to Angelfire!

Thanks for choosing Angelfire to build and host your website, blog or photo album. We've made it a snap to get you started.

Angelfire provides several ways to get you on-line quickly and easily. Best of all, you don't need to know any HTML to get started. Just choose what you want to do from the options below and then click the "Next" button.

What do you want to do?

Write an on-line journal/blog ([learn more](#))

Post and share photos/build an on-line photo album ([learn more](#))

Build a web site with Angelfire Webshell ([learn more](#))

Publish a web site built using other software:

Figure 19 – Start Building Page

Uploading the Pages Using Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer has built-in FTP functionality that allows users to upload files into a Web server by copy and paste.

To upload the pages to Angelfire:

1. Launch Internet Explorer and type [**ftp.angelfire.com**] into the address bar. The log-in dialog box will appear (see Figure 20).

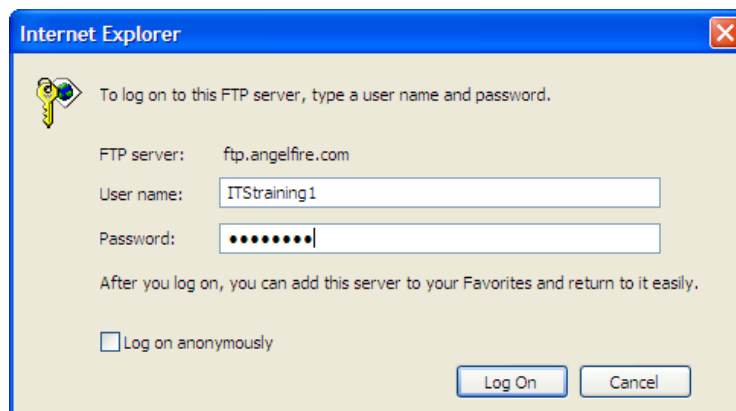


Figure 20 – Login Page

2. Type in Angelfire username and password in the **Username:** and **Password:** fields.
3. Open the student data file directory on the local machine and select all of the files.
4. Select the **Edit** on the **Menu** bar ► **Copy**.
5. Return to the Angelfire FTP window.
6. Select the **Edit** on the **Menu** bar ► **Paste**.
7. The Web page will be uploaded.

Once Web pages are uploaded into a Web server, all of the content of the page is now live in the World Wide Web.

Viewing the Page

To view the live Web pages that are just uploaded to Angelfire, open a Web browser, and type [<http://angelfire.com/yourusername>] into the address bar.

Supplemental Information (No Step-by-Step Involved)

In all three parts of the workshops, students learned the fundamentals of creating a Web page. The following section is intended to those who wish to elaborate more techniques. A list of several free hosting companies other than Angelfire is also provided in this section.

NOTE: The ITS Training Program, in providing the following information and Web site location/links does not in any way affiliated with any of these companies. The Training Program does not responsible for any losses or damages that may occur as a consequence for using any of the following services. May problems arise as a result of using any of the following services should be referred to the provider company.

HOSTING SITES

Each of the following sites offer free hosting options or the ability to search for free hosting:

<http://www.absolutely-free-hosting.com>

Absolutely Free Hosting lists of many free Web hosting providers with some information about the service that they offer.

<http://www.doteasy.com>

Doteasy provides a free Web hosting to those who are willing to purchase a domain name from them. Doteasy offers 100MB of free space without any advertising banners once the domain name is purchased.

<http://www.freewebspace.com>

Free Web Space allows users to search for free hosting options on the Internet.

Please check to the individual providers to see more detailed information about the service that they offer.

TIPS FOR A MORE ADVANCED WEB SITE/LEARNING

The following links are good places to gain a greater understanding of creating a Web page, and may not be suitable for beginners. However, they can serve as a good reference point for Web development.

HTML EDITORS

For a large scale Web site, a regular text editor (i.e. Notepad) may be in-efficient. However, more advanced text editors such as Microsoft Frontpage or Adobe Dreamweaver provide more functionality and features for Web developers. Advantages by using more advanced text editors are not only that Web developers will have a nicer working environment, but also increases efficiency in handling multiple Web pages.

Microsoft FrontPage

FrontPage is the HTML editor in the Microsoft Office suite. Its features include FTP access, design, split, and code views, support for CSS (2003 version), code optimization, and compatibility checks. For those who are interested in using the program, the program is available at any Open Access Lab.

Link: <http://www.microsoft.com/frontpage>

Adobe Dreamweaver

Dreamweaver is been widely used by Web developers to create many advanced Web applications.

Link: <http://www.adobe.com/software/dreamweaver>

QUICK GUIDE TO FTP

Using a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is the most effective method to upload Web pages to the Web servers. FTP functions may already been provided with most of the Advanced Text editors (i.e. Dreamweaver). Instead of uploading the file one at a time, FTP allows the users to upload multiple files at a time. This can be very efficient on a large Web site.

How FTP Access Works

FTP is another way to transfer data from one computer to the other. Once an FTP connection has been established between the local and the remote machines, users will be able to view remote directories. At this time, depending on the users' privileges and the features that are offered by the FTP browser, users generally are able to transfer, edit, and delete content in the remote machine.

Several Dedicated FTP Programs

CuteFTP Home/Professional

Cute FTP has a very simple interface that is user friendly. Users will be able to see at local and remote directories.

Link: <http://www.cuteftp.com>

WS_FTP Home/Professional

WS_FTP is a good FTP program for those with more basic needs.

Link: <http://www.wsftp.com>

CoffeeCup Free FTP

CoffeeCup Free FTP is a free FTP program. It is a great choice to those who are looking for a simpler FTP program.

Link: <http://www.coffeecup.com/free-ftp>

WEB RESOURCES AND REFERENCE GUIDES

The following links are sites those offer more information and reference guides for users who wish to know more about certain segments or types of programming needed to create content for their Web page.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

The W3C is responsible for creating the standards for all Web technology and languages.

Link: <http://www.w3.org>

W3Schools

References cover all Web-building technologies, including W3C standards like HTML, XHTML, CSS, XML and other technologies like JavaScript, PHP, ASP, SQL and much more.

Link: <http://www.w3schools.com>

Webmonkey

Webmonkey provides many guides and tutorials for creating a basic and advanced Web page using different languages and programs. It also includes large amounts of reference information.

Link: <http://www.webmonkey.com>

HTML Help

HTML Help provides a full reference to the different HTML standards with which a Web page must be compatible. It can be a useful tool to understand the limitations of the different standards as well as the current standards that have been set in place. There are also guides for those who wish to expand their Web site creation skills.

Link: <http://www.htmlhelp.com>

Web Accessibility In Mind (WebAIM)

American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Section 508 requires a site design to expand Web's potential for people with disabilities to use. Sometimes the term "ADA compliant" also means similar to having Web accessibility. Check out the WebAIM Web site for more detailed information including a Section 508 check list.

Link: <http://www.webaim.org/>