

Slide 2.5: Calling a PHP script with embedded SQL

Slide 2.7: Basic Unix shell commands

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Writing HTML Scripts

1. Apply for a UND Aerospace Unix Account.

Apply for a UND Aerospace Unix account at [Aero Account](#).

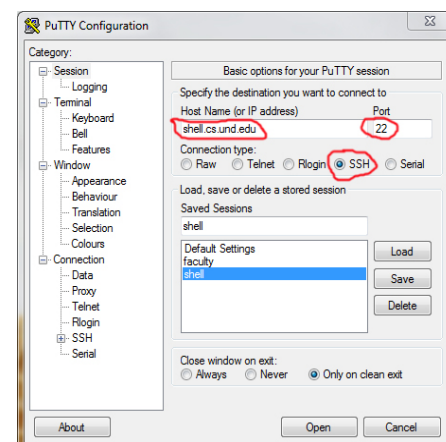
2. Check the [HTML Help Pages](#).

3. Login to the Server shell.

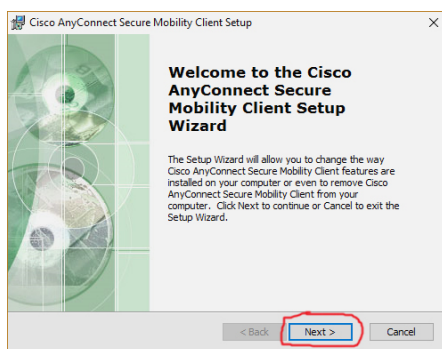
You may use an SSH (Secure Shell) client such as [PuTTY](#) to access the shell by using the following parameters:

- Host Name (or IP address): shell.cs.und.edu,
- Port: 22, and
- Connection type: SSH.

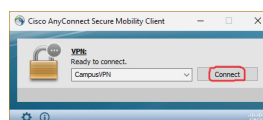
Alternatively, you may create the pages on your PC and then transfer them to shell by using an FTP tool such as [WinSCP](#).



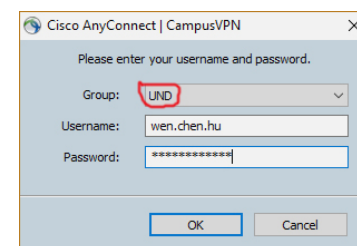
If you are not able to connect to shell.cs.und.edu wirelessly, you may need to use [VPN \(Virtual Private Network\)](#) to access it. (a) Download and install [Cisco AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client](#) on your own computer by selecting the UND group. (b) and (c) Connect to the UND network by using your Campus Connection credentials. After that, repeat this step, Step 3.



(a)



(b)



(c)

4. Create a Sub-Directory “public_html” under the Root Directory.

Create the directory by using the command [mkdir](#):

```
shell> mkdir ~/public_html
```

where the symbol ~ is the user's root in the Unix file system.

5. Create an HTML Script.

Create/edit an HTML script in the public_html directory. An example script is [~/public_html/test.html](#). Check the [HTML Tutorial](#) for how to write HTML scripts.

6. Open the HTML Script.

This step is NOT needed if the default [permission](#) of files is open or the web server is the script's owner:

shell>

Otherwise, open the HTML scripts to let the browser access them by using the command [chmod](#) :

```
shell> chmod 755 ~/.../userid
shell> chmod 755 ~/public_html/
shell> ls -all ~userid/public_html/
total 104
drwxr-xr-x  2 userid cslinux 4096 Jan  5  2017 ./
drwxr-xr-x 67 userid cslinux 4096 Mar 13  2016 ../
-rw-r--r--  1 userid cslinux 4854 Nov 20  2014 a.out
-rw-r--r--  1 userid cslinux 5977 Jan  5  2017 index.html
-rwx-----  1 userid cslinux  227 Nov 20  2016 test.html

shell> chmod 755 ~userid/public_html/test.html
shell> ls -all ~userid/public_html/
total 104
drwxr-xr-x  2 userid cslinux 4096 Jan  5  2017 ./
drwxr-xr-x 67 userid cslinux 4096 Mar 13  2016 ../
-rw-r--r--  1 userid cslinux 4854 Nov 20  2014 a.out
-rw-r--r--  1 userid cslinux 5977 Jan  5  2017 index.html
-rwxr-xr-x  1 userid cslinux  227 Nov 20  2016 test.html
```

where userid is your Unix account identifier.

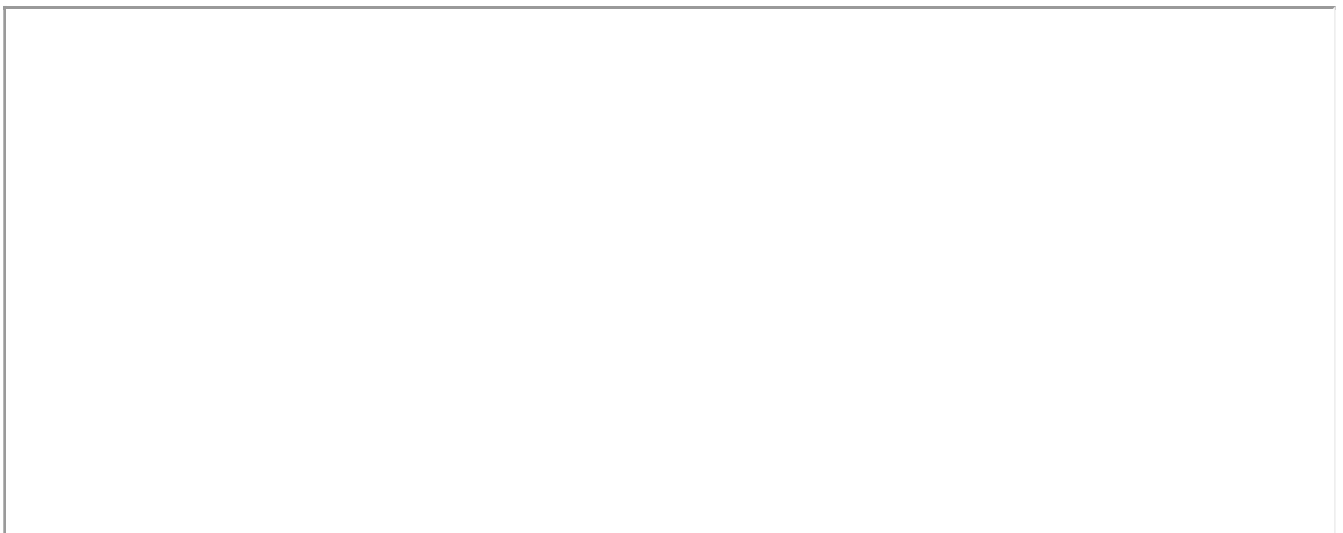
[†]Note that the above commands may not be complete. You have to open all the files and folders in the public_html directory.

7. View the HTML Script on a Browser.

You can then check the HTML script on the browser. For the example of the HTML script [~/public_html/test.html](#), the page is at the location or URL:

<http://people.cs.und.edu/~userid/test.html>

[†]Note that the directory name public_html is not in the address.



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