

Getting your webpages live on the Web

[The screen is open to a website's home page. There is a navigation bar leading to various pages. The background is an image of fields and mountains with an alpaca on it. The home screen has text that says "My Outdoor Home. Relax in Comfort No Matter Where You Are". A button is underneath the text and says "Let's Get Started".]

Instructor: So how do we get our web pages that we've created onto the internet? So, we could create webpages with any simple text code editor. In fact, we can use Notepad to write our code out. And we can then use that code and open it with a command O or control O.

[The instructor opens a new tab. They hit command O or control O and a file explorer opens. The instructor finds a file called index.html and opens it. The same website as before opens up. Its URL is the location of the file on the computer.]

And I can actually go in there, find that file that I've been coding, and place it on my page or on the browser. So the browser is going to render the page, but it's not live on the Internet. Notice the URL or the web address. It's just a local path referring to the location on your computer's hard drive of where the HTML file is saved. No one else on the internet is going to be able to see your page opening it this way. Here is another way you could open it locally.

[The instructor opens VS code to the same file that was opened before. Code in HTML is displayed. Some words are colored differently than others.]

I'm in VS code this time, which is a more advanced code editor. An editor like this is designed more for coding, and you can see that there's text colors corresponding to different types of syntax. And there's lots of other more advanced features as well, which makes it much easier to code versus just a simple text editor like Notepad. This VS code also has an extension called Live Server that allows me to open my HTML file in the browser again. So I run that.

[The instructor right clicks on the screen. A drop down menu appears. The instructor selects the option "Open with Live Server". The same website opens again.]

You'll see it's still using a local host address, address or my own computer's location. Again, I am not live on the Internet with this. I can't give this web address to other people. They would not be able to see it. Now opening your web pages this way is fine as you're developing them and you want to see how they look. How do you get your web pages onto the Internet so that anyone can see them? This is going to require a place to store your files where they can be retrieved by anyone. This is called hosting. You can pay a hosting company and they'll let you store your files on their server. You can also, you can purchase your own server as well. You can purchase actual hardware to create your own web server, to store your files. Setting up your own web server requires quite a process to get your server ready to store all the files. And it also has to be available 24/7 and have a good internet connection and all those kind of things. So a lot of people will just use somebody else's servers that are already set up as hosting to put their files onto. Even with hosting, which is that place to store your files. You're going to also need a domain name. So this is like the AWS, amazon.com or Google.com or whatever website you're going to.org or.edu, those kind of website names that you can visit. And then you'll see like the homepage of their website, the domain name that you need along with your hosting has to be unique from any other domain or website name out there. The domain you choose and purchase is registered with the DNS or Domain Name System. That will keep track of where the files are stored that go with that domain name. So the company that you purchase hosting from can usually help you purchase a domain name as well, or offer you one for free or for a discount with your hosting. There are a number of different companies that would be happy to host your files for a fee. Here are just some examples. We have JustHost, IPage is usually pretty cheap. Watch how they jump up in price though later.

[The instructor opens up I Page. On the home screen it has text saying "Special Intro Pricing \$1.99/mo. Below is text that says "Regularly 7.99 | 36-mo term".]

Gotta be careful with the fine print on these. HostGator is another one. So there's lots of those kind companies that will host your files. Or there's even bigger companies like Google Cloud or Amazon Web Services that can also help with web hosting as well. They do a lot of other stuff, but they can help with hosting a website too. You can choose whichever hosting plan fits best with the needs of your website. And with any of these hosting sites you can, there is usually a feature where you can see if the domain that you want is available. So I might type in a domain that I like to see if it's available. So, I'm typing in my perfect company.com.

[The instructor opens up the website domains.google. The website has text that says "Find your place online. Choose from more than 300 domain endings. Get 24/7 Google support from real humans." Below the text is an input box and a button next to it that says "Get it". The instructor types in "myperfectcompany.com" into the input field and clicks the "Get it" button.]

And I can see that this one says it's already registered.

[A new page loads. There is a search field that says "myperfectcompany.com". Text below the search field says "myperfectcompany.com is already registered." Below the text is text saying "More endings for myperfectcompany" with multiple different options like .net, .org, .us, .info, and .xyz for \$12 a year.]

Someone already owns this one, so I can't use it. So maybe I'd have to go up here and make it a little more unique.

[The instructor clicks on the search field and adds to the name until it says "myperfectcompanyrexburg.com"]

It's getting a little long, but there we go. And now I can search again to see if it's, well and we have an exact match.

[The page loads and the text below the search input box says "myperfectcomanyrexburg.com. Exact match". To the right of the message text says "\$12/year".]

We can get that. They're charging \$12 a year for just the domain. The hosting is going to be an additional fee per month, but that's just for the domain name there. If no one else has chosen the domain name, or in other words, it's not registered with that domain name system, the DNS, then you can usually register with it with your hosting company and you can get them both together. Then it will have you create an account, enter your payment method and all that. And once you have an account, you can get logged in and then you can get your files to their server. And this is called transferring your files or file Transfer Protocol or FTP. The hosting sites usually have some FTP options available to you. Or you can use an application like FileZilla to connect to your hosting.

[The instructor opens up FileZilla. On the left side is a folder that says "My Sites" inside the fold is "byuiwebdev" and "therapyidahofalls". On the right side the general tab is opined. There are text input fields with labels like "Protocol", "Host", "Encryption", etc.]

So this one is connecting to a domain I already own called byuiwebdev.com, and they've got an FTP hosting fight that I can hook up all here.

[The instructor highlights the text in the "Host" text field. The text inside it says "ftp.byuiwebdev.com".]

And this is something that the company that you bought your hosting from would help you set up. And once I connect to their server, I can then drag over my files.

[The instructor clicks on a button with text saying "Connect" that is at the bottom of FileZilla.]

Let's just take a look at this before I drag the files over. If I go to byuiwebdev.com, there is no there's no index

page basically.

[The instructor opens up a new tab and enters "byuiwebdev.com" into the URL. A page opens with the text "Forbidden" in big letters. Below is text saying "You don't have permission to access / on this server."]

So the index.html page is missing. That's why it's saying forbidden, and sometimes it'll say 404.

[The instructor opens up FileZilla again. The left side says local site and has the folder containing the index.html file from earlier open. The right side says remote site and has a various amount of folders and files displayed.]

So if I want to send over my site and you can see I've got a bunch of other sub-domains, but I don't have an index. I also need to take over any images or CSS or anything else that I have that goes with that file. I got to drag them all over. And this is now transferring files from my local computer to this remote server.

[The instructor selects a folder titled "img", a folder titled "styles" and the file titled "index.html" and drags them over from the left to the right side. Text at the top of the screen starts appearing saying things like "Starting upload", "Retrieving directory", etc.]

And you'll see that it's taking all a little bit of time. So I'll pause here for a minute. So once these files are now stored, I can see them over here that they came in right there and styles and image, they all are over here.

[The instructor scrolls through on the right side to find the "img", "styles", and "index.html" folders and file.]

Once the files are stored on the hosting site, then when the user types in that name, they will see your the homepage of your site.

[The instructor opens up the "byuiwebdev.com" website and reloads the page. The website of the mountains and alpaca are shown now instead of saying "Forbidden".]

The homepage or the deep up page, remember, is what the users are going to see when they just type in your domain, and it's usually the index.html file. What's nice about paying for hosting is with the payment you make for the hosting, you usually are going to get a free or discounted domain name. And you can have access to their customer service, so that makes a difference when you're picking out which hosting you want. Going to help you get your account set up, happy with getting your files transferred and all the different things that you need for FileZilla to work. So there are a few companies like Glitch and GitHub Pages. And this is actually the exact same site on both of theirs.

[The instructor opens up two new pages, they both are the same website with the mountains and alpaca. One has "glitch" in the uURL while the other has "github".]

So this one just had my domain name and the URL. But if you're looking at and publishing your content for free, without having to get a domain and without having to pay for hosting, you can use something like Glitch or GitHub. However, with glitch and GitHub, you're not going to have your own original domain name. For example, this one's Glitch.

[The instructor opens up the website that is running on Glitch. The URL name is "andersonju-wdd130.glitch.me".]

Notice the URL here, your site name or the project, In this case, is going to be followed by ".glitch.me". So whatever you called your project, it's going to put a dot ".glitch.me" at the end. But others will be able to see this on the Internet. But you're not going to have a unique domain name. But you are getting free hosting. Or with GitHub pages, you're going to have the name of your repository, which we'll talk about later, but followed by ".github.io".

[The instructor opens up the website run with GitHub. The URL is "andejuli.github.io".]

So again, not an original domain, but people could type this in and it would come to your website. These are free alternatives to buying, hosting, and the domain name. So there's some different ways you can get your web page to open up in a browser and also to be live on the internet for others to see.

[End of video]