

Creating a Website for Graduate Students

October 5, 2018

Eric G. Daub



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the "Earthquake Physics @ CERI" website. The header features the title "Earthquake Physics @ CERI" and a navigation menu with links for Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. Below the header is a large banner image showing a cross-section of the Earth's crust with seismic waves and a map of the world. A sub-header below the banner reads "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". To the left of the main content area is a small figure titled "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" showing a heatmap of velocity across a fault plane. The right side of the page contains descriptive text about the research group's focus on the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve understanding of basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth, and its research aims to reduce uncertainty in earthquake frequency and ground motion ranges.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI

This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub.

The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

Why Do I Need a Website?

Your website should be an interactive version of your CV. Most importantly, a good web page makes it easy for someone to get more information about your accomplishments (i.e. this would be someone that wants to hire you).

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The address bar displays the URL "www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html". The main content area features a dark green header with the text "Earthquake Physics @ CERI" and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. The main content area contains a large image showing a cross-section of a fault plane with velocity contours, a seismic wave propagating through the earth, and a world map of active faults. Below this image is a section titled "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". This section includes a plot of "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" versus "Position Across Fault (km)" and "Position Along Strike (km)". The plot shows a sharp increase in velocity at the fault boundary. To the right of the plot is a text block providing an overview of the research group's focus on the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve understanding of basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. It also notes the lack of data for large earthquakes worldwide and the group's aim to reduce uncertainty in earthquake frequency and ground motion based on physical principles.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)

Position Across Fault (km)

Position Along Strike (km)

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The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

Why Do I Need a Website?

A website can give more detail on your CV in a way that is more enjoyable to read. Compare my CV to my website:

ERIC G. DAUB

Center for Earthquake Research and Information
University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, 38152

<http://www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/>

egdaub@memphis.edu
+1 901-678-4830

EDUCATION

University of California, Santa Barbara, CA

Ph.D. Physics, 2009

Thesis: *Deformation and Localization in Earthquake Ruptures and Stick-Slip Instabilities*

Advisor: Jean M. Carlson

Williams College, Williamstown, MA

B.A. Physics *cum laude*, with Honors in Physics, 2004

Thesis: *The Primary Sequence Limit of pre-mRNA Splice Site Detection*

Advisor: Daniel P. Aalberts

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

University of Memphis, Center for Earthquake Research and Information, Memphis, TN

Assistant Professor, January 2014-present

ETH Zurich, Department of Materials, Zurich, Switzerland

Visiting Professor, September 2013–December 2013 Host: Uwe F. Töpper

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html. The page has a dark green header with the title "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. The main content area features a large image of a world map with seismic activity patterns overlaid. To the left of the map is a smaller image of a hand-drawn fault system. Below the images is a section titled "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". This section includes a brief description of the group's focus on the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve understanding of basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. It also mentions the lack of data for large earthquakes and the research aim to reduce uncertainty in ground motion. At the bottom left is a small figure showing "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" versus "Position Across Fault (km)" and "Position Along Strike (km)".

However, a website is not a replacement for a thoughtfully composed CV -- you should spend time working on both of them.

What Should I Put On My Website?

Your website should make it easy for someone to get details on your accomplishments and experience. Also put images on to make it nicer to browse, such as a photo of you, images from your research, etc.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The URL in the address bar is www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html. The page features a dark green header with the title and a navigation menu with links to Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. Below the header is a large banner image showing a cross-section of seismic waves and a map of the world. A red oval highlights this banner image. At the bottom left is a smaller figure showing a plot of Fault Normal Velocity (m/s) versus Position Across Fault (km) and Position Along Strike (km). A second red oval highlights this figure. The main content area contains a welcome message and a detailed description of the research focus of the group.

Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI

This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub.

The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

What Should I Put On My Website?

Note I have links to CERI and UM page. If I were a student or postdoc, I might also link to my advisor's webpage.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The URL in the address bar is www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html. The page features a dark green header with the title and a navigation menu with links to Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. Below the header is a large banner image containing a seismogram, a map of the world, and a geometric diagram. The main content area includes a welcome message and a figure showing fault normal velocity. A red oval highlights a paragraph about the group's focus and research aims.

Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI

This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub.

The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

What Should I Put On My Website?

I also have a page describing my research projects and why they are interesting and important.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/research.html. The page title is "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". A red circle highlights the "Research" button in the top navigation bar. Below the navigation is a large image of a seismic wave propagating across a map of the world. The main content area is titled "Research" and lists several research projects: Machine Learning and Earthquakes, Earthquake Rupture Dynamics, Stick-Slip in Amorphous Materials, Statistics of Great Earthquakes, Nonlinear Elastic Properties of Rocks, Dynamic Earthquake Triggering, and Modeling Tectonic Tremor. At the bottom, there are two heatmaps illustrating machine learning data, and a section titled "Machine Learning and Earthquakes" with a descriptive paragraph.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Machine Learning and Earthquakes

Earthquake Rupture Dynamics

Stick-Slip in Amorphous Materials

Statistics of Great Earthquakes

Nonlinear Elastic Properties of Rocks

Dynamic Earthquake Triggering

Modeling Tectonic Tremor

Machine Learning and Earthquakes

Recent advances in instrumentation have dramatically increased the amount of data available to earth scientists. New techniques based on machine learning combined with these datasets provide a novel way to learn about earthquake processes that was

What Should I Put On My Website?

And most critically, I have complete citations and links to all of my publications. No one wants to go digging through JGR or BSSA back issues to find your publications.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/publications.html. The page title is "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". A red circle highlights the "Publications" menu item in the top navigation bar. Below the navigation bar is a large image featuring a seismogram, a cross-section diagram, and a world map. The main content area is titled "Publications" and lists several research papers with their citations and links:

- C. Wu and E. G. Daub (2017), Modeling low frequency earthquake recurrence patterns, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 44, 10,970-10,976, doi:10.1002/2017GL075402 [GRL].
- C. K. C. Lieou, E. G. Daub, R. A. Guyer, and P. A. Johnson (2017), Slow Dynamics and Strength Recovery in Unconsolidated Granular Earth Materials: A Mechanistic Theory, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 122, 7573-7583, doi:10.1002/2017JB014131 [JGR].
- C. K. C. Lieou, E. G. Daub, R. A. Guyer, and P. A. Johnson (2017), Nonlinear softening of unconsolidated granular earth materials, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 122, 6998-7008, doi:10.1002/2017JB014498 [JGR].
- C. K. C. Lieou, E. G. Daub, R. A. Guyer, R. E. Ecke, C. Marone, and P. A. Johnson (2017), Simulating stick-slip failure in a sheared granular layer using a physics-based constitutive model, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 122, 295-307, doi:10.1002/2016JB013627 [JGR].
- Wu, C., A. Delorey, F. Brenguier, C. Hadzioannou, E. G. Daub, and P. Johnson (2016), Constraining depth range of S-wave velocity decrease after large earthquakes near Parkfield, California, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 43, 6129–6136, doi:10.1002/2016GL069145 [pdf, GRL].

What Should I Put On My Website?

Another good thing to put on your website is scientific software projects you have completed. Direct links to code files, Github, etc., are all good options. Also consider putting course projects up.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI -- Code X +

www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/codes.html

Search

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

search

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Codes

I have developed a parallel code in C++ for simulating earthquake rupture. The code uses finite differences to approximate the elastodynamic wave equation in 2D or 3D, and handles complex geometries using coordinate transformations. The method can handle elastic or elastic-plastic material rheologies, and several constitutive friction laws. An extensive Python module allows for easy set-up and analysis of problems, and the code includes a 200 page manual.

You can access the code on [Github](#). The manual is available on the web ([html](#) and [pdf](#)).

Please contact Eric if you have any questions, and if you use the code in a scientific publication you should cite our work.

What Should I Put On My Website?

As a simpler example, my web page from when I was a postdoc at LANL still exists on the web at <https://cnls.lanl.gov/~edaub/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Eric Daub's Homepage". The URL in the address bar is <https://cnls.lanl.gov/~edaub/>. The page content includes a photo of Eric G. Daub, his name, title, and affiliation (Los Alamos National Laboratory, Postdoctoral Research Associate). It also contains contact information, research summary, and three scientific plots.

Contact Info:

Geophysics Group and Center for Nonlinear Studies
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Mail Stop D443
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Office: TA-03-472-115
Phone: 505-665-8498
email: edaub@lanl.gov

I am a postdoctoral researcher with Paul Johnson at Los Alamos in the [Geophysics Group](#) and the [Center for Nonlinear Studies](#). I did my Ph.D. with Jean Carlson in the [complex systems group](#) in the [UCSB Physics Department](#).

My research focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geophysics, seismology, and materials science. This includes studying the dynamics of amorphous materials, such as glasses, colloids, emulsions, foams, and granular materials such as the crushed up rock that fills earthquake faults. Most of my work has focused on using these models to study earthquake rupture, using our models to improve our understanding of the frictional interactions that govern rupture propagation. The physics of the earthquake source is poorly constrained, and we aim to better understand how the physics that operates at small scales can produce different seismic dynamics that might be observed at the scale of faults.

At Los Alamos, I am studying laboratory data for stick-slip, the effect of acoustic waves on fault materials, stick-slip in bulk metallic glasses, and connections between laboratory data and constitutive models. I'm also developing a model for the frictional properties deep in the earth's crust where recent observations have shown that faults slip via small tremor events rather than earthquakes.

The figure consists of three vertically stacked plots sharing a common x-axis of Time (minutes) from 0 to 80.

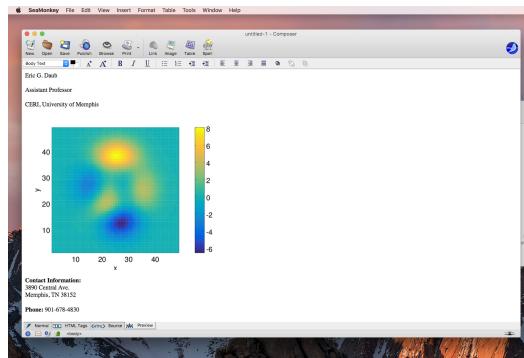
- Top Plot:** Shear stress (MPa) vs. load point displacement. The y-axis ranges from 62 to 74. The plot shows a blue line (FV law) with high-frequency oscillations and a red line (DR law) with lower-frequency oscillations. A green line represents linear slip-weakening.
- Middle Plot:** Slip velocity (m/s) vs. Time (minutes). The y-axis is logarithmic, ranging from 10^{-10} to 10^2 . The plot shows a blue line with sharp, periodic spikes.
- Bottom Plot:** Load point displacement vs. Time (minutes). The y-axis ranges from 0.25 to 0.35. The plot shows a blue line with a series of sharp, vertical drops (stick-slip behavior).

How Do I Create My Website?

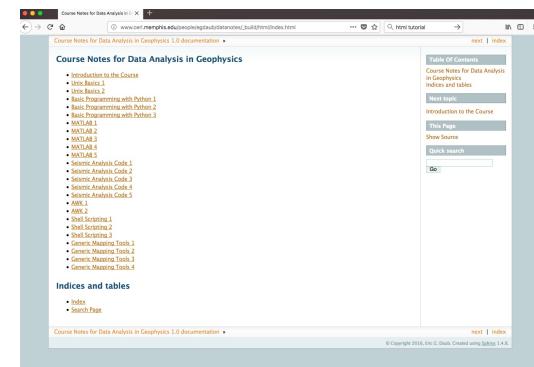
Websites are written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). Plain text format with special "tags" that tell the web browser how to display the content. You do not need to know any HTML to make a web page, but you have more control over the results if you do.

Four possible ways to make a page that I will discuss:

No HTML:

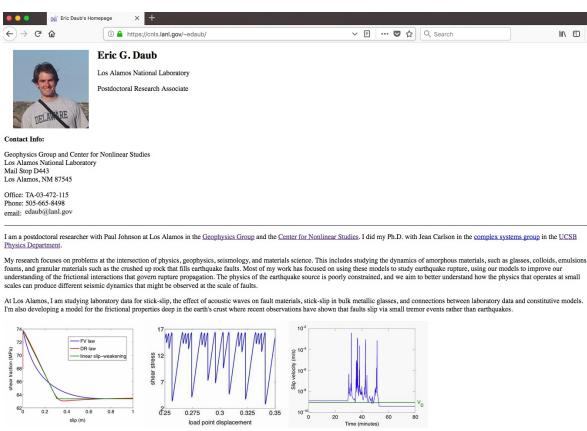


WYSIWYG

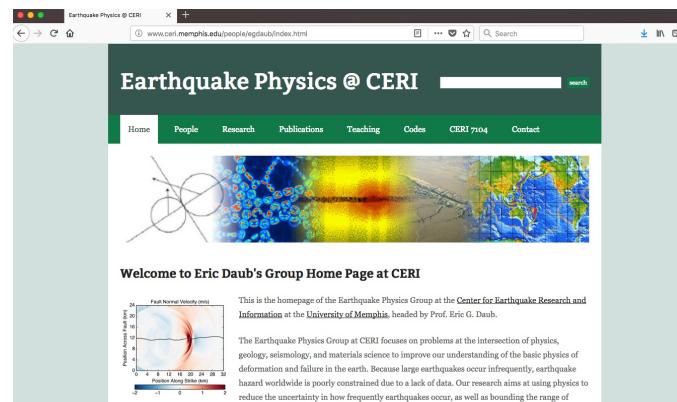


Sphinx

With HTML:



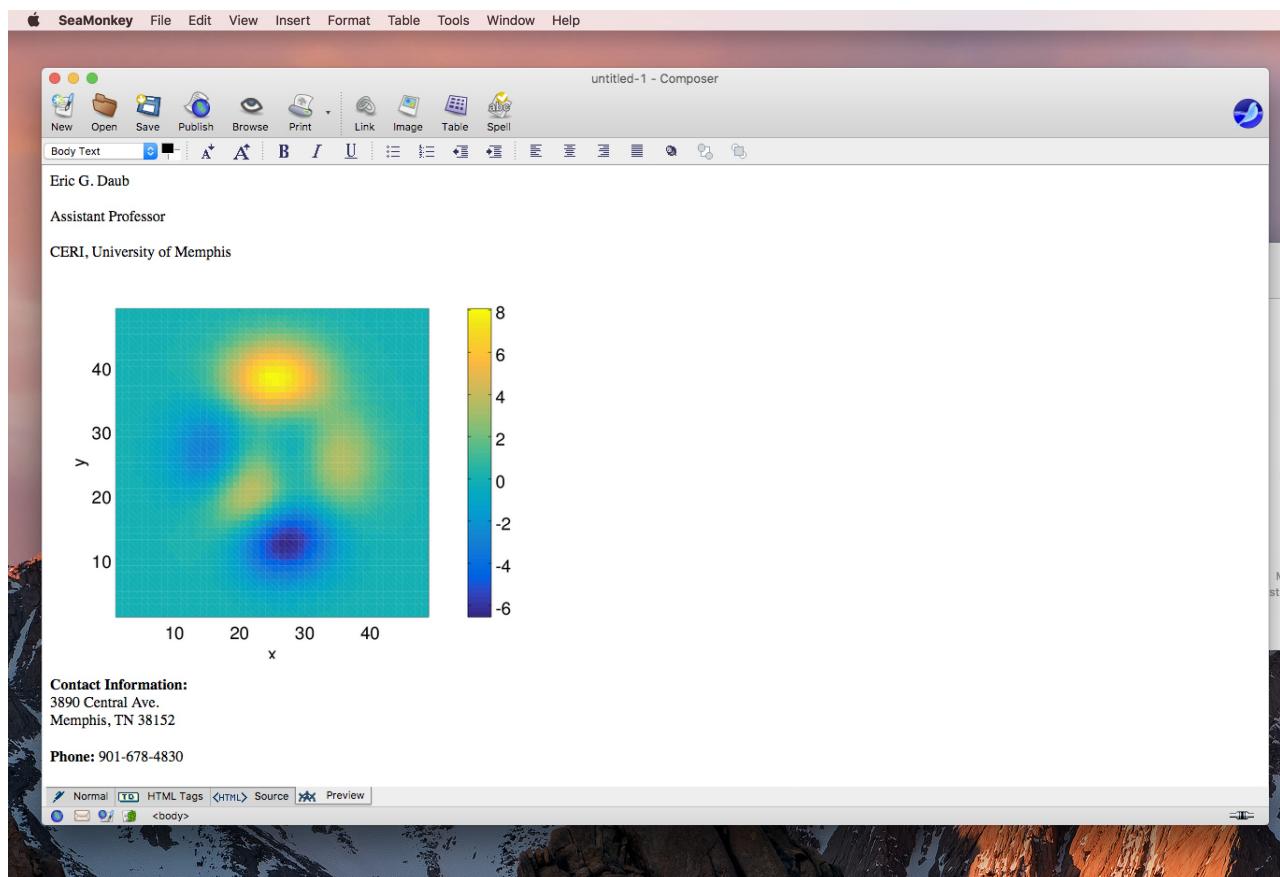
Roll your
Own



Template

WYSIWYG

WYSIWYG = What You See Is What You Get. Here, use a GUI to edit a document directly to create your website. Can be limiting, but you are not trying to create a visual masterpiece here, so can often be the best choice for a simple site, usually easiest if your site is a single page. SeaMonkey is a well-known example, installed on Mac Lab computers.



Sphinx

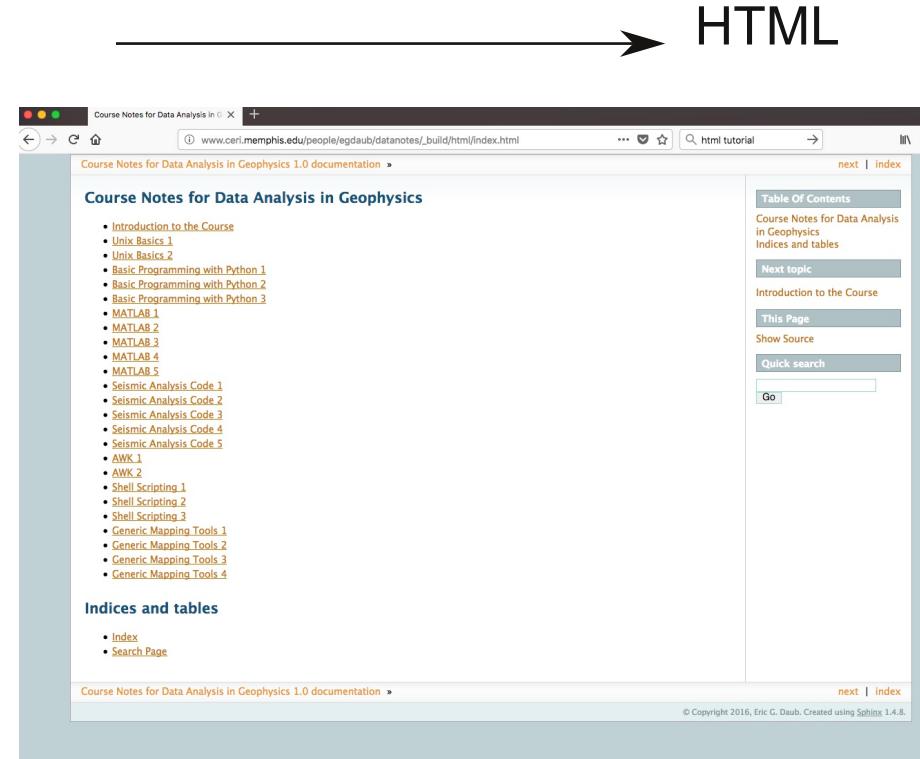
If you have taken my Data Analysis class in the past 3 years, you have seen a site made with Sphinx. Write content in a special text format (ReStructured Text, RST), which is automatically transformed into HTML. RST is simpler than HTML and easier to read directly, but still requires learning a new syntax. If you don't know RST, probably not a good solution.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "intro.rst — datanotes (git: master)". The code is written in reStructuredText (RST) and includes sections like "Introduction to the Course", "Why does this course exist?", "We could not possibly process this amount of data by hand.", "But we are not here simply to automate data processing tasks", "The scientific method says that we need to do tasks", "Goals of automation", "What is data?", "Binary vs ASCII", and "Pros and Cons of ASCII". The code uses RST directives like `*****`, `=====`, and `=====` to structure the document.

```
1 ... _intro:
2
3 ****
4 Introduction to the Course
5 ****
6
7 Why does this course exist? Doing research in Geophysics requires processing *lots* of data.
8 As an example, Hi-net is a seismic network operating in Japan. It consists of 1000 stations,
9 each recording 3 components, at a frequency of 100 Hz. This turns out to be about 9 TB of
10 data *every year*.
11
12 We could not possibly process this amount of data by hand. Instead, we need to automate
13 this task using a computer. This course is meant to help you learn how to do this.
14
15 But we are not here simply to automate data processing tasks -- we are scientists, so
16 it is important to keep in mind the particular needs of scientists when writing computer
17 programs to analyze data.
18
19 The scientific method says that we need to do tasks
20
21 1. Accurately
22 2. Reproducibly
23 3. Efficiently
24
25 These are listed in order of importance, as there may be tradeoffs between these goals in a
26 given task. For instance, an earthquake may only happen once, so we cannot expect reproducible
27 results in that case. Note that efficiency is last -- it is far more important that you write
28 code that is correct, easy to understand and maintain, and produces reproducible results than
29 code that runs fast.
30
31 =====
32 What is data?
33 =====
34
35 At the basic level, data is a bunch of numbers. However, that by itself is not enough, as we
36 need to know units, as well as how the data was collected, where it was collected, etc. This
37 is usually called *metadata*, which means data that describes other data. How do we handle
38 data on a computer?
39
40 1. **Binary** (i.e. sequences of 0s and 1s) -- A computer treats everything as a sequence of 0/1,
41 so perhaps this is a good approach.
42
43 **Pros:** This turns out to be very efficient, as we do not add anything extra above what the
44 computer needs to understand the numbers
45
46 **Cons:** The data is not human readable, and there is no way to include metadata.
47 Byte ordering is not standardized (artifact of history of computer hardware development)
48
49 2. **ASCII** (i.e. text file) Data is represented as a series of text characters.
50
51 **Pros:** Human readable format, also allows for combination of data and metadata in the same file
52
53 **Cons:** Text representation of numbers is less efficient than straight binary format, so datasets
54 can be very large if there is a great quantity of data.
55
56
```

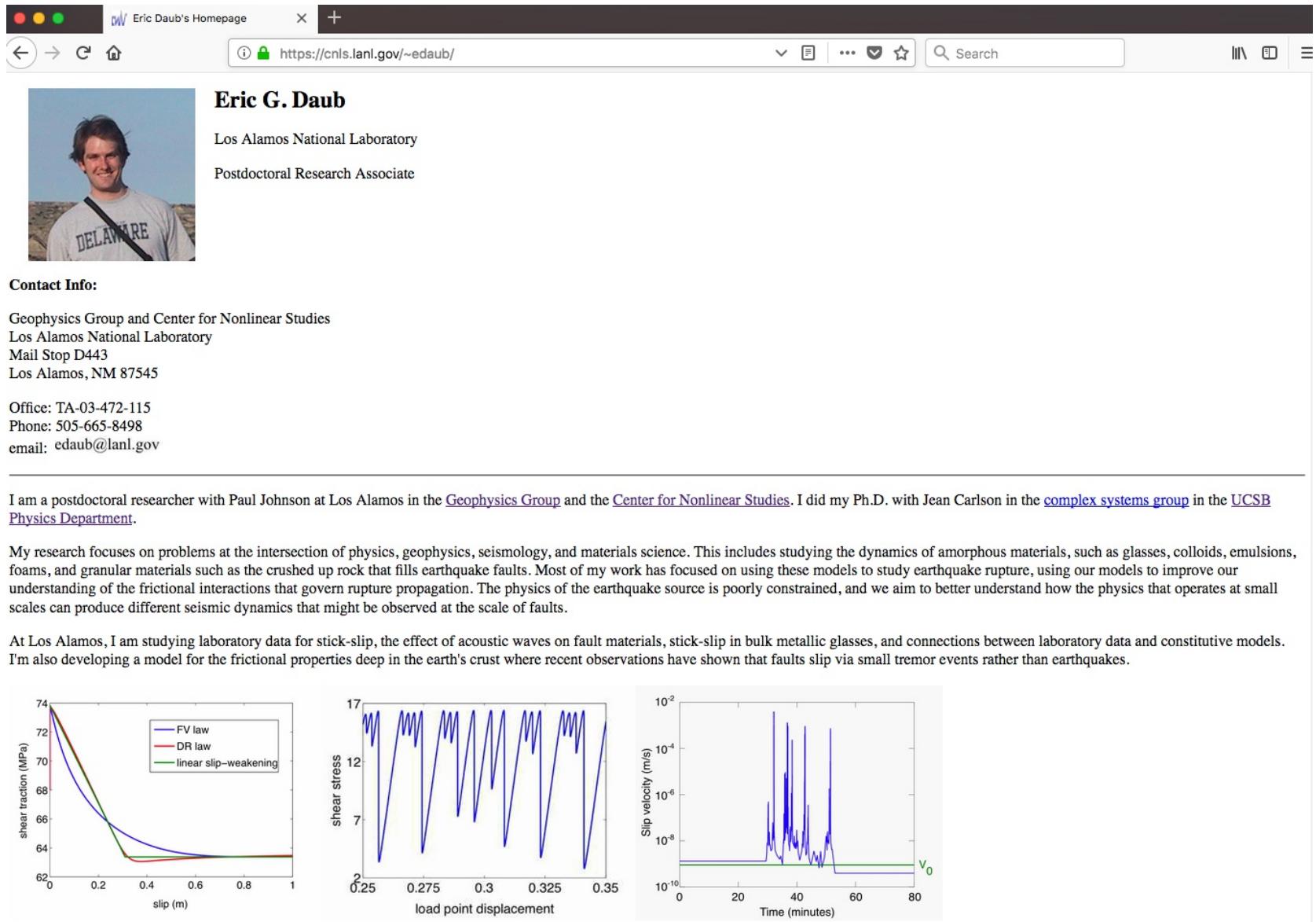
Line: 91:97 | reStructuredText ◊ Soft Tabs: 4 v | ⚙ ◊

ReStructured Text



Roll Your Own

It is not too difficult to learn enough basic HTML to make a simple webpage on your own. My LANL page was done this way.



The screenshot shows a web browser window for "Eric Daub's Homepage". The URL is <https://cnls.lanl.gov/~edaub/>. The page content includes a photo of Eric G. Daub, his title as Postdoctoral Research Associate at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and contact information for the Geophysics Group and Center for Nonlinear Studies. It also features three scientific plots: a stress-slip curve, a stress-displacement plot, and a slip velocity-time plot.

Eric G. Daub
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Postdoctoral Research Associate

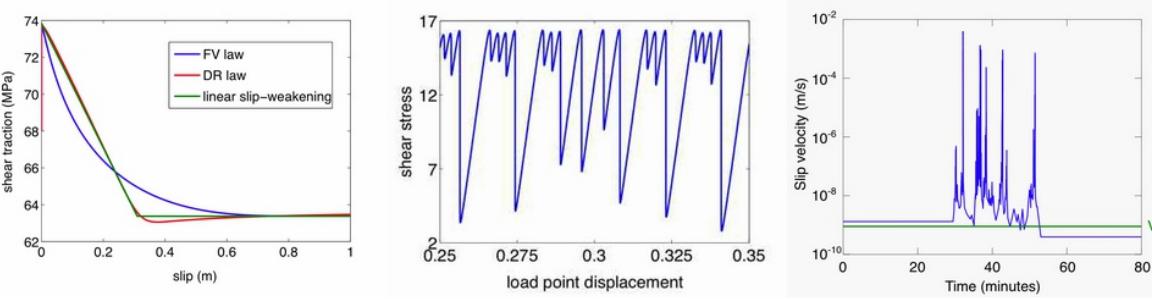
Contact Info:
Geophysics Group and Center for Nonlinear Studies
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Mail Stop D443
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Office: TA-03-472-115
Phone: 505-665-8498
email: edaub@lanl.gov

I am a postdoctoral researcher with Paul Johnson at Los Alamos in the [Geophysics Group](#) and the [Center for Nonlinear Studies](#). I did my Ph.D. with Jean Carlson in the [complex systems group](#) in the [UCSB Physics Department](#).

My research focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geophysics, seismology, and materials science. This includes studying the dynamics of amorphous materials, such as glasses, colloids, emulsions, foams, and granular materials such as the crushed up rock that fills earthquake faults. Most of my work has focused on using these models to study earthquake rupture, using our models to improve our understanding of the frictional interactions that govern rupture propagation. The physics of the earthquake source is poorly constrained, and we aim to better understand how the physics that operates at small scales can produce different seismic dynamics that might be observed at the scale of faults.

At Los Alamos, I am studying laboratory data for stick-slip, the effect of acoustic waves on fault materials, stick-slip in bulk metallic glasses, and connections between laboratory data and constitutive models. I'm also developing a model for the frictional properties deep in the earth's crust where recent observations have shown that faults slip via small tremor events rather than earthquakes.



The figure contains three subplots. The first plot shows shear traction (MPa) versus slip (m), comparing FV law (blue line), DR law (red line), and linear slip-weakening (green line). The second plot shows shear stress versus load point displacement, displaying a series of sharp peaks. The third plot shows slip velocity (m/s) versus Time (minutes), showing high-frequency oscillations with a mean value labeled v_0 .

Template

Advanced version of Roll Your Own: find a free template online (there are many that are free to use), modify the HTML yourself. Can be trickier than a simple page, as templates often use advanced HTML tags that you might not understand as a beginner. My CERI page is an example.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The URL in the address bar is "www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html". The page features a dark green header with the title and a navigation menu with links to Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. Below the header is a large collage image containing a seismogram, a map of the world, and a diagram of intersecting circles. The main content area has a dark background with white text. It starts with a welcome message: "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". Below this is a figure titled "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" showing a cross-section of seismic waves. A descriptive paragraph follows, stating: "This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub." Another paragraph describes the group's focus: "The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our".

How Do I Learn HTML?

You can easily teach yourself enough HTML to make a site working a bit each day over a couple of weeks. Search for HTML Tutorials online. Also helps to find a simple example (such as my LANL page) and look at the HTML code to figure out the basics.



html tutorial - Google Search

https://www.google.com/search?q=html+tutorial&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox

html tutorial

All Videos Books News Images More Settings Tools

About 707,000,000 results (0.44 seconds)

HTML Tutorial - W3Schools
<https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
This HTML tutorial contains hundreds of HTML examples. With our online HTML editor, you can edit the HTML, and click on a button to view the result.
HTML Basic · HTML Examples · HTML Tables · HTML Forms

HTML Tutorial - TutorialsPoint
<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/>
HTML Tutorial for beginners - Learn HTML to develop your website in simple and easy steps starting from basic to advanced concepts with examples including ...

HTML.com: Free Lessons To Learn To Code HTML & CSS Today »
<https://html.com/>
Learn how to code HTML & CSS for free at HTML.com. We've HTML tutorials & reference guides on tags, attributes and everything else you need to master ...
Tags · Attributes · Tutorials · Hosting Guide

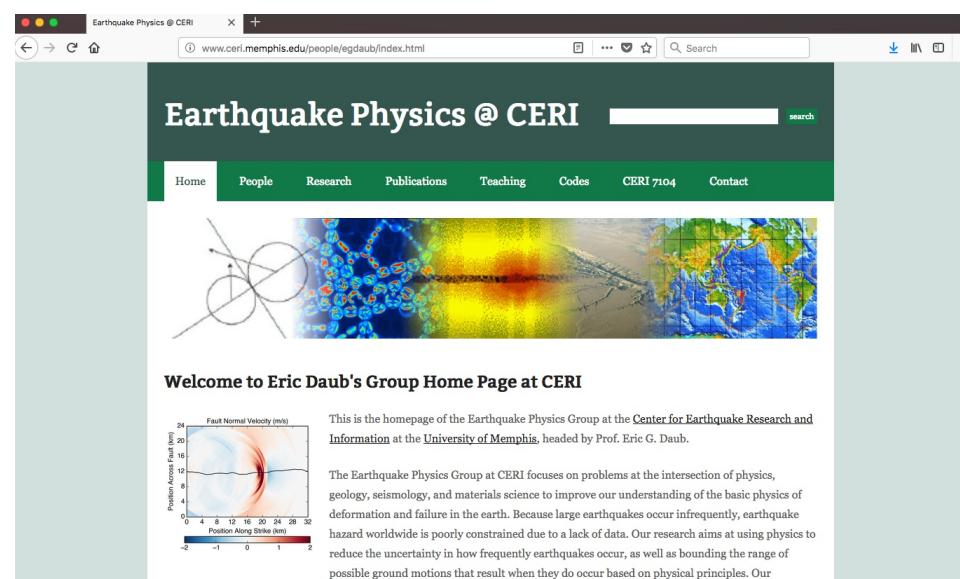
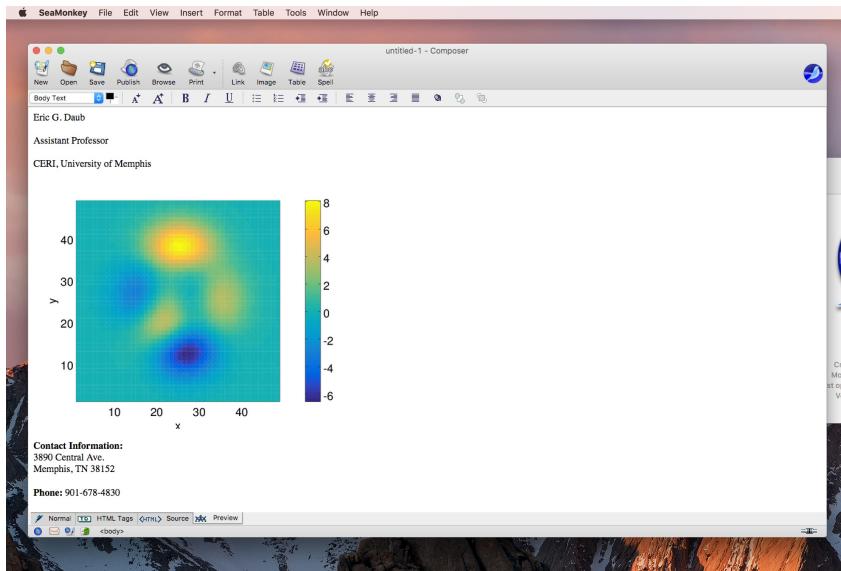
HTML Beginner Tutorial | HTML Dog
htmldog.com/guides/html/beginner/
The HTML Beginner Tutorial assumes that you have absolutely no previous ... You might find different approaches elsewhere on the web but HTML Dog focuses ...

HTML Tutorial - Quackit Tutorials
<https://www.quackit.com/html/tutorial/>
Free HTML tutorial - learn how to create a website using HTML.

HTML Tutorial: Learn HTML For Free | Codecademy
<https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-html>
In just 3 hours, learn basic HTML, the skeleton of all web pages, and place text on a page, add images & videos, and share data in HTML tables. This is the first ...

A Few More Details

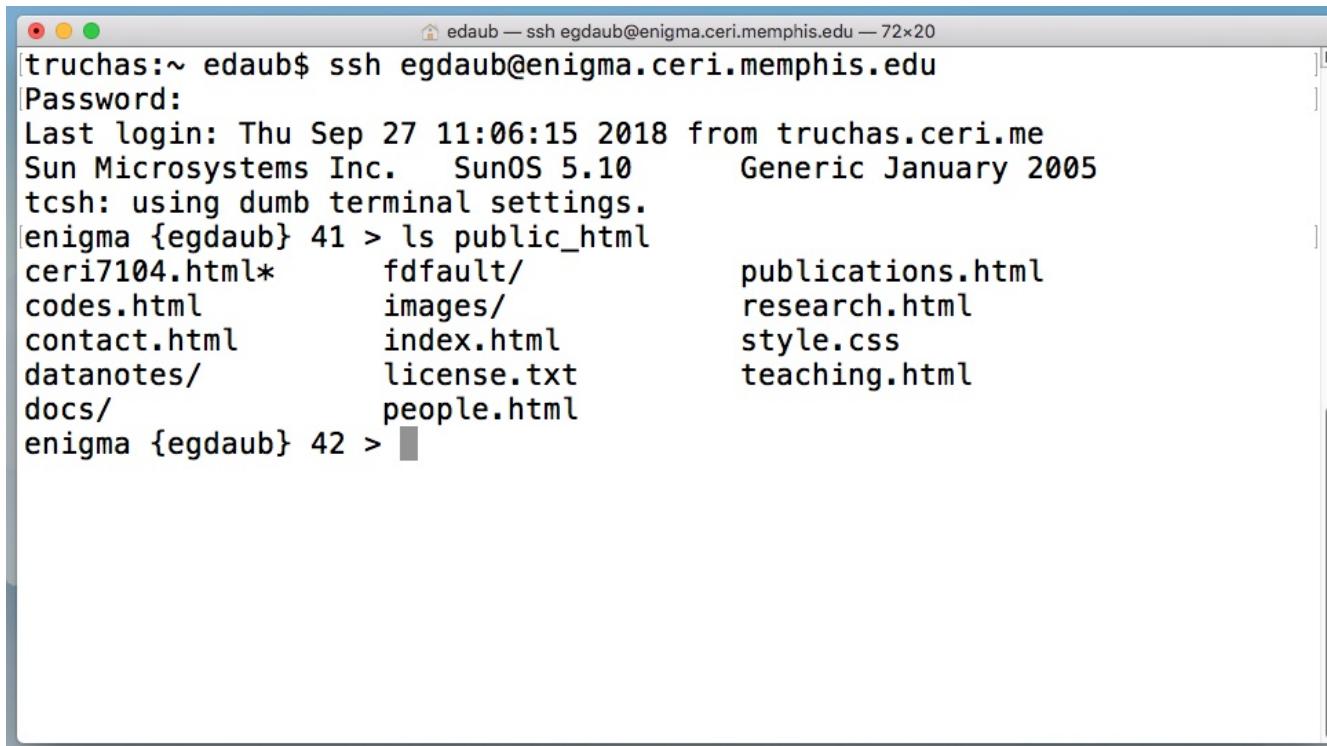
You can make your site a single page (easiest) or multiple pages (more work, but not too difficult). If you make it a single page, split it up into the sections described above.



If you want multiple pages, create a separate page for each topic, and be sure to have links between all of them. Good example is on my page above, where there is a main page, research, publications, codes, etc. More pages mean that there are more interdependent links to check to be sure they work, so it is extra work to maintain.

Where Do I Put It On The Web?

Once you create your page, you need to put it on a server where people can access it. Best thing to do is use the web server here at CERI (my page is hosted there).



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "edaub — ssh egdaub@enigma.ceri.memphis.edu — 72x20". The session is connected to a Sun Microsystems Inc. SunOS 5.10 server. The user has run the command "ls public_html" and the output is as follows:

```
truchas:~ edaub$ ssh egdaub@enigma.ceri.memphis.edu
Password:
Last login: Thu Sep 27 11:06:15 2018 from truchas.ceri.me
Sun Microsystems Inc. SunOS 5.10 Generic January 2005
tcsh: using dumb terminal settings.
enigma {egdaub} 41 > ls public_html
ceri7104.html*      fdfault/          publications.html
codes.html          images/           research.html
contact.html        index.html       style.css
datanotes/           license.txt     teaching.html
docs/                people.html
enigma {egdaub} 42 >
```

Note: Mitch said some things about the Suns being put behind a firewall last year, and that web hosting might be moved to another server. If hosting moves, basic premise is the same: put all files for the site in some "public_html" directory on the server via scp or sftp.

Where Do I Put It On The Web?

Once you create your page, you need to put it on a server where people can access it. Best thing to do is use the web server here at CERI (my page is hosted there).

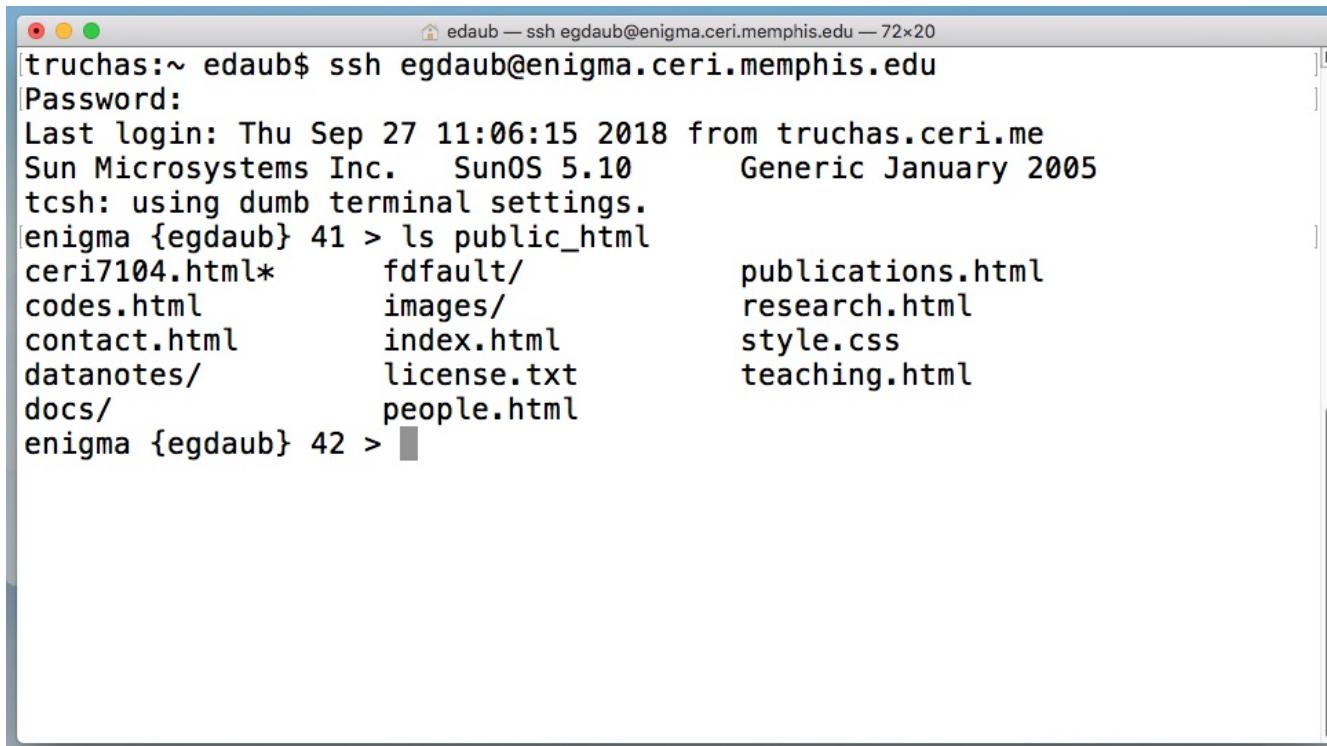


```
edaub — ssh egdaub@enigma.ceri.memphis.edu — 72x20
truchas:~ edaub$ ssh egdaub@enigma.ceri.memphis.edu
Password:
Last login: Thu Sep 27 11:06:15 2018 from truchas.ceri.me
Sun Microsystems Inc. SunOS 5.10          Generic January 2005
tcsh: using dumb terminal settings.
enigma {egdaub} 41 > ls public_html
ceri7104.html*      fdfault/
codes.html          images/
contact.html        index.html
datanotes/           license.txt
docs/               people.html
enigma {egdaub} 42 >
```

Your main page should be named "index.html" and will be the main site that comes up when someone enters
<https://www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/<username>/>
into their browser. Everything else is up to you as to how it is organized.

Where Do I Put It On The Web?

Once you create your page, you need to put it on a server where people can access it. Best thing to do is use the web server here at CERI (my page is hosted there).



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "edaub — ssh egdaub@enigma.ceri.memphis.edu — 72x20". The window shows the user has logged in via SSH from their local machine ("truchas") to a Sun Microsystems Inc. SunOS 5.10 server ("enigma.ceri.memphis.edu"). The server's last login was on Thursday, September 27, 2018, at 11:06:15. The tcsh shell is in use, and it's configured to use dumb terminal settings. The user is in their public_html directory, which contains several files and sub-directories:

File/Directory	Description
ceri7104.html*	Index page
codes.html	Code documentation
contact.html	Contact information
datanotes/	Data analysis notes
docs/	Documentation
enigma {egdaub} 41 >	Current working directory
index.html	Home page
images/	Image assets
license.txt	License information
publications.html	Publications page
research.html	Research page
style.css	CSS styles
teaching.html	Teaching page
people.html	People page

For example, I have individual pages (all ending in ".html") for the sub-pages on my site, a CSS file (a separate file that describes the visual layout of each page), plus directories for other pieces of the site such as images, documents, code manuals, and the Data Analysis notes.

Where Do I Put It On The Web?

Once you have your site up and running, check that it works. That means you need to manually click on EVERY link on EVERY page to be sure it goes where you want. (This is why a single page is easier!)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The address bar contains the URL "www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html". The main content area displays the "Earthquake Physics @ CERI" website. The header features the group's name in white text on a dark green background, with a search bar and a "search" button. Below the header is a navigation menu with links to Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. The main visual element is a large collage of scientific images: a 3D plot of seismic wave propagation, a map of global seismic activity, and a cross-section diagram of a fault. Below this is a welcome message: "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". To the left of the text is a small figure showing "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" versus "Position Across Fault (km)" and "Position Along Strike (km)". The text below the welcome message provides an overview of the group's focus on the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to understand earth deformation and failure, despite the lack of frequent data for hazard worldwide.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)

Position Across Fault (km)

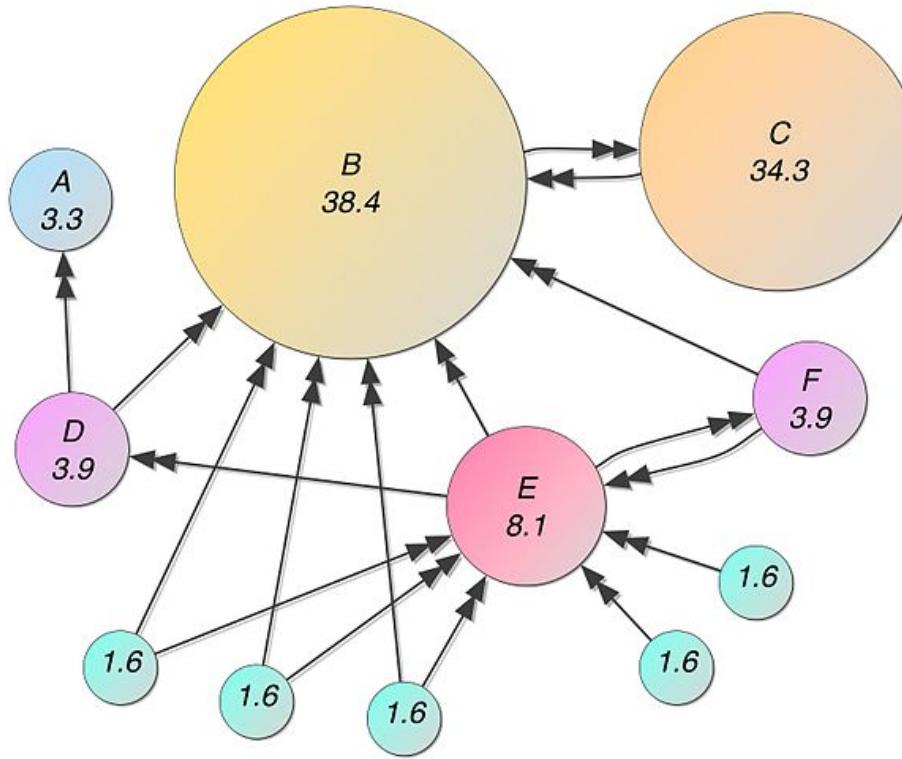
Position Along Strike (km)

This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub.

The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

Important: Have Others Link To You!

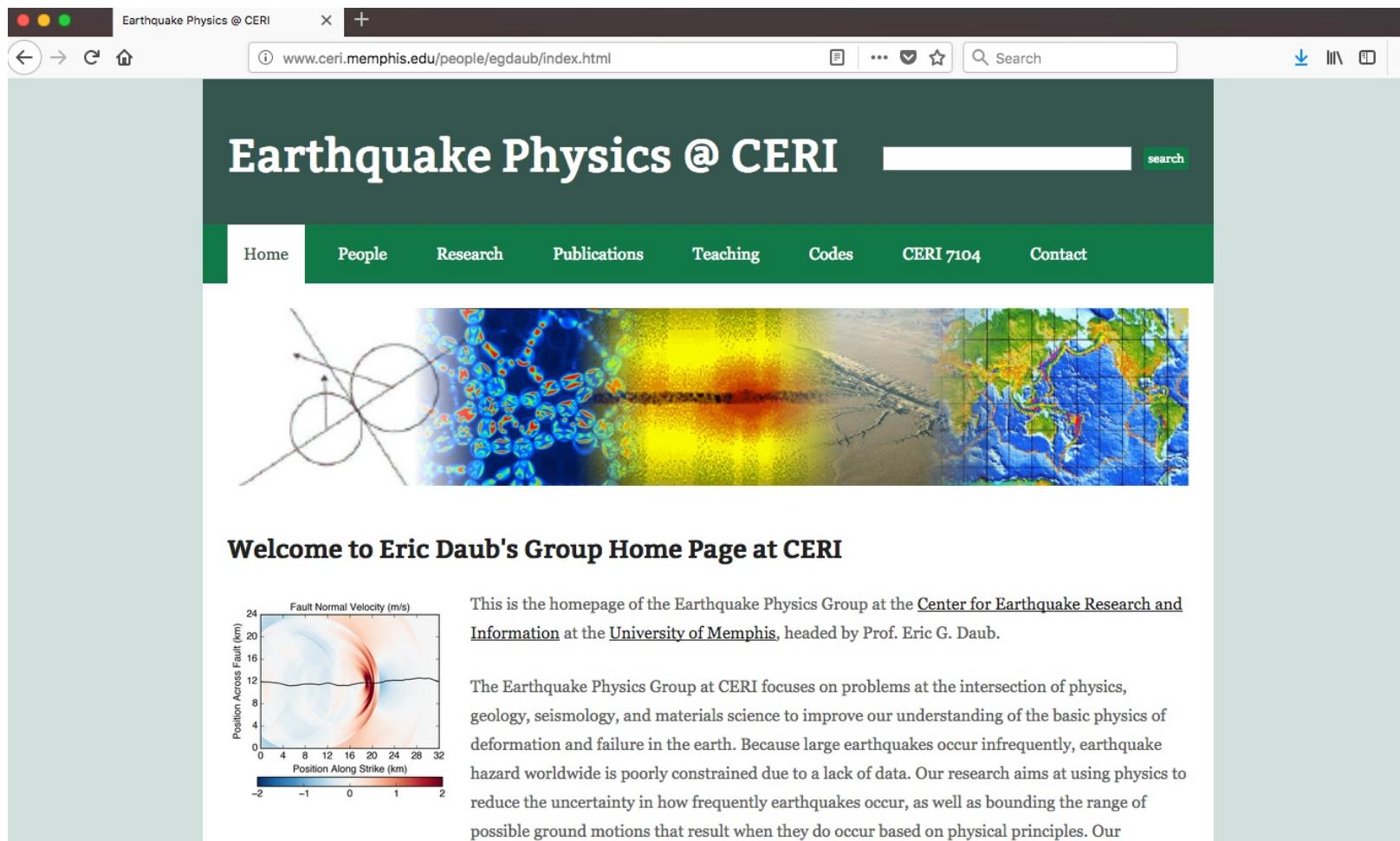
Google returns results based on how many links point to a page and their importance. The more links, the more likely it is to come up in a search.



Thus, it is important to tell Kent or someone with access to the CERI site to link to you. Also have your advisor link to your page (my students included!). Check that "Your Name" "Your Name CERI," "Your Name Geophysics," "Your Name Seismology," etc return your page in a search.

Important: Make It Easy to Update!

We are having this workshop partly because some faculty don't keep their sites up to date. I try to update at the beginning of every semester, and I put a "last updated" note at the bottom to keep me honest. The best system is one that makes it easy to update. Write scripts to automate as much as possible (e.g. I have one that syncs all files to the web server).



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Earthquake Physics @ CERI". The address bar contains the URL "www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html". The main content area features a dark green header with the text "Earthquake Physics @ CERI" and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, People, Research, Publications, Teaching, Codes, CERI 7104, and Contact. The main content area displays a collage of scientific images: a seismic wave diagram, a map of seismic activity, and a world map. Below this is a section titled "Welcome to Eric Daub's Group Home Page at CERI". To the left of this section is a figure showing "Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)" versus "Position Across Fault (km)" and "Position Along Strike (km)". The figure includes a color scale from -2 to 24. The text below the figure states: "This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub." The text below this explains the group's focus on understanding basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth, the poor constraint on earthquake hazard worldwide due to lack of data, and their research aims to reduce uncertainty and bound ground motion ranges based on physical principles.

Earthquake Physics @ CERI

www.ceri.memphis.edu/people/egdaub/index.html

Home People Research Publications Teaching Codes CERI 7104 Contact

Fault Normal Velocity (m/s)

Position Across Fault (km)

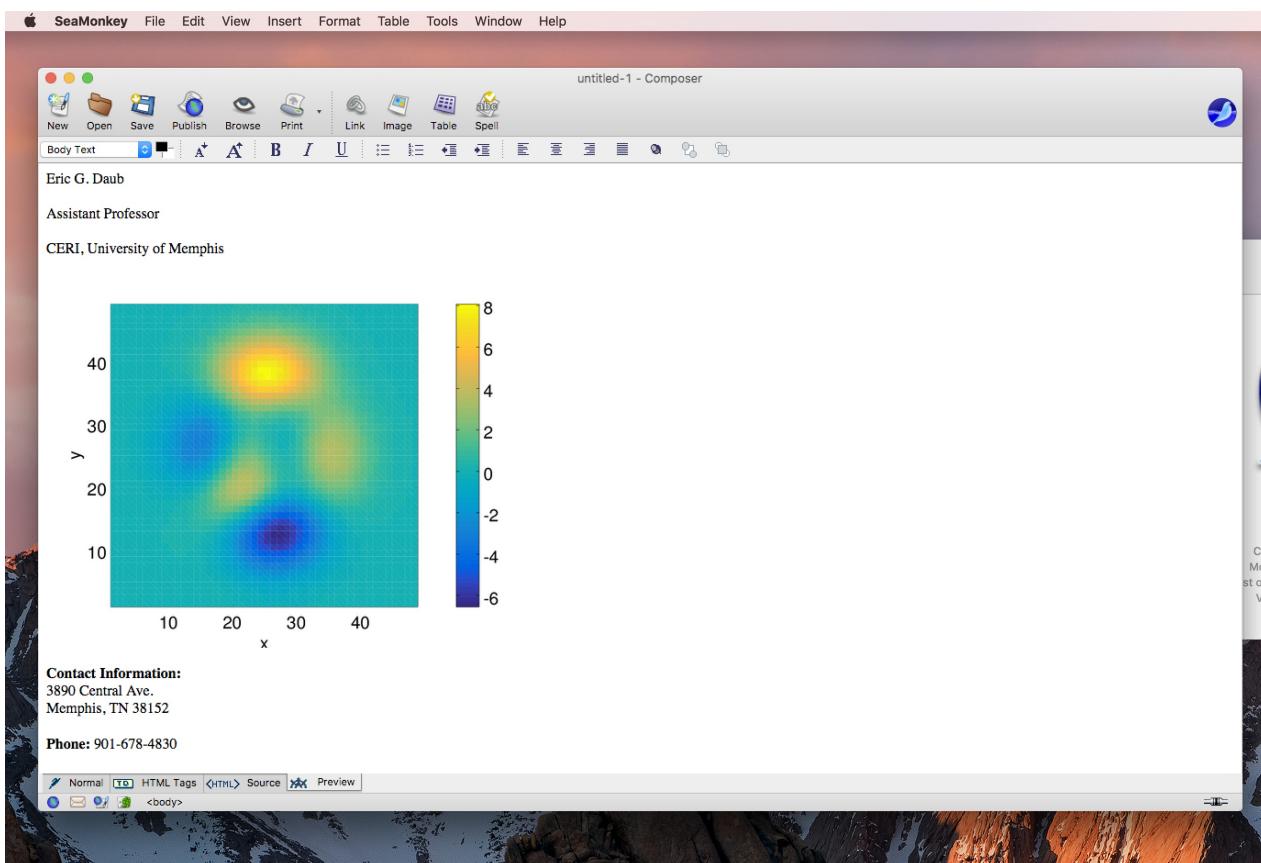
Position Along Strike (km)

This is the homepage of the Earthquake Physics Group at the [Center for Earthquake Research and Information](#) at the [University of Memphis](#), headed by Prof. Eric G. Daub.

The Earthquake Physics Group at CERI focuses on problems at the intersection of physics, geology, seismology, and materials science to improve our understanding of the basic physics of deformation and failure in the earth. Because large earthquakes occur infrequently, earthquake hazard worldwide is poorly constrained due to a lack of data. Our research aims at using physics to reduce the uncertainty in how frequently earthquakes occur, as well as bounding the range of possible ground motions that result when they do occur based on physical principles. Our

Live Example

I will demonstrate using SeaMonkey to make a simple web page from start to finish. Page will be a basic single page and include a photo of me, an image from my research, my PhD thesis (i.e. a publication), and a link to a github project. Will construct it from scratch and then upload to the server.



One technical note: make sure that your images and links to publications are **relative** links. I will show how this is done in my demo, but this is the one thing that can trip you up when making your site on one computer and then uploading to a different server.