

CSCI 1100-1100L Topics in Computing Spring 2016

Web Page Project – 50 points

Assignment Objectives

- Lookup and correctly use HTML tags in designing a personal Web page
- Lookup and correctly use CSS styles
- Use a simple code editor
- Create a personal web page by hand

Delivery Instructions

- The project is due according to the following schedule:
 - Monday Labs: Apr 18, 2015 before 5:00 pm
 - Monday & Wednesday Labs: Apr 18, 2015 before 5:00 pm
 - Tuesday & Thursday Labs: Apr 19, 2015 before 5:00 pm
 - Friday Labs: Apr 22, 2015 before 5:00 pm
- Your assignment must be delivered in two places:
 - The Assignment Dropbox on your lab section's eLC page
 - Publicly visible Dropbox site (or another approved Web host such as GitHub Pages)
- Assignments turned in late will not be accepted
- For this assignment, you may not collaborate (including talking about code, sharing code, and copying code) with anyone else other than your lab teaching assistant. **Plagiarism will be reported to UGA Academic Honesty.**
- Your lab TA will be grading the assignments by a rubric created by your lab TA. Since your TAs will be performing the grading, they should be your first contact point about specific questions related to the project and especially should be the point of contact for requests to deviate from these directions.

The Assignment (worth 50 points):

The purpose of this assignment is to allow you, the student, an opportunity to practice the HTML and CSS skills you've learned about in class and lab. To accomplish this, you will create a personal Web page that contains the following minimum requirements:

- Use at least 10 different HTML tags including
 - Image
 - Table
 - Link
 - Two tags not covered in the lab handouts.
 - The required HTML tags (i.e. <html> <head>) do not count towards the previous requirement.
 - Use at least 3 defined styles including 1 property not covered in the lab handouts
 - Your "main" page should be named "index.html"
 - Give us at least three paragraphs of content (about 150-200 words). Tell us something interesting!
 - Do not use any copyrighted content on your webpage. There's a plethora of free content to use. Generally, it's okay to use things that are labeled under the Creative Commons licensing scheme.
 - You may consult guides like www.bloobery.com, www.w3schools.com, or even Google search to find a new tag, but be sure it is a standard tag (otherwise your page will not validate).

- Your page must validate as either HTML 4.01 Strict or XHTML. See the section “validation” below for more information. HTML version dependent validation errors are acceptable only if the webpage runs correctly.
- Your page should feel “cohesive.” That is, it shouldn’t look like you are randomly putting components on a page in order to meet the bare minimums.

You can feel free to choose any topic you’d like to create your Web page. Some students will create a page for an organization or activity that they participate in. Many students will take this opportunity to create a personal Web site that can be placed on your resume. These types of sites typically contain biographical information as well as showcase the students’ interests and/or projects.

Please Remember

- ! You are expected to work on these pages alone in accordance with the collaboration policy outlined in the Delivery Instructions section above.
- ! You are expected to “hand code” the HTML and CSS. Do not use any WYSIWYG tools such as Dreamweaver, iWeb, or Front Page.
- ! No double-dipping! That is, do not submit a page that you are also submitting for a grade in some other class.

Extra Credit Option (worth up to 10 additional points):

- Go above-and-beyond the minimum requirements for the Web page by using at least 3 more styles properties that were not covered in lab and are new to you (for a total of 4), as well as at least additional 5 HTML tags that were not covered in lab (for a total of 7).
- In order to get the most extra credit points, your Web page must look cohesive. That is, it should not look like you are throwing together random tags and styles.

Web Page Validation

The W3C maintains a validator page for checking if your code meets proper HTML standards. To use the W3C validator, you must first add the following code at the very top of your HTML file, before the <html> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

This tells the validator which version of HTML you are attempting to use. Next, add the following code inside your <head> section:

```
<META http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-
8859-1">
```

This tells the validator which character set you are using. “ISO-8859-1” is a modern version of the venerable ASCII character set that we talked about in lecture earlier this semester.

Try adding these lines to your latest HTML file. Then, point a Web browser window at <http://validator.w3.org>. Use the File Upload interface to validate your file. You may get some hard-to-understand error messages at first; our TAs will be glad to help you out. In general, when you don't see what's wrong with a tag, check the HTML reference for that tag. After a few attempts, you should get the hang of it!

Deploying Your Web Page

UGA used to offer free Web hosting using a service called MyWeb. When the school moved to the new email services provided by Microsoft Live, this feature went away. For this class, we have two options for free Web hosting: using the service provided by Dropbox or Github pages.

Option 1: Using Dropbox to Host

1. If you haven't created a Dropbox account, visit <http://www.dropbox.com> to register. Dropbox is cloud-based storage solution. That is, you can access files stored on Dropbox from any computer, tablet, or phone that has internet connections. A nice bonus feature is that they allow you to host simple web pages for free!
2. Log into Dropbox and find the folder called "Public"
 - a. Inside "Public", create a folder called "site"
3. Place your HTML and CSS files in the folder called "site"

Your main entry point to your page should be called "index.html" via convention. If you click on the "Share" button next to your index.html file, you'll get a long URL that anyone can visit to view your Web page. You will need to communicate this URL to your lab TA before the project due date. Copy the URL and paste it in a text document. **The text document containing the URL is what you need to upload to eLC.**

Option 2: Using GitHub Pages

Note that we do not have Github's application program installed on the lab computers, therefore, you really should consider using option 1 above. However, for students who wish for a more advanced way to host their pages with a URL that's more human-readable (and are okay with installing Github on their personal computers, this approach should work.

<https://pages.github.com>

You already created a Github account during Lab 1, so you'd just need to follow the directions above to create a folder on your personal computer where you can drag your project files into. Copy the Github URL that redirects to your webpage and paste it in a text document. **The text document containing the URL is what you need to upload to eLC.**

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Help! I can't see my page!

Q: I have uploaded my page to Dropbox, but it doesn't show up in the browser. Help!!

A: Make sure your browser is pointed to the URL that you received when you clicked on the "share" button in Dropbox

Q: I have uploaded my page to Github, but it doesn't show up in the browser. Help!!

A: Make sure you're visiting <http://username.github.io> where username refers to your Github user ID. The first time you add files to the folder on your local computer and go into Github and click Publish, it can take up to several hours to upload the files for that first time.

Can't see my images

Q: My pictures show up fine on my local computer, but don't appear on the Web version.

A: First, make sure you have uploaded the image files to either Dropbox or Github. Then, check the name of the file against the `src` attribute of your `IMG` tag. Note that file names

on Dropbox and Github are case-sensitive. So for example, if your image file is named `toga_party.JPG`, then the following tag will work fine in Windows:

```

```

But this will not work on web servers, because the filename does not match (lower case "jpg" does not match upper case "JPG"). To fix the problem, just edit your `IMG` tag to match the actual file name.

ALT attribute on image tag

Q: Thanks for you help with the digital pictures. But, when I typed my URL on the validation page, it came back saying that it was not valid because I didn't use the "ALT" attribute with my pictures and I have no idea what it's talking

about. Just wondering...

A: The "ALT" attribute is a short text string that *describes the picture*, in case your user is visually impaired or the image file is not available. Use it like this:

```

```

Image too big

Q: I've made a digital photo of myself, but it shows up way too big on the Web page. How do I make it smaller?

A: It's easy. Just open the file with an image editing program. Microsoft Paint will work if you don't have anything else -- it's in the Accessories program group. Then change the size of the image to something smaller. (In Paint this is in the Image menu). Be sure to preserve the ratio of length to width. Then save the file as a different name, so you still have the original too-big version in case you need it.

Another technique is to leave the image file unchanged, but use the height and width attributes on the IMG tag to size the image on the page. (Check blooberry.com for details). However, your big image file will still take a long time to download to the user's browser, so I suggest the first method.