WWW and HTML - The papyrus and script of the Cyber Age

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ABSTRACT

Although the Internet and its array of services have revolutionised the world of information both in the areas of dissemination as well as seeking behaviour, this technology is yet to be properly exploited by the Librarians and Information Professionals in India. In this study, the authors present a case of creating a Web Site of the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode, and also publishing and publicising the site in the Internet. The immense potential of the World Wide Web (WWW) and the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) in the dissemination of information services is discussed.

Introduction

Internet needs no introduction to the Information Professional. In fact, it has special significance to him, as it represents Information Superhighway. It is the first global forum, it is a vast worldwide system consisting of countless numbers of people, information sources and computers joined in a symbiotic confluence. Most important, it allows millions of people all over the world, to communicate and to share. As Librarians and Information Professionals, it is our prime responsibility to acquire, organise, preserve, retrieve, and disseminate pertinent information to our clientele. It is in this context we have to look at Internet with a friendly attitude. This global forum, an emerging medium of communication, and a proven and concrete technology in sharing and exchanging information, has a lot to offer to the information professional. Studies reveal that the world over the world of information is going digital. Digital information has the unique quality of condensing the time element in the creation, storage, retrieval

and dissemination process. This is characterised by the fact that the moment information is transferred into electronic form, it becomes mobile and dynamic, rather than static. It can then be processed, transmitted, stored, retrieved, and disseminated at enormous speed and convenience. By the advent of the Internet and communication technology, this information can be transmitted across space. Further, following are the three clear benefits to going digital. First, it helps Librarians to preserve rare and fragile documents without denying access to those who wish to access them. A second benefit is convenience. Once information is converted to digital form, users can retrieve them in seconds rather than in minutes. The third advantage of electronic copies is that they occupy millimeters of space on a magnetic disk rather than meters on a shelf. Another latest important development is the host of digital information services, which attract more users than ever before. Internet plays a commendable role here.

According to Internet Library Association, "It is truly an exciting time to be a librarian. The Information Age and technology revolution are just beginning, and we can be the leaders of this revolution. Let us take control and prove to the world that WE are (and have always been) the Information Specialists". A more pragmatic approach to this, if not as leaders, would be that we should be at least partners in the information superhighway initiative. The Association goes on to say "The Internet is a giant library with no cataloguing or classification. We as librarians can become experts in searching the Internet for information that our patrons need. WE are the expert information finders...and WE will always be needed, but we must learn how to use this equipment...this new technology...the Internet. The world needs our help in this exciting age. Let us join together and fight for our place in the Information Age".

According to us, we should be even more ambitious. We should be able to publicise and market our resources and services in the Net. We should learn the Web publishing technology, the art of creating and launching Web Sites. The technology is becoming more and more friendly as time passes by. What is important is our initiative, enthusiasm, vision and perseverance. A genuine question arises here as to what is its use when the Library does not even have a Net connection. Well, this is a tricky situation. Still, we

would suggest we should go on. If not today, tomorrow this shall have to be a reality. Also if the Library has a PC, or the Librarian has access to a PC, this could be tried, and be ready to load and launch the Site straight away. The site could well be utilised within the Library/Institution as a means of presenting the activities. Once the authorities find that there is something worth showing the outside world, they shall give green signal at least for a dial-up TCP/IP connection. A number of our activities could be projected on the Site. It could act as a bulletin of the various events the Library organise, the host of services it offers to its patrons, an interactive catalogue - say the books collection, a periodical list of additions, an array of pointers to other useful sites, etc. Its scope is only limited to our own imagination. In this paper, we present a case (project) we took jointly towards creating a home page for the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode.

The secret to understanding the Internet is that it is populated by two types of computer programs: servers and clients. Servers are programs that provide resources and Clients are programs that we use to access these resources. E-Mail, LISTSERV/Mail lists, USENET/Newsgroups, FTP, Telnet, Gopher, Archie, WWW (World Wide Web) etc., are among the prominent services of the Internet. Each type of service in the Internet has its own client. For example, to access the WWW, we need to use a Web client such as "Netscape" or "Internet Explorer". As already mentioned, Internet is a collection of networks covering the world. These networks contain many different types of computers and there should be a tool to hold the whole thing together and that is "TCP/IP", which stands for Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A protocol is a set of rules describing, in technical terms, how something should be done. TCP/IP is the common name for a collection of more than 100 protocols used to connect computers and networks.

The WWW is almost synonymous with the Net. It is a large system of servers which offers all kinds of information on the Net. The information can be in the form of regular text, as well as pictures, sounds, video clips, and other types of data. Invented in early 1990s by physicists under the leadership of Tim Berners-Lee, at the European Particle Physics Laboratory (CERN), Switzerland, the Web has rapidly become the Graphical

User Interface (GUI) of the Net. In fact, the Web is just one Internet application, a way of using the vast interconnected network and view information from around the world. The main use of the Web is for information retrieval, whereby multi-media documents are copied over the Net for local viewing. It uses a protocol called HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). The Web is in fact a multi-media hypertext - any sort of digital data can be distributed inside a Web document, and each document contains links to other documents, as shown by highlighted or underlined text. Simply click on the word or the highlighted area (where the palm appears) and we can travel to the document in question. Web documents are written using a markup language called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). So it does not matter if you are using a Macintosh, a PC or a Sun workstation to access them. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is the international standardising agency for HTML and HTML 4.0 is the latest standard. HTML has tags for providing references to other Web pages, which can be on the same server or any other server on the Net irrespective of the geographical location. This facilitates hypertext links across the documents on the Net. Web pages can contain references of images (GIF and JPEG formats), audio files (AU and WAV formats) and video files (MPEG format) which thus adds the multi-media dimension to the information provided on the Web. The clients or browsers access the Web pages on the servers, renders and formats them according to the HTML tags to display on the client's system. When the user selects a hypertext link (indicated by an underscore) on a Web page, client can follow the link and fetch the referred document irrespective of the location of the document on the Net. Every Web document has a title, called the Uniform Resource Locator (URL). It is a simple way of describing almost any information resource, using a standard format for locating information on the Net as :

<protocol>://<host.domain>:<port>/<protocol-specific>

That is, the URL consists of the computer on which the document is stored and a file name. For example, the URL of the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad, is:

"http://www.iimahd.ernet.in".

The key to the Web is a browser program, which is used to retrieve and display Web documents. The browser (HTML viewer) is an Internet compatible program that runs on our local computer, whether it is a Macintosh, IBM PC, UNIX Workstation, and does three things for the Web documents : 1. it uses the Internet to retrieve documents from other computers, called servers; 2. it displays these documents on our screen, using the formatting specified in the document; and 3. it makes the displayed documents active, so that pointing and clicking on a cross-referenced item in a document will take us to the reference. There are two popular Web browsers, viz., the Navigator of Netscape and the Internet Explorer, from Microsoft . However, Netscape has become the de facto standard for browsers.

Creating a Web Page

Setting up your own page is exciting. To build a coherent Web (or intranet) site, you have to have an overall organisational plan for the site. Web engineering is an emerging discipline and the Web design process is something challenging and at the same time rewarding. It is a real blend of art and science. If you know some bit of HTML, you can do lots more on your Web page. Though it sounds very complex and difficult to learn, nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact, you can probably pick up basic HTML in a few hours. It may be difficult to digest the codes in the beginning, but with little bit of interest, enthusiasm and determination, you can make it a reality.

HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

HTML, as mentioned earlier, stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is not a programming language. It is a way of telling your Web browser how to display the contents of a page. All you need is to create a basic HTML document using a text editor like Microsoft Windows Notepad, DOS edit, Windows Write, Macintosh Teach Text/Simple Text, UNIX vi or emacs, or VAX/VMS edit. Word processors like WordPerfect or Microsoft Word may also be used, as long as you save the file as a text file or ASCII mode. Simply put, an HTML document is a plain text file with different formatting codes. These codes are enclosed in angle brackets ("<", ">") and are referred

to as tags. When a browser reads the page and sees a tag in front of some text, it knows that it has to display it in a particular way. But the tag itself is not displayed. For instance, if we give " <B> Make this text bold </B>", the browser shall format the contents of the tags to appear in boldface. The tag that says <B> is a message to the browser - it means 'whatever text follows this tag must appear in bold face'. The tag "</B>" at the end is the closing tag that tells the browser that it no longer has to follow the formatting that the previous tag has set. The closing tag always has a forward slash before it. Learning HTML is merely knowing what each tag does.

An important thing to note about HTML markup codes is they are not case sensitive, <body> is the same as <bODy> or <boDY> or <BodY>. Most HTML authors use uppercase consistently for HTML markup code because it makes the markup stand out visually from the actual text of the HTML document, easing the chore of proof reading.

The different types of tags

There are three main types of tags in HTML. We shall group them as 1. Paired tags, 2. Stand alone tags and 3. Tags with attributes. The paired tags require both an opening and closing tag. An example would be <B> Make this text bold </B>. Stand alone tags are always on their own. They do not have closing tags. An example to this could be <HR>, which shall insert a horizontal line, where the tag appears. It does not require a closing tag as it is not specifying any text attributes. Tags with attributes form yet another group. You can also add some properties or attributes to a paired tag or a stand alone tag to make them do more. For example, if we give <HR SIZE="5" WIDTH=50%>, the browser shall make the line 5 pixels high and shall give it a width of 50% of the width of the page.

HTML Body Structure

The anatomy of an HTML page basically requires a few tags that are mandatory for every HTML page that you create. The document structure is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Library Web page </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
Welcome!
[Put all your stuff here]
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Save it as a file called index.htm on your hard disk. If you are using Notepad, set the "Save as type" field in the Save dialog box to "All files", then save it as index.htm. Go to the folder in which you have saved your file and then double click index.htm. This should launch your browser and load up the file. You will see only the "Welcome !" as the output. We can now build on from this basic structure to a full-fledged Web Page.

Every HTML document comprises two parts: header and body. The header contains the author's name and date, the name of the HTML editor program (used for creating the page), the text for the title bar. The body contains the content of the Web page, with HTML tags. <HTML> and its closing tag instruct the Web browser to begin and stop interpreting HTML tags. <HEAD> and <BODY> tags indicate the start of the header and body sections. <TITLE> indicates text for the browser title bar. Within the body, you can type headings and text or insert tables, graphics and hyperlinks. There are plenty of HTML primers and tutorials on the Internet that list the HTML commands. Check out the tutorials at the Yahoo! and NCSA (National Centre for Supercomputing Applications). The Internet site (www.internet.com) is another useful location to pick up HTML commands. There are in addition plenty of computer books and journals that deal HTML comprehensively, and are readily available in the market. The images we find in the sites we visit could be downloaded using the right mouse button, by giving suitable file names. Also the cut and paste method could be used in getting some of the useful applications found in some interesting sites.

There exist number of tools to help us build pages. Netscape Composer, a component of the Netscape communicator suite, is a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) HTML editor. The nicest thing about Composer is its smooth integration with the publication wizard and browser (Netscape Navigator). Click the preview button and the Netscape browser appears with your page in it. Click another button and the publishing wizard pops up (for uploading your pages to a remote Web site). Videos and background sounds can be added on the page simply by inserting links to the appropriate files. A new HTML feature that has been added to the Composer is the use of Style sheets. It is a real joy to work with Composer and you may explore all other possibilities all by yourself. The Front Page Express is another WYSIWYG full blown HTML editor, which comes with Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x. It is the light version of FrontPage 98. The Web editor enables you to see the page layout and formatting exactly as it would appear when viewed through a browser - through the entire process of Web page creation.

Though it will be beyond the scope of this paper to enlist all the HTML tags and its attributes, it is presumed that a basic listing shall definitely provide a great deal of understanding of the various HTML tags used. Developers should consult other books and HTML tutorial guides to learn more about Web page designing. Below given are some of the useful tags widely used in creating pages.

Tag	Function
Structure Tags	
<!.....>	Creates a comment (not visible on the page, but visible for anyone viewing the source code)
<HTML> ... </HTML>	Indicates the start and end of the entire HTML document
<HEAD> ... </HEAD>	Denotes the header information in the HTML document
<BODY> ... </BODY>	Encloses the body (text and tags) of the entire HTML document
<META name="keywords" content="your own keywords">	Notifies Web search engines about the contents of the site so that people searching for your page will find it

Text Function Tags

<TITLE> ... </TITLE>	Denotes the title of the document, which will appear in the list of Web search results
<H1> ... </H1> to <H6> ... </H6>	Encloses headings 1 to 6, with heading 1 being the largest and 6 the smallest
<P> ... </P>	Indicates that the enclosed text is a basic paragraph
<OL> ... </OL>	Encloses an ordered (numbered) list
<UL> ... </UL>	Encloses an unordered (bulleted) list
<LI> ... </LI>	Denotes a list item for either type of list

Formatting Tags

<B> ... </B>	Encloses bold text, you can also use <STRONG> ... </STRONG>
<I> ... </I>	Marks italic text, you can also use <EM> ... </EM> (for emphasis)
<U> ... </U>	Denotes underlined text
<TT> ... </TT>	Indicates monospaced text, good for user instructions, explaining computer messages
<CITE> ... </CITE>	Signifies book, film, or other title citations with italics
<CODE> ... </CODE>	Identifies source code using a monospaced font
<HR> ... </HR>	Inserts an embossed horizontal rule
  ... </BR>	Preserves a line break
<BLOCKQUOTE> ... </BLOCKQUOTE>	Encloses long quotes or citations in a different font or indented margins
<ADRESS> ... </ADDRESS>	Denotes an address block with information about the Web page, its author and the last update

Link and Image Tags

<A HREF="URL">Click Here</A>	Anchor tag defining a Web address or file link for the "Click Here" hypertext
<IMG SRC="filename'gif">	Inserts the image whose file name appears in the tag
<ALT="Text describing image">	Displays text instead of an image for browsers not displaying images

<A HREF="URL"><IMG SRC= "filename.gif">	**Links the URL or the file name referenced to a Web page image**

Advanced HTML Tags

<TABLE> ... </TABLE>	**Defines the beginning of a Table and all its contents**
<TR> ... </TR>	**Denotes table rows**
<TD> ... </TD>	**Marks table cells within rows**
<TH> ... </TH>	**Encloses cell headings (usually columns) for the table**
<FRAME>	**Defines a Frame (please note End Tag is Illegal)**
<FRAMESET>...</FRAMESET>	**Defines the layout of Frames within a Window**
<FORM> ... </FORM>	**Creates a form that holds controls for user input**

Advanced HTML features - Forms, Frames, CGI scripts, Stylesheets, Marquees...

Forms

Forms is probably the most important feature of HTML for collecting user input. in addition to including hyperlinks and images in your page. You can get input from users and feed it to computer programs for almost any purpose, such as sign-up registration. taking orders, or updating a database. Pull-Down Menus and Scrollboxes with multiple choices also could be provided in the Page, as you desire.

Frames

Frames is a new feature of HTML, that attracted immediate attention of everyone, and Web pages using it popped up all over the Internet. Frames are much like the split-screen video tricks used by television networks to retain viewers between shows. Frames can contain ordinary HTML markup, can be scrollable, and can even hold clickable images or image maps. While you interact with one frame, the contents of the other frames still remains on the screen.

Common Gateway Interface (CGI) Scripts

Once you know how to collect information with HTML forms, we can spend a bit of time learning about processing it. As we mentioned above, the basic concept is taking the information entered on the form and passing it to the Web server. CGI is the standard way of doing so. For CGI-based forms, the input will be directly passed on to the Web server with the help of the CGI program commands. The CGI program usually will be located in the **/cgi-bin** directory. **cgi-bin** is the short form for Common Gateway Interface binary program, a computer program. You can write CGI programs in almost any programming language, including UNIX shell scripts, DOS batch files, Visual BASIC, Apple Script, the C language, or others. PERL, short form for Larry Wall's Practical Extraction and Report Language, is the most widely used language for CGI programming. It is freely available for most systems on which Web servers run, including PCs and Macs. Whatever language you use, CGI script must accept as input the information the user has entered into your form, then process it in some way.

Stylesheets

Stylesheets, a recent development in HTML document presentation, allow the user to specify the formatting instructions as an entity separate from the text markup, and to specify these instructions using a language designed for formatting details. Stylesheets are independent of HTML. This approach turns the act of designing documents into a two-part process. In the first part, the author marks up the document itself, for example using HTML, to denote the main structural components, and to distinguish these components (headers, body, footers etc.) one from the other. In the second part, the developer designs a collection of formatting instructions that will specify the desired formatting for the different structural components. This collection of instructions is called the document stylesheet., as it contains the formatting or styling information. Cascading Stylesheets (CSS) is the currently deployed Web stylesheet language.

Marquees

New HTML features such as Microsoft's Marquees tag allow you to place scrolling text on a Web page, similar to a banner, or the Netscape's Blink feature. When the user opens your page, the text starts to scroll from left to right or right to left across the screen.

Bells and Whistles

To make your Web page more attractive, interactive and dynamic, you can use Java, VRML, ActiveX Control, Shockwave etc. Java is a programming language, developed by Sun Micro Systems, USA. Web page developers use to create mini-programs called applets, that they can place right on Web pages. Java applets can run on any operating system - Windows, Mac, or UNIX, and hence the developer does not have to create a separate application for each operating system. This allows developers to place active content on Web pages without having to worry about which operating system the visitor is using. VRML, Virtual Reality Modeling Language, is similar to Java. With the VRML programming language, developers can create three-dimensional virtual worlds, which you can enter and explore. Shockwave is a player created by Macromedia, whose Director program is the leading tool for putting together multimedia presentations. With Director, developers combine still pictures, animations, and sounds, and include point-and-click interaction. Macromedia Flash is a program that puts together small and fast Shockwave multimedia. Many Web sites contain presentations created with Flash. Shockwave lets you view Director and Flash presentations over the Web. A Web site designed for use with Shockwave can present video and sound without your having to request each animation and sound file. It also allows you to interact by clicking buttons. All these special applications need the respective enabling browsers, such as Java enabled, ActiveX VRML browser etc. However, you do not need a copy of Director or Flash, unless you want to design your own presentations. In addition, there are Helper Applications and Plug-Ins available for help, which allow you to incorporate multimedia (audio and video) into your HTML documents. Helper applications take the data Web browsers cannot interpret and deal with it, displaying unsupported images or playing

sound or video files, calling up a new window to display the data. Plug-Ins perform much of the same role as helper applications, but are more tightly integrated into newer Web browsers (Netscape and Explorer). Rather than popping up a new window for the multimedia data, it is displayed right in the browser window.

Some of the popular file formats, which are generally used in Web environment, are listed below:

File extension	Format
.avi	movie format
.dtd	text (SGML file description)
.gif	pictures/graphics
.html/.htm	HTML files
.jpg	pictures/graphics
.mpg	movie/sound
.png	pictures/graphics
.sig	signature
.wav	sound

HTML and beyond

DHTML

Dynamic HTML (DHTML) is newer form of HTML. It uses a model similar to that of Object Oriented Programming (OOP) to build on HTML tags: yet it permits dynamic styles, content, and positioning as well as data binding to a browser. This means that the site becomes interactive for the user. A visitor who reaches a DHTML Web page can have richer, faster browsing through client-side processing.

XML

XML stands for Extensible Markup Language, and is an extremely simple dialect of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). XML has been developed to fill the gap between the power and complexity of SGML at one end of the spectrum, and the inadequacy and simplicity of HTML at the other end of the spectrum. The specifications of XML still are not yet finished. XML is an attempt to find a common ground between SGML and HTML. XML is not intended to be a replacement for HTML. XML is meant to be a supplement and an alternative to HTML, when it is needed. XML and HTML can happily coexist, each being used for what it is most suited to; HTML for quick applications for Web pages and XML for applications that need more intelligent documents and more processing ability.

IIMK Web Site Design

A thorough systems study and analysis was made taking into consideration the relevant features and significant information that has to go into the Home Page. All the important functional areas, activities, components, resources and services were identified. More importantly, the user's access points (user approaches) were also identified. Keeping these in mind, all the pages were created. The main page was created using three frames, with the above mentioned access points as hyperlinks, which take the users to different modules. As already discussed earlier, Web engineering is an increasingly important emerging discipline, and developers should take extreme care and precautions while embarking on site development. Some of the major system design considerations include the time frame, general look and feel of the site, guidelines for content, structure, budget, site maintenance, and technology issues. Cool sites are always under better control and it also gives a professional look to the outside world.

1. Web Server Selection:

Having designed the HTML files, the need was to load them on a computer from where the same can be accessed by a common user. The following three options were considered for launching the site:

a) Setting up our own Web Server:

The ideal situation would be to have a computer fully configured to work as Web Server located inside the Institute's premises for better management and maintainability and to have our own Domain Name registered using which the users can access our Web site. However, taking into consideration the cost and the time required for Domain Name registration and setting up our own Web Server, the option was not considered for the time being with a possibility to consider the same in the long run.

b) Hiring a Web Server on Payment:

There are many Web Servers available where one can launch the Web site on payment basis. These servers provide a fixed amount of hard disk space for storing required HTML and other related files with file transfer permission to the user for uploading the files to the server using FTP, as and when needed, on a predetermined payment terms. This also requires that our own Domain Name must already be registered so that the site can be accessed using the registered Domain Name.

However, this also required some time and efforts on our part to make it operational, and hence we decided to go for this option as a next step towards our Web site after we have successfully launched the Page on a free Web Server as described in option 3 below.

c) Launching the site on a free Web Server:

There are many Web Servers available where one can launch the Web site free of cost. Following are the URLs of some such Web Servers:

www.geocities.com; www.rediff.com; www.angelfire.com; www.tripod.com; www.firefly.com; www.zoom.com, and so on.

We selected **"www.angelfire.com"** to launch our Web Page free of cost.

2. **Launching the Site on Angelfire Server:**

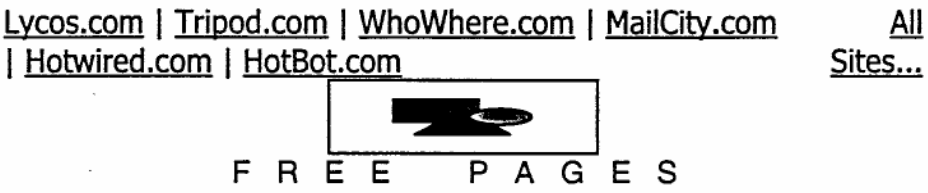
In order to put our Home Page on any server, we must first register ourselves on that server and it holds true for Angelfire.com server also.

a) Registration:

To register ourselves on Angelfire.com server, we have to first visit the site:

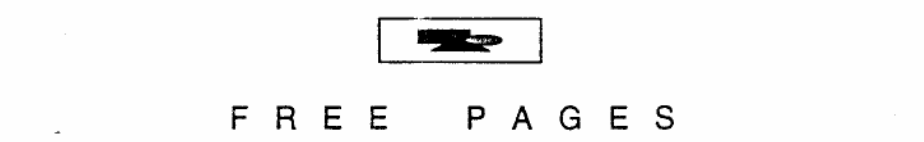
http://www.angelfire.com

After connecting to the above site a screen similar to the following appears:



REGISTER **LOGIN**

Now, click on the REGISTER icon above to register our URL on this server. A screen similar to the following appears:



REGISTER Help Feedback

First take a moment to read these simple Rules and Regulations regarding your membership.
Then, fill in all fields of this form to register for your free home page at Angelfire.

Choose a URL

http://www.angelfire.com/ ma / iimk

This selection will become your page's URL address... for example: **http://www.angelfire.com/oh/boy**

- 20 chars max, Case Sensitive! No blanks! Use a-z, A-Z, 0-9
- Choose a name that's easy to remember or descriptive of your page.

Consider NOT using upper-case letters, as many people regret it later.

Password ****** 6-8 characters, Case Sensitive! Use a-z, A-Z, 0-9

Password Again ****** Type the same password again.

First name Ashok

Last name Pathak

Address 1 IIMK, CEDT Carr

Address 2 REC P. O. (Use only if needed)

City Calicut

State Ke

Country IND

Zip Code 673 601

Gender (•) Male ( ) Female

Age ( ) under 16 ( ) 16-21 ( ) 22-35 (•) over 35

Email address ashok_pathak@i

Only *valid* Email addresses accepted. e.g. smith@cybervalley.com

Please make sure it is correct. That way we can email you your password should you forget it.

Remember your URL and your password NOW! You

will not be able to edit your page without them.

b) **URL Selection:**

All other entries of the above form are self explanatory except for the URL selection. On the server, there are a few directories already existing. The **first part** of the URL selection opens a popup list of those directory names and we have to select one of these. We selected '**ma**' as the first part of the URL.

The **second part** is to provide a name for our home directory under the directory selected above (e.g. ma). We selected '**iimk**' as our home directory.

After successful creation of the account, the URL of the site will be **http://www.angelfire.com/ first part/second part.** So, in the case of IIMK, its actual URL will be h**ttp://www.angelfire.com/ma/iimk**.

Please note that h**ttp://www.angelfire.com/** is prefixed by default to the home directory selected by the user (/ma/iimk in our case) in URL selection.

c) **Password:**

Next is to specify a secret password to prevent an intruder from logging in to this account. The password has to be 6 to 8 characters in length and needs to be entered twice, the second entry is to match and verify the correctness of the password entered in the first attempt. The home directory (/MA/IIMK in our case) and the secret password is the key to login to this account in future if any change in the Web Page is required. It is therefore advised that you **remember your URL and password! Otherwise you will not be able to edit your page without them.**

d) Other Entries:

The remaining portion of the form requires the user to fill in routine user details such as First Name, Last Name, Contact Address, Email Address and so on which is self explanatory. Once the form is completely filled click on **Create Account** button to create our account on the server.

e) File Upload:

After successful registration, the user is taken to the next step where he/she can create, delete, edit, rename, and FTP the files. The option to transfer files from users local computer to Angelfire.com server is also available. The **Browse** button provides a facility by which the list of local files can be seen and the required file selected and transferred to the server. **Please note** that the name of the main page or file of the Web site is **index.html** by default and can not be changed.

We uploaded all our HTML files and Images from the local computer to Angelfire server one by one using **Browse** and **Upload** buttons.

f) Location of Files Uploaded:

All HTML files are stored in **/first part/second part** directory on the server and other files such as images and other graphic files are stored in **/first part/second part/images** directory on the server. Thus, all our HTML files are stored in the **/ma/iimk** directory **of the server** and images and other graphic files in the **/ma/iimk/images** directory.

g) File Editing:

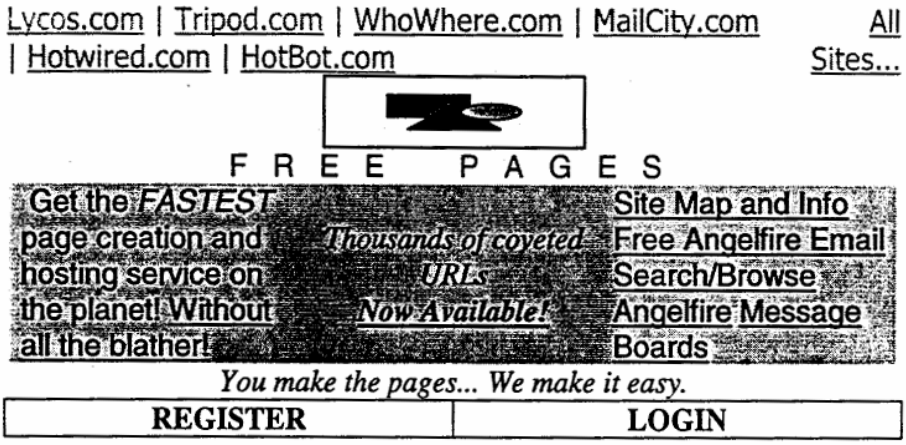
After uploading the files, there may be a need to edit the existing HTML files to incorporate the file location changes. To edit any HTML file, just highlight the file to be edited and click **Create/Edit** button. The HTML file is opened and contents displayed in the edit window where the text can be edited. Save the changes made by clicking on **Save** button. Always remember to save the changes made before exiting the editor.

h) Logout:

Click on **Logout** button to disconnect from the account after the file editing or uploading is over. This will put you to the main page of Angelfire.

3. Further Visits to our Account:

To login to the account, visit the http://www.angelfire.com site. After connecting to the site a screen similar to the following appears:



Click on **Login** button. The system then asks to supply the directory name (/ma/iimk in our case) and the password which we gave at the time of registration. Once the directory name (/ma/iimk in our case) and the password are correctly entered, we are logged on to our site's account. We can then create, edit, delete, rename FTP or upload files.

4. Domain Name Registration:

After launching the trial Web site of the Institute on Angelfire.com server, we applied to InterNic for the registration of our own domain name '**iimk.org**', so that our site could be accessed with a URL '**http://www.iimk.org**'. The same was allotted to us. Finally we selected a payment based Web Server called '**hostserver.com**' (URL **http://www.hostserver.com**) which provided us with a 50 MB of hard disk space and file transfer permission using FTP. We finally transferred all our files to

hostserver.com and the Web site is now available on following URL: **http://www.iimk.org,** which points to the IP address of **hostserver.com** computer.

5. **Long Term Plan:**

We plan to have a computer fully configured to work as our own dedicated Web Server located inside the Institute's premises. This will result in better management and maintainability of the site.

6. **Publicising the Site:**

We have to now announce the site to the world. Submit the URL to Internet search engines such as Altavista, Lycos, Excite, Infoseek, Askjeeves, Khoj, etc., and also to Indexing services such as Yahoo etc. We can also announce the site to others through banner advertisements put on Web pages. There are special newsgroup services that announce new Web sites. A mailing list of our preference (say LIS-FORUM of NCSI) may also be used for announcing the site. There are Internet-based companies (www.webcom.com, www.doog.com, www.register-it.com, etc.) that offer publicity services specifically for Web sites.

7. **The Main Page:**

A hard copy of our site's main page is appended as Annexure - I.

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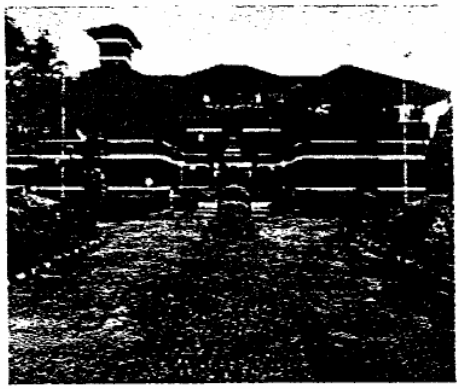
ANNEXURE-I

Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode
IIMK

HOME

- The Institute
- Programmes
- Admission
- Faculty
- Computers
- Library
- Enquiries
- Students



The Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIMK), has been set up by the Government of India in South-Western India, Kozhikode, a location made famous by the entry of Vasco de Gama. IIMK is the fifth IIM in a chain of sister institutions at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta & Lucknow. IIMK undertakes diverse activities aimed at the creation, dissemination and application of management knowledge.

• This site has been visited

times

Last updated : 06/02/1999