

Unlearning the Internet: Submitting Your Log

Here are the steps!

Converting Markdown into HTML

In this step, you will convert your Markdown file into an HTML file.

- On your desktop (or another familiar space on your computer), make sure you have a folder of files for this class. Perhaps you name it “dhum150”. The folder should contain a Markdown file for your log, titled “index.md”; it should also contain a subfolder, such as “images,” “assets,” or “data,” for your audio, image, and text files. Also make sure your file names, and any references to file names in your log (the Markdown file titled “index.md”), do not contain spaces. Use camel casing instead of spaces in your file names: camelCase instead of camel case, for instance. You should also avoid using special characters in file names; here’s a list to avoid: . ” / [] : ; | = , < ? > & \$ # ! ‘ { } ()
- Finish revising your log and ensure the content is ready for assessment.
- Now open your log file, “index.md”, in your text editor (e.g., Sublime). Select all of the content (Command / Control + A) and copy (Command / Control + C) it to your clipboard.
- Open your preferred web browser and visit Dillinger: <https://dillinger.io/>. You’ll see two panes: “Markdown” (left) and “Preview” (right).
- In the top left of Dillinger, under “Document Name,” name your document “index”.
- Paste (Command / Control + V) the content of your log (“index.md”) into Dillinger’s “Markdown” pane on the left. Your log should now appear as HTML in Dillinger’s “Preview” pane on the right. In the top right (just above the Preview pane) of Dillinger, you’ll also see a word and character count. Neat!
- Review the content in Dillinger’s Preview pane for typos and encoding errors. Note that your images won’t render in this view. (They are stored on your computer, not on a remote server. So don’t worry about missing images for now.)
- Return to the Markdown file on your computer and correct any typos and encoding errors. Common Markdown encoding errors include lack of a space (e.g., there should be a space after # in Markdown), lack of lines (e.g., there should be an empty line before any list in Markdown), the use of unnecessary spaces (e.g., there should be no space before or after * when you’re italicizing or bolding text), and path errors (e.g., you accidentally point to cat.jpg instead of images/cat.jpg, where the image is actually located).
- Once you’ve corrected all typos and errors in your log (index.md on your computer), and its content is ready for assessment, try selecting, copying,

and pasting it again into the Markdown pane of Dillinger.

- Now select “Export As” in the upper right of Dillinger’s top menu.
- Under “Export As”, select “Styled HTML”. “Styled” is important here. Dillinger will send an “index.html” file to your downloads folder (or wherever downloads go on your computer).
- Find the “index.html” file downloaded to your computer and copy or drag it into in your folder of files for this course (e.g., a folder titled “dhum150”). This folder should now contain your log in Markdown (“index.md”) and in HTML (“index.html”) as well as a subfolder with audio, text, and image files.
- After you’ve moved “index.html” to your folder for this course, double-click it to open it in your default browser.
- Review the file in your browser, looking once again for typos and errors. If you find any, such as missing images, then repeat the steps above (with Dillinger) until all’s good. A common error at this point is the use of the wrong path for images, audio, or text. Make sure your Markdown is referencing the actual location of your media.
- As you review your “index.html” file in a browser, you may discover that some images are too large. Use Preview on a Mac or MSPaint on a PC to resize them. I recommend an image width somewhere between 450 and 800 pixels.
- Now open the “index.html” file in your text editor (e.g., Sublime). The first line will be a hot mess, in part because your HTML file also contains the style (CSS) for your content. This is way more style than you need for a 100-level course, but let’s roll with it.
- In the “index.html” file, use your text editor to search for `<title>index</title>` and replace “index” with what you’d like to name / title your website (e.g., “I Am Unlearning the Internet”). Don’t delete or change `<title>` or `</title>`, tho. Also, avoid special characters in your title.
- You are also welcome to modify the style of your site, if you wish. For example, search your “index.html” file for `#35D7BB`, which is the “hex colour” of your links. Or search for `#dff9f4`, which is the hex colour of your hover action (when a cursor hovers over a link). You can use an online hex colour picker to replace these two values with your own preferences. If you know HTML and CSS, then feel free to further experiment with the style of your website.
- Once you approve of the content and style of your log (“index.html”), the next steps are to use your SFTP client and, if you wish, to passcode-protect your site.

Publishing and Hosting Your Site with UVic

UVic has very clear instructions for publishing and hosting your site with the university, which provides you with 1GB of storage via studentweb.uvic.ca. Here are the instructions:

<https://www.uvic.ca/systems/support/web/webhosting-students/index.php>

For a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) client, I recommend using Cyberduck: **<https://cyberduck.io/>**. It's free, and you'll need to install it on your computer. If you don't own a computer, then on-campus computers should have Cyberduck already installed.

Also note that, if you're not connected to the UVic network on the UVic campus, you'll need to use a virtual private network (VPN) to push files to your UVic space via Cyberduck or a similar SFTP client.

Here are UVic's instructions for using a VPN (again, this is for doing work when you're not on campus):

<https://www.uvic.ca/systems/support/internettelephone/remotearchive/index.php>

Once you've set up your SFTP client and accessed your UVic space at studentweb.uvic.ca, you'll want to drag and drop your entire folder (not just the contents of the folder) for this course into the "www" folder in your SFTP client. Please note the "www" folder is public and discoverable online. That said, if you don't want people to find your folder or your website, then you might first complete the steps below ("Passcode-Protecting Your Site") and then drag and drop your folder for this course into "www".

Your URL will be <https://studentweb.uvic.ca/~NetLinkID/DHum150Folder>. Replace NetLinkID with your UVic ID (but leave the ~). Replace DHum150Folder with the name of your folder for this course (e.g., "dhum150").

You now have a website for "Unlearning the Internet." Magic!

Passcode-Protecting Your Site

You are not required to passcode-protect your website for this course, but I recommend it.

UVic has very clear instructions for passcode-protecting your website.

If you're using a PC, then follow the instructions at:

<https://www.uvic.ca/systems/support/web/webhosting-students/restrictwindows.php>

If you're using a Mac, then follow the instructions at:

<https://www.uvic.ca/systems/support/web/webhosting-students/restrictmacos.php>

You might want to write down the username and passphrase you enter into **<https://studentweb.uvic.ca/htpasswd-generator/>**.

Be sure to save both `.htpasswd` and `.htaccess` inside your folder for this course. They won't work if they are located in another folder.

When pushing your `.htpasswd` and `.htaccess` files (see UVic instructions above for details) to your UVic webspace using SFTP, you probably need to activate “view hidden files” in your SFTP client. For example, in Cyberduck, select View -> Show Hidden Files in the top menu. Even if you can’t see the files in a folder on your computer, they will appear in your SFTP client (once “view hidden files” is activated in your SFTP client). The easiest way to ensure that your hidden files are included in your web space is to drag and drop your entire folder for the course (rather than dragging and dropping individual files) into “www” via Cyberduck. Doing so will also ensure you’ve pushed your audio, text, and image files to your UVic webspace.

Also note that `.htpasswd` should be stored in the “data” folder (not the “web” folder) of your UVic webspace. I usually just drag and drop my entire folder into the “www” folder in Cyberduck, and then I drag `.htpasswd` from that “www” folder into the “data” folder.

In Cyberduck (or whatever SFTP client you’re using), you’ll need to change the permissions for `.htaccess`. See the UVic instructions above for details. It may feel like the permissions are not changing, but try hitting the “refresh” button at the top of Cyberduck. Then they’ll change.

Now try your site at <https://studentweb.uvic.ca/~NetLinkID/DHum150Folder>. It should be passcode-protected. Even more magical!

Sharing Your URL, Username, and Passcode

Ian, Ria, Stefan, and I will need your URL to assess your logs. Without that URL, your logs will be considered incomplete. We will also need your username and passcode, if you’ve restricted access to your log.

To provide this information, please visit the Google Spreadsheet I’ve shared with you via email. The spreadsheet can be edited by anyone, so please be mindful and respectful of other students’ content.

Pandoc

If you’re not keen on Dillinger, then I recommend <https://pandoc.org/> for converting Markdown into a variety of formats, including HTML, PDF, and DOCX. There’s a learning curve to installation and use, tho. I’m not expecting you to use Pandoc for this course.

Jekyll

You can also use Jekyll to convert Markdown into a static website or blog: <https://jekyllrb.com/>. I used Jekyll to create the course site for 150, and I

used GitHub to host it: <https://github.com/jentery/150>. But again, there's a learning curve to installation and use. I'm also not expecting you to use Jekyll or GitHub for this course. (But I will note that GitHub automatically converts Markdown into HTML, meaning you can use it to bypass Pandoc and Dillinger.)