Индивидуальный проект

Шестой этап

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1 Цель работы

- Размещение двуязычного сайта на Github.
- Сделать поддержку английского и русского языков.
- Разместить элементы сайта на обоих языках.
- Разместить контент на обоих языках.
- Сделать пост по прошедшей неделе.
- Добавить пост на тему по выбору (на двух языках).

2 Выполнение лабораторной работы

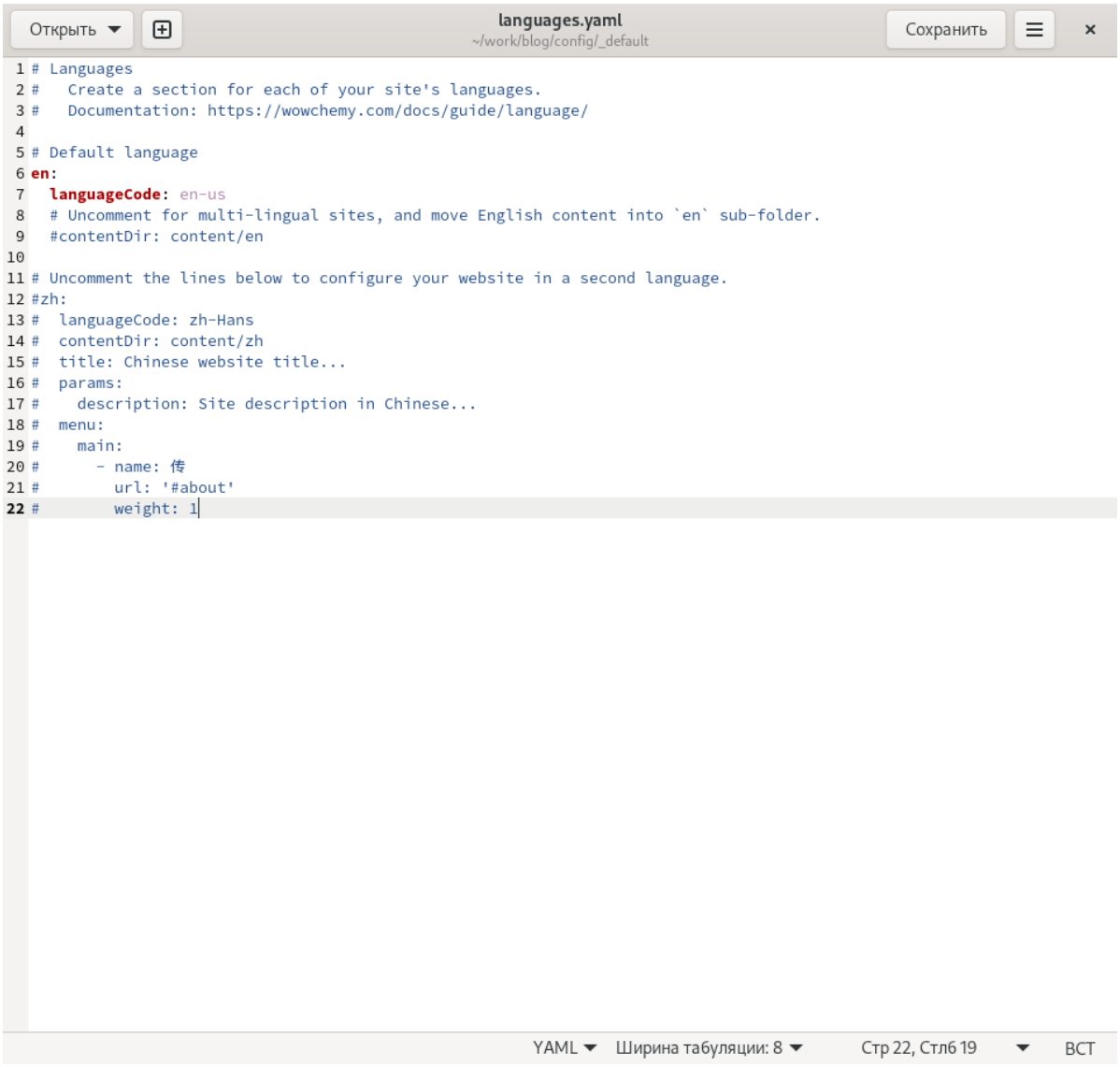
Ходы выполнения работы:

Открыть *config.yaml ~/work/blog/config/_default Сохранить

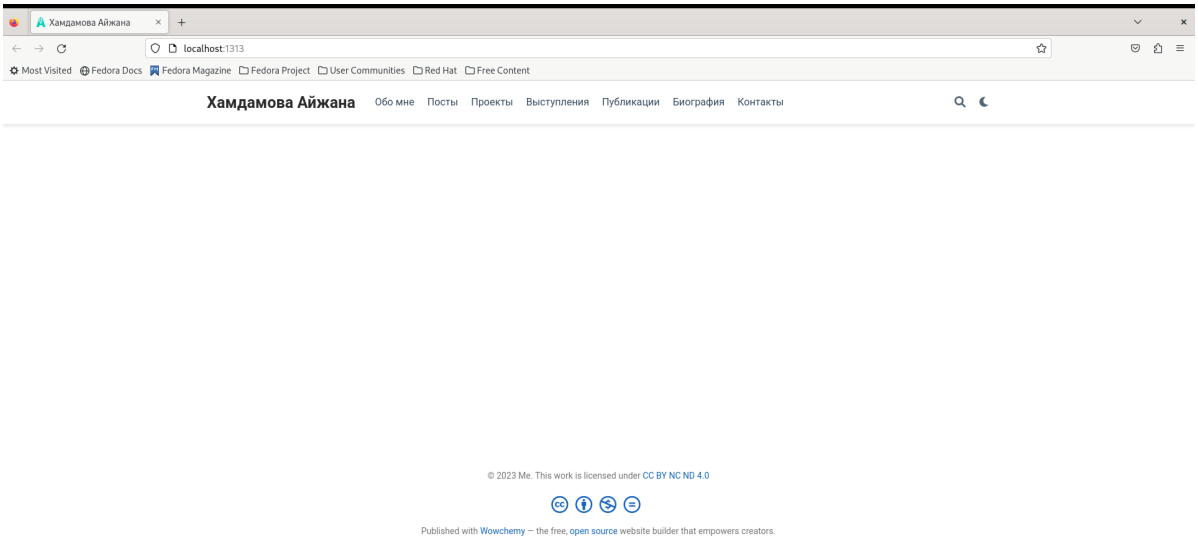
```
# Configuration of Hugo
# Guide: https://wowchemy.com/docs/getting-started/
# Hugo Documentation: https://gohugo.io/getting-started/configuration/#all-configuration-settings
# This file is formatted using YAML syntax - learn more at https://learnxinyminutes.com/docs/yaml/

title: Academic # Website name
baseURL: 'https://example.com/' # Website URL

############################
## LANGUAGE
############################

defaultContentLanguage: en
hasCJKLanguage: false
defaultContentLanguageInSubdir: false
removePathAccents: true

############################
## MODULES
############################

module:
  imports:
    - path: github.com/wowchemy/wowchemy-hugo-modules/wowchemy-cms/v5
    - path: github.com/wowchemy/wowchemy-hugo-modules/wowchemy/v5

############################
## ADVANCED
############################

enableGitInfo: false
summaryLength: 30
paginate: 10
enableEmoji: true
enableRobotsTXT: true
footnotereturnlinkcontents: <sup>^</sup>
ignoreFiles: [\.ipynb$, .ipynb_checkpoints$, \.Rmd$, \.Rmarkdown$, _cache$]
permalinks:
  event: '/talk/:slug/'
  tags: '/tag/:slug/'
  categories: '/category/:slug/'
  publication_types: '/publication-type/:slug/'
disableAliases: true
outputs:
  home: [HTML, RSS, JSON, WebAppManifest, headers, redirects]
  section: [HTML, RSS]
imaging:
```

YAML Ширина табуляции: 8 Стр 17, Стлб 1 ВСТ

Редактирование конфигурации сайта

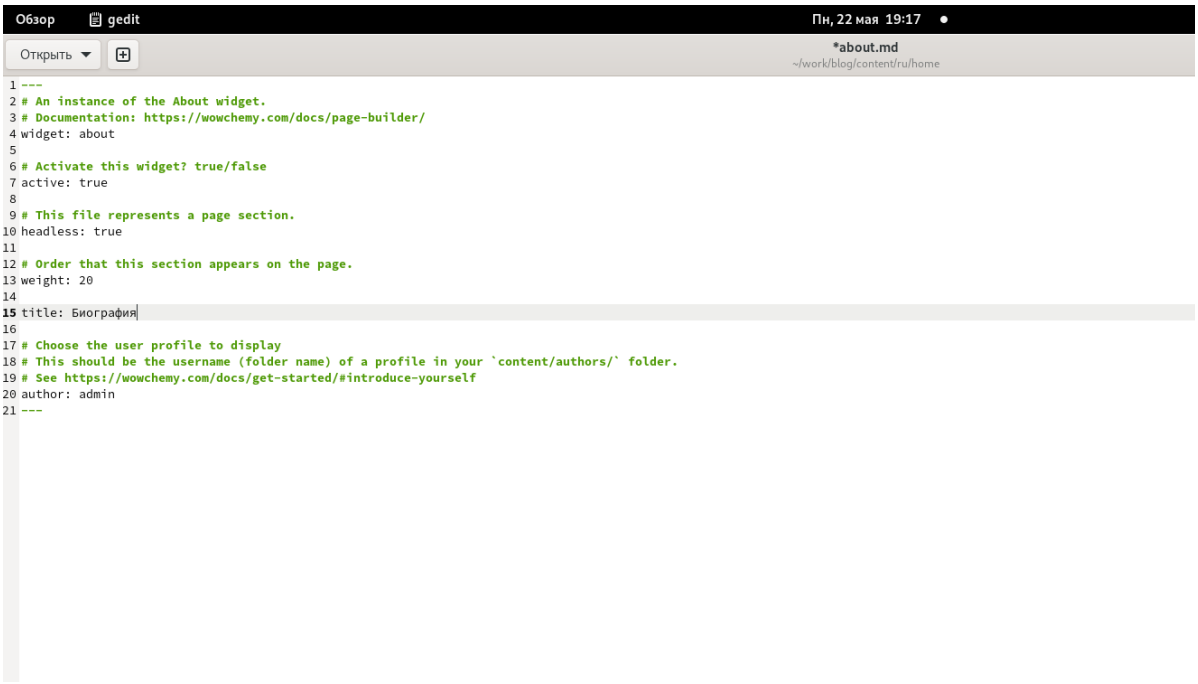


Вносим изменения в lang файл

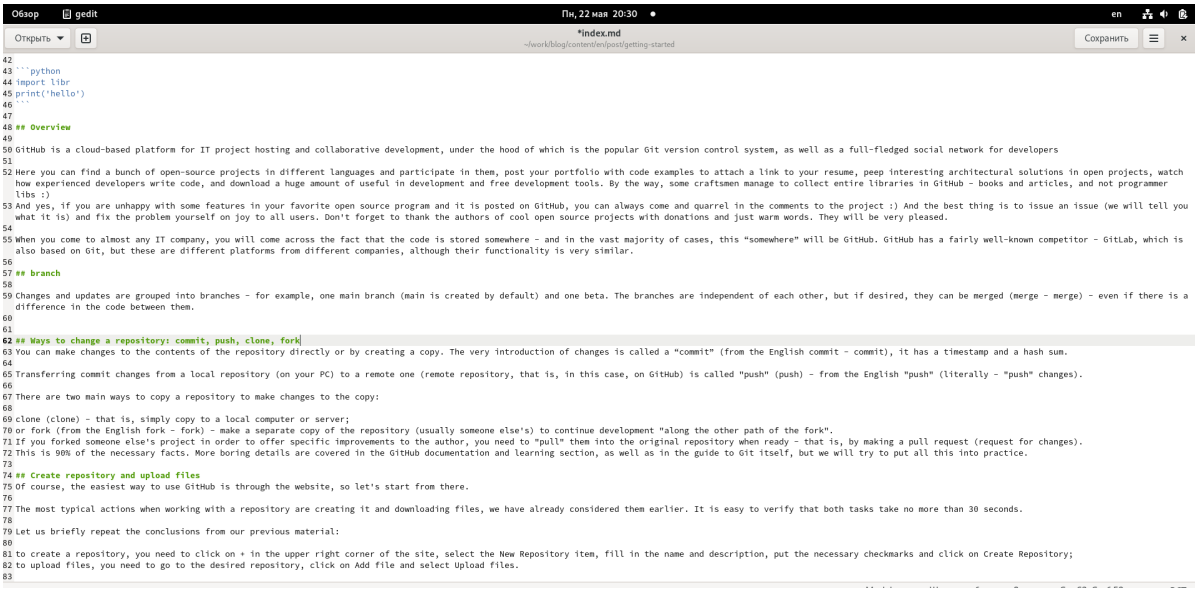


Смотрим изменения

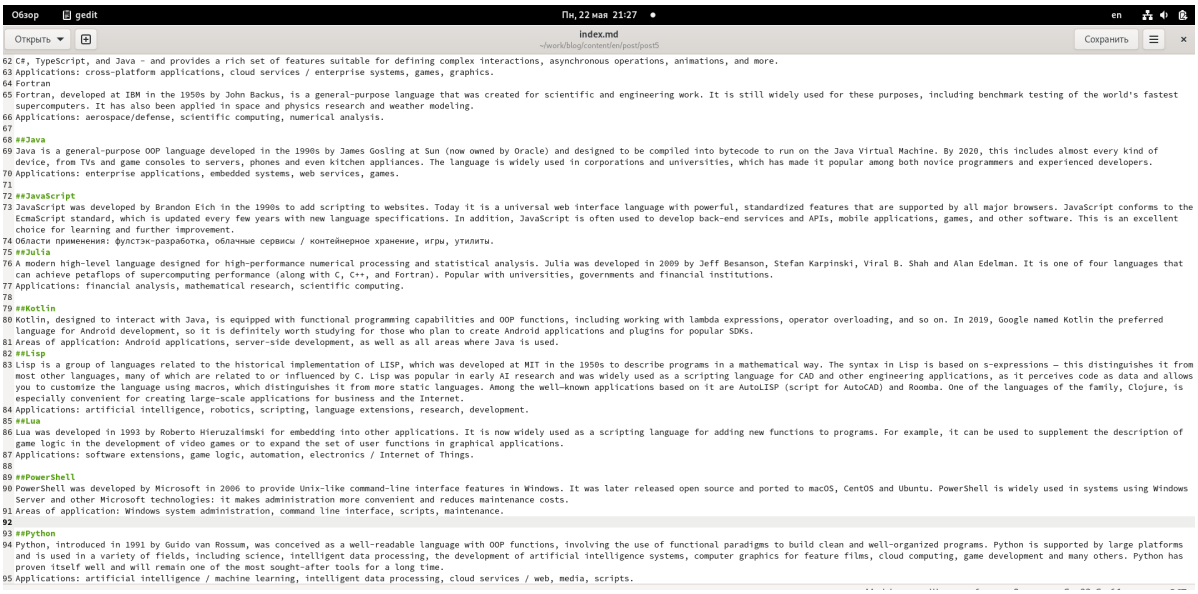
Для начала создадим 2 файла(англ и русс)



Редактируем файл

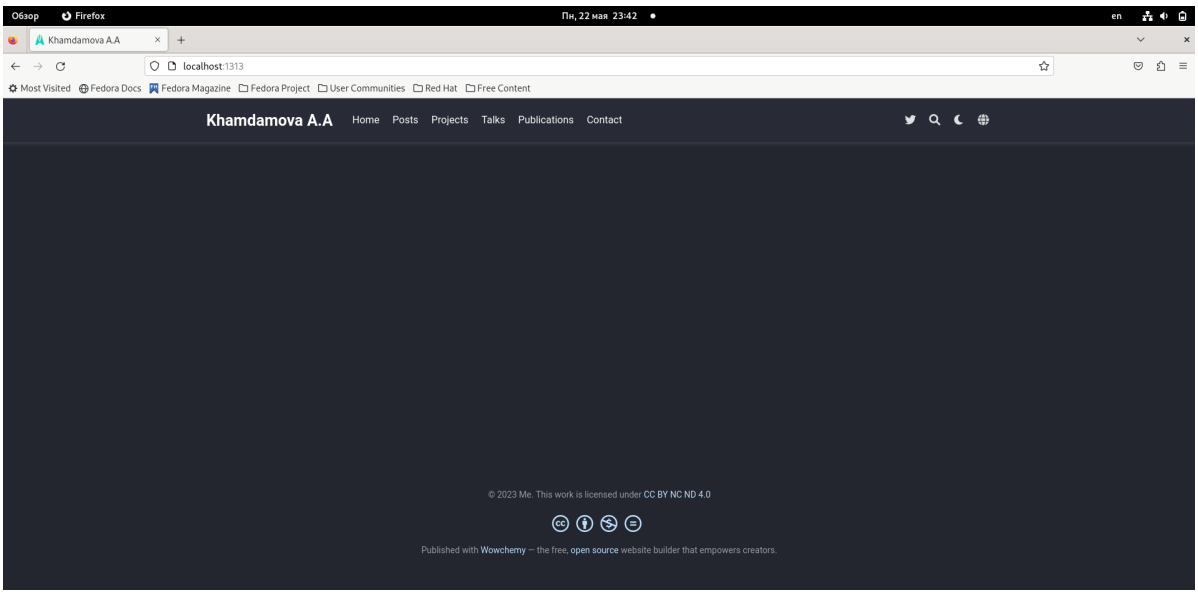


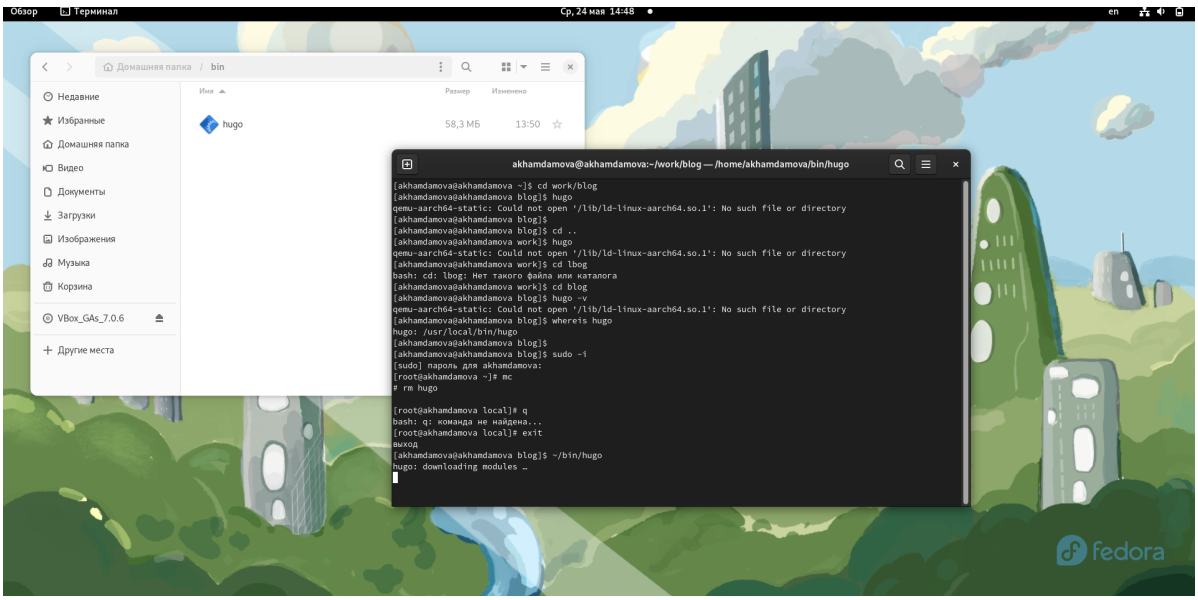

```
42
43 ```python
44 import libr
45 print('hello')
46 ```
47
48 ## Overview
49
50 GitHub is a cloud-based platform for IT project hosting and collaborative development, under the hood of which is the popular Git version control system, as well as a full-fledged social network for developers
51
52 Here you can find a bunch of open-source projects in different languages and participate in them, post your portfolio with code examples to attach a link to your resume, peep interesting architectural solutions in open projects, watch how experienced developers write code, and download a huge amount of useful in development and free development tools. By the way, some craftsmen manage to collect entire libraries in GitHub - books and articles, and not programmer libs :)
53 And yes, if you are unhappy with some features in your favorite open source program and it is posted on GitHub, you can always come and quarrel in the comments to the project :) And the best thing is to issue an issue (we will tell you what it is) and fix the problem yourself on joy to all users. Don't forget to thank the authors of cool open source projects with donations and just warm words. They will be very pleased.
54
55 When you come to almost any IT company, you will come across the fact that the code is stored somewhere - and in the vast majority of cases, this "somewhere" will be GitHub. GitHub has a fairly well-known competitor - GitLab, which is also based on Git, but these are different platforms from different companies, although their functionality is very similar.
56
57 ## branch
58
59 Changes and updates are grouped into branches - for example, one main branch (main is created by default) and one beta. The branches are independent of each other, but if desired, they can be merged (merge - merge) - even if there is a difference in the code between them.
60
61
62 ## Ways to change a repository: commit, push, clone, fork
63 You can make changes to the contents of the repository directly or by creating a copy. The very introduction of changes is called a "commit" (from the English commit - commit), it has a timestamp and a hash sum.
64
65 Transferring commit changes from a local repository (on your PC) to a remote one (remote repository, that is, in this case, on GitHub) is called "push" (push) - from the English "push" (literally - "push" changes).
66
67 There are two main ways to copy a repository to make changes to the copy:
68
69 clone (clone) - that is, simply copy to a local computer or server;
70 or fork (from the English fork - fork) - make a separate copy of the repository (usually someone else's) to continue development "along the other path of the fork".
71 If you forked someone else's project in order to offer specific improvements to the author, you need to "pull" them into the original repository when ready - that is, by making a pull request (request for changes).
72 This is 90% of the necessary facts. More boring details are covered in the GitHub documentation and learning section, as well as in the guide to Git itself, but we will try to put all this into practice.
73
74 ## Create repository and upload files
75 Of course, the easiest way to use GitHub is through the website, so let's start from there.
76
77 The most typical actions when working with a repository are creating it and downloading files, we have already considered them earlier. It is easy to verify that both tasks take no more than 30 seconds.
78
79 Let us briefly repeat the conclusions from our previous material:
80
81 to create a repository, you need to click on + in the upper right corner of the site, select the New Repository item, fill in the name and description, put the necessary checkmarks and click on Create Repository;
82 to upload files, you need to go to the desired repository, click on Add file and select Upload files.
83
```




```
62 C#, TypeScript, and Java - and provides a rich set of features suitable for defining complex interactions, asynchronous operations, animations, and more.
63 Applications: cross-platform applications, cloud services / enterprise systems, games, graphics.
64 Fortran
65 Fortran, developed at IBM in the 1950s by John Backus, is a general-purpose language that was created for scientific and engineering work. It is still widely used for these purposes, including benchmark testing of the world's fastest supercomputers. It has also been applied in space and physics research and weather modeling.
66 Applications: aerospace/defense, scientific computing, numerical analysis.
67
68 ##Java
69 Java is a general-purpose OOP language developed in the 1990s by James Gosling at Sun (now owned by Oracle) and designed to be compiled into bytecode to run on the Java Virtual Machine. By 2020, this includes almost every kind of device, from TVs and game consoles to servers, phones and even kitchen appliances. The language is widely used in corporations and universities, which has made it popular among both novice programmers and experienced developers.
70 Applications: enterprise applications, embedded systems, web services, games.
71
72 ##JavaScript
73 JavaScript was developed by Brandon Eich in the 1990s to add scripting to websites. Today it is a universal web interface language with powerful, standardized features that are supported by all major browsers. JavaScript conforms to the EcmaScript standard, which is updated every few years with new language specifications. In addition, JavaScript is often used to develop back-end services and APIs, mobile applications, games, and other software. This is an excellent choice for learning and further improvement.
74 Области применения: фулстэк-разработка, облачные сервисы / контейнерное хранение, игры, утилиты.
75 ##Julia
76 A modern high-level language designed for high-performance numerical processing and statistical analysis. Julia was developed in 2009 by Jeff Besanson, Stefan Karpinski, Viral B. Shah and Alan Edelman. It is one of four languages that can achieve petaflops of supercomputing performance (along with C, C++, and Fortran). Popular with universities, governments and financial institutions.
77 Applications: financial analysis, mathematical research, scientific computing.
78
79 ##Kotlin
80 Kotlin, designed to interact with Java, is equipped with functional programming capabilities and OOP functions, including working with lambda expressions, operator overloading, and so on. In 2019, Google named Kotlin the preferred language for Android development, so it is definitely worth studying for those who plan to create Android applications and plugins for popular SDKs.
81 Areas of application: Android applications, server-side development, as well as all areas where Java is used.
82 ##Lisp
83 Lisp is a group of languages related to the historical implementation of LISP, which was developed at MIT in the 1950s to describe programs in a mathematical way. The syntax in Lisp is based on s-expressions — this distinguishes it from most other languages, many of which are related to or influenced by C. Lisp was popular in early AI research and was widely used as a scripting language for CAD and other engineering applications, as it perceives code as data and allows you to customize the language using macros, which distinguishes it from more static languages. Among the well-known applications based on it are AutoLISP (script for AutoCAD) and Roomba. One of the languages of the family, Clojure, is especially convenient for creating large-scale applications for business and the Internet.
84 Applications: artificial intelligence, robotics, scripting, language extensions, research, development.
85 ##Lua
86 Lua was developed in 1993 by Roberto Hieruzalimski for embedding into other applications. It is now widely used as a scripting language for adding new functions to programs. For example, it can be used to supplement the description of game logic in the development of video games or to expand the set of user functions in graphical applications.
87 Applications: software extensions, game logic, automation, electronics / Internet of Things.
88
89 ##PowerShell
90 PowerShell was developed by Microsoft in 2006 to provide Unix-like command-line interface features in Windows. It was later released open source and ported to macOS, CentOS and Ubuntu. PowerShell is widely used in systems using Windows Server and other Microsoft technologies: it makes administration more convenient and reduces maintenance costs.
91 Areas of application: Windows system administration, command line interface, scripts, maintenance.
92
93 ##Python
94 Python, introduced in 1991 by Guido van Rossum, was conceived as a well-readable language with OOP functions, involving the use of functional paradigms to build clean and well-organized programs. Python is supported by large platforms and is used in a variety of fields, including science, intelligent data processing, the development of artificial intelligence systems, computer graphics for feature films, cloud computing, game development and many others. Python has proven itself well and will remain one of the most sought-after tools for a long time.
95 Applications: artificial intelligence / machine learning, intelligent data processing, cloud services / web, media, scripts.
```

Переводим на английский





Скачала новуб версию хьюго

3 Выводы

Я научилась работать с сайтом и вносить в него изменения

Список литературы