Индивидуальный проект Персональный сайт научного работника

Лю Сяо НКАбд-04-24

1 Описание задачи

1. Добавлять данные:
    1. Разместить фотографию владельца сайта
    2. Разместить краткое описание владельца сайта
    3. Добавить информацию об интересах
    4. Добавить информацию об образовании
2. Сделать пост по прошедшей неделе
3. Сделать пост по теме "Управление версиями GIT"

---

2 Описание результатов выполнения задания

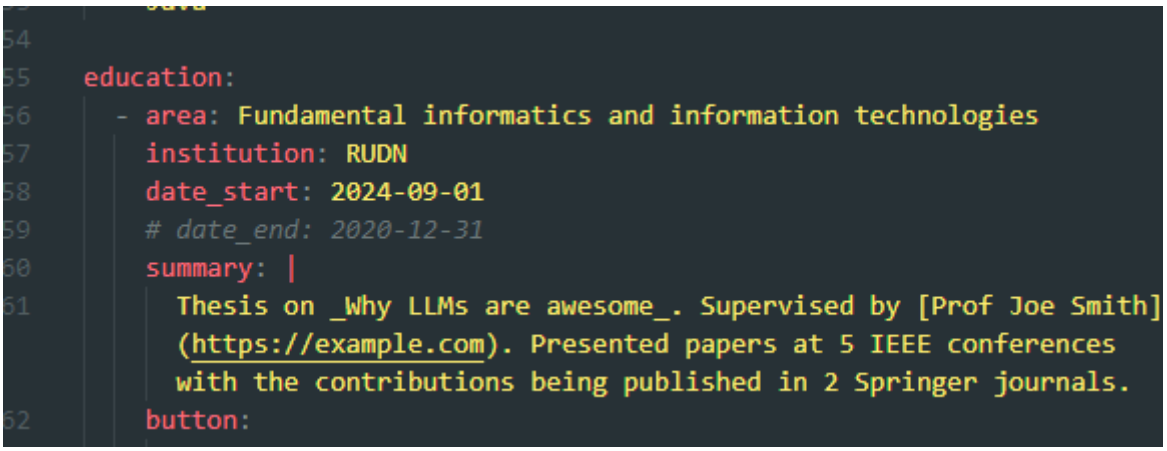
Добавлять данные:

```
---
# Display name
title: 刘潇

# Name pronunciation (optional)
name_pronunciation: Xiao Liu

# Full name (for SEO)
first_name: Xiao
last_name: Liu

# Status emoji
status:
  icon: ☕
```



```
education:
  - area: Fundamental informatics and information technologies
    institution: RUDN
    date_start: 2024-09-01
    # date_end: 2020-12-31
    summary: |
      Thesis on _Why LLMs are awesome_. Supervised by [Prof Joe Smith]
      (https://example.com). Presented papers at 5 IEEE conferences
      with the contributions being published in 2 Springer journals.
    button:
```

```
184
185 ## About Me
186
187 Liu Xiao is a student at RUDN University. His interests are artificial
    intelligence, software programming and data retrieval.
188
```

Пост по прошедшей неделе

Я перехожу в катклог ~/work/lsbigheader.github.io/content/post/FirstWeekofMarch и создаю новую папку. Создаю файл index.md:

```
liveuser@localhost-live:~/work/Isbigheader.github.io/content/post/FirstWeekofMar
ch$ ls
index.md
```

Я редактирую файл и добавляю информацию по прошедшей неделе

```
---
title: First Week of March 2024
date: '2025-03-22'

---

This week's study at RUDN University was quite fulfilling. In the C++ class, the teacher
talked about object-oriented programming, especially inheritance and polymorphism. I wrote a
small program for a bank account and felt that I had a deeper understanding of the code
structure. In terms of Linux, I learned more command line operations, such as using grep and
awk to process text. I also tried to write a few simple shell scripts to automate some
repetitive tasks, which was quite convenient. However, pointer and memory management are still
a bit of a headache, and it took some time to debug. Next week I plan to continue studying STL
and learn Linux network configuration by the way. I hope it will become more and more
convenient!
```

Пост по теме "Управление версиями GIT"

Создаю ещё одну новую папку в ~/work/lsbigheader.github.io/content/post/VersionControl. Создаю файл index.md:

```
liveuser@localhost-live:~/work/Isbigheader.github.io/content/post/VersionControl
$ ls
index.md
```

Я редактирую файл и добавляю информацию об управлении версиями GIT (Что это такое и как работает):

```
---
title: Version Control wit Git
date: '2025-3-22'
---
Git is a distributed version control system used to track file changes and coordinate work between multiple developers. It allows you to:

Track file changes: Git records the change history of each file, including who changed the file, what was changed, and when.
Revert to a previous version: If you make a mistake or want to revert to an earlier version of a file, Git makes it easy to do that.
Create branches: Branches allow you to work on new features or fix bugs without affecting the main code base.
Merge changes: When you are finished with changes to a branch, you can merge them back into the main code base.
Collaborate with others: Git makes it easy for multiple developers to work on the same project without overwriting each other's changes.

Git Basic Concepts

Repository: A directory that contains all the files and change history of a project.
Working Directory: A copy of the project you are currently working on.
Staging Area: A temporary area for storing changes that you are ready to commit to the repository.
Commit: A permanent record of changes to files in a repository.
Branch: An independent line of project development.
Merge: Merge changes from one branch into another branch.

Basic commands of Git

git init: Initialize a new Git repository.
git add: Add files to the staging area.
git commit: Commit changes in the staging area to the repository.
git status: View the status of the working area and staging area.
git log: View the commit history.
git branch: List, create, or delete branches.
git checkout: Switch to a different branch.
git merge: Merge changes from a branch into the current branch.
git clone: Clone a copy from a remote repository.

Advantages of Git

Distributed: Each developer has a complete copy of the project and can work even without a network connection.
Efficient: Git only stores changes to files, not entire files, so it is very efficient.
Flexible: Git can be used for a variety of projects, from small personal projects to large enterprise projects.
Open Source: Git is open source and free to use and modify.
```

После сохранения изменении, я отправляю все на github: