

1. Github 저장소 만들기

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Owner * ahnssi9web / Repository name * web39 ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about *literate-octo-broccoli*?

Description (optional)

☒ Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:
Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

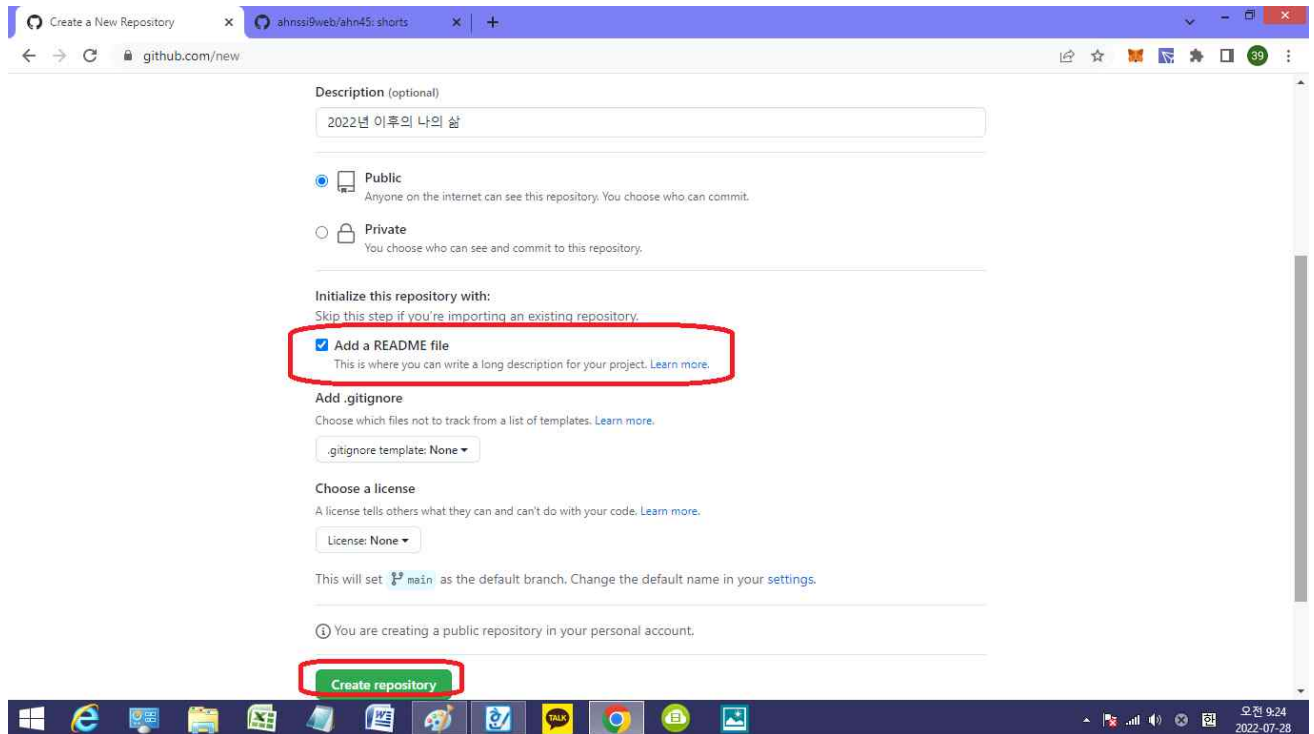
☐ Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more.](#)

- 1) 오른쪽 위 +를 눌러서 new repository 누른다.
- 2) name에 WEB39를 입력
- 3) 설명란은 안써도 된다.

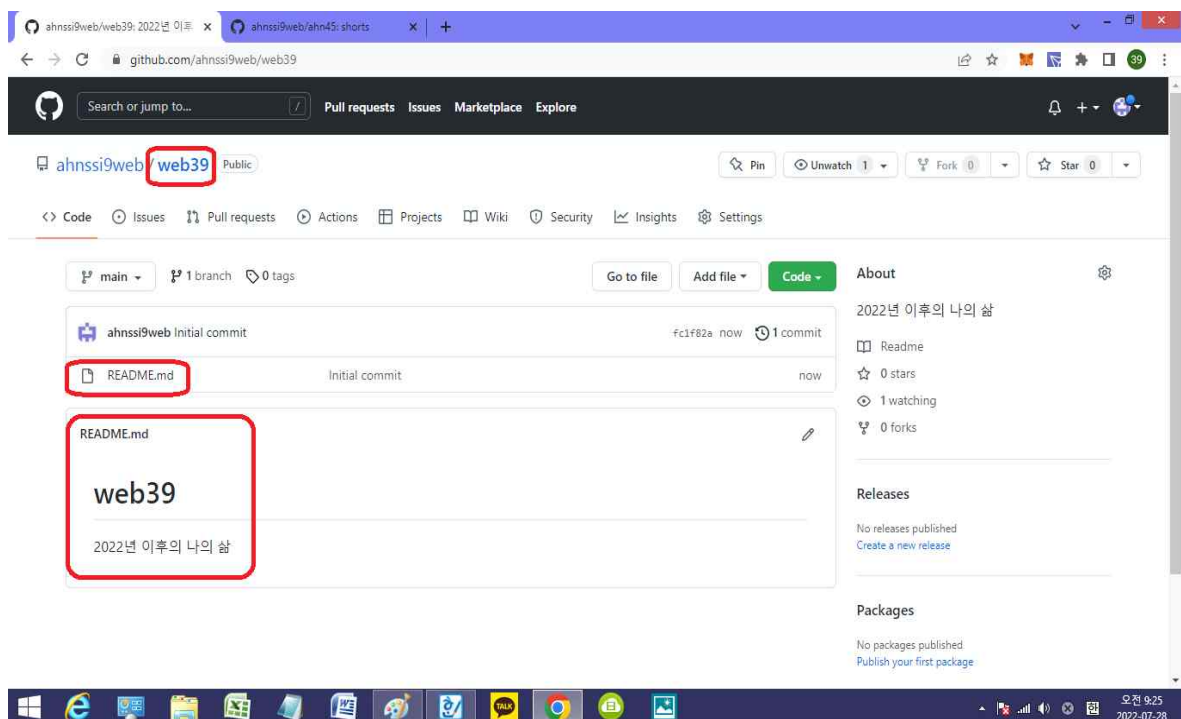
***도움말 먼저 보기

<https://docs.github.com/en/pages/getting-started-with-github-pages/configuring-a-publishing-source-for-your-github-pages-site>

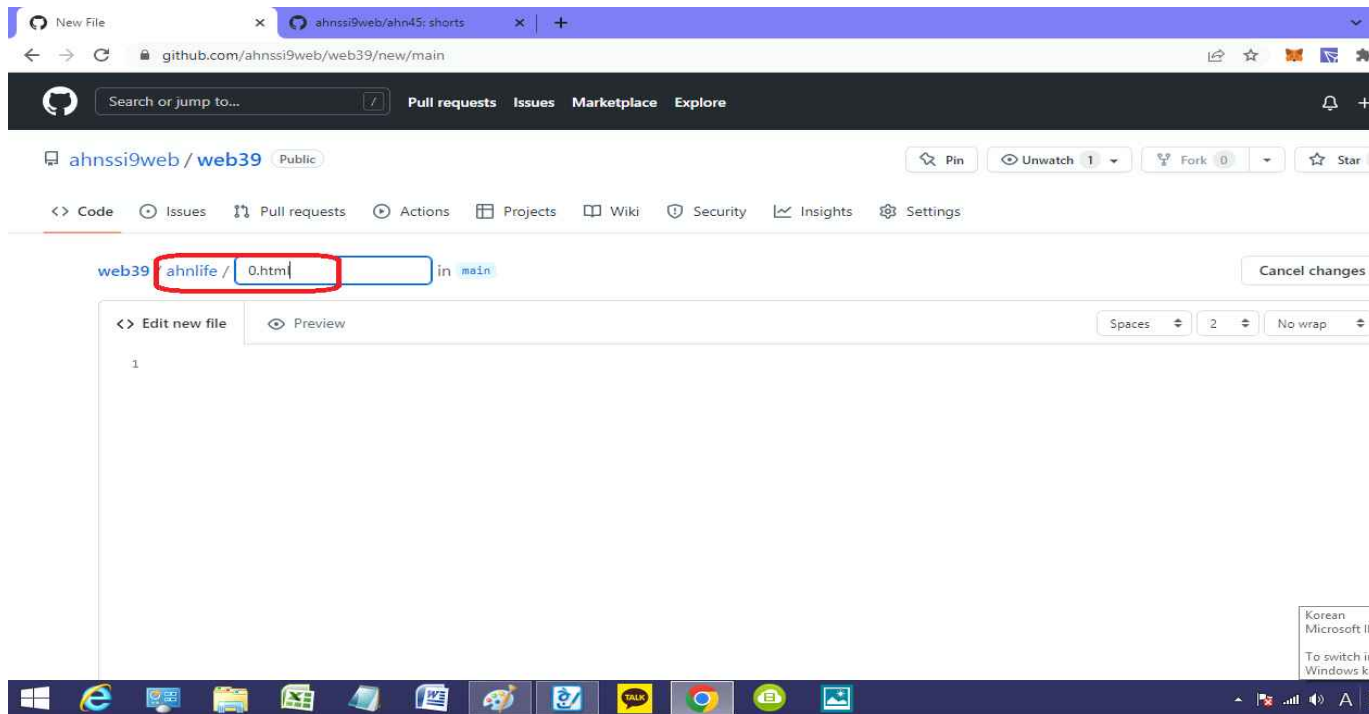
2. Add a README file 선택하고 Create Repository 누른다.



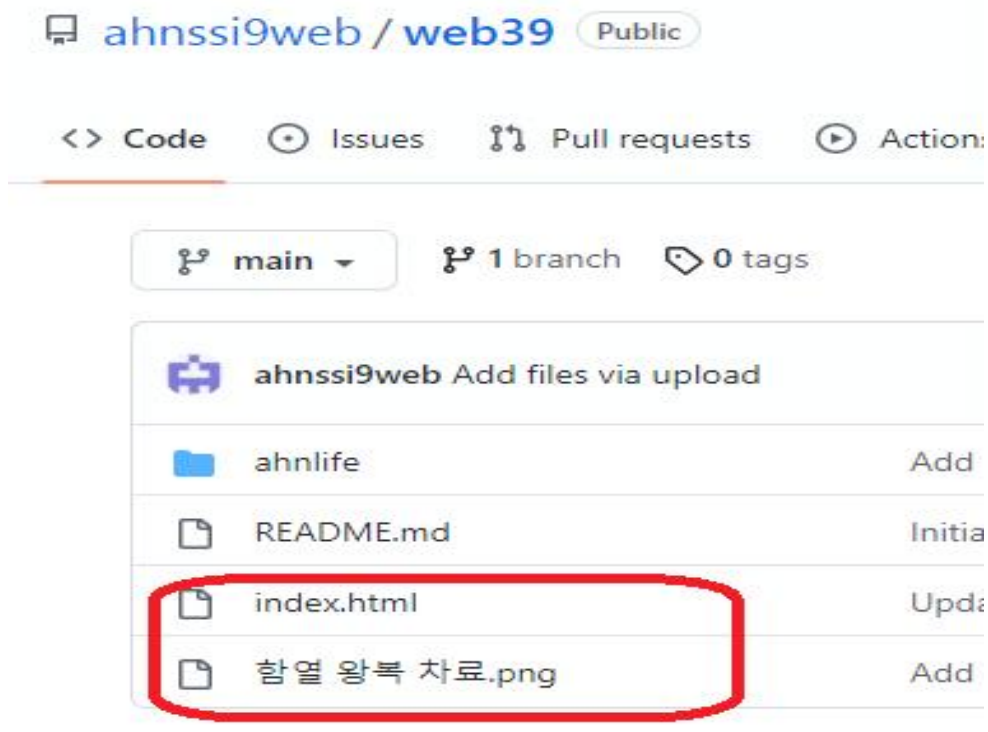
3. 결과는 아래와 같다.



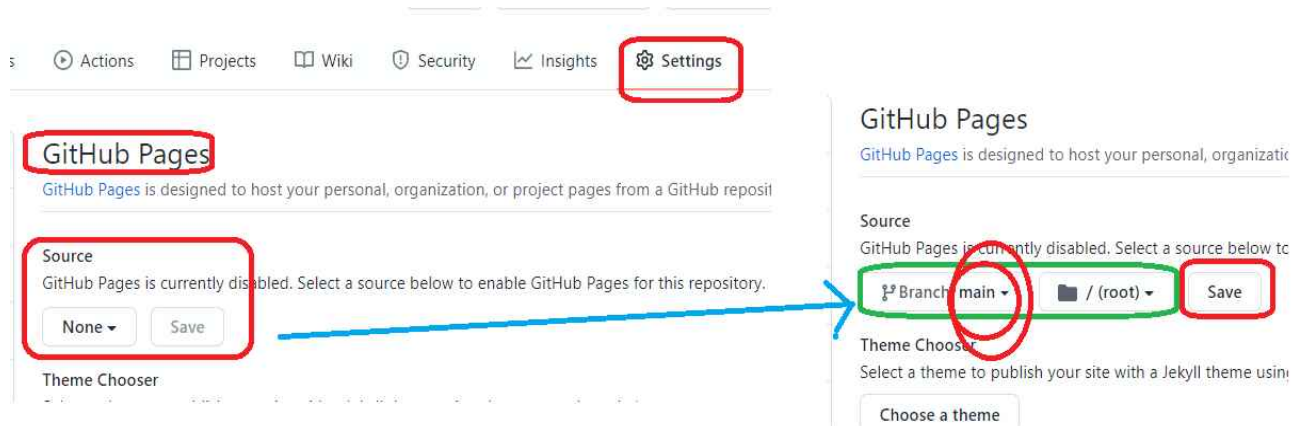
4. 폴더와 파일 만들기 ---> 맞는지 모르겠지만 성공했다.
Add file 누르고 ahnlife/0.html 입력하여 만들었다.



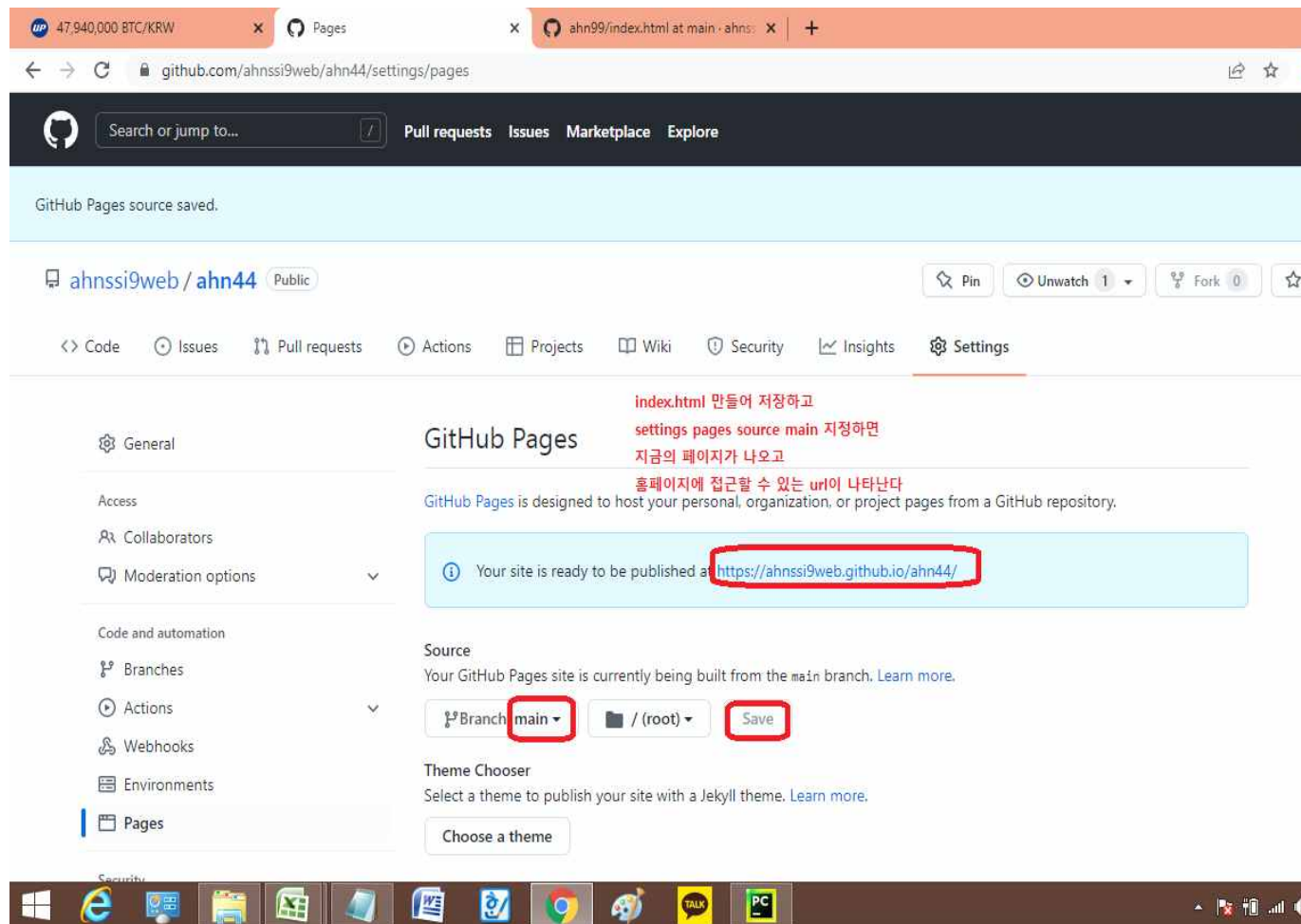
5. index.html 파일을 만들고 파일 하나를 올렸다.



6. 설정에 들어가서 작업



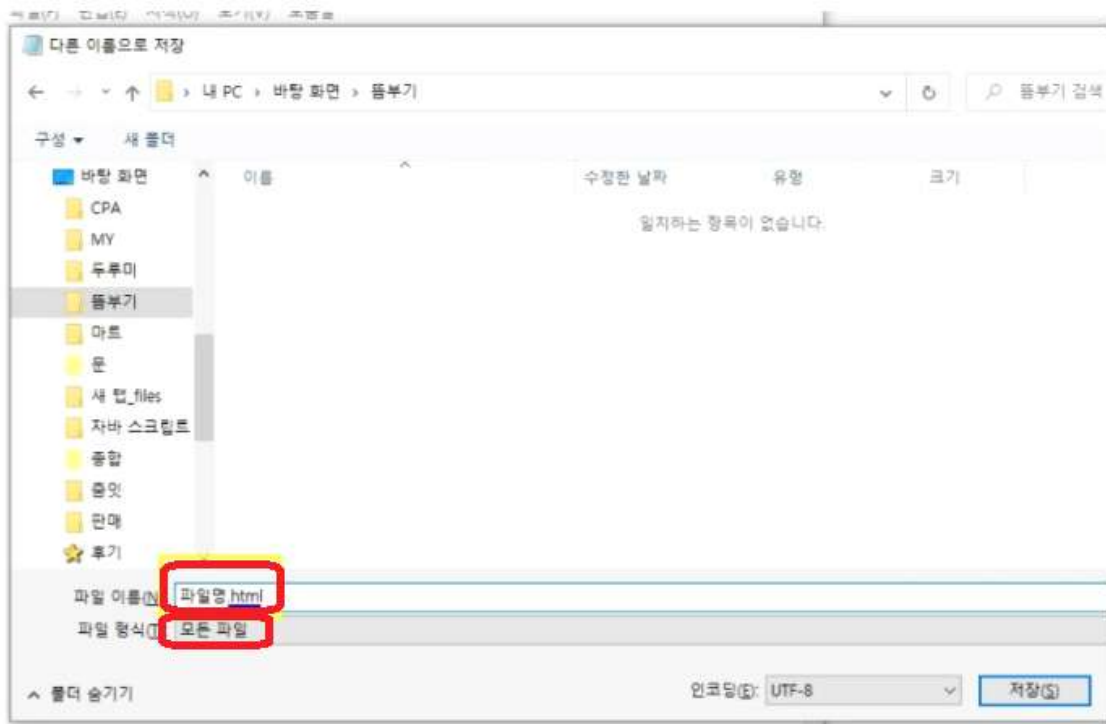
7. 기다리면 위쪽에 동영상상을 직접 보는 사이트 주소가 나온다.
그것을 누르면 새 페이지에서 index.html 파일이 열린다.



8. 기타 Github Pages에 올린 파일이 제대로 작동하는지 점검하는 방법

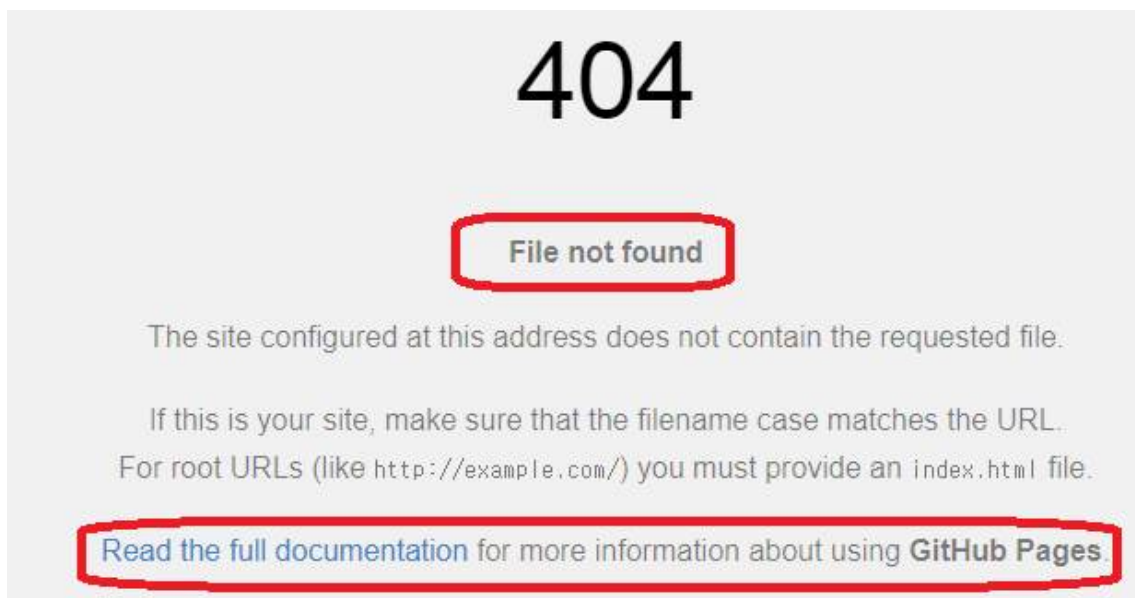
- 1) 메모장에서 123.html 모든파일로 저장
- 2) 마우스 오른쪽 누른 뒤 open with... 에서 크롬으로 열면 된다

메모장으로 만들어 .html로 저장, 모든 파일 선택



저장한 후 오른쪽 마우스 열기에서 크롬 선택하면 작동됨

9. 파일이 나타나지 않을 때 처리 방법



404

File not found

The site configured at this address does not contain the requested file.

If this is your site, make sure that the filename case matches the URL.

For root URLs (like <http://example.com/>) you must provide an `index.html` file.

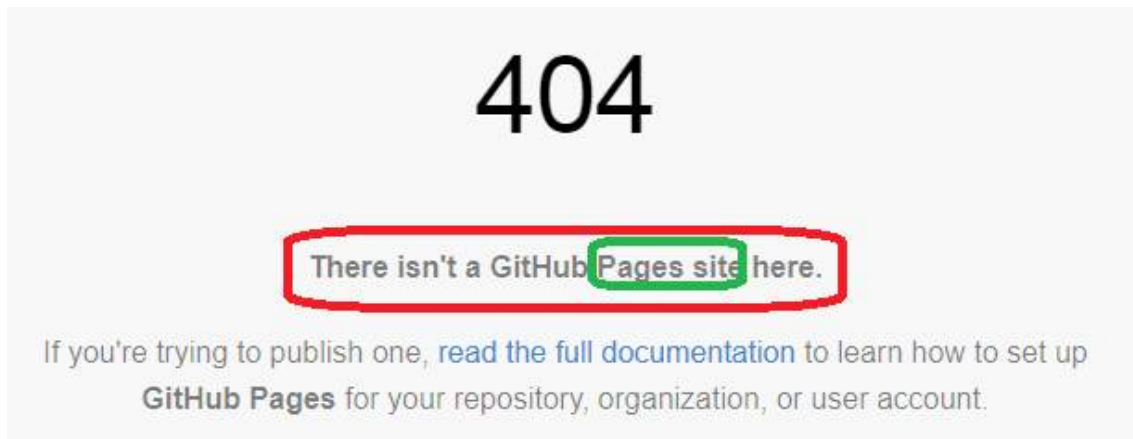
Read the full documentation for more information about using GitHub Pages.

GitHub Status — @githubstatus

남편 우리 식탁에서
100남말못들어/남편 우리 식탁에서

위의 문장에서 폴더 /100남말못들어/가 빠진 것이었음.

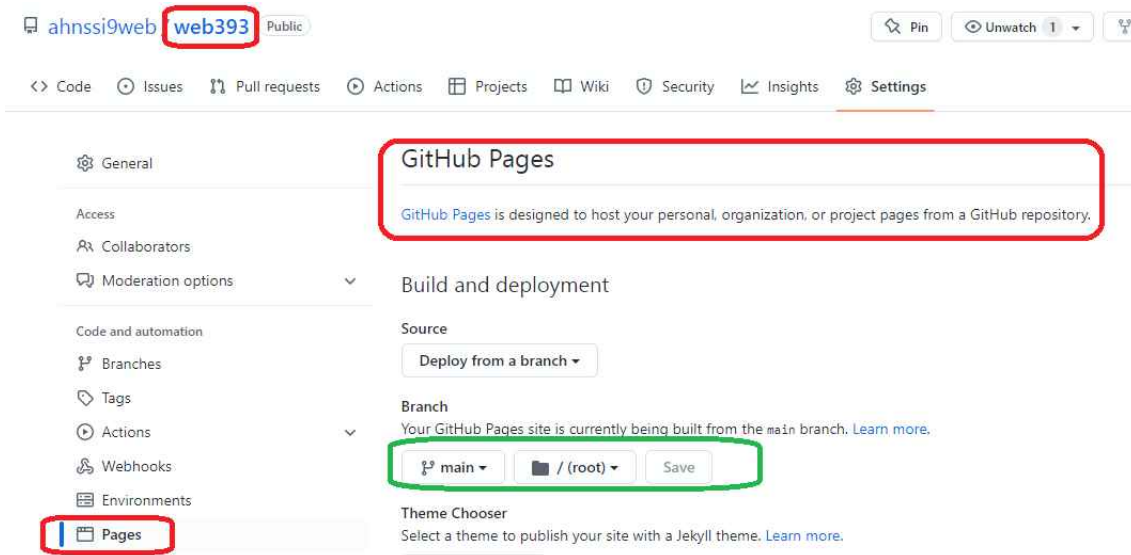
10. 웹사이트가 작동이 안되는 경우2



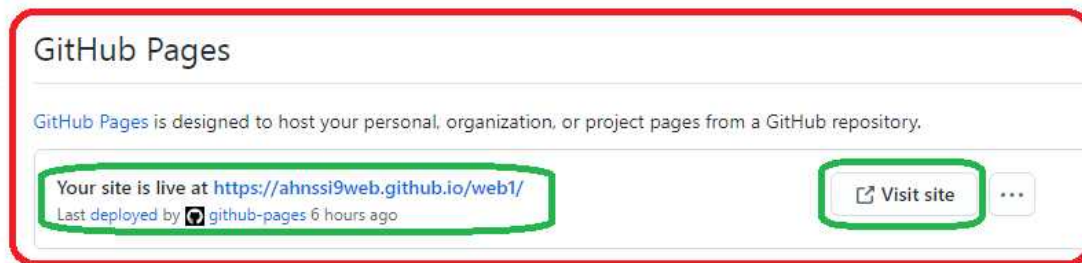
404

There isn't a GitHub Pages site here.

If you're trying to publish one, read the full documentation to learn how to set up GitHub Pages for your repository, organization, or user account.

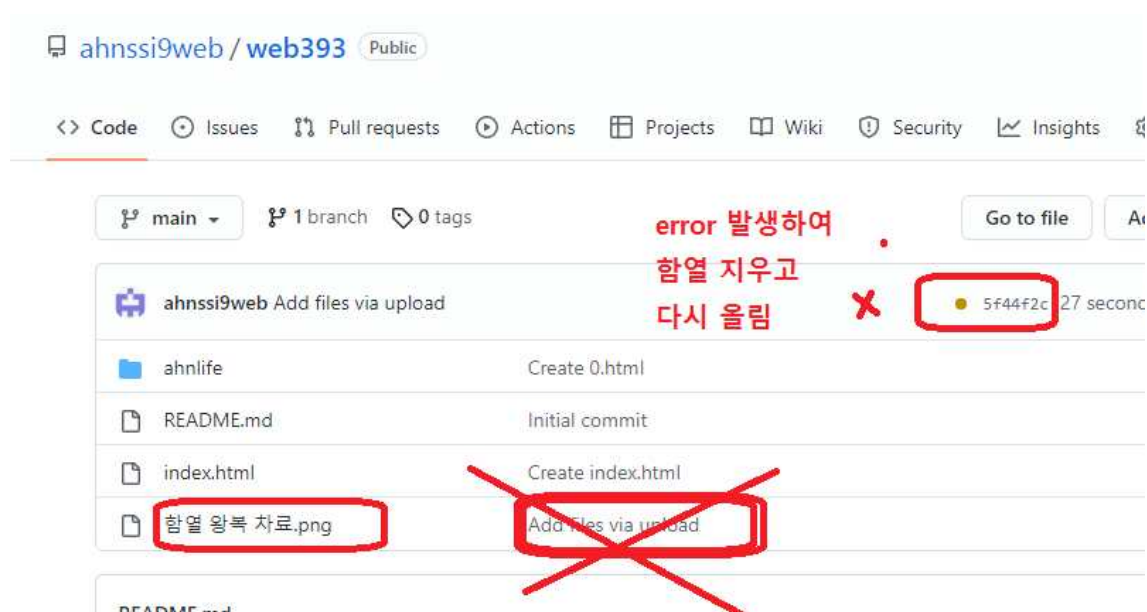


Web393에 들어가서 Settings - Pages를 보니 Branch의 main /root save가 되었는데도
윗부분 Github Pages에 Visit site가 나오지 않아요. 아래처럼 나와야 되는데...



무엇이 문제일까?

upload에 문제가 발생하여 지우고 다시 올림



성공!!!

ahnssi9web / web393 Public

Pin Unwatch 1 Fork 0

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

General

GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

Your site is live at <https://ahnssi9web.github.io/web393/>

Last deployed by github-pages 3 minutes ago

Visit site

Access

Collaborators

Moderation options

Code and automation

Branches

Tags

Build and deployment

기분이 매우 좋구나
야호!!!

1. Configuring a publishing source for your GitHub Pages site

[가. In this article](#)

You can configure your GitHub Pages site to publish when changes are pushed to a specific branch, or you can write a GitHub Actions workflow to publish your site.

People with admin or maintainer permissions for a repository can configure a publishing source for a GitHub Pages site.

GitHub Pages is available in public repositories with GitHub Free and GitHub Free for organizations, and in public and private repositories with GitHub Pro, GitHub Team, GitHub Enterprise Cloud, and GitHub Enterprise Server. For more information, see "[GitHub's products](#)."

나. About publishing sources

You can publish your site when changes are pushed to a specific branch, or you can write a GitHub Actions workflow to publish your site.

If you do not need any control over the build process for your site, we recommend that you publish your site when changes are pushed to a specific branch. You can specify which branch and folder to use as your publishing source. The source branch can be any branch in your repository, and the source folder can either be the root of the repository (/) on the source branch or a /docs folder on the source branch.

Whenever changes are pushed to the source branch, the changes in the source folder will be published to your GitHub Pages site.

If you want to use a build process other than Jekyll or you do not want a dedicated branch to hold your compiled static files, we recommend that you write a GitHub Actions workflow to publish your site. GitHub provides starter workflows for common publishing scenarios to help you write your workflow.

Warning: GitHub Pages sites are publicly available on the internet, even if the repository for the site is private. If you have sensitive data in your site's repository, you may want to remove the data before publishing. For more information, see "[About repositories](#)."

다. Publishing from a branch

1) Troubleshooting publishing from a branch

Note: If you are publishing from a branch and your site has not published automatically, make sure someone with admin permissions and a verified email address has pushed to the publishing source.

GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

Danger Zone

If you choose the `docs` folder on any branch as your publishing source, then later remove the `/docs` folder from that branch in your repository, your site won't build and you'll get a page build error message for a missing `/docs` folder. For more information, see "[Troubleshooting Jekyll build errors for GitHub Pages sites](#)."

Your GitHub Pages site will always be deployed with a GitHub Actions workflow run, even if you've configured your GitHub Pages site to be built using a different CI tool. Most external CI workflows "deploy" to GitHub Pages by committing the build output to the `gh-pages` branch of the repository, and typically include a `.nojekyll` file. When this happens, the GitHub Actions workflow will detect the state that the branch does not need a build step, and will execute only the steps necessary to deploy the site to GitHub Pages servers.

To find potential errors with either the build or deployment, you can check the workflow run for your GitHub Pages site by reviewing your repository's workflow runs. For more information, see "[Viewing workflow run history](#)." For more information about how to re-run the workflow in case of an error, see "[Re-running workflows and jobs](#)."

Note: GitHub Actions workflow runs for your GitHub Pages sites are in public beta for public repositories and subject to change. GitHub Actions workflow runs are free for public repositories.

2. Publishing with a custom GitHub Actions workflow

Note: Publishing your GitHub Pages site with a custom GitHub Actions workflow is in beta and subject to change.

To configure your site to publish with GitHub Actions:

GitHub Pages does not associate a specific workflow to the GitHub Pages settings. However, the GitHub Pages settings will link to the workflow run that most recently deployed your site.

1) Creating a custom GitHub Actions workflow to publish your site

For more information about GitHub Actions, see "[Actions](#)."

When you configure your site to publish with GitHub Actions, GitHub will suggest starter workflows for common publishing scenarios. The general flow of a workflow is to:

The starter workflows use a deployment environment called `github-pages`. If your repository does not already include an environment called `github-pages`, the environment will be created automatically. We recommend that you add an environment protection rule so that only the default branch can deploy to this environment. For more information, see "[Using environments for deployment](#)."

Note: A CNAME file in your repository file does not automatically add or remove a custom domain. Instead, you must configure the custom domain through your repository settings or through the API. For more information, see "[Managing a custom domain for your GitHub Pages site](#)" and the [Pages API reference documentation](#).

2) Troubleshooting publishing with a custom GitHub Actions workflow

For information about how to troubleshoot your GitHub Actions workflow, see "[About monitoring and troubleshooting](#)."