HOSTING, VIEWING, AND SHARING NON-CODE FILES ON GITHUB

In Unit 1, you created your first Github repository and hosted a page online. Congrats! That's the tough part. Today's tutorial is much easier and will help you as you move forward through this course and into your own adventures in web development.

Today we'll walk through the following concepts:

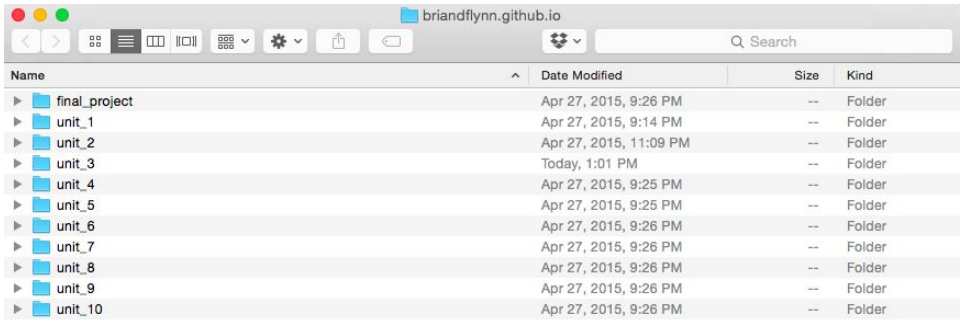
- How to organize multiple folders within your Github repository
- How to store non-code files in your Github repository
- How to view those pages and files online
- How to submit your link on Circuits

Let's get started!

Step 1: Organizing your Repository

As you'll recall, your repository is a folder on Github where you can store your web files and folders. In unit one, you cloned your repository into a local folder on your computer. Let's open up that cloned folder and get it in order! For this course, we recommend you set up your folders as follows in the image below:

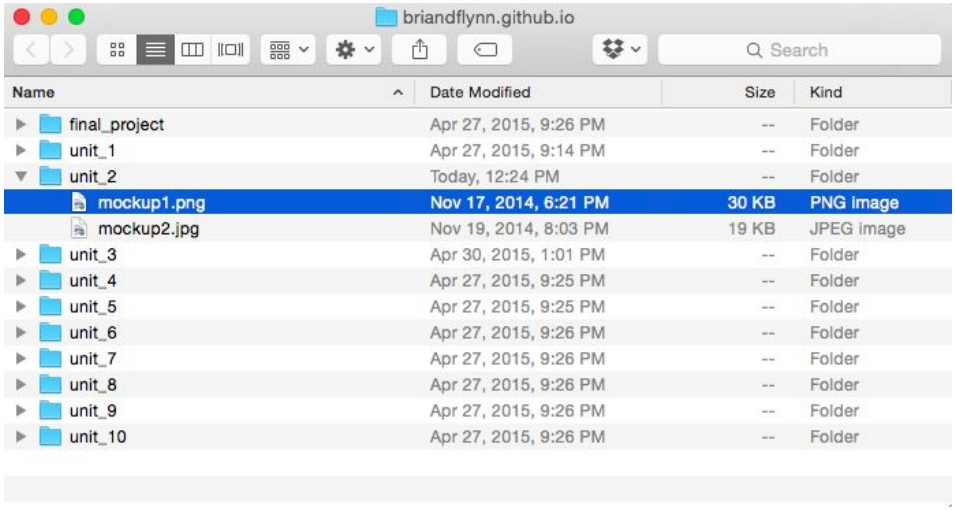
TIP: When labelling your files and folders, make sure to use all lowercase letters and avoid spaces (use underscores or hyphens instead).



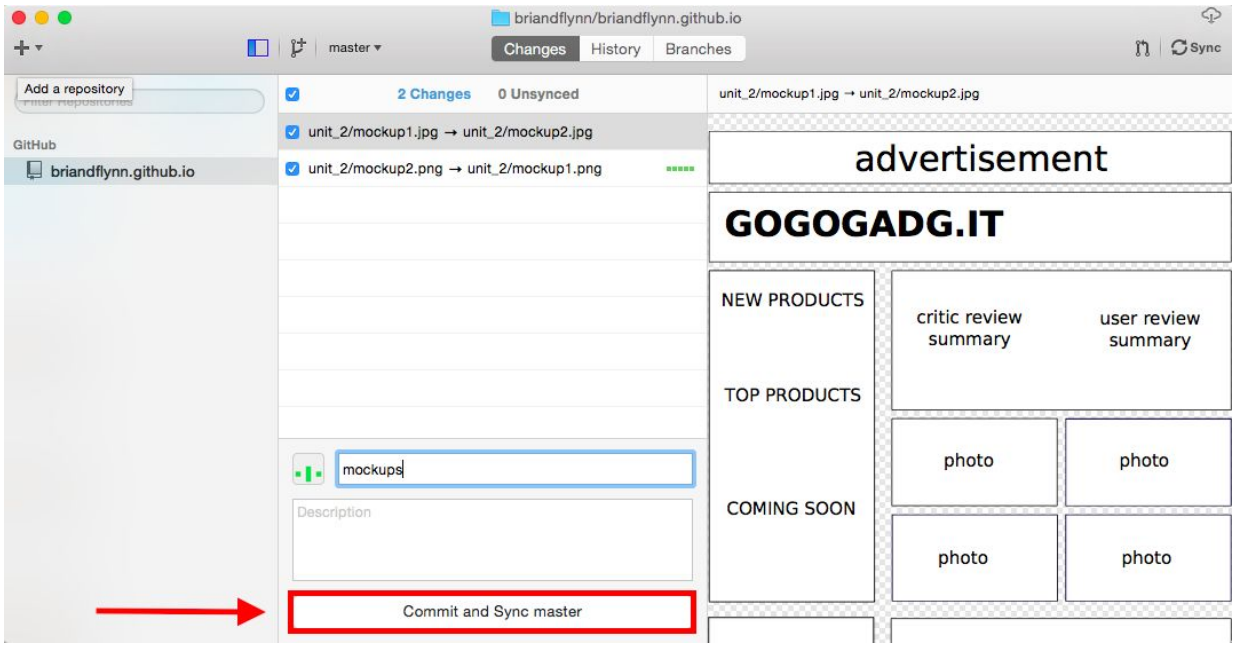
Step 2: Adding Non-Code Files to Your Repository

Github isn't just for hosting HTML and CSS files. You can actually host and share a variety of file types with your repository. For this project, you'll be storing image files, specifically either .png or .jpg files.

To do so, just open your unit_2 folder and add the mockup image files that you've created.



Next, open the Github app and commit and sync so your online repository knows about the new files you just added locally. **This step is essential.** You won't be able to view or share your design mockups online until you commit and sync them on the Github Pages app.

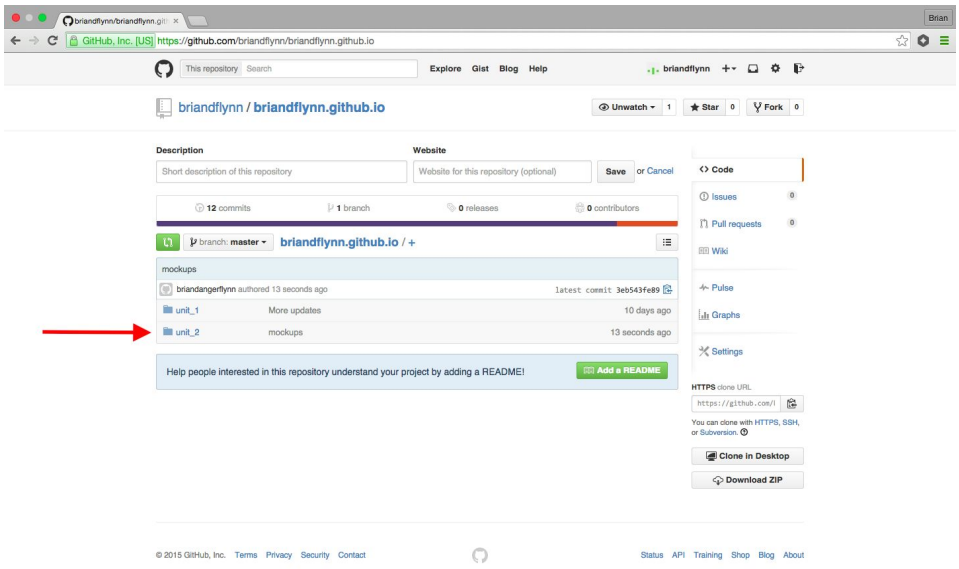


Step 3: Viewing non-code files on Github

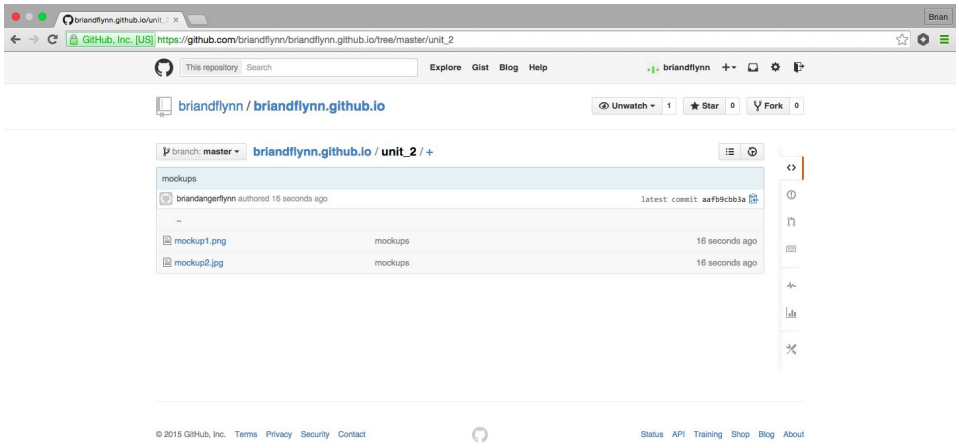
After you've committed and synced your repository, go to github.com and log in. When you visit your repository, you should see your new "unit_2" folder.

You may also notice that the folders we created for Units 3 - 10 aren't visible. Don't worry! Github only shows folders in your repository that contain content. Those folders will become visible here once content has been added to them.

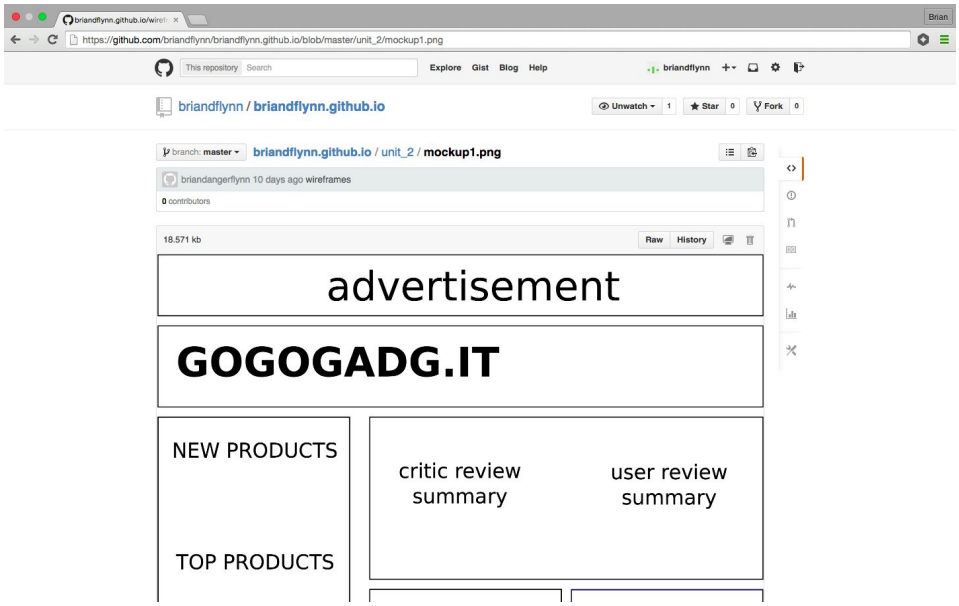
Click on the unit_2 folder.



Inside the folder, you'll see your design mockups:

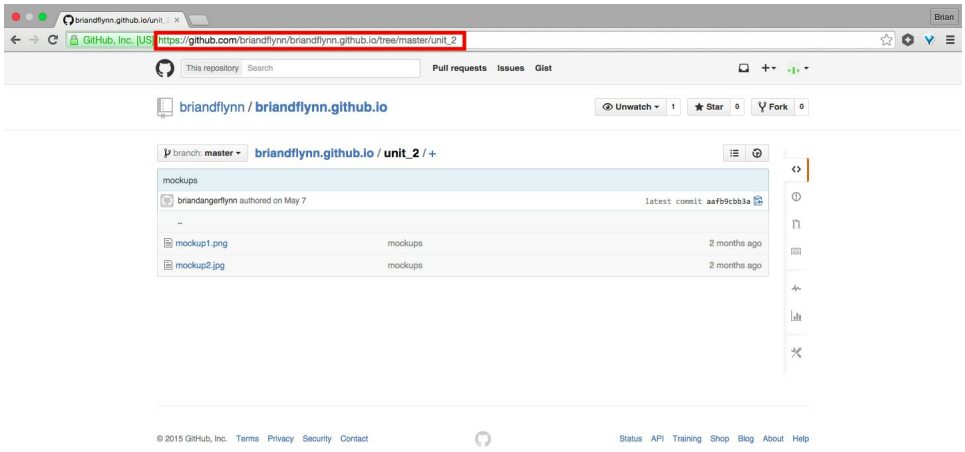


If you click on one of your mockup image files, you can view it right on Github, as you can see here:



Step 4: Submitting Your Link on Circuits

To submit your project on Circuits, go back to the Unit 2 folder in Github and copy the file path highlighted below. Then paste that link into your project submission.



PRO TIP:
In the future, if you'd like to save time, you can skip step 3 — you don't actually have to go to Github.com, find the file, and copy and paste the file path. The file path on Github that we use as a URL will always be exactly the same as file path held locally on your computer. So if we look at the example in this guide, the URL we submitted was:

briandflynn.github.io/unit_2/mockups1.png

The slashes in the URL indicate folders. The extension (.png) indicates a file. This means, when the website loads, that the browser should look within the briandflynn.github.io folder for the folder named "unit_2" and, within that folder, it should look for a file called "mockup1.png".

So, to continue this example, in unit 3, if this developer needed to submit an index.html file, instead of going to Github.com, he could just look at how the files are organized in his local repository. If he has an index.html file within his unit_3 folder within his local repository, the the URL will be:

briandflynn.github.io/unit_3/index.html

Do URLs suddenly make a lot more sense? Let us know!

THE END.