

Building an Academic Website in 60 Minutes

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AMS Graduate Chapter Website Workshop
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Prerequisites

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2. That's it!

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This is where Hugo comes in!

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Hugo takes Markdown...

```
---
title: "Hello World!"
date: 2022-05-01T00:35:03-06:00
draft: true
---

# Hello, world!

### Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
aliqua.

> Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco
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- enim neque volutpat ac tincidunt
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aliqua.
```

```
> Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco
> laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
```

```
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- sit amet justo donec enim
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...and turns it into a webpage:

Mathy McMathFace

[Contact](#)

Hello, world!

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```

```
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> laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
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- tincidunt ornare massa eget egestas
- sit amet justo donec enim

Copyright 2022 Mathy McMathFace

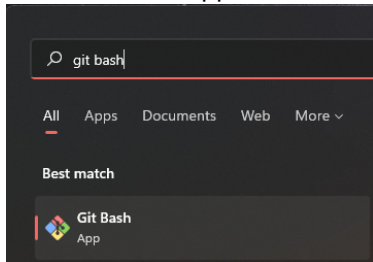
In many ways, Hugo does for webpages what \LaTeX does for documents.

Getting Started

First, we need to open a command line. The command line (also known as a terminal or console) is an invaluable tool for executing text commands on a computer.

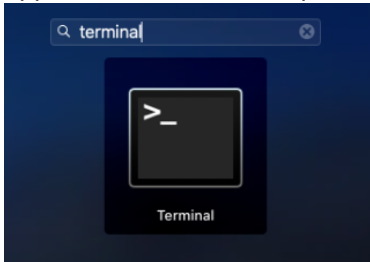
Windows

From the Start Menu, open the Git Bash application:



MacOS

Open the Terminal application from Launchpad:



Getting Started

Now we'll change directories (`cd`) to the Desktop folder. Type the following into your terminal (**without** the "\$" character¹), and then hit the [Enter] key:

```
$ cd Desktop
```

Next, we'll use Git to clone (download) all the necessary code for this project. Type the following command into your terminal, and then hit the [Enter] key:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/uccs-ams/website-workshop.git --recurse
```

¹It is customary to add this character in technical documentation to indicate that the proceeding command is to be entered into a terminal.

Getting Started

Let's change directories again to the newly-created website-workshop folder:

```
$ cd website-workshop
```

The next command we need to run depends on our operating system. We're going to check out slightly different versions of the code to account for operating system differences:

Windows

```
$ git checkout windows
```

MacOS

```
$ git checkout macos
```

MacOS [M1]

```
$ git checkout macos-arm64
```

Start Hugo

We're finally ready to build our website! We first need to start our Hugo server, which lets us see our website in a browser and rebuilds the site automatically whenever we modify any project files:

```
$ ./hugo -D serve
```

After running this command, we can see our website by navigating to `http://localhost:1313/` in a web browser. It'll be blank for now, but we're about to fix that.

Website Scaffolding

Basic information about our website (title, theme, website URL, etc.) is contained in the `config.toml` configuration file inside the `website-workshop` folder on our Desktop.

Let's open that file with a text editor and replace the existing content with the following to enable the researcher Hugo theme:

`config.toml`

```
1 baseURL = "http://example.org/" # If you have your own domain name, add it here.  
2 title = "Mathy McMathFace"  
3 theme = "researcher"
```

We're going to add quite a few more things to this file before we're done.

Website Scaffolding

Now we'll add to our website a footer and a link to our CV by adding a handful of lines to our `config.toml` file.²

Be sure to pay attention to spacing!

`config.toml`

```
4
5 [params]
6   [params.footer]
7     text = "Copyright 2022 Mathy McMathFace"
8
9 [menu]
10   [[menu.main]]
11     name = "Curriculum Vitae"
12     url = "/cv.pdf"
13     weight = 1
```

Let's see what our website looks like so far by navigating to `http://localhost:1313/` in a web browser.

²The file we're linking to in this workshop can be found in our project folder at `content/cv.pdf`.

Main Page

Our **index** (main) page is looking pretty barren - let's change that! Our first task is to create a new Markdown file for Hugo to turn into a webpage, and we'll use Hugo to do so.

Open a new terminal, and then run the following command to navigate to our project directory:

```
$ cd Desktop/website-workshop
```

From here, we'll instruct Hugo to generate a new Markdown file for us to modify:³

```
$ ./hugo new _index.md
```

This command generates a new Markdown file at `website-workshop/content/_index.md`.

³The `_index.md` file name holds special significance in Hugo projects; the contents of this file are rendered to the main page.

Main Page

This is our first encounter with actual Markdown code. Let's open our newly-generated file in a text editor and add some information in order to introduce ourselves to the world:

content/_index.md

```
1 ---
2 title: "Mathy McMathFace"
3 date: 2022-05-01T17:53:23-06:00 # This is auto-generated - no need to modify!
4 #draft: true
5 ---
6
7 # About
8
9 ## PhD Student - University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
10
11 &nbsp;
12 **Mathy McMathface** is currently a graduate student studying Mathematics
13 at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (UCCS) and is an officer for
14 the American Mathematical Society Graduate Student Chapter at UCCS. Their
15 research interests include inverse reactive currents for use in unilateral
16 phase detractors, automatic cardinal grammeter synchronization, and how these
17 two may be combined in various ways to create turbo encabulators.
```

Contact Page

Now that the world knows who we are, let's create a contact page so that they know how to reach us. Like before, we'll use Hugo to generate a new page:

```
./hugo new contact.md
```

We also need to add a link to this page from our index page. We can add links to pages just by modifying our `config.toml` configuration file like we did before for our resume:

`config.toml`

```
8  ...
9  [[menu]]
10     [[menu.main]]
11         name = "Resume"
12         url = "/resume.pdf"
13         weight = 1
14     [[menu.main]]
15         name = "Contact"
16         url = "/contact"
17         weight = 2
```

Contact Page

This page gives us the opportunity to see some new Markdown syntax for quote blocks and hyperlinks:

content/contact.md

```
1 ---
2 title: "Contact"
3 date: 2022-05-01T18:22:37-06:00
4 #draft: true
5 ---
6
7 # Contact
8
9 &nbsp;
10 ## E-mail
11 Feel free to e-mail me at [mmcmath@uccs.edu](mailto:mmcmath@uccs.edu).
12
13 &nbsp;
14 ## Mailing Address
15 > University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
16 >
17 > Department of Mathematics
18 >
19 > 1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway
20 >
21 > Colorado Springs, CO 80918
```

Posts Page

We can also use Hugo to easily create and manage blog posts:

```
$ ./hugo new posts/hello-world.md
```

As before, we'll add a link to our new Posts page:

config.toml

```
8  ...
9  [menu]
10  [[menu.main]]
11     name = "Resume"
12     url = "/resume.pdf"
13     weight = 1
14  [[menu.main]]
15     name = "Contact"
16     url = "/contact"
17     weight = 2
18  [[menu.main]]
19     name = "Posts"
20     url = "/posts"
21     weight = 3
```

Posts Page

We've seen up to this point that Markdown provides some pretty basic formatting out of the box. What if we want \LaTeX in our blog posts?

content/posts/hello-world.md

```
1 ---
2 title: "Hello World"
3 date: 2022-05-01T15:58:31-06:00
4 #draft: true
5 math: true
6 ---
7
8 # Hello, world!
9
10 This is my first blog post. In this post, I will do things like:
11
12 - Make lists
13 - _Emphasize_ text
14 - Make text bold
15 - Show off some inline  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 
```

Back to the Beginning

At this point, we have created a basic website with Hugo by creating several Markdown pages. We now need to convert these files into HTML, CSS, and JavaScript so that our website can be hosted on the public internet.

To convert our markdown files into a website, we simply run the following command in our terminal:⁴

```
$ ./hugo -D
```

The compiled website files can then be found in the `public` folder in our project directory.

⁴The `-D` flag instructs Hugo to include Markdown files with `draft: true` in their header in the final compiled website.

Conclusion

We conclude with some helpful links for reference:

- Markdown Cheatsheet:
<https://www.markdownguide.org/cheat-sheet/>
- Hugo Documentation:
<https://gohugo.io/documentation/>
- Hugo Hosting Overview:
<https://gohugo.io/hosting-and-deployment/>
- Researcher Hugo Template:
<https://themes.gohugo.io/themes/hugo-researcher/>

Questions?

Appendix: Hosting

Now that we've built a basic website, we need somewhere to host it so that it is accessible on the public internet. There are two steps to this process:

1. Choosing a domain name (e.g., example.org)
2. Choosing a hosting service

Choosing a hosting service is outside the scope of this workshop, but some good places to start are:

- Bluehost
- Namecheap
- HostGator

Each of these services provide both domain registration and website hosting services.

Appendix: Hugo Themes

Hugo's support for various site themes makes it easy to change the look and feel of our website. In this workshop, we used the excellent Researcher theme for its academic look and feel, but a full list of themes can be found at <https://themes.gohugo.io/>.

To change a theme (e.g., to the Ananke theme), we first clone (download) the theme to our project by running the following from our terminal (as before, the entire command should be on a single line):

```
$ git submodule add https://github.com/theNewDynamic/gohugo-theme-ananke.git  
themes/ananke
```

Appendix: Hugo Themes

Next, we update the active theme in our project's `config.toml` configuration file:

`config.toml`

```
1  baseURL = "http://example.org/" # If you have your own domain name, add it here.
2  title = "Mathy McMathFace"
3  theme = "ananke"
4  ...
```

In general, configuration options for a particular theme (e.g., to change background or text color) can usually be found in the corresponding example configuration file for that theme at `themes/<theme name>/exampleSite/config.toml`.