

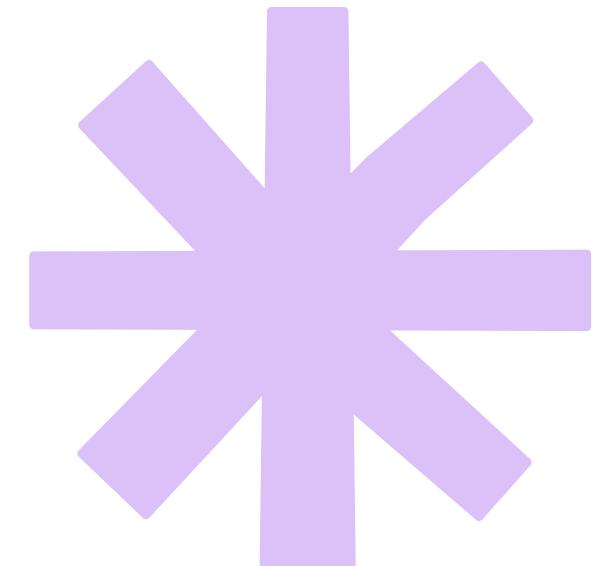


WIC WEBSITE MEETING *

Check in with Audrey for
Attendance!

10/23

Agenda



- ✔ Announcements
- ✔ Basic Overview of HTML and CSS
- ✔ Build Website!
- ✔ Hosting Website with Github
- ✔ Helpful Tools

Future Meetings

- Python Libraries - Nov 6th
- Postman - Nov 20th
- Virtual Check In - Dec 4th

Externity

A consulting company acquiring
microinternships to hand out to
those with **little to no**
technical experiences

Anna Lin

Computer Science Junior

Prev SWE @ Netsmart Technologies

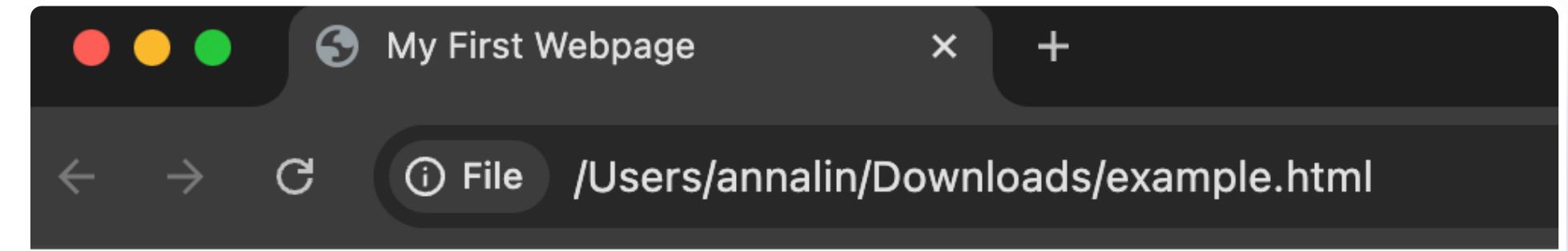
WIC Social Chair



Basics of HTML

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard language for creating web pages
- Defines the structure of a webpage using tags
 - <html> represents root of doc and contains all HTML elements/code
 - <head> container for metadata (data about the HTML doc)
 - <body> container for all the contents of the HTML doc
 - heading tags that come in 6 levels: <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, etc.
 - <p> for bodies of text
 - for unordered lists (bullets)
- Each of these tags requires an end tag followed by the contents the tag
 - Format: </name of tag>
- General Syntax: <name of tag> contents </name of tag>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Webpage</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello!</h1>
    <h2>Welcome to My Webpage!</h2>
    <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

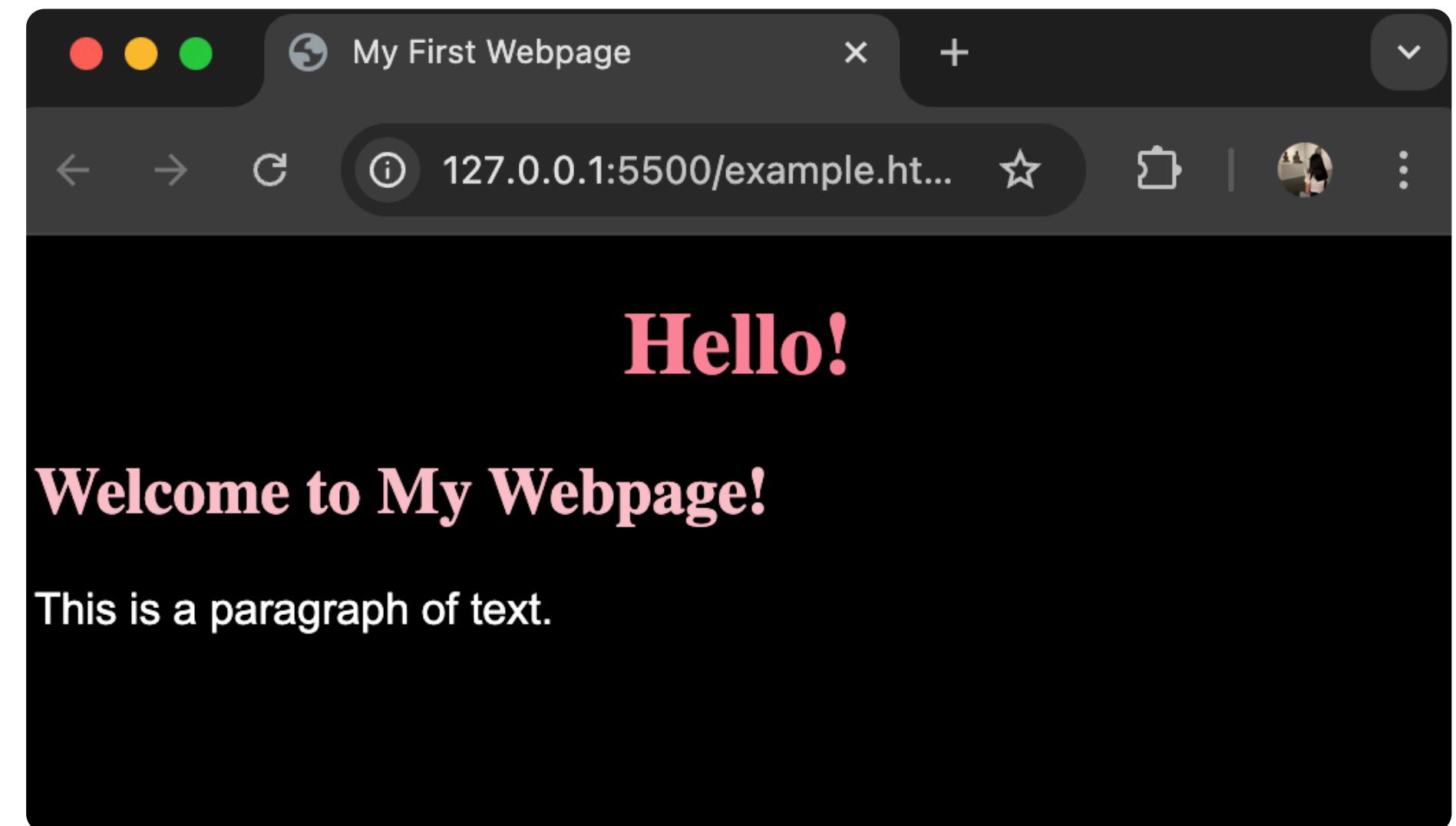


- Note: <!DOCTYPE html> is not a tag but is information to the browser about what document type to expect → HTML
- <h1> heading tags by default are the largest in size while <h6> is the smallest

Basics of CSS

- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style web pages
- Controls appearance of HTML elements, like fonts, colors, and layouts

```
body {  
    background-color: black;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: #rgb(252, 132, 152);  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    color: pink  
}  
  
p {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    color: white;  
}
```





About **Projects**

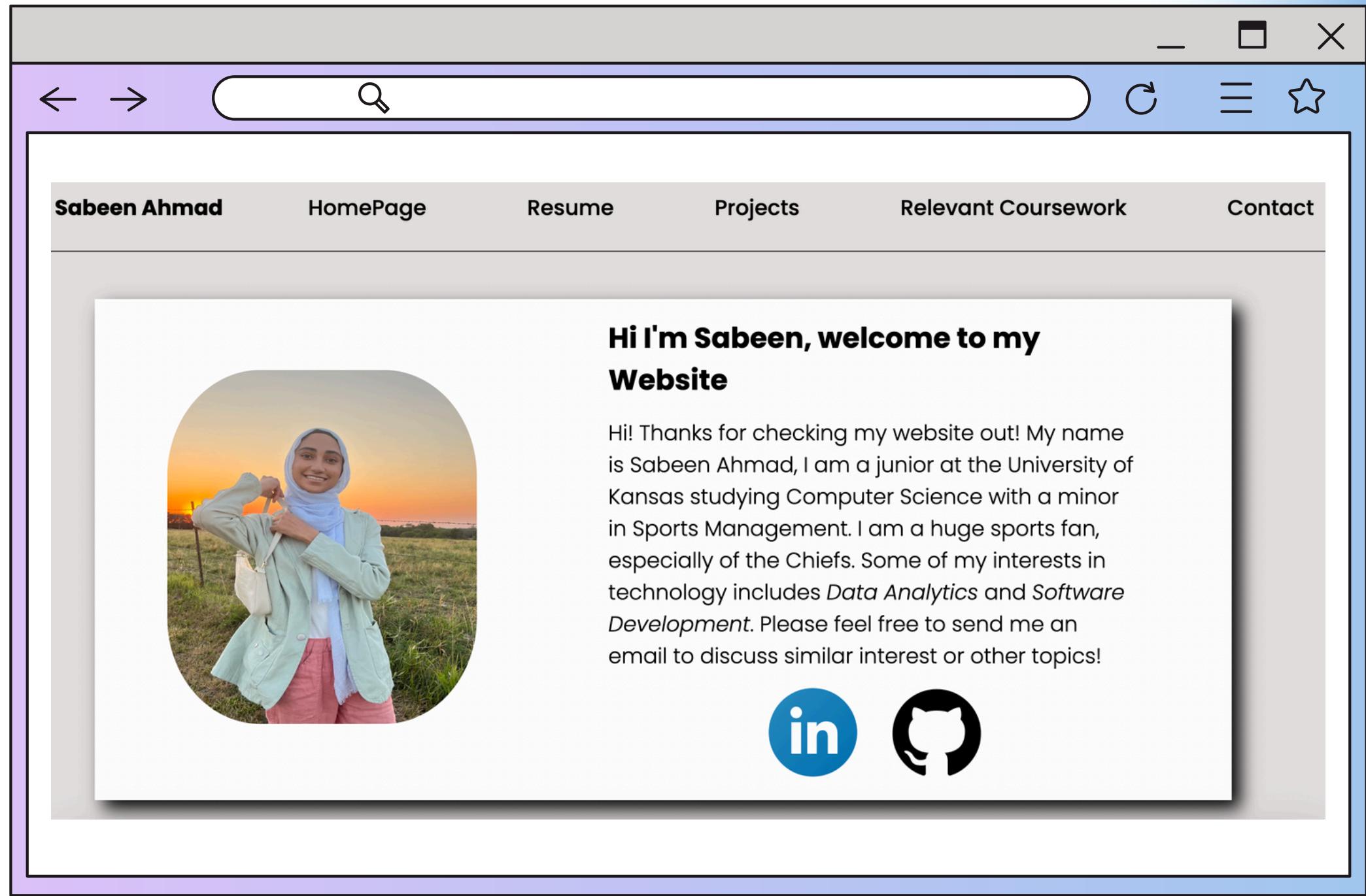
Anna Lin

Social Chair

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"I joined WIC freshman year to meet and make friends with similar interests and learn more about the tech industry. My favorite part about WIC is the professional growth opportunity where industry speakers share their career journey and advice going into the field."

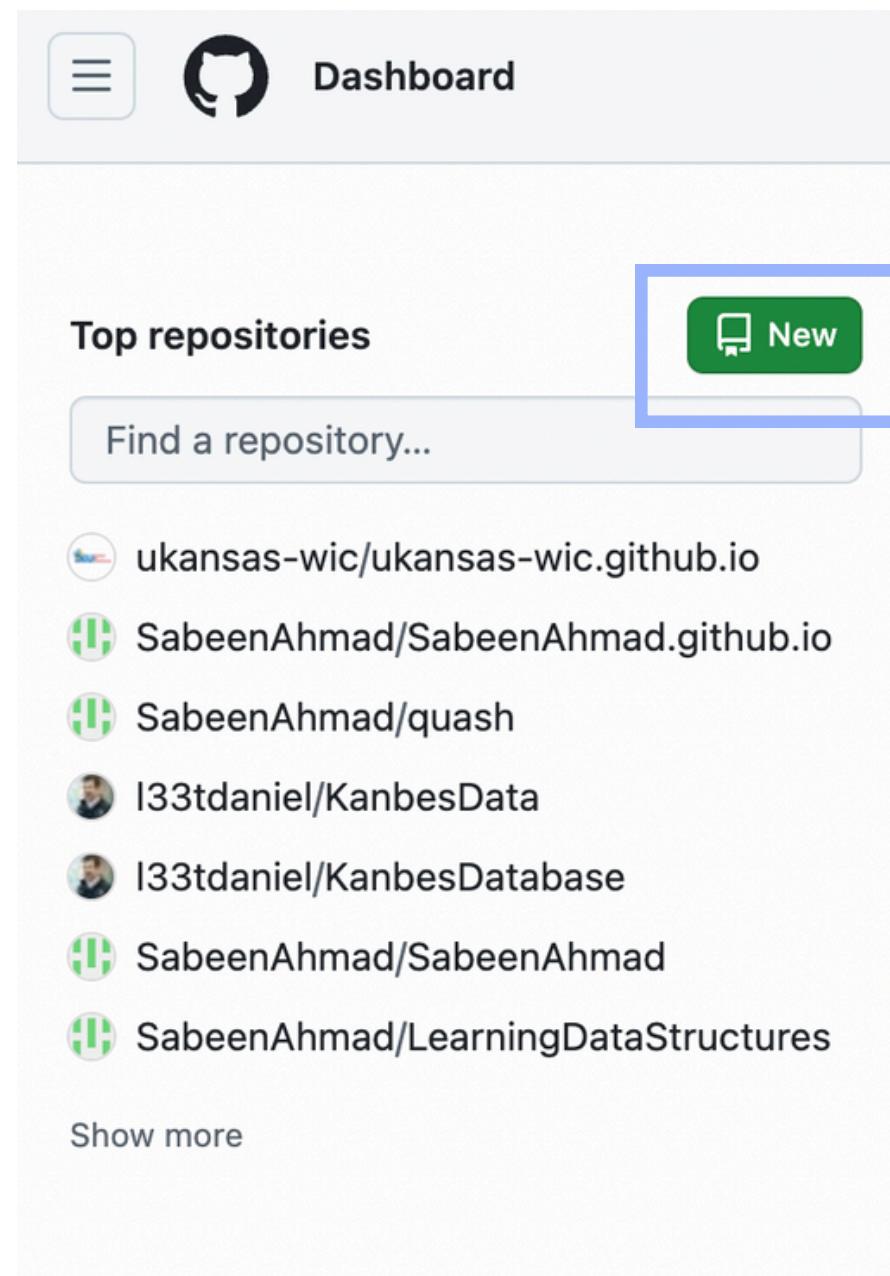
Year	Major/Minor	Hobbies
Junior	Computer Science Major Chinese and Math Minor	Watching C-drama



Hosting Websites on GitHub Pages

Steps

1. Create a new repo

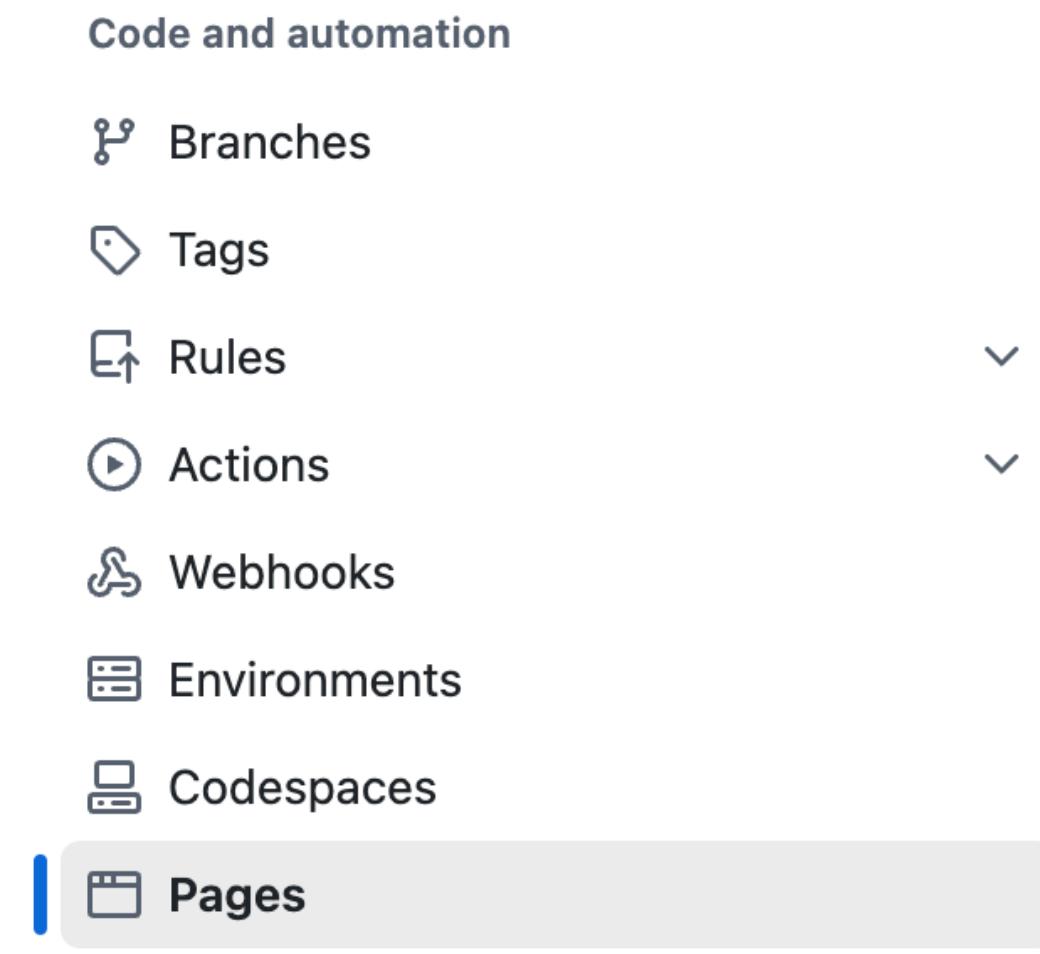


2. Name it {YourGitHubUsername}.github.io

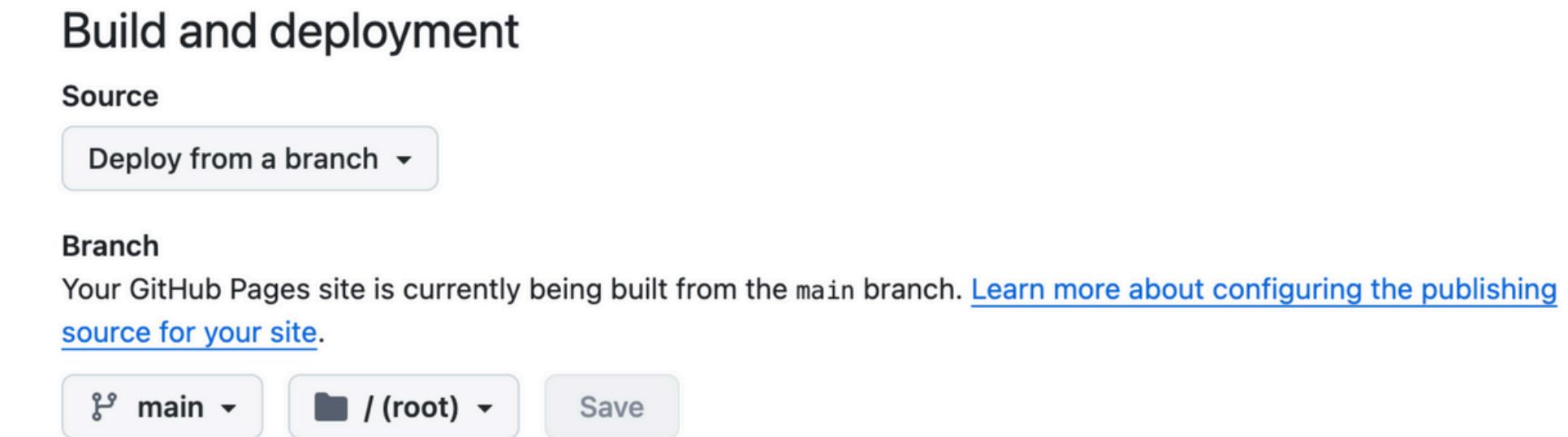
A screenshot of the GitHub "Create new repository" form. It shows the "Owner" dropdown set to "octocat" and the "Repository name" field set to "octocat.github.io", which is highlighted with an orange border and a green checkmark. Below the form is a note: "Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about studious-octo-lamp?" There is also a "Description (optional)" field with an empty input box.

Possible Additional Steps

3. After opening your repo, click “Settings”. Then find “Pages” in the “Code and Automation” section.



4. Ensure the your settings look like the following



Final Step

- You are now all set! Now when you enter {yourGithubUsername}.github.io in the url, your website will be displayed!
- To start, clone your github repo on your personal laptop and begin making changes in whatever IDE you choose (ex: Visual Studio Code).
- Once you are ready display those changes on your live website, push your changes to code.
- The code you have on your main branch is what is being displayed, so make sure to keep this up-to-date and working.