

# SQUIRREL U

## QUICK CARD



<http://zippyzsquirrel.github.io/squirrel-u/>



Transform Your Tribal Knowledge Into Learning Trees!

## 1. PREREQUISITES

1. Obtain GitHub account
2. Follow steps in Squirrel U repository README.
3. IntelliJ installed (Ultimate Edition recommended)
4. Git installed to **C:\Development\Git**  
(if different location adjust settings in IntelliJ).



## 2. SETUP LOCAL

The following steps will automatically set up a local Squirrel U development environment for IntelliJ:

### FORK SQUIRREL U REPOSITORY

Fork the **gh-pages** branch of the repository from:  
<https://github.com/zippyzsquirrel/squirrel-u/>

### CREATE INTELLIJ PROJECT

1. **File>New>Project From Version Control>GitHub**
2. Clone **squirrel-u** repository
  - 2.1. Git Repository URL:  
<https://github.com/yourGitName/squirrel-u/>
  - 2.2. Parent Directory:  
 /Users/**userName**/IdeaProjects/  
 **C:\Development\workspace**
  - 2.3. Directory Name: **squirrel-u**

## SETUP ENVIRONMENT

The following steps install Ruby, Jekyll and Squirrel U repository content & code.

1. Run the **Build Jekyll** Configuration for your OS:

- Run once; when prompted in terminal:  
Homebrew install location: use **/Development**
- Run twice.
  1. First time installs Ruby. When prompted:
    - 1.1. Install Ruby to **C:\Development\Ruby**
    - 1.2. **Check checkbox**  
'Add Ruby Executables to your PATH'
  2. After first install
    - 2.1. Verify Ruby Devkit installs to  
**C:\Development\Ruby\dev\_kit**
    - 2.2. Close terminal window, restart IntelliJ
- 2. Rerun **Build Jekyll-Windows** to finish setup



## 3. RUN LOCAL

1. IntelliJ: run **Run Jekyll** Configuration for your OS
2. View the Run console. Once you see "... done." Jekyll has loaded your site. Load time is in seconds.
3. To view Squirrel U, open <http://localhost:4000>
4. From that point any time you modify files, Jekyll will only process affected files and reloads are rapid.



## 4. RESOURCES

Pages	<a href="http://pages.github.com">http://pages.github.com</a>
Gem	<a href="https://github.com/github/pages-gem">https://github.com/github/pages-gem</a>
Jekyll	<a href="https://jekyllrb.com">https://jekyllrb.com</a>
Markdown	<a href="https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax">https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax</a>
Emoji	<a href="http://www.webpagefx.com/tools/emoji-cheat-sheet/">http://www.webpagefx.com/tools/emoji-cheat-sheet/</a>
Liquid	Shopify: <a href="https://help.shopify.com/themes/liquid/basics">https://help.shopify.com/themes/liquid/basics</a> Cheatsheet: <a href="http://cheat.markdunkley.com">http://cheat.markdunkley.com</a>
IDE Plugins	IntelliJ <a href="https://vladsch.com/product/markdown-navigator">https://vladsch.com/product/markdown-navigator</a> Atom: <a href="https://atom.io/packages/markdown-writer">https://atom.io/packages/markdown-writer</a> VisualStudio: <a href="http://vswebessentials.com">http://vswebessentials.com</a>
Scaling	Stephan Baumgartner <a href="https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2016/08/using-a-static-site-generator-at-scale-lessons-learned/">https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2016/08/using-a-static-site-generator-at-scale-lessons-learned/</a>



## 5. WORKFLOW

### GH - PAGES

GitHub pages specifically uses **gh-pages**, not master branch. The master branch has been removed. If you are utilizing branches and push to your forked repository, make sure you are pushing to **gh-pages**!

### STAY CURRENT WITH CHANGES

1. Avoid conflicts before any merge:
  - 1.1. Stash current work
  - 1.2. Select changes to merge when prompted
  - 1.3. Unstash
2. Update from upstream: **gh-pages** branch
3. Update Approaches:
  - 3.1. VCS Watch plugin prompts upstream changes
  - 3.2. VCS -> Git -> Pull

### CONTENT DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

1. Create / Update content
2. Commit changes
3. Stash your current work
4. Update from GitHub to stay fresh with upstream
5. Unstash
6. Push changes to your public fork
7. Generate a Pull Request
8. PR is reviewed, comment, merged or closed





## 6. GUIDELINES

### MARKDOWN FORMAT

We are utilizing a markup language called Markdown. This allows for a more concise structured document, which Jekyll converts to HTML.

### HIERARCHY

#### Main Topic Directories

Squirrel U has been divided into 5 major sections:

1. **Quick Start** - Up and running in little time!
2. **Orientation** - history, functionality, & architecture
3. **Local IDE** - developing Squirrel U with local Jekyll
4. **GitHub** - getting started with GitHub
5. **Nuts** - Squirrel Arcana

#### Summary Directories

Sub-directories within each of the Main Topic Directories.

#### Content Directories and Files

The "meat" of Squirrel U. Contains all of the reading material, examples, videos and images that cover a particular topic.

### STANDARDS

#### • Summary directory

- ✦ Provide a **0\_Summary.md** file with appropriate title in Front Matter

#### • Content directory naming schema:

- ✦ **#\_TopicName**
  - Prefix directory with # [1-9]
    - ✦ This automates content ordering rendering
  - TopicName should be in CamelCase
- ✦ You must include an **index.md** file
- ✦ Images should be in a peer directory called "images"

#### • Content Markdown files

- ✦ On occasion you may create a single .md file for your topic.
- ✦ Follow same naming scheme
- ✦ An index.md file will automatically be created
- ✦ Images should go at a peer directory level and use ../ appropriately when referencing the image

#### • Global images

- ✦ On occasion there are global images you can use in your content. These are referenced using /images.
- ✦ Minimize linking to Squirrel U content from other content . If you do, use "refactor" to check for references in IntelliJ to avoid breakage

### PAGE LAYOUT

#### 1. Front Matter

- 1.1. Layout - "summary" or "page"
- 1.2. Title - Use for page display
- 1.3. Breadcrumb - Used for Hierarchy and Search
- 1.4. Author
- 1.5. Status - Nothing or "under construction"
- 1.6. Content type - video/code
- 1.7. Tags - Relevant keywords for searches  
example: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3

#### 2. Table of Contents

- 2.1. Must include **{% include toc.html %}**
  - This will build table of contents
  - To omit headers from TOC , place **{:no\_toc}** after header

#### 3. Introduction - What reader will learn

#### 4. Prerequisites - if needed

#### 5. Topic headers and Sub-headers

- 5.1. Organize content meaningfully
- 5.2. Use sub-headers prudently; 3 levels recommended

#### 6. Steps - If needed

#### 7. For Further Reading - related material in external links

### SEARCH

Accurate information in the Front Matter is extremely important. Title, Breadcrumb, Author, and Tags are all used building the search index and will provide better results for searching.



## 7. MARKDOWN

### CONTENT BASICS

- Emphasis:** \*italic\* \*\*bold\*\*
- Line break:** end line with two or more spaces
- Titled Link:** [title phrase](http://example.com)
- Actual Link:** <http://example.com>
- Image:** 
- Emojis:** :emoji name: Ex. :smile:

### STRUCTURING CONTENT

**Headers:** # Head 1  
## Head 2, ...

#### Unordered List:

- \* item 1
- \* item 1a

#### Ordered List:

1. item 1
- \* item 1a

#### Tables:

- "Pretty" alignment

Table	Header	Row
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
Col 1a	Col 2a	Col 3a

- Use colons (:) to right-align or center columns

Table	Header	Row
Normal	Centered	Right Align
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3

### SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS

#### Text Blocks:

- > at the beginning of each line
- `some prose or code`
- ```some lines ...```

#### Code Syntax Highlighting

- ```languageStyle

content  
```

Note: *languageStyle* supports many styles including:  
html | javascript | json | groovy | java | xml | sql | shell