Digital Scholarship Foundations: Static Web

Week 4: Advanced Building and Basic Computational Methods Course website: https://bit.ly/dsf-static-web

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Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand how Jekyll generates your site.
- 2. Understand how Jekyll uses the Liquid programming language.
- 3. Create new pages using markdown, YAML, and Liquid.
- 4. Be able to use Liquid commands to further customize your pages.
- 5. Be able to customize your collection's pages using the different config files.

Jekyll Review



CollectionBuilder Project

(template code, metadata, configurations, and digital objects)

Jekyll Static Generator

(built into GitHub Pages or installed on computer)

Static Web Site

(hosted on any basic web server or GitHub Pages)

CollectionBuilder/Jekyll Build Walkthrough

We will inspect:

- index.md
- YAML
- YAML Front Matter
- Layouts
- Include commands
- _config.yml

index.md

An index file is the root file in any web directory.

The index.md is the root of your homepage.

It establishes an "index.html" file at the root of your directory.

Find index.md in your repository. What do you see?

YAML

A "human readable" plain text data format.

.yml file extension

Used for _config.yml and theme.yml in CB.

Uses key-value pairs.

Comment with #

```
# an example comment line
example_key: An Example Value
another_key: "A value with a colon: so it must be quoted"
```

YAML Front Matter

Anything between "---" is a front matter code block.

Particular to the page.

Includes:

- title: the title of your page
- layout: points to the _layout folder and communicates how to build page
- permalink: tells Jekyll where to build the page

It is possible to have more information in the front matter, but this is all we need for CB at this time.

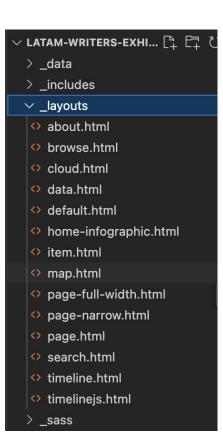
Layouts

The layout file builds out the web page from a variety of (nested) sources - kind of like a russian doll.

Layouts can call upon each other from the front matter code block.

CollectionBuilder has a number of layouts that structure the different pages on your site and communicate to Jekyll how to build your page as html.

Note the .html file extension.



layouts/default.html

Common to most Jekyll projects.

Written in HTML.

The base file for pulling in the parts of the web page that you DON'T see.

Uses liquid includes to pull in referenced files.

{{ content }}: the content that is pulled in from your markdown to build this page in html.

```
default.html ×
layouts > \(\phi\) default.html > ...
       <!doctype html>
       <html lang="en" class="h-100">
         <head prefix="og: http://ogp.me/ns#">
           {% include head/head.html %}
         </head>
         <body class="d-flex flex-column h-100">
           <div id="skip-to-content"><a href="#maincontent">Skip to main content</a></div>
           {% include collection-banner.html %}
           {% include collection-nav.html %}
           <main id="maincontent" role="main" class="flex-shrink-0">
           {{ content }}
          </main>
           {% include footer.html %}
           {% include foot.html %}
           {% include scroll-to-top.html %}
         </body>
       </html>
 17
```

_layouts/home-infographic.html

It's layout page is "page" and page's layout is "default".

There is not {{ content }} tag.

There are more include commands that will pull files from the referenced file and folder paths.

Include commands

Also referred to as includes or Liquid includes.

Written in Liquid.

A feature of Jekyll that allows you to draw modular elements and content into your pages from a central location.

A basic computational method.

Liquid statements are enclosed by {% %} and variables in {{ }}.

_config.yml

Configures the core features of your CollectionBuilder site.

Some elements provide technical information to Jekyll.

Other elements provide content for across your site

 For example: By entering a value for the "title" key, your site title will appear on every header and footer of every page across the site.

Let's review our _config.yml files now.

Thank you!

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