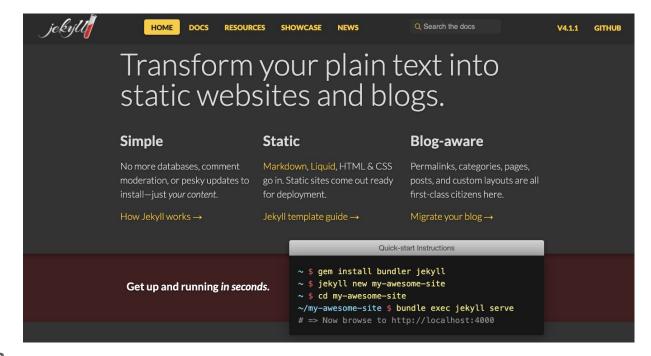
Welcome to Introduction to Jekyll

Make you own website in a day



What is Jekyll?

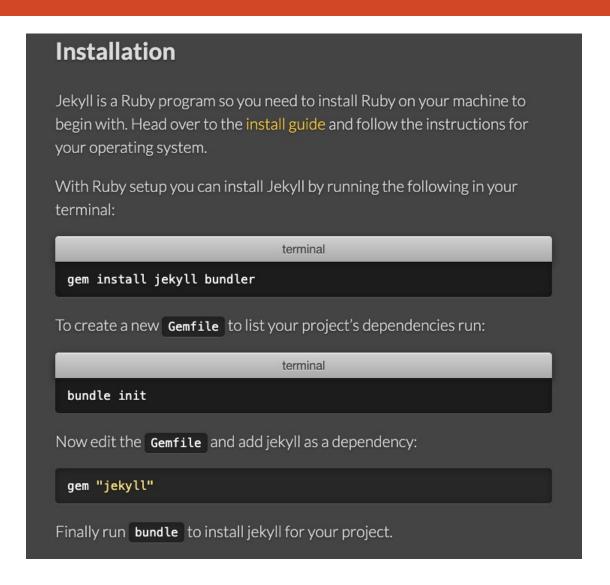
- Jekyll is a Static Site Generator
- Static site are the ones that are fixed and display the same content for every user
- Written in Ruby
- Best suited for personal and organizational sites
- Jekyll is the most popular static site generator (2017)
- Easy to deploy on Github.io and many other platforms



How to build my first site?

Step – 1 Install Ruby and Jekyll

- Mac user's Open terminal
- Install <u>Jekyll & Bundler</u>
- Both are called <u>Gems</u>
- Gems are code that you can include in your Ruby project
- Create a project using > mkdir "dirname"
- Run > bundle init and it creates a Gemfile
- Gemfile is a list of Gems used by the site



Step – 2: Create an index.html file

- Create a new directory for your project
- Initialize your directory with a Git repository
- Create a file named index.html in the directory
- Design the webpage using html

Create a site

It's time to create a site! Create a new directory for your site, you can name it whatever you'd like. Through the rest of this tutorial we'll refer to this directory as "root".

If you're feeling adventurous, you can also initialize a Git repository here. One of the great things about Jekyll is there's no database. All content and site structure are files which a Git repository can version. Using a repository is completely optional but it's a great habit to get into. You can learn more about using Git by reading through the Git Handbook.

Let's add your first file. Create index.html in the root with the following content:

Step – 3: Build your site

- In the same directory, run > Jekyll serve
- It automatically rebuilds the site anytime the contents are changed
- Go to http://localhost:4000 in your browser to check your newly created website

Build

Jekyll is a static site generator so we need Jekyll to build the site before we can view it. There are two commands you can run in the root of your site to build it:

- **jekyll build** Builds the site and outputs a static site to a directory called **_site** .
- jekyll serve Does the same thing except it rebuilds any time you make a change and runs a local web server at http://localhost:4000.

When you're developing a site you'll use **jekyll serve** as it updates with any changes you make.

Run jekyll serve and go to http://localhost:4000 in your browser. You should see "Hello World!".

Well, you might be thinking what's the point in this? Jekyll just copied an HTML file from one place to another. Well patience young grasshopper, there's still much to learn!

Liquid – Makes Jekyll Cool

Liquid

- Open-source template language written in Ruby
- Created by **Shopify**
- Helps to **load dynamic contents** on the website
- It is used by **many other platforms** and Shopify use it in their production systems since 2006

Liquid Basics Tags **Filters**

Liquid

Safe, customer-facing template language for flexible web apps.





Liquid is an open-source template language created by Shopify and written in Ruby. It is the backbone of Shopify themes and is used to load dynamic content on storefronts.

Liquid has been in production use at Shopify since 2006 and is now used by many other hosted web applications.

Used by









Main parts of Liquid

- Objects output the content of the variable
- Tags create the logic and control flow like any other if-else statement
- Filters are used to change the output of the Liquid objects

```
{{ page.title }}
                                  Objects
                  {% if page.show_sidebar %}
                   <div class="sidebar">
                     sidebar content
    Tags
                   </div>
                  {% endif %}
{{ "hi" | capitalize }}
                                  Filters
```

Front Matter

How does Jekyll know which file to parse?

- Front Matter is a snippet of YAML
- It sits between two triple dashed lines at the top of the file
- Used to set variables for the page
- Every page should have Front Matter if you want Jekyll to process it

```
Use front matter
Let's change the <title> on your site to populate using front matter:
 title: Home
 <!doctype html>
 <html>
   <head>
     <meta charset="utf-8">
     <title>{{ page.title }}</title>
   </head>
   <body>
     <h1>{{ "Hello World!" | downcase }}</h1>
   </body>
 </html>
```

Layouts

How to have multiple pages?

- Websites typically have multiple pages
- Each page can have different layout
- _layouts directory allows you to create
 multiple templates for different pages
- **Templates** wrap around your content

Creating a layout

Using a layout is a much better choice. Layouts are templates that wrap around your content. They live in a directory called **_layouts** .

Create your first layout at _layouts/default.html with the following content:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
            <title>{{ page.title }}</title>
        </head>
        <body>
            {{ content }}
        </body>
        </html>
```

Pragmatic Approach

Steps to create a professional site in a day

- Find a Jekyll website on Github that suits your need both functionally & aesthetically - <u>Examples</u>
- **2.** Clone the repository
- 3. Change the **necessary files**
- 4. Files to change _config.yml, _posts, about.md, _includes



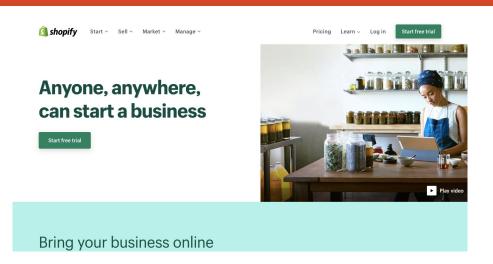
GitHub is now Federal Risk and Authorization Management

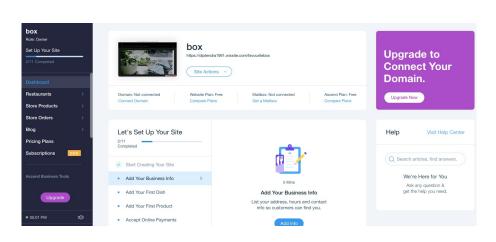
Program (FedRAMP) authorized.

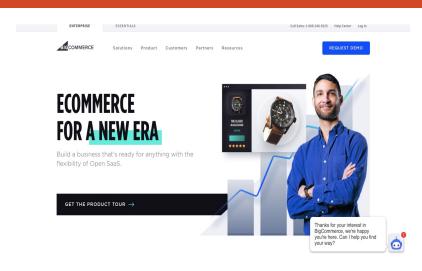
Other Options?

Different platforms to create a professional site

- Wix
- WordPress.org
- BigCommerce
- Shopify
- Squarespace









Resources

- 1. Installation https://jekyllrb.com/docs/installation/
- 2. Tutorial https://jekyllrb.com/docs/step-by-step/01-setup/
- 3. Liquid https://shopify.github.io/liquid/
- 4. Exercise https://github.com/Diptendra/jekyll-workshop
- 5. Blog Template https://github.com/Diptendra/diptendra.github.io
- 6. Github Pages https://github.com/collections/github-pages-examples