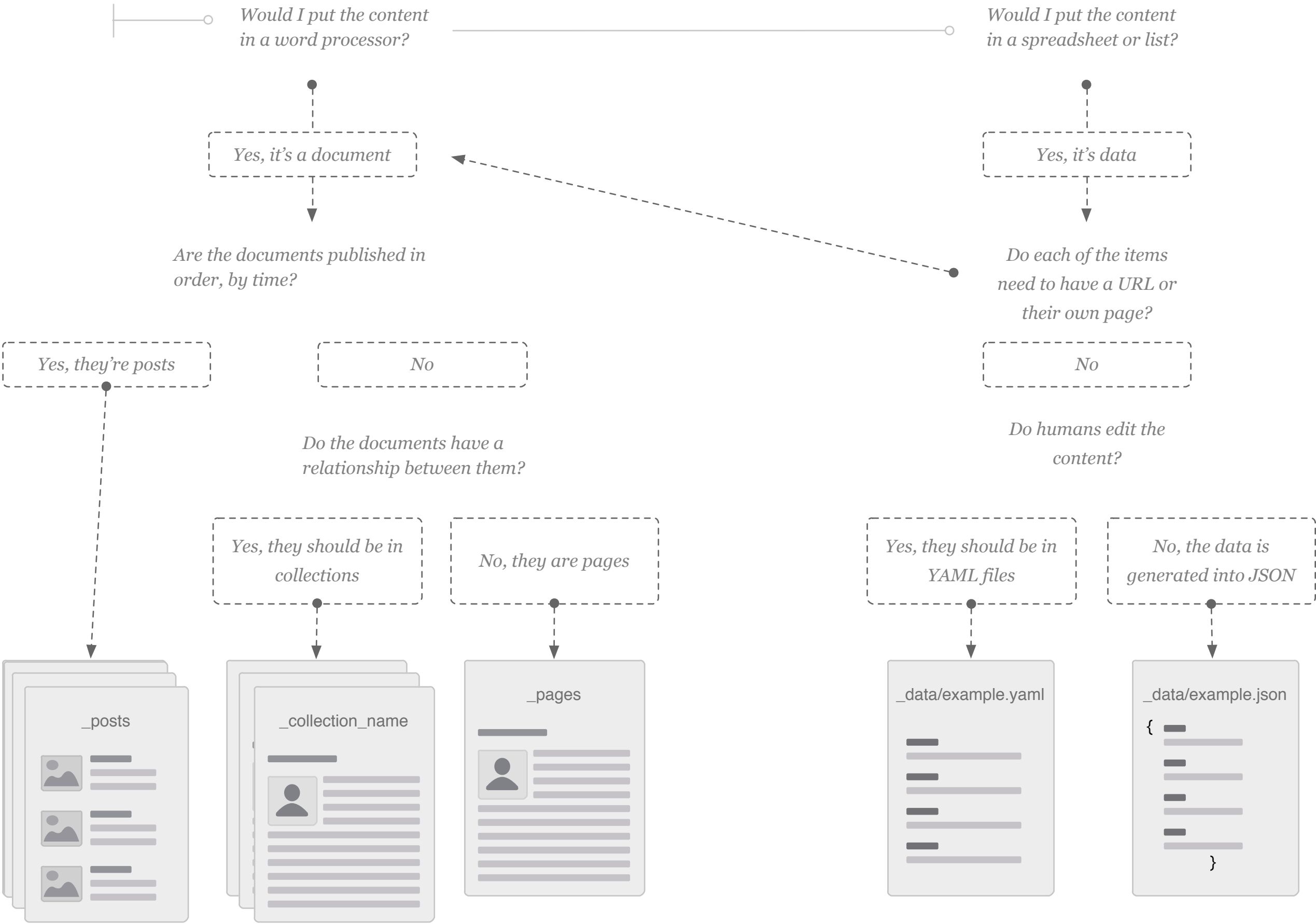# Jekyll content decision tree

Jekyll has the ability to process various forms of content to be manipulated or published on your site. This tree will help you organize your content by choosing the right context.

Would I put the content in a word processor?

Would I put the content in a spreadsheet or list?

Yes, it's a document

Yes, it's data

Are the documents published in order, by time?

Do each of the items need to have a URL or their own page?

Yes, they're posts

No

No

Do the documents have a relationship between them?

Do humans edit the content?

Yes, they should be in collections

No, they are pages

Yes, they should be in YAML files

No, the data is generated into JSON

_posts

_collection_name

_pages

_data/example.yaml

_data/example.json

```
{



}
```

Posts in Jekyll have file name like 2014-06-11-file-name.md and are ordered by date. Their URLs often look like: www.example.com/2014/06/11/filename/. They take advantage of categories and tags and pagination.

Pages can have any file name and have no order and one page is not related to another. They will take their filename from the name of the file, or, if set in the page's front matter, whatever you place in the "permalink" key.

Collections, introduced in Jekyll 2.0, reside in a folder named for that collection (always beginning with an underscore) and set in your site's config file. These documents are typically related by a common thread.

Jekyll also processes YAML and JSON files (and you can easily create JSON files with your site's content using the "jsonify" filter). You can loop through data files, or use JSON files with javascript. Content in data files do not have URLs.

The information above is based on Jekyll 2.03 and is subject to change..