

Copilot

Styling a page in Jekyll can be done in several ways. Here are a few methods you can use:

1. Using Layouts

Layouts are templates that wrap around your page content. They are stored in the `_layouts` directory. Here's an example of a basic layout:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>{{ page.title }}</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/css/style.css">
</head>
<body>
  {{ content }}
</body>
</html>
```

To use this layout in a page, you would set the `layout` variable in the front matter of your page:

```
---
layout: default
title: My Page
---

# Welcome to My Page
This is a sample page.
```

2. Inline CSS

You can apply CSS directly within your HTML tags using the `style` attribute. For example:

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

3. External Stylesheets

You can link to an external stylesheet in your layout or directly in your page. For example, in your layout:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/css/style.css">
```

And then, in your `style.css` file, you can add your CSS rules:

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

4. Using Jekyll Themes

Jekyll supports themes, which can be a great way to style your site without writing all the CSS yourself. You can add a theme to your site by specifying it in your `_config.yml` file:

```
theme: minima
```

You can find more information on [Jekyll themes](#) and how to customize them.

5. Customizing with Sass

Jekyll also supports Sass, which is a CSS preprocessor that allows you to write more maintainable and reusable CSS. You can create a `.scss` file in your `_sass` directory and import it into your main stylesheet.

```
// _sass/_variables.scss
$primary-color: #333;

// assets/css/style.scss
@import "variables";

body {
  color: $primary-color;
}
```

These methods should help you style your Jekyll pages effectively. If you have any specific styling goals or challenges, feel free to share, and I can provide more targeted advice!