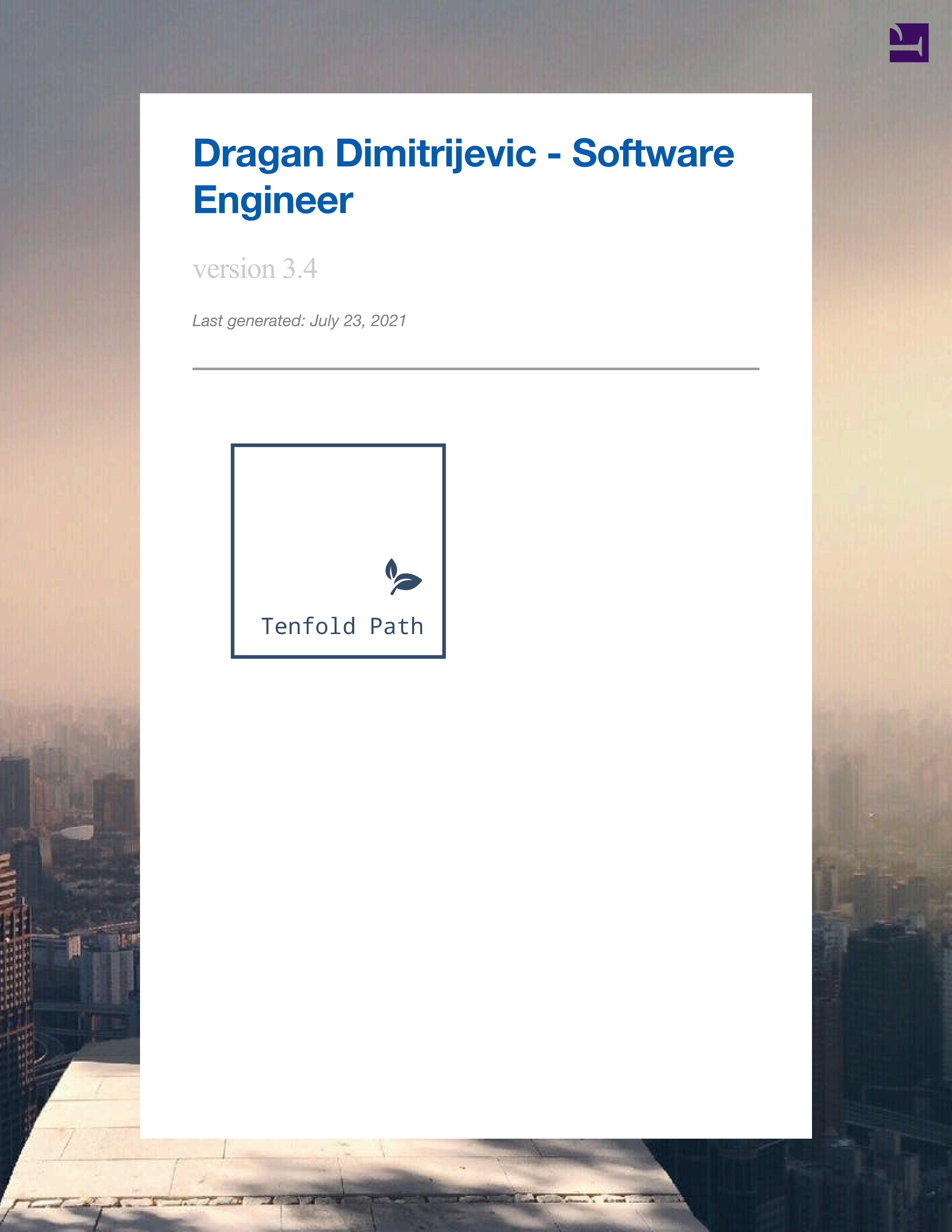
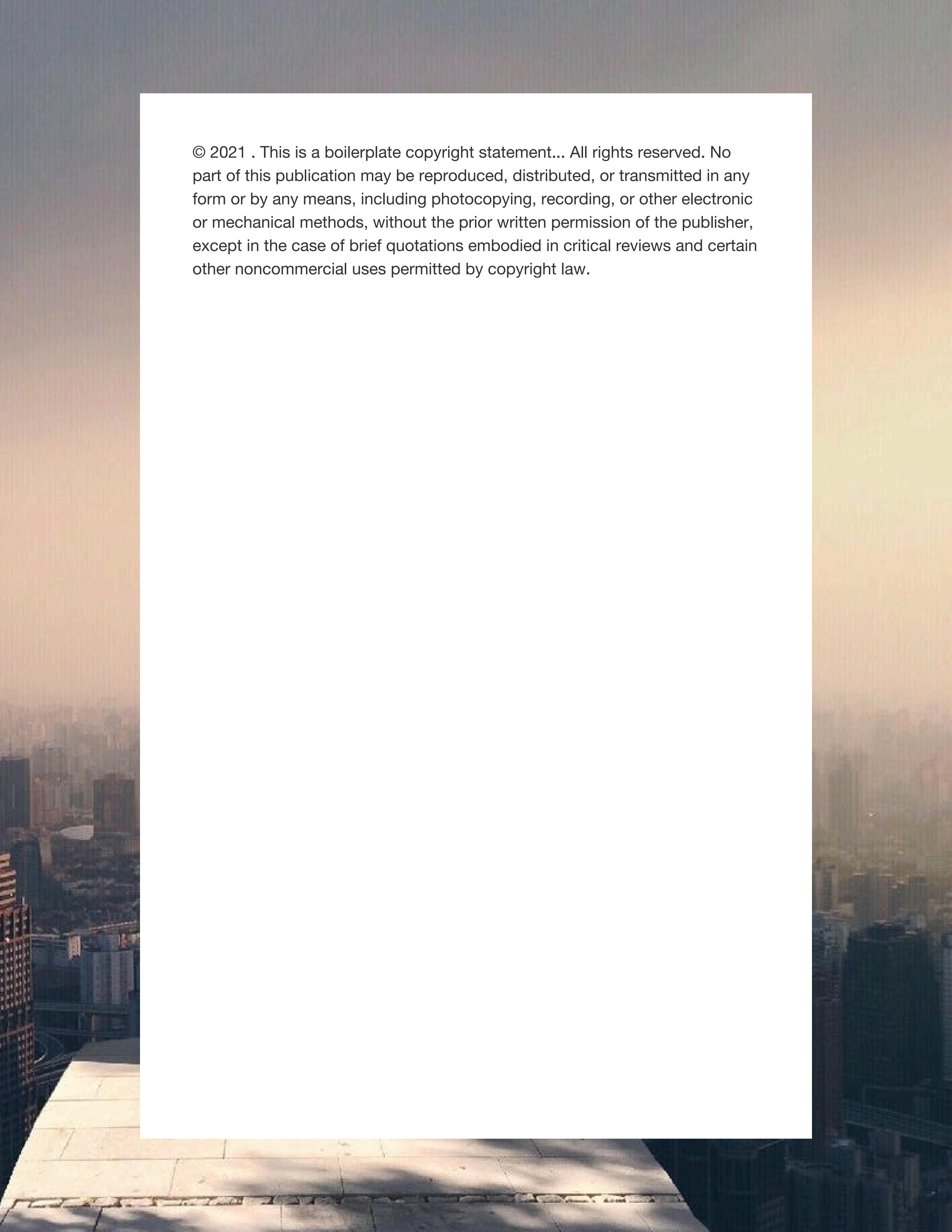


# Dragan Dimitrijevic - Software Engineer

version 3.4

*Last generated: July 23, 2021*

Tenfold Path



# Table of Contents

# Skills

> **Summary:** This is skillset summary and its a great contnet to use in order to propote. part of the theme that remembers your current page, highlights the active item, stays in a fixed position on the page, and more. This page explains a bit about how the sidebar was put together.

## The list of skills comes here

- Nodejs
- Git
- Linux
- Angular
- Scrum
- PHP
- Javascript
- Ruby
- MySQL
- Typescript
- Apache
- Qt/C++
- HTML5/CSS3 xxxx

Skills comminging here. The sidebar uses the Navgoco jQuery plugin as its basis. Why not use Bootstrap? Navgoco provides a few features that I couldn’t find in Bootstrap:

- Navgoco sets a cookie to remember page, the cookie allows the plugin to remember the state.
- Navgoco inserts an `active` class based on the navigation option keeping the accordion open.
- Navgoco includes the expand and collapse.

In short, the sidebar has some complex logic here. I’ve integrated Navgoco’s features with the sidebar.html and sidebar data files to build the sidebar. It’s probably the most impressive part of thierarchy is important in a documentation site.)

You can see that the `external_url` is a condition that applies a different formatting. Although this feature is available, I recommend putting any external navigation links in the top navigation bar instead of the side navigation bar.

# Work Experiences

> **Summary:** This is Work Experinces summary and its a great content to use in order to propote. part of the theme that remembers your current page, highlights the active item, stays in a fixed position on the page, and more.

## Work Experiences

- ✓ @mentions, #refs, links (page 4), **formatting**, and ~~tags~~ supported
- ✓ list syntax required (any unordered or ordered list supported)
- ✓ this is a complete item
- ☐ this is an incomplete item

## Software Architect / Head of product

*Workplace: Nordlid*

*Jan 2018 - Nov 2019*

# Role

Developing application for Eloqua Maintaining and developing custom solutions

# Head of Products

Developing application for Eloqua Maintaining and developing custom solutions

## CTO

*Workplace: Globase International (Mailup Group)*

*Jul 2016 - Dec 2017*

## Project and challenges

One of the biggest and most challenging projects during my time at Globase was the migration of the 2 cabinets from one hosting location to another at QSC. This meant that most of the underlying services which powered platforms had to be restarted and reconfigured, from database servers, load balancers, web servers, network switches, etc.

## Roles

- Managing development team (Agile SCRUM)
- Maintaining in house platforms and custom solutions
- Involved in pre-sales and requirement specification
- Maintaining 6 hardware cabinets in QSC Germany
- Part of the management team

Another big undertaking was the attempt to migrate V2 platform from QSC to a new cloud setup at Mailup hosting center in Cremona. Even though we could not complete the migration due to the high level of complexity and unforeseeable issues, we were able to implement continuous deployment on the existing setup, since the V2 platform was fully virtualized in a development environment.

### Software Developer

*Workplace: Increase*

*Nov 2015 - Jun 2016*

## Role

Developing application for Eloqua Maintaining and developing custom solutions

### Software Developer

*Workplace: Globase*

*Apr 2014 - Oct 2015*

## Role

Developed solutions and integrations against marketing automation system, V1 and V2 platforms Some more text somex in here

### Software Developer

*Workplace: Brandhouse*

*Mar 2013 - Mar 2014*

## Role

Developed on a platform for generating graphical elements for print design

## Publicator

### Software Developer

*Workplace: Peytz & Co*

*Sep 2011 - Feb 2013*

## Role

Developed custom solutions and integrations against in house email automation platform

### Software Developer

*Workplace: MOCH*

*Mar 2007 - Aug 2011*

## Role

Working on a modular SCORM compliant LMS application

### Software Developer

*Workplace: Tang Data A/S*

*Jul 2006 - Feb 2007*

## Role

Working on the inhouse ERP platform designed for veterinarians.

# Projects

> **Summary:** My most interesting projects for the past 10 years

## Projects

- [x] #refs, links (page 8), **formatting**, and ~~tags~~ supported
- [x] list syntax required (any unordered or ordered list supported)
- [x] this is a **complete** item
- [ ] this is an *incomplete* item

## Airship Eloqua Integration

This project was about Integration push messages within. post will show you how the content will look like in the post pages and how the headlines, quotes and quotes will be represented. Jekyll is mainly used to write simple markdown and after that it renders out a static pages, so you need to know the basics of writing markdown for that. For more information about writing markdown you can checkout the following markdown cheatsheets:

- Mastering Markdown
- Markdown Guide
- GitHub Flavored Markdown Spec

---

# This is the h1 text

## This is the h2 text

This project was about Integration push messages within. post will show you how the content will look like in the post pages and how the headlines, quotes and quotes will be represented. Jekyll is mainly used to write simple markdown and after that it renders out a static pages, so you need to know the basics of writing markdown for that.

## This is the h2 text

Another one..

## Få tiden tilbage

# “Få tiden tilbage”

It was the one of the most interesting project I have done up to date. The customer was the public transportation company DSB who had a challenge when having maintenance work done on the railways. The idea was to give value back to the passengers who were affected by delays. We created a mobile application which allowed passengers to check in and out at predefined set of stations. Every route would give a certain amount of time (minutes) saved on users account. Accumulated time could then be used to purchase in app tickets. Tickets could then be scanned in trains by ticket controllers.

With this project Norlid won the Danish Digital Award in the category “Digital Activation” (https://danishdigitalaward.dk/projekt/faa-tiden-tilbage-3/) (DSB)

## Rich Relevance Eloqua Integration

This project was about Integration push messages within. post will show you how the content will look like in the post pages and how the headlines, quotes and quotes will be represented. Jekyll is mainly used to write simple markdown and after that it renders out a static pages, so you need to know the basics of writing markdown for that. For more information about writing markdown you can checkout the following markdown cheatsheets:

- Mastering Markdown
- Markdown Guide
- GitHub Flavored Markdown Spec

---

# This is the h1 text

## This is the h2 text

### This is the h3 text

#### *This is the h4 text*

##### This is the h5 text

###### This is the h6 text

**Bold Text in the post will look like:**
**This text is Bold**

**Italic Text in the post will look like:**
*This text is Italic*

> Quotes on your post will look like this

`Codes on your post will look like this`

**Link in the post will look like:**
This is a link (page 8)

**Bullet list in the post will look like:**

- Item 1
- Item 2

**Normal text in the post will look like**
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Mauris id finibus nisl. Etiam in hendrerit est. Nulla non erat ac lectus interdum lobortis. Vestibulum at mi ex. Mauris nisl mi, venenatis et feugiat nec, finibus porttitor velit. Suspendisse tincidunt lobortis leo, quis tristique tellus iaculis quis. Donec eleifend pulvinar gravida. Proin non lorem eros. Donec sit amet finibus ex, eget vestibulum nunc. Ut ut enim id purus porttitor tristique. Vivamus tincidunt eleifend hendrerit. Proin metus felis, ultrices vel dui in, porta dapibus dui. Sed sagittis ex vitae dui tristique dignissim. Cras vel leo ipsum.

## Event App

## About

Event App was Initially a request from Bonava to create functionality for handling events in Eloqua. It included asset management such as registration forms, processing steps, landing pages, emails and custom data object connecting all assets in a campaign canvas. Application can handle participant attendance, different flows (invitation, registration, unregistration) and waiting list for booked events. (Bonava)

## Techstack

`Nodejs, AWS, Lambda, VPC, CloudFront, serverless, Angular`

# About Ruby, Gems, Bundler, and other prerequisites

**Summary:** Ruby is a programming language you must have on your computer in order to build Jekyll locally. Ruby has various gems (or plugins) that provide various functionality. Each Jekyll project usually requires certain gems.

## About Ruby

Jekyll runs on Ruby, a programming language. You have to have Ruby on your computer in order to run Ruby-based programs like Jekyll. Ruby is installed on the Mac by default, but you must add it to Windows.

## About Ruby Gems

Ruby has a number of plugins referred to as "gems." Just because you have Ruby doesn't mean you have all the necessary Ruby gems that your program needs to run. Gems provide additional functionality for Ruby programs. There are thousands of Rubygems available for you to use.

Some gems depend on other gems for functionality. For example, the Jekyll gem might depend on 20 other gems that must also be installed.

Each gem has a version associated with it, and not all gem versions are compatible with each other.

## Rubygem package managers

Bundler is a gem package manager for Ruby, which means it goes out and gets all the gems you need for your Ruby programs. If you tell Bundler you need the jekyll gem , it will retrieve all the dependencies on the jekyll gem as well – automatically.

Not only does Bundler retrieve the right gem dependencies, but it's smart enough to retrieve the right versions of each gem. For example, if you get the github-pages gem, it will retrieve all of these other gems:

```
github-pages-health-check = 1.1.0
jekyll = 3.0.3
jekyll-coffeescript = 1.0.1
jekyll-feed = 0.4.0
jekyll-gist = 1.4.0
jekyll-github-metadata = 1.9.0
jekyll-mentions = 1.1.2
jekyll-paginate = 1.1.0
jekyll-redirect-from = 0.10.0
jekyll-sass-converter = 1.3.0
jekyll-seo-tag = 1.3.2
jekyll-sitemap = 0.10.0
jekyll-textile-converter = 0.1.0
jemoji = 0.6.2
kramdown = 1.10.0
liquid = 3.0.6
mercenary ~> 0.3
rdiscount = 2.1.8
redcarpet = 3.3.3
RedCloth = 4.2.9
rouge = 1.10.1
terminal-table ~> 1.
```

See how Bundler retrieved version 3.0.3 of the jekyll gem, even though (as of this writing) the latest version of the jekyll gem is 3.1.2? That's because github-pages is only compatible up to jekyll 3.0.3. Bundler handles all of this dependency and version compatibility for you.

Trying to keep track of which gems and versions are appropriate for your project can be a nightmare. This is the problem Bundler solves. As explained on Bundler.io :

> Bundler provides a consistent environment for Ruby projects by tracking and installing the exact gems and versions that are needed.
>
> Bundler is an exit from dependency hell, and ensures that the gems you need are present in development, staging, and production. Starting work on a project is as simple as bundle install.

## Gemfiles

Bundler looks in a project's "Gemfile" (no file extension) to see which gems are required by the project. The Gemfile lists the source and then any gems, like this:

```
source "https://rubygems.org"

gem 'github-pages'
gem 'jekyll'
```

The source indicates the site where Bundler will retrieve the gems: https://rubygems.org .

The gems it retrieves are listed separately on each line.

Here no versions are specified. Sometimes gemfiles will specify the versions like this:

```
gem 'kramdown', '1.0'
```

This means Bundler should get version 1.0 of the kramdown gem.

To specify a subset of versions, the Gemfile looks like this:

```
gem 'jekyll', '~> 2.3'
```

The `~>` sign means greater than or equal to the *last digit before the last period in the number*.

Here it will get any gem equal to 2.3 but less than 3.0.

If it adds another digit, the scope is affected:

```
gem `jekyll`, `~>2.3.1'
```

This means to get any gem equal to 2.3.1 but less than 2.4.

If it looks like this:

```
gem 'jekyll', '~> 3.0', '>= 3.0.3'
```

This will get any Jekyll gem between versions 3.0 and up to 3.0.3.

See this Stack Overflow post for more details.

## Gemfile.lock

After Bundler retrieves and installs the gems, it makes a detailed list of all the gems and versions it has installed for your project. The snapshot of all gems + versions installed is stored in your Gemfile.lock file, which might look like this:

```
GEM
  remote: https://rubygems.org/
  specs:
    RedCloth (4.2.9)
    activesupport (4.2.5.1)
      i18n (~> 0.7)
      json (~> 1.7, >= 1.7.7)
      minitest (~> 5.1)
      thread_safe (~> 0.3, >= 0.3.4)
      tzinfo (~> 1.1)
    addressable (2.3.8)
    coffee-script (2.4.1)
      coffee-script-source
      execjs
    coffee-script-source (1.10.0)
    colorator (0.1)
    ethon (0.8.1)
      ffi (>= 1.3.0)
    execjs (2.6.0)
    faraday (0.9.2)
      multipart-post (>= 1.2, < 3)
    ffi (1.9.10)
    gemoji (2.1.0)
    github-pages (52)
      RedCloth (= 4.2.9)
      github-pages-health-check (= 1.0.1)
      jekyll (= 3.0.3)
      jekyll-coffeescript (= 1.0.1)
      jekyll-feed (= 0.4.0)
      jekyll-gist (= 1.4.0)
      jekyll-mentions (= 1.0.1)
      jekyll-paginate (= 1.1.0)
      jekyll-redirect-from (= 0.9.1)
      jekyll-sass-converter (= 1.3.0)
      jekyll-seo-tag (= 1.3.1)
      jekyll-sitemap (= 0.10.0)
      jekyll-textile-converter (= 0.1.0)
      jemoji (= 0.5.1)
      kramdown (= 1.9.0)
      liquid (= 3.0.6)
      mercenary (~> 0.3)
      rdiscount (= 2.1.8)
      redcarpet (= 3.3.3)
      rouge (= 1.10.1)
      terminal-table (~> 1.4)
    github-pages-health-check (1.0.1)
      addressable (~> 2.3)
      net-dns (~> 0.8)
      octokit (~> 4.0)
      public_suffix (~> 1.4)
      typhoeus (~> 0.7)
    html-pipeline (2.3.0)
      activesupport (>= 2, < 5)
      nokogiri (>= 1.4)
    i18n (0.7.0)
    jekyll (3.0.3)
      colorator (~> 0.1)
      jekyll-sass-converter (~> 1.0)
      jekyll-watch (~> 1.1)
      kramdown (~> 1.3)
      liquid (~> 3.0)
      mercenary (~> 0.3.3)
      rouge (~> 1.7)
      safe_yaml (~> 1.0)
    jekyll-coffeescript (1.0.1)
      coffee-script (~> 2.2)
    jekyll-feed (0.4.0)
    jekyll-gist (1.4.0)
      octokit (~> 4.2)
    jekyll-mentions (1.0.1)
      html-pipeline (~> 2.3)
      jekyll (~> 3.0)
    jekyll-paginate (1.1.0)
    jekyll-redirect-from (0.9.1)
      jekyll (>= 2.0)
    jekyll-sass-converter (1.3.0)
      sass (~> 3.2)
    jekyll-seo-tag (1.3.1)
      jekyll (~> 3.0)
    jekyll-sitemap (0.10.0)
    jekyll-textile-converter (0.1.0)
      RedCloth (~> 4.0)
    jekyll-watch (1.3.1)
      listen (~> 3.0)
    jemoji (0.5.1)
      gemoji (~> 2.0)
      html-pipeline (~> 2.2)
      jekyll (>= 2.0)
    json (1.8.3)
    kramdown (1.9.0)
    liquid (3.0.6)
    listen (3.0.6)
      rb-fsevent (>= 0.9.3)
      rb-inotify (>= 0.9.7)
    mercenary (0.3.5)
    mini_portile2 (2.0.0)
    minitest (5.8.4)
    multipart-post (2.0.0)
    net-dns (0.8.0)
    nokogiri (1.6.7.2)
      mini_portile2 (~> 2.0.0.rc2)
    octokit (4.2.0)
      sawyer (~> 0.6.0, >= 0.5.3)
    public_suffix (1.5.3)
    rb-fsevent (0.9.7)
    rb-inotify (0.9.7)
      ffi (>= 0.5.0)
    rdiscount (2.1.8)
    redcarpet (3.3.3)
    rouge (1.10.1)
    safe_yaml (1.0.4)
    sass (3.4.21)
    sawyer (0.6.0)
      addressable (~> 2.3.5)
      faraday (~> 0.8, < 0.10)
    terminal-table (1.5.2)
    thread_safe (0.3.5)
    typhoeus (0.8.0)
      ethon (>= 0.8.0)
    tzinfo (1.2.2)
      thread_safe (~> 0.1)

PLATFORMS
  ruby

DEPENDENCIES
  github-pages
  jekyll

BUNDLED WITH
   1.11.2
```

You can always delete the Gemlock file and run Bundle install again to get the latest versions. You can also run `bundle update`, which will ignore the Gemlock file to get the latest versions of each gem.

To learn more about Bundler, see Bundler’s Purpose and Rationale .

# Pages

> **Summary:** This theme primarily uses pages. You need to make sure your pages have the appropriate frontmatter. One frontmatter tag your users might find helpful is the summary tag. This functions similar in purpose to the shortdesc element in DITA.

## Where to author content

Use a text editor such as Sublime Text, WebStorm, IntelliJ, Visual Studio Code or Atom to create pages. Atom is recommended because it’s created by Github, which is driving some of the Jekyll development through Github Pages.

## Where to save pages

You can store your pages in any folder structures you want, with any level of folder nesting. The site output will pull all of those pages out of their folders and put them into the root directory. Check out the _site folder, which is where Jekyll is generated, to see the difference between your project’s structure and the resulting site output.

The listing of all pages in the root directory (which happens when you add a permalink property to the pages) is what allows the relative linking and offline viewing of the site to work.

## Frontmatter

Make sure each page has frontmatter at the top like this:

```
---
title: Alerts
tags: [formatting]
keywords: notes, tips, cautions, warnings, admonitions
last_updated: July 3, 2016
summary: "You can insert notes, tips, warnings, and importa
nt alerts in your content."
sidebar: mydoc_sidebar
permalink: mydoc_alerts.html
---
```

Frontmatter is always formatted with three hyphens at the top and bottom. Your frontmatter must have a `title` and `permalink` value. All the other values are optional.

Note that you cannot use variables in frontmatter.

The following table describes each of the frontmatter that you can use with this theme:

| Frontmatter | Required? | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **title** | Required | The title for the page |
| **tags** | Optional | Tags for the page. Make all tags single words, with underscores if needed (rather than spaces). Separate them with commas. Enclose the whole list within brackets. Also, note that tags must be added to _data/tags_doc.yml to be allowed entrance into the page. This prevents tags from becoming somewhat random and unstructured. You must create a tag page for each one of your tags following the pattern shown in the tags folder. (Tag pages aren’t automatically created.) |
| **keywords** | Optional | Synonyms and other keywords for the page. This information gets stuffed into the page’s metadata to increase SEO. The user won’t see the keywords, but if you search for one of the keywords, it will be picked up by the search engine. |

| Frontmatter | Required? | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **last_updated** | Optional | The date the page was last updated. This information could helpful for readers trying to evaluate how current and authoritative information is. If included, the last_updated date appears in the footer of the page in small font. |
| **sidebar** | Required | Refers to the sidebar data file for this page. Don't include the ".yml" file extension for the sidebar — just provide the file name. If no sidebar is specified, this value will inherit the `default` property set in your _config.yml file for the page's frontmatter. |
| **summary** | Optional | A 1-2 word sentence summarizing the content on the page. This gets formatted into the summary section in the page layout. Adding summaries is a key way to make your content more scannable by users (check out Jakob Nielsen's site for a great example of page summaries.) The only drawback with summaries is that you can't use variables in them. |
| **permalink** | Required | The permalink *must* match the filename in order for automated links to work. Additionally, you must include the ".html" in the filename. Do not put forward slashes around the permalink (this makes Jekyll put the file inside a folder in the output). When Jekyll builds the site, it will put the page into the root directory rather than leaving it in a subdirectory or putting it inside a folder and naming the file index.html. Having all files flattened in the root directory is essential for relative linking to work and for all paths to JS and CSS files to be valid. |

| Frontmatter | Required? | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **datatable** | Optional | 'true'. If you add `datatable: true` in the frontmatter, scripts for the jQuery Datatables plugin get included on the page. You can see the scripts that conditionally appear by looking in the _layouts/default.html page. |
| **toc** | Optional | If you specify `toc: false` in the frontmatter, the page won't have the table of contents that appears below the title. The toc refers to the list of jump links below the page title, not the sidebar navigation. You probably want to hide the TOC on the homepage and product landing pages. |

## Colons in page titles

If you want to use a colon in your page title, you must enclose the title's value in quotation marks.

## Page names and excluding files from outputs

By default, everything in your project is included in the output. You can exclude all files that don't belong to that project by specifying the file name, the folder name, or by using wildcards in your configuration file:

```
exclude:

- filename.md
- subfolder_name/
- mydoc_*
- gitignore
```

Wildcards will exclude every match after the `*`.

## Saving pages as drafts

If you add `published: false` in the frontmatter, your page won't be published. You can also move draft pages into the _drafts folder to exclude them from the build. With posts, you can also keep them as drafts by omitting the date in the title.

## Markdown or HTML format

Pages can be either Markdown or HTML format (specified through either an .md or .html file extension).

If you use Markdown, you can also include HTML formatting where needed. But if your format is HTML, you must add a `markdown="1"` attribute to the element in order to use Markdown inside that HTML element:

```
<div markdown="1">This is a [link](http://exmaple.com).</di
v>
```

For your Markdown files, note that a space or two indent will set text off as code or blocks, so avoid spacing indents unless intentional.

If you have a lot of HTML, as long as the top and bottom tags of the HTML are flush left in a Markdown file, all the tags inside those bookend HTML tags will render as HTML, regardless of their indentation. (This can be especially useful for tables.)

## Page names

I recommend prefixing your page names with the product, such as "mydoc_pages" instead of just "pages." This way if you have other products that also have topics with generic names such as "pages," there won't be naming conflicts.

Additionally, consider adding the product name in parentheses after the title, such as "Pages (Mydoc)" so that users can clearly navigate different topics for each product.

## Kramdown Markdown

Kramdown is the Markdown flavor used in the theme but you are free to move to CommonMark or Redcarpet. This mostly aligns with Github-flavored Markdown, but with some differences in the indentation allowed within lists. Basically, Kramdown requires you to line up the indent between list items with the first starting character after the space in your list item numbering. See this blog post on Kramdown and Rouge for more details.

You can use standard Multimarkdown syntax for tables. You can also use fenced code blocks with lexers specifying the type of code. The configuration file shows the Markdown processor and extension:

```
highlighter: rouge
markdown: kramdown
kramdown:
 input: GFM
 auto_ids: true
 hard_wrap: false
 syntax_highlighter: rouge
```

## Automatic mini-TOCs

By default, a TOC appears at the top of your pages and posts. If you don't want the TOC to appear for a specific page, such as for a landing page or other homepage, add `toc: false` in the frontmatter of the page.

The mini-TOC requires you to use the `##` Markdown syntax for headings. If you use `<h2>` elements, you must add an ID attribute for the heading element in order for it to appear in the mini-TOC (for example, `<h2 id="mysampleid">Heading</h2>`.

## Headings

Use pound signs before the heading title to designate the level. Note that kramdown requires headings to have one space before and after the heading. Without this space above and below, the heading won't render into HTML.

```
## Second-level heading
```

**Result:**

## Second-level heading

---

```
### Third-level heading
```

**Result:**

### Third-level heading

---

```
#### Fourth-level heading
```

**Result:**

#### *Fourth-level heading*

## Headings with ID Tags

If you want to use a specific ID tag with your heading, add it like this:

```
## Headings with ID Tags {#someIdTag}
```

Then you can reference it with a link like this on the same page:

```
[Some link](#someIdTag)
```

**Result:**

Some link (page 26)

For details about linking to headings on different pages, see [Automated links to headings on pages][mydoc_hyperlinks.html#bookmarklinks].

## Specify a particular page layout

The configuration file sets the default layout for pages as the “page” layout.

You can create other layouts inside the layouts folder. If you create a new layout, you can specify that your page use your new layout by adding `layout: mylayout.html` in the page’s frontmatter. Whatever layout you specify in the frontmatter of a page will override the layout default set in the configuration file.

## Comments

Disqus, a commenting system, is integrated into the theme. In the configuration file, specify the Disqus code for the universal code, and Disqus will appear. If you don’t add a Disqus value, the Disqus form isn’t included.

# Sidebar Navigation

**Summary:** The sidebar navigation uses a jQuery component called Navgoco. The sidebar is a somewhat complex part of the theme that remembers your current page, highlights the active item, stays in a fixed position on the page, and more. This page explains a bit about how the sidebar was put together.

## Navgoco foundation

The sidebar uses the Navgoco jQuery plugin as its basis. Why not use Bootstrap? Navgoco provides a few features that I couldn't find in Bootstrap:

- Navgoco sets a cookie to remember the user's position in the sidebar. If you refresh the page, the cookie allows the plugin to remember the state.
- Navgoco inserts an `active` class based on the navigation option that's open. This is essential for keeping the accordion open.
- Navgoco includes the expand and collapse features of a sidebar.

In short, the sidebar has some complex logic here. I've integrated Navgoco's features with the sidebar.html and sidebar data files to build the sidebar. It's probably the most impressive part of this theme. (Other themes usually aren't focused on creating hierarchies of pages, but this kind of hierarchy is important in a documentation site.)

## Accordion sidebar feature

The sidebar.html file (inside the _includes folder) contains the `.navgoco` method called on the `#mysidebar` element.

There are some options to set within the `.navgoco` method. The only noteworthy option is `accordion`. This option makes it so when you expand a section, the other sections collapse. It's a way of keeping your navigation controls condensed.

The value for `accordion` is a Boolean (`true` or `false`). By default, the `accordion` option is set as `true`. If you don't want the accordion, set it to `false`. Note that there's also a block of code near the bottom of sidebar.html that is commented out. Uncomment out that section to have the Collapse all and Expand All buttons appear.

There's a danger with setting the accordion to `false`. If you click Expand All and the sidebar expands beyond the dimensions of the browser, users will be stuck. When that happens, it's hard to collapse it. As a best practice, leave the sidebar's accordion option set to `true`.

## Fixed position sidebar

The sidebar has one other feature — this one from Bootstrap. If the user's viewport is tall enough, the sidebar remains fixed on the page. This allows the user to scroll down the page and still keep the sidebar in view.

In the customsscripts.js file in the js folder, there's a function that adds an `affix` class if the height of the browser window is greater than 800 pixels. If the browser's height is less than 800 pixels, the `nav affix` class does not get inserted. As a result, the sidebar can slide up and down as the user scrolls up and down the page.

Depending on your content, you may need to adjust `800` pixel number. If your sidebar is so long that having it in a fixed position makes it so the bottom of the sidebar gets cut off, increase the `800` pixel number here to a higher number.

## Opening sidebar links into external pages

In the attributes for each sidebar item, if you use `external_url` instead of `url`, the theme will insert the link into an `a href` element that opens in a blank target.

For example, the sidebar.html file contains the following code:

```
{% if folderitem.external_url %}
    <li><a href="{{folderitem.external_url}}" target="_blan
k" rel="noopener">{{folderitem.title}}</a></li>
```

You can see that the `external_url` is a condition that applies a different formatting. Although this feature is available, I recommend putting any external navigation links in the top navigation bar instead of the side navigation bar.

## Sidebar item highlighting

The sidebar.html file inserts an `active` class into the sidebar element when the `url` attribute in the sidebar data file matches the page URL.

For example, the sidebar.html file contains the following code:

```
{% elsif page.url == folderitem.url %}
   <li class="active"><a href="{{folderitem.url | remove:
"/"}}">{{folderitem.title}}</a></li>
```

If the `page.url` matches the `subfolderitem.url`, then an `active` class gets applied. If not, the `active` class does not get applied.

The `page.url` in Jekyll is a site-wide variable. If you insert `{{page.url}}` on a page, it will render as follows: /mydoc_sidebar_navigation.html. The `url` attribute in the sidebar item must match the page URL in order to get the `active` class applied.

This is why the `url` value in the sidebar data file looks something like this:

```
    - title: Understanding how the sidebar works
      permalink: mydoc_understand_sidebar.html
      output: web, pdf
```

Note that the url does not include the project folder where the file is stored. This is because the site uses permalinks, which pulls the topics out of subfolders and places them into the root directory when the site builds.

Now the page.url and the item.url can match and the `active` class can get applied. With the `active` class applied, the sidebar section remains open.