Documentation

Here you should be able to find everything you need to know to accomplish the most common tasks when blogging with Hydejack. Should you think something is missing, please let me know (mailto:mail@qwtel.com) . Should you discover a mistake in the docs (or a bug in general) feel free to open an issue (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/issues) on GitHub.

NOTE: While this manual tries to be beginner-friendly, as a user of Jekyll it is assumed that you are comfortable running shell commands and editing text files.

Buyers of the PRO version can jump straight to installation for pro buyers (#pro-version) ,) or upgrades for pro buyers (#pro-version) .)

NOTE: This document was created using Hydejack's print layout. If you prefer to read it the documentation in your browser, you can find it here (/docs/8.0.0/) .

Table of Contents

Install

There are multiple ways of installing Hydejack. The easiest and cleanest way is via the Starter Kit (#via-starter-kit) . Alternatively, you can use the Ruby gem (#via-gem) . If you don't mind a cluttered source directory, you can use the zip file (#via-zip) . Finally, If you know what you are doing, you can fork the git repository (#via-git) .

Buyers of the PRO version should follow these steps (#pro-version) .

Via Starter Kit

Using the Starter Kit has the advantage of not cluttering your blog repository. Additionally, it allows you to publish your site on GitHub Pages with a single `push` .

If you have a GitHub account, fork the hydejack-starter-kit (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack-starter-kit) repository. Otherwise download the source files (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack-starter-kit/archive/v8.0.0-beta.3.zip) and unzip them somewhere on your machine.

> **NOTE**: In addition to the docs here, you can follow the quick start guide in the starter kit.

`cd` into the directory where `_config.yml` is located and follow the steps in Running locally (#running-locally) .

Via gem

Jekyll has built-in support (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/themes/) for using themes that are hosted on RubyGems.

If you haven't already, create a new Jekyll site first:

```
$ jekyll new <PATH>
```

Your site's root dir should look something like this

```
├── _posts
│   └── 2017-04-07-welcome-to-jekyll.markdown
├── _config.yml
├── about.md
├── Gemfile
├── Gemfile.lock
└── index.md
```

NOTE: Hydejack works with Jekyll's default `config.yml`, but it is recommended that you replace it with Hydejack's default config file (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_config.yml). It contains the names of all config options known to Hydejack and provides sensible defaults (like minifying HTML and CSS in production builds).

Next, you'll want to add `jekyll-theme-hydejack` as a dependency by adding the following line to the `Gemfile`.

```
gem "jekyll-theme-hydejack"
```

(You can also remove the old theme `jekyll-theme-minima` from the Gemfile)

Now you want to edit the `_config.yml` of your Jekyll site and set Hydejack as the theme. Look for the `theme` key and set its value to `jekyll-theme-hydejack`.

```
theme: jekyll-theme-hydejack
```

For more information on gem-based themes, see the Jekyll Documentation (http://jekyllrb.com/docs/themes/).

You can now continue with running locally (#running-locally).

Via zip

If you downloaded the extended zip (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/releases) , extract the contents somewhere on your machine. The high-level folder structure will look something like.

```
├── _data
├── _featured_categories
├── _featured_tags
├── _includes
├── _js
├── _layouts
├── _posts
├── _sass
├── assets
├── _config.yml
├── 404.md
├── about.md
├── index.html
└── posts.md
```

`cd` into the directory where `_config.yml` is located and follow the steps in Running locally (#running-locally) .

Via git

If you are familiar with using git, you can add the Hydejack repository (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack) as a remote, and merge its master branch into your working branch.

```
$ git remote add hydejack git@github.com:qwtel/hydejack.git
$ git pull hydejack master
```

You can also update Hydejack this way. The master branch will not contain work in progress, but will contain major (breaking) changes. This approach is recommended if you intend to customize Hydejack.

You can now continue with running locally (#running-locally) .

PRO Version

If you bought the PRO version, you've received a zip archive with the following contents:

```
├── install
├── upgrade
├── CHANGELOG.pdf
├── Documentation.pdf
├── NOTICE.pdf
├── PRO License.pdf
├── PRO-hy-drawer License.pdf
├── PRO-hy-img License.pdf
├── PRO-hy-push-state License.pdf
└── .ssh
```

`install`
: Contains all files and folders needed to create a new blog.

`upgrade`
: Contains only the files and folders needed for upgrading form an earlier version of Hydejack (6.0.0 or above). See Upgrade (#upgrade) for more.

`.ssh`
: A hidden folder containing a SSH key for read-only access to the Hydejack PRO GitHub repository. You can use this to install Hydejack PRO as gem-based theme. See the installation instructions (#pro-via-github-advanced) below. This is for advanced users.

For new installations only the `install` folder is relevant. Unzip the archive somewhere on your machine, then `cd` *into* the `install` folder, e.g.

```
$ cd ~/Downloads/hydejack-pro-8.0.0/install/
```

You can now continue with Running locally (#running-locally) .

PRO via GitHub (advanced)

If you know how to handle SSH keys, you can also install the PRO version as a gem-based theme via GitHub. The advantage of this method is that you avoid cluttering your Jekyll repository with Hydejack's source files.

The downloaded zip contains a read-only key for a private GitHub repository. It is located at `<dowloaded zip>/.ssh/hydejack_8_pro` . You have to copy the key file to `~/.ssh` (or wherever your SSH keys are located), e.g.:

```
$ cp ~/Downloads/hydejack-pro-v8.0.0/.ssh/hydejack_8_pro ~/.ssh/
```

It is required that your private key files are NOT accessible by others, e.g.:

```
$ chmod 600 ~/.ssh/hydejack_8_pro
```

Then add the following to `.ssh/config`:

```
Host hydejack
        HostName github.com
        IdentitiesOnly yes
        IdentityFile ~/.ssh/hydejack_8_pro
```

Next, open `Gemfile` in your Jekyll repository and add:

```
gem "jekyll-theme-hydejack-pro", git: 'git@hydejack:qwtel/hydejack-8-pro.git'
```

In your `_config.yml`, add:

```
theme: jekyll-theme-hydejack-pro
```

You can now continue with Running locally (#running-locally).

Running locally

Make sure you've `cd`ed into the directory where `_config.yml` is located. Before running for the first time, dependencies need to be fetched from RubyGems (https://rubygems.org/):

```
$ bundle install
```

NOTE: If you are missing the `bundle` command, you can install Bundler by running `gem install bundler`.

Now you can run Jekyll on your local machine:

```
$ bundle exec jekyll serve
```

and point your browser to http://localhost:4000 (http://localhost:4000) to see Hydejack in action.

Upgrade

This chapter shows how to upgrade Hydejack to a newer version. The method depends on how you've installed Hydejack.

NOTE: Before upgrading to v7+, make sure you've read the CHANGELOG (/CHANGELOG/) , especially the part about the license change (/CHANGELOG/#license-change) !

Via gem

Upgrading the the gem-based theme is as easy as running

```
bundle update jekyll-theme-hydejack
```

Via zip

Upgrading via zip is a bit of a dark art, specially if you've made changes to any source files, and the prime reason why I suggest using the gem-based version of the theme.

Generally, you'll want to copy these files and folders:

- `_includes/`
- `_layouts/`
- `_sass/`
- `assets/`
- `Gemfile`
- `Gemfile.lock`

and merge them with your existing folder. However, you'll also want to check out `_data` and `_config.yml` for any changes and read latest entries to the CHANGELOG (/CHANGELOG/) .

NOTE: If you've modified any of Hydejack's internal files, your changes will most likely be overwritten and you have to apply them again. Make sure you've made a backup before overwriting any files.

Via git

The latest version sits on the `master` branch of qwtel/hydejack (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack) . To apply them to your repository run

```
$ git remote add hydejack git@github.com:qwtel/hydejack.git
$ git pull hydejack master
```

PRO Version

Buyers of the PRO version will find the files necessary for an upgrade in the `upgrade` folder of the downloaded zip archive.

NOTE: If you've modified any of Hydejack's internal files, your changes will most likely be overwritten and you have to apply them again. Make sure you've made a backup before overwriting any files.

The archive also contains `.patch` files, that you can apply to your repository via git-apply (https://git-scm.com/docs/git-apply) . Using this method, git will generate merge conflicts when changes in the patch conflict with any of your changes.

PRO via GitHub (advanced)

If you've followed the steps here (#pro-via-github-advanced) , all you need to upgrade is:)

```
$ bundle update jekyll-theme-hydejack-pro
```

Config

Once Jekyll is running, you can start with basic configuration by adding various entries to `_config.yml` . Besides these descriptions, you can also read the annotated config file (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_config.yml) .

NOTE: When making changes to `_config.yml`, it is necessary to restart the Jekyll process for changes to take effect.

Setting `url` and `baseurl`

The first order of business should be to set the correct `url` and `baseurl` values in `_config.yml`.

The `url` is the domain of your site, including the protocol (`http` or `https`). For this site, it is

```
## file: _config.yml
url: https://qwtel.com
```

If your entire Jekyll blog is hosted in a subdirectory of your page, provide the path in `baseurl` with a leading `/`, but no trailing `/`, e.g.

```
## file: _config.yml
baseurl: /hydejack
```

Otherwise, provide the empty string `''`

GitHub Pages

When hosting on GitHub Pages (https://pages.github.com/) the `url` is `https://<username>.github.io` (unless you are using a custom domain).

The `baseurl` depends on the kind of page you are hosting.

- When hosting a *user or organization page*, use the empty string `''`.
- When hosting *project page*, use `/<reponame>`.

For for information on the types of pages you can host on GitHub, see the GitHub Help article (https://help.github.com/articles/user-organization-and-project-pages/).

Changing accent colors and sidebar images

Hydejack allows you to choose the background image of the sidebar, as well as the accent color (color of the links, selection and focus outline, etc…) on a per-page, per-category, per-tag, per-author and global basis.

Set the fallback values in `_config.yml`, which are used should no other rule (page, category, tag, author) apply:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
accent_image: /assets/img/sidebar-bg.jpg
accent_color: '#A85641'
```

NOTE: I recommend using a blurred image in order for the text to remain readable. If you save a blurred image as JPG, it will also drastically reduce its file size.

The `accent_image` property also accepts the special value `none` which will remove the default image.

You can also provide a single color instead of an image like this:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
accent_image:
  background: '#202020' # provide a valid CSS background value
  overlay:    false     # set to true if you want a dark overlay
```

Changing fonts

Hydejack lets you configure the font of regular text and headlines, and it has built-in support for Google Fonts. There are three keys in `_config.yml` associated with this: `font`, `font_heading` and `google_fonts`. The defaults are:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
font:         "'Noto Sans', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif"
font_heading: "'Roboto Slab', Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif"
google_fonts: "Roboto+Slab:700|Noto+Sans:400,400i,700,700i"
```

`font` and `font_heading` must be valid CSS `font-family` values. When using Google Fonts make sure they consist of at least two fonts (everything except the first entry will be used as a fallback until the fonts have completed loading).

The `google_fonts` key is the string necessary to fetch the fonts from Google. You can get it from the download page at Google Fonts (https://fonts.google.com) after you've selected one or more fonts:

Using safe web fonts

If you prefer not to use Google Fonts and use safe web fonts (http://www.cssfontstack.com/) instead, set `no_google_fonts` to `true`:

```
## file: _config.yml
hydejack:
  no_google_fonts: true
```

In this case, `font` and `font_heading` do not have to contain more than one font. You may also remove the `google_fonts` key in this case.

Choosing a blog layout

Hydejack features two layouts for showing your blog posts.

- The `list` layout (https://hydejack.com/posts/) only shows the title and groups the posts by year of publication.

- The `blog` layout (https://hydejack.com/blog/) is a traditional paginated layout and shows the title and an excerpt of each post.

In order to use the `list` layout add the following front-matter to a new markdown file:

```
---
layout: list
title:  Home
---
```

If you want to use the `blog` layout, you need to add `jekyll-paginate` to your `Gemfile` and to the `plugins` list in your config file:

```
## file: Gemfile
gem "jekyll-paginate"
```

```
## file: _config.yml
plugins:
  - jekyll-paginate
```

You also need to add the `paginate` and `paginate_path` keys to your config file, e.g.

```
## file: _config.yml
paginate:      5
paginate_path: '/page-:num/'
```

The `blog` layout needs to be applied to a file with the `.html` file extension and the `paginate_path` needs to match the path to the `index.html` file. To match the `paginate_path` above, put a `index.html` with the following front matter in the root directory:

```
---
## file: index.html
layout: blog
title: Blog
---
```

For more information see Pagination (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/pagination/) .

Using the `blog` layout in a subdirectory

If you want to use the blog layout at a URL like `/my-blog/`, create the following folder structure:

```
├── my-blog
│   └── index.html
├── !my-blog.md
└── _config.yml
```

You can use the same `index.html` as before:

```
---
## file: my-blog/index.html
layout: blog
title: Blog
---
```

(Optional) If you want to add a link to the blog in the sidebar, DO NOT add the `menu` key to the front matter of `my-blog/index.html`. Instead, create a new markdown file called `!my-blog.md` with `menu` and `permalink` keys:

```
---
## file: !my-blog.md
title: My Blog
menu: true
permalink: /my-blog/
sitemap: false
---
```

Finally, in your config file, make sue the `paginate_path` matches the `permalink`:

```
## file: _config.yml
paginate:      5
paginate_path: /my-blog/page-:num/
```

Adding an author

At a bare minimum, you should add an `author` key with a `name` and `email` sub-key (used by the feed plugin (https://github.com/jekyll/jekyll-feed)) to to your config file:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
author:
  name:  Florian Klampfer
  email: mail@qwtel.com
```

If you would like the author to be displayed in the about section below a post or project*, add an `about` key and provide markdown content. I recommend using the YAML pipe `|` syntax, so you can include multiple paragraphs:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
author:
  name:  Florian Klampfer
  email: mail@qwtel.com
  about: |
    Hi, I'm Florian or @qwtel...

    This is another paragraph.
```

Adding an author's picture

If you'd like for the author's picture to appear in addition the the about text (see above), you can either use the `jekyll-avatar` (https://github.com/benbalter/jekyll-avatar) plugin or provide URLs to images manually.

To use the plugin, add it to your `Gemfile` and the list of `plugins` in your config file:

```
## file: Gemfile
gem "jekyll-avatar"
```

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
plugins:
  - jekyll-avatar
```

Run `bundle install` for the changes to take effect.

Make sure you have provided a GitHub username in your config file (`github_username`), or to the author key (`author.social.github` , `author.github.username` , or `author.github`). See Adding social media icons (#adding-social-media-icons) for more.

To set an image manually, you have to provide an URL to the author's `picture` key:

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  picture:  /assets/img/me.jpg
```

If you'd like to provide multiple versions for screens with different pixel densities, you can provide `path` and `srcset` keys instead:

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  picture:
    path:   /assets/img/me.jpg
    srcset:
      1x:   /assets/img/me.jpg
      2x:   /assets/img/me@2x.jpg
```

The keys of the `srcset` hash will be used as image descriptors. For more information on `srcset`, see the documentation at MDN (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img#attr-srcset), or this article from CSS-Tricks (https://css-tricks.com/responsive-images-youre-just-changing-resolutions-use-srcset/).

Adding social media icons

Hydejack supports a variety of social media icons out of the box. These are defined on a per-author basis, so make sure you've followed the steps in Adding an author (#adding-an-author).

NOTE: If you are using the gem-based version of Hydejack, download `social.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/social.yml) and put it into `_data` in the root directory. This is necessary because gem-based themes do not support including `_data`.

You can add a link to a social network by adding an entry to the `social` key in to an author. It consists of the name of the social network as key and your username within that network as value, e.g.

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  social:
    twitter: qwtel
    github:  qwtel
```

Check out `authors.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/authors.yml) to see which networks are available. You can also follow the steps here (#advanced) to add your own social media icons.

You can change the order in which the icons appear by moving lines up or down, e.g.

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  social:
    github:  qwtel # now github appears first
    twitter: qwtel
```

To get an overview of which networks are available and how a typical username in that network looks like, see the included `authors.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/authors.yml) .

Should providing a username not produce a correct link for some reason, you can provide a complete URL instead, e.g.

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  social:
    youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCu0PYX_kVANdmgIZ4bw6_kA
```

NOTE: You can add any platform, even if it's not defined in `social.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/social.yml) , by providing a complete URL. However, a fallback icon 🔗 will be used when no icon is available. Supplying your own icons is an advanced topic (#advanced) .

Adding an email, RSS icon or download icon

If you'd like to add an email ✉, RSS , or download icon to the list, add the `email` , `rss` , or `download` key, e.g.:

```
## file: _config.yml
author:
  social:
    email:    mail@qwtel.com
    rss:      https://hydejack.com/feed.xml # make sure you provide an absolute URL
    download: https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/archive/v8.0.0.zip
```

Enabling comments

Hydejack supports comments via Disqus (https://disqus.com/) . Before you can add comments to a page you need to register and add your site to Disqus' admin console. Once you have obtained your "Disqus

shortname", you include it in your config file:

```
## file: _config.yml
disqus: <disqus shortname>
```

Now comments can be enabled by adding `comments: true` to the front matter.

```
---
layout:   post
title:    Hello World
comments: true
---
```

You can enable comments for entire classes of pages by using front matter defaults (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/configuration/#front-matter-defaults) . E.g. to enable comments on all posts, add to your config file:

```
## file: _config.yml
defaults:
  - scope:
      type: posts
    values:
      comments: true
```

Enabling Google Analytics

Enabling Google Analytics is as simple as setting the `google_analytics` key.

```
## file: _config.yml
google_analytics: UA-XXXXXXXX-X
```

Conversely, if you want to disable it, you only have to remove the `google_analytics` key and no GA code will be part of the generated site.

Using a custom analytics provider

If you want to use a different analytics provider, e.g. Matomo (https://matomo.org/) , you can add its code snippet to `_includes/my-body.html` (create if it doesn't exist). The default file

(https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_includes/my-body.html) contains example code for using Matomo.

Changing built-in strings

You can change the wording of built-in strings like “Related Posts” or “Read more” in `_data/strings.yml`.

If you are using the gem-based version the file doesn't exist, but you can get the default file here (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/strings.yml).

You will frequently find markers like `<!--post_title-->`. You can place them freely within your string and they will be replaced with the content they refer to.

You may also use this feature to translate the theme into different languages. In this case you should also set the `lang` key to your config file, e.g.

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
lang: cc-ll
```

where `cc` is the 2-letter country code and `ll` specifies a 2-letter location code, e.g.: `de-at`.

You may also change the strings used for formatting dates and times (look out for the `date_formats` key), but be aware that the values you provide need to be valid Ruby format directives (http://ruby-doc.org/core-2.4.1/Time.html#method-i-strftime).

Adding legal documents

If you have pages for contact data, privacy policy, cookie policy, etc. you can add links to them in the footer by listing them under the `legal` key in your config file as follows:

```yaml
legal:
  - title: Impress
    href:  /impress/
  - title: Cookies Policy
    href:  /cookies-policy/
```

When using Hydejack's offline feature, the pages listed here will be downloaded and cached when loading the page for the first time.

Adding custom favicons and app icons

By default, Hydejack includes its own favicon, as well as app icons for in five different resolutions.

To change the favicon, place your own `favicon.ico` into `assets/icons/` (create the folder if it doesn't exist).

To use your own app icons, you need to prepare five square PNG files in the following resolutions, and put them into `assets/icons/` (create the folder if it doesn't exist):

Name	Pixels
`icon@3x.png`	`576x576`
`icon@2x.png`	`384x384`
`icon.png`	`192x192`
`icon@0,75x.png`	`144x144`
`icon@0,5x.png`	`96x96`
`icon@0,25x.png`	`48x48`

Additionally, you can provide tiles for Window 10:

Name	Pixels
`tile-large.png`	`558x588`
`tile-medium.png`	`270x270`
`tile-small.png`	`70x70`
`tile-wide.png`	`558x270`

If you don't want to use PNGs, or want to use different resolutions, you have to provide your own `assets/manifest.json` (and `assets/ieconfig.xml` when supporting Window 10). For more on web app manifests, see MDN (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/Add-ons/WebExtensions/manifest.json) .

NOTE: In any case, Hydejack expects a `assets/icons/icon.png` file for use as `apple-touch-icon` and a `assets/icons/favicon.ico` for use as `shortcut icon` .

Enabling newsletter boxes*

To enable showing newsletter subscription boxes below each post and project, provide your Tinyletter (https://tinyletter.com/) username to the `tinyletter` key in the config file.

```
## file: _config.yml
tinyletter:  <tinyletter username>
```

To edit the content of the newsletter box, open `_data/strings.yml`, and change the entries under the `tinyletter` key.

If want to use a different mailing provider you can build your own form, and insert it into `_includes/my-newsletter.html`. The file includes an example form for MailChimp, where you need to fill in `site.mailchimp.action` and `site.mailchimp.hidden_input` (you can get these from MailChimp).

To build a completely new from, you can use the same CSS classes as Bootstrap (https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/components/forms/). Note that only form, grid and utility classes are available. Check out Forms by Example (/forms-by-example/) for more examples.

Basics

This chapter covers the basics of content creation with Hydejack.

Table of Contents

1. this unordered seed list will be replaced by toc as unordered list

Adding a page

You can add generic pages that support markdown content but aren't blog posts. For example, this documentation is written in markdown, consisting of several generic pages.

To add a page, create a new markdown file and put `layout: page` in a front matter

```
---
layout: page
title:  Documentation
---
```

Now you can add content as you would in a blog post.

Adding an entry to the sidebar

Hydejack's sidebar can add links to any page within the site. In order for a page to appear in the sidebar, it needs to have a truthy `menu` value defined in its front matter. The page also needs to have a `title`, otherwise the entry in the sidebar will be blank.

If you want the link to appear at a particular position, you can set a numeric value to the `order` key. However, the page is not guaranteed to appear in a specific position when you set a certain number, as it will only be used to sort the pages. The position of a page also depends on the `order` of all other pages in the sidebar.

If you don't want to spread the sidebar definitions across multiple markdown files, you can manage them centrally in your config file using front matter defaults, e.g.:

```yaml
## file: _config.yml
defaults:
  - scope:
      path: blog.md
    values:
      menu: true
      order: 1
  - scope:
      path: projects.md
    values:
      menu: true
      order: 2
  - scope:
      path: resume.md
    values:
      menu: true
      order: 3
  - scope:
      path: about.md
    values:
      menu: true
      order: 4
```

Adding a link to an external page to the sidebar

You can add links to external pages to the sidebar by creating a new markdown file for each entry and adding to the front matter:

```
---
title: External
redirect_to: https://example.com/
menu: true
order: 5
---
```

You may combine this with the `jekyll-redirect-from` (https://github.com/jekyll/jekyll-redirect-from) plugin to generate a redirect page at the location of the file, but this is optional.

Adding a category or tag

Hydejack allows you to use the `list` layout to show all posts of a particular category or tag.

Before you start, make sure your config files contains the `features_categories` and `featured_tags` collections:

```
## file: _config.yml
collections:
  featured_categories:
    permalink:         /:name/
    output:            true
  featured_tags:
    permalink:         /tag-:name/
    output:            true
```

Recap: Categories and tags in Jekyll

Posts in Jekyll can belong to one or more categories, as well as one or more tags. They are defined in a post's front matter:

```
---
layout:     post
title:      Welcome to Jekyll
categories: [jekyll, update]
tags:       [jekyll, update]
---
```

Posts can also be assigned to a category based on their position within the folder structure, e.g.

```
├── jekyll
│   └── update
│       └── _posts
│           └── 2017-04-07-welcome-to-jekyll.markdown
```

This will place “Welcome to Jekyll” in the categories `jekyll` and `update`.

NOTE: This is now the preferred way of assigning categories in Hydejack, as it makes URLs correspond more naturally to the underlying folder structure.

Whether you use this method or not, categories will always be part of a posts URL, while tags will not.

Type	URL
Categories	`/jekyll/update/2017-04-07-welcome-to-jekyll/`
Tags	`/2017-04-07-welcome-to-jekyll/`

As far as Jekyll is concerned, this is the only difference.

Categories and tags in Hydejack

Categories and tags are displayed by Hydejack below the title, after the date. Categories are displayed with the preposition “in”, while tags are displayed with the preposition “on”, e.g.

Type	Title
Categories	Welcome to Jekyll¬ 07 Apr 2017 **in** Jekyll / Update
Tags	Welcome to Jekyll¬ 07 Apr 2017 **on** Jekyll, Update
Both	Welcome to Jekyll¬ 07 Apr 2017 **in** Jekyll / Update **on** Jekyll, Update

You can adjust these in `_data/string.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/strings.yml).

Creating a new category or tag

Be default, categories and tags are rendered as plain text. Further steps are necessary if you want them to link to a page that contains a list of all posts that belong to that category or tag.

For each featured category or tag, a file called `<category-name>.md` or `<tag-name>.md` has to be created inside the `_featured_tags` and `_featured_categories` folders, respectively. Each file in these folders is part of a Jekyll Collection (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/collections/) .

The meta data of a category or tag is set in the files front matter, e.g.

```
---
## file: _featured_categories/hyde.md
layout: list
title:  Hyde
slug:   hyde
description: >
  Hyde is a brazen two-column Jekyll](http://jekyllrb.com) theme
  that pairs a prominent sidebar with uncomplicated content.
  It's based on [Poole](http://getpoole.com), the Jekyll butler.
---
```

`layout`

Must be `list`

`title`

Used as title of the page, as well as name of the category or tag as part of the line below a blog post's title. Can be different from the name of the tag or category, as long as `slug` is identical to the name.

`slug`

Must be identical to the key used in the blog's front matter, i.e. if you use `categories: [jekyll]` the `slug` must be `jekyll` . By default, the slug is derived from the title, but here it is recommended that you set it explicitly.

`description`

A medium-length description, used on the tag or category's detail page and shown in a message box below the title.

`menu`

Set to to `true` if you want the category or tag to appear in the sidebar. For more information, see Adding an entry to the sidebar (#adding-an-entry-to-the-sidebar) .

Once the file is created, the page can be found at `/category/<categoryname>/` or `/tag/<tagname>/` .

Adding an about page

About pages are a frequent use case, so Hydejack has a special layout for it. It is a slight modification of the `page` layout that allows showing the author information by adding the `<!--author-->` marker somewhere on the page.

To create an about page, make sure `layout` is set to `about`. For more on authors, see Adding an author (#adding-an-author).)

```
---
## file: about.md
layout: about
title:  About
---
```

Adding a cover page

Hydejack 8 introduces cover pages, i.e. pages witht he sidebar opened, so that it spans the entire screen. This feature is intended for landing pages. To enable it on a page, simply add `cover: true` to the front matter.

Customization

Adding custom CSS

The quickest and safest way to add custom CSS to Hydejack is via the `_sass/my-inline.scss` and `_sass/my-style.scss` files (create the folder/the files if they don't exist).

To add CSS that gets inlined into the page, i.e. is loaded with the first request, put the CSS rules into `my-inline.scss`. This is intended for above-the-fold content. Otherwise put the CSS rules into `my-style.scss`. Note that this distinction has no effect when `no_inline_css` is enabled.

Adding custom HTML to the head

To add custom HTML elements to the `<head>` of the document, open `_includes/my-head.html` (create the folder/the files if they don't exist) and add your elements there.

Adding custom HTML to the body

To add custom HTML elements to the `<body>` of the document, open `_includes/my-body.html` (create the folder/the files if they don't exist) and add your elements there.

What's the difference with `my-scripts.html`?

> This file was used in earlier versions of Hydejack to accomplish the same goal. However, there are still instances were you might want to prefer `my-scripts.html` over `my-body.html`, as it won't load scrips on redirect pages and will be ignored by browsers < IE10.

Adding a welcome page*

If you bought the PRO version of Hydejack you have access to the `welcome` layout. It is intended to showcase your projects and blog posts in a compact way. Technically, it is a modified version of the `about` layout, so it allows showing the author information where the `<!--author-->` marker is put. Demo (https://hydejack.com/).

You can create a welcome page by creating a new markdown file and setting the layout to `welcome` in the front matter.

```
---
## file: index.md
layout: welcome
title:  Welcome
cover:  true
---
```

Without further configuration, the welcome page will just look like a regular page. To show the two most recent projects, add the `<!--projects-->` marker to the content. To show the five most recent blog posts, add the

`<!--posts-->` marker to the content.

The welcome layout also supports selecting specific projects and posts, by adding to the front matter, e.g.:

```
---
## file: index.md
selected_projects:
  - _projects/hydejack-v6.md
  - _projects/hyde-v2.md
more_projects: projects.md
selected_posts:
  - _posts/2017-05-03-javascripten.md
  - _posts/2012-02-07-example-content.md
more_posts: posts.md
featured: true
---
```

`selected_projects`
: A list of paths to project files that should be displayed below the main content of the page. The paths are relative to the main directory with no leading `./`. If no paths are provided, the two most recent projects will be used.

`more_projects`
: The path to the main projects page. The path is relative to the main directory with no leading `./`.

`selected_projects`
: A list of paths to blog posts that should be featured on the welcome page. The paths are relative to the main directory with no leading `./`. If no paths are provided, the five most recent posts will be used.

`more_posts`
: The path to the main posts page. The path is relative to the main directory with no leading `./`.

`featured`
: Optional. When `true`, project thumbnails will span the full width instead of half. This setting takes precedence over the `featured` value of individual projects, i.e. it will apply to the entire page.

Adding a projects page*

The projects page will show all projects in a particular collection. First, you need to make sure that you have the `projects` collection defined in `_config.yml`:

```
## file: _config.yml
collections:
  projects:
    permalink: /projects/:path/
    output:    true
```

Next, add a `projects.md` to in the root (you can adjust the name/location to match the the `permalink` of the collection). This file has the `projects` layout (mind the “s” at the end) and should have a `show_collection` key, with the name of the collection as a value, e.g.:

```
---
## file: projects.md
layout:          projects
title:           Projects*
show_collection: projects
featured:        true
---
```

`layout`
: Must be `projects`.

`title`
: The title of the page. Note that this name is reused as part of each individual project page (for the link that directs back to the projects page).

`show_collection`
: The name of the collection you want display on this page. Defaults to `projects`.

`featured`
: Optional. When `true`, project thumbnails will span the full width, instead of only half. This setting takes precedence over the `featured` value of individual projects, i.e. it will apply to the entire page.

Adding a project*

Projects are organized using Jekyll Collections (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/collections/). Each project generates an entry on the projects layout (Demo (https://hydejack.com/projects/)) as well as its own detail page (Demo (https://hydejack.com/projects/default/)).

Each project is defined by a file in the `_projects` directory. The project’s meta information is defined in the file’s front matter. You can also add markdown content. A project’s front matter should look like:

```
---
## file: _projects/hyde-v2.md
layout:      project
title:       Hyde v2*
date:        2 Jan 2014
screenshot:
  src:       /assets/img/projects/hyde-v2@0,25x.jpg
  srcset:
    1920w:   /assets/img/projects/hyde-v2.jpg
    960w:    /assets/img/projects/hyde-v2@0,5x.jpg
    480w:    /assets/img/projects/hyde-v2@0,25x.jpg
caption:     Hyde is a brazen two-column Jekyll theme.
description: >
  Hyde is a brazen two-column [Jekyll](http://jekyllrb.com) theme that pairs a prominent side
  It's based on [Poole](http://getpoole.com), the Jekyll butler.
links:
  - title:   Demo
    url:     http://hyde.getpoole.com
  - title:   Source
    url:     https://github.com/poole/hyde
featured:    false
---
```

`layout`

Must be set to `project`

`date`

Providing a year is the minimum requirement. Used to sort the projects.

`screenshot`

A 16:9 screenshot of the project.
You can pass an URL to an image, but it is recommended that you provide a `src` - `srcset` pair (see example above).

Hydejack will show the screenshot in various sizes, depending on the screen width, so that no specific size will fit all. Instead, it is recommended that you use a mipmap (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mipmap) -like approach, providing the image in multiple sizes, each image half the width of the previous one. The `src` key is a fallback image for browsers that don't support the `srcset` attribute. The keys of the `srcset` hash will be used as descriptors.

For more information on `srcset`, see the documentation at MDN (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img#attr-srcset), or this article from CSS-Tricks (https://css-tricks.com/responsive-images-youre-just-changing-resolutions-use-srcset/).

`caption`

A short description, shown as part of each "project card" in the `projects` layout.

`description`

A medium-length description, used on the project's detail page as meta description and shown as message box below the screenshot.

`links`

A list of `title` - `url` pairs that link to external resources related to this project.

`author`

Optional. The author shown below the project, similar to posts.

`featured`

Optional. When `true`, the project preview will span the full content width. You can use this for projects that should receive more attention. You can set/override this for an entire page, by setting `featured` in the front matter (applies to the `projects` and `welcome` layout).

Adding a resume*

Hydejack's PRO version features a generalized resume layout. Demo (https://hydejack.com/resume/).

It generates the resume page from a valid JSON Resume (https://jsonresume.org/), which is good news if you already have a JSON resume. Otherwise, there are various ways of obtaining one:

- You can edit the example `resume.yml` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/_data/resume.yml) in `_data` directly. It contains example entries for each type of entry.
- You can use the visual JSON Resume Editor (http://registry.jsonresume.org/).
- If you have a LinkedIn profile, you can try LinkedIn to Json Résumé (https://jmperezperez.com/linkedin-to-json-resume/).

Once you have a JSON Resume, place it into `_data`.

To render a resume page, create a new markdown file and set the layout to `resume` in the front matter:

```
---
## file: resume.md
layout: resume
title:  Resume
description: >
  A short description of the page for search engines (~150 characters long).
---
```

NOTE: You can download the final `resume.json` (minified) from the assets folder. When running locally, you can find it at `_site/assets/resume.json`.

Adding a specialized resume or multiple resumes

You can add a specialized resume or multiple resumes by adding the resume YAML to the front matter under the `resume` key. E.g.:

```
---
## file: resume.md
layout: resume
title:  Resume
description: >
  A short description of the page for search engines (~150 characters long).
resume:
  basics:
    name: "Richard Hendricks"
    label: "Programmer"
    picture: "/assets/icons/icon.png"
  # ...
---
```

Writing

Hydejack offers a few additional features to markup your content. Don't worry, these are merely CSS classes added with kramdown's `{:...}` syntax, so that your content remains compatible with other Jekyll themes.

NOTE: For an introduction to markdown in general, see Mastering Markdown (https://guides.github.com/features/mastering-markdown/) and kramdown Syntax (https://kramdown.gettalong.org/syntax.html) .

A word on building speeds

If building speeds are a problem, try using the `--incremental` flag, e.g.

```
bundle exec jekyll serve --incremental
```

From the Jekyll docs (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/configuration/#build-command-options) (emphasis mine):

> Enable the experimental incremental build feature. Incremental build only re-builds posts and pages that have changed, resulting in significant performance improvements for large sites, *but may also break site generation in certain cases*.

The breakage occurs when you create new files or change filenames. Also, changing the title, category, tags, etc. of a page or post will not be reflected in pages other then the page or post itself. This makes it ideal for writing new posts and previewing changes, but not setting up new content.

Adding a table of contents

You can add a generated table of contents to any page by adding `{:toc}` below a list.

Example: see above

Markdown:

```
* this unordered seed list will be replaced by toc as unordered list
{:toc}
```

Adding message boxes

You can add a message box by adding the `message` class to a paragraph.

Example:

NOTE: You can add a message box.

Markdown:

```
**NOTE:** You can add a message box.
{:.message}
```

Adding large text

You can add large text by adding the `lead` class to the paragraph.

Example:

You can add large text.

Markdown:

```
You can add large text.
{:.lead}
```

Adding large images

You can make an image span the full width by adding the `lead` class.

Example:

Markdown:

```
![Full-width image](https://placehold.it/800x100){:.lead data-width="800" data-height="100"}
```

Adding image captions

You can add captions to images by adding the `figure` class to the paragraph containing the image and a caption.

A caption for an image.

Markdown:

```
![Full-width image](https://placehold.it/800x100){:.lead data-width="800" data-height="100"}
A caption for an image.
{:.figure}
```

For better semantics, you can also use the `figure` / `figcaption` HTML5 tags:

```
<figure>
  <img alt="An image with a caption" src="https://placehold.it/800x100" class="lead" data-wid
  <figcaption>A caption to an image.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Adding large quotes

You can make a quote “pop out” by adding the `lead` class.

Example:

> You can make a quote “pop out”.

Markdown:

```
> You can make a quote "pop out".
{:.lead}
```

Adding faded text

You can gray out text by adding the `faded` class. Use this sparingly and for information that is not essential, as it is more difficult to read.

Example:

I’m faded, faded, faded.

Markdown:

```
I'm faded, faded, faded.
{:.faded}
```

Adding tables

Adding tables is straightforward and works just as described in the kramdown docs (https://kramdown.gettalong.org/syntax.html#tables) , e.g.

Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned
First body part	Second cell	Third cell	fourth cell

Markdown:

```
| Default aligned |Left aligned| Center aligned  | Right aligned  |
|-----------------|:-----------|:---------------:|---------------:|
| First body part |Second cell | Third cell      | fourth cell    |
```

However, it gets tricker when adding large tables. In this case, Hydejack will break the layout and grant the table the entire available screen width to the right:

Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned	Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned	Default aligned	Left aligned	Cer alig
First body part	Second cell	Third cell	fourth cell	First body part	Second cell	Third cell	fourth cell	First body part	Second cell	Th ce
Second line	foo	**strong**	baz	Second line	foo	**strong**	baz	Second line	foo	**stro**
Third line	quux	baz	bar	Third line	quux	baz	bar	Third line	quux	ba
Second body				Second body				Second body		
2 line				2 line				2 line		
Footer row				Footer row				Footer row		

Scroll table

If the extra space still isn't enough, the table will receive a scrollbar. It is browser default behavior to break the lines inside table cells to fit the content on the screen. By adding the `scroll-table` class on a table, the behavior is changed to never break lines inside cells, e.g:

Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned	Default aligned	Left aligned	Cent
First body part	Second cell	Third cell	fourth cell	First body part	Second cell	Th

Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned	Default aligned	Left aligned	Cent
Second line	foo	**strong**	baz	Second line	foo	
Third line	quux	baz	bar	Third line	quux	
Second body				Second body		
2 line				2 line		
Footer row				Footer row		

You can add the `scroll-table` class to a markdown table by putting `{:.scroll-table}` in line directly below the table. To add the class to a HTML table, add the it to the `class` attribute of the `table` tag, e.g. `<table class="scroll-table">`.

Flip table

Alternatively, you can “flip” (transpose) the table. Unlike the other approach, this will keep the table head (now the first column) fixed in place.

You can enable this behavior by adding `flip-table` or `flip-table-small` to the CSS classes of the table. The `-small` version will only enable scrolling on “small” screens (< 1080px wide).

NOTE: This approach only works on simple tables that have a single `tbody` and an optional `thead`.

Example:

Default aligned	First body part	Second line	Third line	4th line	5th line	6th line	7th line	8th line
Left aligned	Second cell	foo	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux
Center aligned	Third cell	**strong**	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz
Right aligned	fourth cell	baz	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar
Default aligned	First body part	Second line	Third line	4th line	5th line	6th line	7th line	8th line
Left aligned	Second cell	foo	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux
Center aligned	Third cell	**strong**	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz
Right aligned	fourth cell	baz	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar
Default aligned	First body part	Second line	Third line	4th line	5th line	6th line	7th line	8th line
Left aligned	Second cell	foo	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux

Center aligned	Third cell	**strong**	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz
Right aligned	fourth cell	baz	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar
Default aligned	First body part	Second line	Third line	4th line	5th line	6th line	7th line	8th line
Left aligned	Second cell	foo	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux	quux
Center aligned	Third cell	**strong**	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz	baz
Right aligned	fourth cell	baz	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar	bar

You can add the `flip-table` class to a markdown table by putting `{:.flip-table}` in line directly below the table. To add the class to a HTML table, add the it to the `class` attribute of the `table` tag, e.g. `<table class="flip-table">`.

Small tables

If a table is small enough to fit the screen even on small screens, you can add the `stretch-table` class to force a table to use the entire available content width. Note that stretched tables can no longer be scrolled.

Default aligned	Left aligned	Center aligned	Right aligned
First body part	Second cell	Third cell	fourth cell

You can add the `stretch-table` class to a markdown table by putting `{:.stretch-table}` in line directly below the table. To add the class to a HTML table, add the it to the `class` attribute of the `table` tag, e.g. `<table class="stretch-table">`.

Adding code blocks

To add a code block without syntax highlighting, simply indent 4 spaces (regular markdown). For code blocks with code highlighting, use `~~~<language>`. This syntax is also supported by GitHub. For more information and a list of supported languages, see Rouge (http://rouge.jneen.net/).

Example:

```
// Example can be run directly in your JavaScript console

// Create a function that takes two arguments and returns the sum of those
// arguments
var adder = new Function("a", "b", "return a + b");

// Call the function
adder(2, 6);
// > 8
```

Markdown:

```
~~~js
// Example can be run directly in your JavaScript console

// Create a function that takes two arguments and returns the sum of those
// arguments
var adder = new Function("a", "b", "return a + b");

// Call the function
adder(2, 6);
// > 8
~~~
```

NOTE: DO NOT use Jekyll's `{ % highlight % } ... { % endhighlight % }` syntax, especially together with the `linenos` option. The generated `table` to render the line numbers does not have a CSS class or any other way of differentiating it from regular tables, so that the styles above apply, resulting in a broken page. What's more, the output from `highlight` tags isn't even valid HTML, nesting `pre` tags inside `pre` tags, which will in break the site during minification. You can read more about it here (https://github.com/penibelst/jekyll-compress-html/issues/71) and here (https://github.com/jekyll/jekyll/issues/4432) .

Adding math

Hydejack supports math blocks (https://kramdown.gettalong.org/syntax.html#math-blocks) via KaTeX (https://khan.github.io/KaTeX/) .

Why KaTeX instead of MathJax? KaTeX is faster and more lightweight at the cost of having less features, but for the purpose of writing blog posts, this should be a favorable tradeoff.

Before you add math content, make sure you have the following in your config file:

```
kramdown:
  math_engine:         mathjax # this is not a typo
  math_engine_opts:
    preview:           true
    preview_as_code:   true
```

Inline

Example:

Lorem ipsum $f(x) = x^2$.

Markdown:

```
Lorem ipsum $$ f(x) = x^2 $$.
```

Block

Example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\phi(x,y) &= \phi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j e_j\right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i y_j \phi(e_i, e_j) \\
&= (x_1,\dots,x_n) \begin{pmatrix} \phi(e_1,e_1) & \cdots & \phi(e_1,e_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi(e_n,e_1) & \cdots & \phi(e_n,e_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

Markdown:

```
$$
\begin{aligned}
  \phi(x,y) &= \phi \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_ie_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_je_j \right) \\[2em]
            &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j \phi(e_i, e_j)            \\[2em]
            &= (x_1, \ldots, x_n)
               \left(\begin{array}{ccc}
                 \phi(e_1, e_1)  & \cdots & \phi(e_1, e_n) \\
                 \vdots          & \ddots & \vdots         \\
                 \phi(e_n, e_1)  & \cdots & \phi(e_n, e_n)
               \end{array}\right)
               \left(\begin{array}{c}
                 y_1    \\
                 \vdots \\
                 y_n
               \end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$
```

NOTE: KaTeX does not support the `align` and `align*` environments. Instead, `aligned` should be used, e.g. `\begin{aligned} ... \end{aligned}`.

Scripts

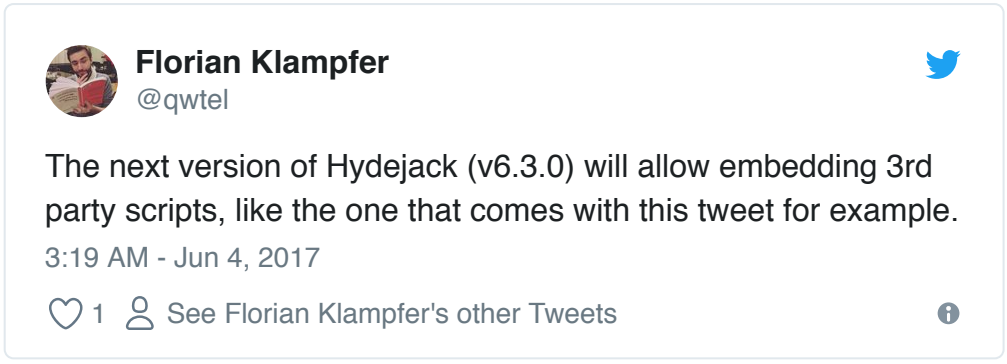
There are two ways of adding third party scripts. Embedding (#embedding) is ideal for one-off scripts, e.g. `widgets.js` that is part of embedded tweets (see below). Adding global scripts (#global-scripts) is for scripts that should be loaded on every page.

Embedding

Hydejack supports embedding third party scripts directly inside markdown content. This will work in most cases, except when a script can not be loaded on a page more than once (this will occur when a user navigates to the same page twice).

Example:

```
<script async src="//platform.twitter.com/widgets.js" charset="utf-8"></script>
<blockquote class="twitter-tweet" data-lang="en">
  <p lang="en" dir="ltr">
    The next version of Hydejack (v6.3.0) will allow embedding 3rd party scripts,
    like the one that comes with this tweet for example.
  </p>
  &mdash; Florian Klampfer (@qwtel)
  <a href="https://twitter.com/qwtel/status/871098943505039362">June 3, 2017</a>
</blockquote>
```



Global scripts

If you have scripts that should be included on every page you can add them globally by opening (or creating) `_includes/my-scripts.html` and adding them like you normally would:

```
<!-- file: _includes/my-scripts.html -->
<script
  src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.2.1.slim.min.js"
  integrity="sha256-k2WSCIexGzOj3Euiig+TlR8gA0EmPjuc79OEeY5L45g="
  crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

`my-scripts.html` will be included at the end of the `body` tag.

Registering push state event listeners

When embedding scripts globally you might want to run some init code after each page load. However, the problem with push state-based page loads is that the `load` event won't fire again. Luckily, Hydejack's push state component exposes an event that you can listen to instead.

```
<!-- file: _includes/my-scripts.html -->
<script>
  document.getElementsByTagName('hy-push-state')[0].addEventListener('hy-push-state-load', fu
    // <your init code>
  });
</script>
```

Note that the above code must only run once, so include it in your `my-scripts.html`.

`hy-push-state-start`
: Occurs after clicking a link.

`hy-push-state-ready`
: Animation fished and response has been parsed, ready to swap out the content.

`hy-push-state-after`
: The old content has been replaced with the new content.

`hy-push-state-progress`
: Special case when animation is finished, but no response from server has arrived yet. This is when the loading spinner will appear.

`hy-push-state-load`
: All embedded script tags have been inserted into the document and have finished loading.

If everything else fails

If you can't make an external script work with Hydejack's push state approach to page loading, you can disable push state by adding to your config file:

```
## file: _config.yml
hydejack:
  no_push_state: true
```

Build

This chapters shows how to prepare your Hydejack site for a production build and deployment on 3rd party hosting providers.

Starter Kit

If you're using the starter kit (#via-starter-kit) , all you have to do is push your repository:)

```
$ git add .
$ git commit "Update"
$ git push origin master
```

Preparation

Before building, make sure the following is part of your config file:

```
## file: _config.yml
compress_html:
  comments:  ["<!-- ", " -->"]
  clippings: all
  endings:   all

sass:
  style:     compressed
```

You can check out jekyll-compress-html (https://github.com/penibelst/jekyll-compress-html) and https://jekyllrb.com/docs/assets/#sassscss (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/assets/#sassscss) for details.

Building locally

When building Hydejack it is important to set the environment variable `JEKYLL_ENV` to `production`. Otherwise the output will not be minified. Building itself happens via Jekyll's `build` command.

```
$ JEKYLL_ENV=production bundle exec jekyll build
```

This will generate the finished static files in `_site`, which can be deployed using the methods outlined in the Jekyll Documentation (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/deployment-methods/) .

Building locally with latent semantic analysis

By default, related posts are simply the most recent posts. Hydejack modifies this a bit, by showing the most recent posts of the same category or tag. However, the results are still pretty "unrelated". To provide better

results, Jekyll supports latent semantic analysis (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_semantic_analysis) via `classifier-reborn` (http://www.classifier-reborn.com/) 's Latent Semantic Indexer (http://www.classifier-reborn.com/lsi)

To use the **LSI**, you first have to disable Hydejack's default behavior, by setting `use_lsi: true` under the `hydejack` key in your config file.

```
## file: _config.yml
hydejack:
  use_lsi: true
```

Then, you have to run `jekyll build` with the `--lsi` flag:

```
$ JEKYLL_ENV=production bundle exec jekyll build --lsi
```

Note that this may take a long time. Once it is finished, the generated static files will be located in the `_site` directory, which can be deployed using the methods outlined in the Jekyll Documentation (https://jekyllrb.com/docs/deployment-methods/) .

GitHub Pages

To deploy to GitHub Pages, the steps are:

```
$ cd _site
$ git init # you only need to do this once
$ git remote add origin <github_remote_url> # you only need to do this once
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Build"
$ git push origin master:<remote_branch>
$ cd ..
```

`github_remote_url`
: Find this on your repository's GitHub page.

`remote_branch`
: Either `master` for "user or organization pages", or `gh-pages` for "project pages"

More on user, organization, and project pages (https://help.github.com/articles/user-organization-and-project-pages/) .

Advanced

This chapter covers advanced topics, such as offline support and custom JS builds. Codings skills are recommended.

Enabling offline support

Hydejack v8 introduces experimental “cache as you go” offline support. This is implemented via the Service Worker API (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Service_Worker_API) , a new browser standard that is now supported in the latest versions of all major browsers. However, it is a very powerful feature and should be used with a lot of care.

Enabling this feature requires that your content meets the following criteria:

- Content doesn’t change between between deploys (e.g. manually adding things to `_site` etc.)
- All assets in `assets` are immutable, i.e. they never change (when changing a file in assets, it needs to have a new name and links need to point to the new file).
- The site is mostly self-contained, i.e. assets are served from the same domain (offline support will not download assets form external sites by default)
- The site is served via HTTPS (this is a Service Worker requirement)

To enable this feature, create the `sw.js` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/sw.js) file in the root of your project and add the following content:

```
---
---
importScripts("{\{ '/assets/js/sw.js' | relative_url }\}?t={\{ site.time | date_to_xmlschema
```

NOTE: You have to remove the `\` after each `{` and before each `}` ! Alternatively, you can just copy the file from here (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v8/sw.js) .

This will load the main service worker script from Hydejack’s assets. The `site.time` part is necessary to make the service worker “byte different” every time you create a new build of your site, which triggers an update.

In your `config.yml` under the `hydejack` key, add the following:

```
offline:
  enabled: true
  cache_version: 1
```

The current implementation does not cache resources from external domains. There is now way of knowing if external sites conform to the conditions mentioned above, hence caching can be problematic and result in unexpected behavior.

For example, Google Analytics uses GET requests to send page views, each of which would be cached by the service worker without this policy. Frequently updating images, such as badges would never change.

However, if you include resources that are hosted on another domain and don't change, you can add the `sw-cache` query parameter to the URL, e.g.

```
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b1/57_Chevy_210.jpg?sw-cache
```

This will cause them to be cached like resources from the assets folder.

How offline storage works

Hydejack's custom service worker implementation stores files for offline use on three different levels:

Shell

The shell files are the core Hydejack files (CSS, JS) that only change between version updates. If you made changes to any of these after enabling offline support, you must force an update by bumping the `cache_version` number in the config file.

Assets

These are presumed to be immutable. In other words, every file is cached indefinitely. E.g.: If you want to update an image after enabling offline support, add the image under a different name and change the link in the content. Alternatively, you can bump the `cache_version`, but this will remove all other cached files from the asset cache.

Content

The content cache exploits the fact that your content can't change between builds, so that it can be stored for offline use until you upload a new build. For now, the entire content cache is discarded every time you publish new content (future versions could cache them based on last modified dates).

Other things to note are that the implementation will always cache the pages listed under `legal`, as well as the `404.html` page, which will be shown when the user is offline.

Adding a custom social media icon

Hydejack includes a number of social media icons by default (in fact, everything that is provided by IcoMoon (https://icomoon.io/)), but since the landscape is always changing, it is likely that a platform that is important to you will be missing at some point.

NOTE: You can add any platform by simply providing a complete URL. However, a fallback icon 🔗 will be used.

Creating the icon font

In order to add a custom social media icon you have to use the IcoMoon App (https://icomoon.io/app/) (free) to create a custom icon webfont. However, it is important that the generated font include all icons already in use by Hydejack. For this purpose, find the `selection.json` in `assets/icomoon/selection.json` (https://github.com/qwtel/hydejack/blob/v6/assets/icomoon/selection.json) and upload it to the app via "Import Icons". Then, use the app to add your icon(s). Consult the IcoMoon docs (https://icomoon.io/#docs) for additional help.

Once you've created and downloaded the icon font form IconMoon, replace the `icomoon` folder in `assets` in its entirety. Keep in mind that future updates of Hydejack will override this folder.

Adding the platform's metadata

For the second step it is necessary to add the network's metadata to `_data/social.yml` . An entry looks like:

```yaml
deviantart:
  name: DeviantArt
  icon: icon-deviantart
  prepend: "https://"
  append: ".deviantart.com"
```

`name`
: The name of the network. Used for for the title attribute and screen readers.

`icon`
: The icon CSS class. Can be chosen during the IcoMoon creation process.

`prepend`
: Optional. A string that is prepended to the username to form the link to the profile. If the final URL should be `https://<username>.deviantart.com` , this would be `https://`

`append`

Optional. A string that is appended to the username to form the link to the profile. If the final URL should be `https://<username>.deviantart.com`, this would be `.deviantart.com`.

How CSS is organized in Hydejack

Hydejack takes a quite unique approach to CSS, which is motivated by the ability to inline essential CSS rules in a `style` tag in the `<head/>` of a page (to increase the loading speed), while serving the rest in a separate file.

The styles are written in SCSS and are located in the `_sass` folder, which looks like

```
├── hydejack
│   ├── __inline
│   ├── __link
│   ├── _base.pre.scss
│   ├── ...
│   └── _social.pre.scss
├── pooleparty
│   ├── __inline
│   ├── __link
│   ├── _base.pre.scss
│   ├── ...
│   └── _type.pre.scss
├── mixins.scss
├── my-inline.scss
├── my-style.scss
├── syntax.scss
└── variables.scss
```

The style rules are organized alongside components (or rather, topics) like “sidebar” and “footer”. Further, there are two separate frameworks, “pooleparty” and “hydejack”, which grew out of the original Poole (http://getpoole.com/) and Hyde (http://hyde.getpoole.com/) projects. Poole/party contains more general style rules, while Hyde/jack contains those that more are specific to the theme. However, this separation has blurred over time.

Inside those folders, you will notice the `__inline` and `__link` folders. The unfriendly names are intentional, because their contents are generated by a script and shouldn’t be modified directly. The source files are located in the same folder and end with `.pre.scss`. They are fully valid SCSS files, but contain comments that mark which lines should be inlined and which should be fetched asynchronously.

The rules are as follows:

- Every line between `// <<< inline` and `// >>>` will be inlined
- Every line between `// <<< link` and `// >>>` will be linked

- Every line that isn't contained in a block and ends with `// inline` will be inlined
- Every line that isn't contained in a block and ends with `// link` will be linked
- Every line for which none of the above applies will be included in both.

The actual splitting happen with the `_scripts/build-css.sh` script (requires node.js 8+). You can run the script once by using

```
$ npm run build:css
```

or rebuild the CSS on every file change

```
$ npm run watch:css
```

Note that `my-inline.scss` and `my-style.scss` are not affected by this. Also, since all files are valid SCSS, the splitting part is entirely optional. If you would like to build just one regular CSS file, add

```
hydejack:
  no_inline_css: true
```

to your config file.

Building the JavaScript

In order to build the JavaScript you need to have node.js (https://nodejs.org/en/) installed. Specifically, the `npm` command needs to be available, which is part of node.js.

NOTE: Building the JavaScript is optional! Hydejack comes with a pre-built, minified `hydejack.js` file that you can find in part of the theme's `assets`.

Before you start, make sure you've copied the following files:

- `_js/`
- `package.json`
- `package-lock.json`
- `.babelrc`
- `.eslintignore`

- `.eslintrc`

When building for the first time (and after each update of Hydejack) you have to run

```
$ npm install
```

to fetch all dependencies (and put them in a local folder `node_modules`), lint the code and write the bundled and minified script into `assets/js/hydejack.js`.

You can re-build it with

```
$ npm run build:js
```

If you want to actively develop the scripts, it is better to run

```
$ npm run watch:js
```

which will build a non-minified version of `assets/js/hydejack.js` after each filechange.

---

* Not included in free version

Powered by Hydejack (https://hydejack.com/) v8.0.0