

# Creating a GitHub Pages site with Jekyll

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You can use Jekyll to create a GitHub Pages site in a new or existing repository.

## Who can use this feature

People with admin permissions for a repository can create a GitHub Pages site with Jekyll.

Mac Windows Linux

GitHub Pages is available in public repositories with GitHub Free and GitHub Free for organizations, and in public and private repositories with GitHub Pro, GitHub Team, GitHub Enterprise Cloud, and GitHub Enterprise Server. For more information, see "[GitHub's plans](#)."

**Note:** Organization owners can restrict the publication of GitHub Pages sites from repositories owned by the organization. For more information, see "[Managing the publication of GitHub Pages sites for your organization](#)."

## Prerequisites

Before you can use Jekyll to create a GitHub Pages site, you must install Jekyll and Git. For more information, see [Installation](#) in the Jekyll documentation and "[Set up Git](#)."

We recommend using [Bundler](#) to install and run Jekyll. Bundler manages Ruby gem dependencies, reduces Jekyll build errors, and prevents environment-related bugs. To install Bundler:

- 1 Install Ruby. For more information, see "[Installing Ruby](#)" in the Ruby documentation.
- 2 Install Bundler. For more information, see "[Bundler](#)."

**Tip:** If you see a Ruby error when you try to install Jekyll using Bundler, you may need to use a package manager, such as [RVM](#) or [Homebrew](#), to manage your Ruby installation. For more information, see "[Troubleshooting](#)" in the Jekyll documentation.

## Creating a repository for your site

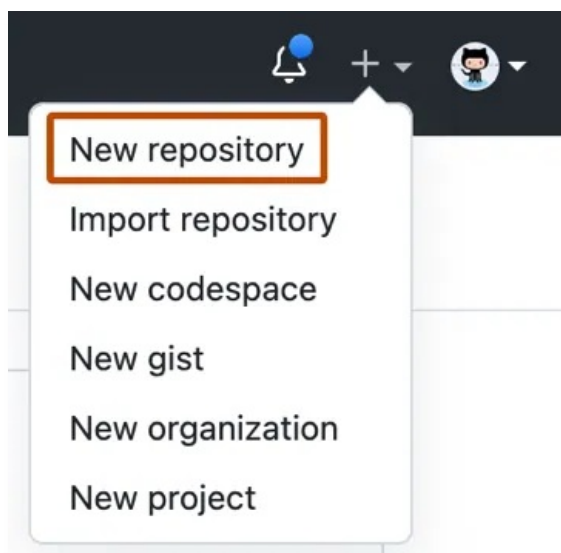
You can either create a repository or choose an existing repository for your site.

If you want to create a GitHub Pages site for a repository where not all of the files in the repository are related to the site, you will be able to configure a publishing source for your site. For example, you can have a dedicated branch and folder to hold your site source files, or you can use a custom GitHub Actions workflow to build and deploy your site source files.

If the account that owns the repository uses GitHub Free or GitHub Free for organizations, the repository must be public.


If you want to create a site in an existing repository, skip to the "[Creating your site](#)" section.


- 1 In the upper-right corner of any page, use the + drop-down menu, and select **New repository**.




- 2 Use the **Owner** dropdown menu to select the account you want to own the repository.

Owner \*      Repository name \*

 octocat ▼ /

✓  octocat


 github

emorable. Need inspiration?

**Note:** If you're a managed user account, you can only publish GitHub Pages sites from repositories owned by organizations. For more information, see "[About GitHub Pages](#)."

- 3 Type a name for your repository and an optional description. If you're creating a user or organization site, your repository must be named `<user>.github.io` or `<organization>.github.io`. If your user or organization name contains uppercase letters, you must lowercase the letters. For more information, see "[About GitHub Pages](#)."

Owner \*      Repository name \*

 octocat / octocat.github.io ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [studious-octo-lamp](#)?

Description (optional)

- 4 Choose a repository visibility. For more information, see "[About repositories](#)."

## Creating your site [↗](#)

Before you can create your site, you must have a repository for your site on GitHub Enterprise Cloud. If you're not creating your site in an existing repository, see "[Creating a repository for your site](#)."

**Warning:** Unless your enterprise uses Enterprise Managed Users, GitHub Pages sites are publicly available on the internet by default, even if the repository for the site is private or internal. You can publish a site privately by managing access control for the site. Otherwise, if you have sensitive data in your site's repository, you may want to remove the data before publishing. For more information, see "[About repositories](#)" and "[Changing the visibility of your GitHub Pages site](#)."

- 1 Open TerminalTerminalGit Bash.
- 2 If you don't already have a local copy of your repository, navigate to the location where you want to store your site's source files, replacing PARENT-FOLDER with the folder you want to contain the folder for your repository.

```
cd PARENT-FOLDER
```

- 3 If you haven't already, initialize a local Git repository, replacing REPOSITORY-NAME with the name of your repository.

```
$ git init REPOSITORY-NAME
> Initialized empty Git repository in /Users/octocat/my-site/.git/
# Creates a new folder on your computer, initialized as a Git repository
```

- 4 Change directories to the repository.

```
$ cd REPOSITORY-NAME
# Changes the working directory
```

- 5 Decide which publishing source you want to use. For more information, see "[Configuring a publishing source for your GitHub Pages site](#)."
- 6 Navigate to the publishing source for your site. For more information, see "[Configuring a publishing source for your GitHub Pages site](#)." For example, if you chose to publish your site from the docs folder on the default branch, create and change directories to the docs folder.

```
$ mkdir docs
# Creates a new folder called docs
$ cd docs
```

If you chose to publish your site from the `gh-pages` branch, create and checkout the `gh-pages` branch.

```
$ git checkout --orphan gh-pages
# Creates a new branch, with no history or contents, called gh-pages, and
switches to the gh-pages branch
$ git rm -rf .
# Removes the contents from your default branch from the working directory
```

- 7 To create a new Jekyll site, use the `jekyll new` command:

```
$ jekyll new --skip-bundle .
# Creates a Jekyll site in the current directory
```

- 8 Open the Gemfile that Jekyll created.

- 9 Add `"#"` to the beginning of the line that starts with `gem "jekyll"` to comment out this line.

- 10 Add the `github-pages` gem by editing the line starting with `# gem "github-pages"`. Change this line to:

```
gem "github-pages", "~> GITHUB-PAGES-VERSION", group: :jekyll_plugins
```

Replace `GITHUB-PAGES-VERSION` with the latest supported version of the `github-pages` gem. You can find this version here: "[Dependency versions](#)."

The correct version Jekyll will be installed as a dependency of the `github-pages` gem.

- 11 Save and close the Gemfile.

- 12 From the command line, run `bundle install`.

- 13 Optionally, make any necessary edits to the `_config.yml` file. This is required for relative paths when the repository is hosted in a subdirectory. For more information, see "[Splitting a subfolder out into a new repository](#)."

```
domain: my-site.github.io      # if you want to force HTTPS, specify the
                               # domain without the http at the start, e.g. example.com
url: https://my-site.github.io # the base hostname and protocol for your
site, e.g. http://example.com
baseurl: /REPOSITORY-NAME/     # place folder name if the site is served in
a subfolder
```

- 14 Optionally, test your site locally. For more information, see "[Testing your GitHub Pages site locally with Jekyll](#)."

- 15 Add and commit your work.


```
git add .
git commit -m 'Initial GitHub pages site with Jekyll'
```

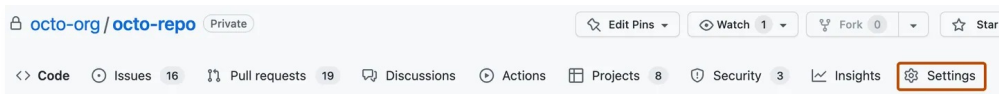
- 16 Add your repository on GitHub.com as a remote, replacing `USER` with the account that owns the repository and `REPOSITORY` with the name of the repository.

```
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/USER/REPOSITORY.git
```

- 17 Push the repository to GitHub Enterprise Cloud, replacing **BRANCH** with the name of the branch you're working on.

```
git push -u origin BRANCH
```

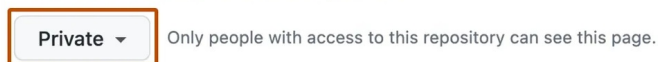
- 18 Configure your publishing source. For more information, see "[Configuring a publishing source for your GitHub Pages site.](#)"
- 19 On GitHub Enterprise Cloud, navigate to your site's repository.
- 20 Under your repository name, click  **Settings**. If you cannot see the "Settings" tab, select the ... dropdown menu, then click **Settings**.



- 21 In the "Code and automation" section of the sidebar, click  **Pages**.
- 22 Optionally, if you're publishing a project site from a private or internal repository, choose the visibility for your site. Under "GitHub Pages", select the visibility dropdown menu, then select public or private. For more information, see "[Changing the visibility of your GitHub Pages site.](#)"

### GitHub Pages visibility

Control who can view and access your site.



**Note:** To publish a GitHub Pages site privately, your organization must use GitHub Enterprise Cloud. For more information about how you can try GitHub Enterprise Cloud for free, see "[Setting up a trial of GitHub Enterprise Cloud.](#)"

- 23 To see your published site, under "GitHub Pages", click  **Visit site**.

### GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.



**Note:** It can take up to 10 minutes for changes to your site to publish after you push the changes to GitHub Enterprise Cloud. If you don't see your GitHub Pages site changes reflected in your browser after an hour, see "[About Jekyll build errors for GitHub Pages sites.](#)"

- 24 Your GitHub Pages site is built and deployed with a GitHub Actions workflow. For more information, see "[Viewing workflow run history](#)".

**Note:** GitHub Actions is free for public repositories. Usage charges apply for private and internal repositories that go beyond the monthly allotment of free minutes. For more information, see "[Usage limits, billing, and administration](#)".

**Notes:**

- If you are publishing from a branch and your site has not published automatically, make sure someone with admin permissions and a verified email address has pushed to the publishing source.
- Commits pushed by a GitHub Actions workflow that uses the `GITHUB_TOKEN` do not trigger a GitHub Pages build.

## Next steps [↗](#)

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To add a new page or post to your site, see "[Adding content to your GitHub Pages site using Jekyll](#)".

You can add a Jekyll theme to your GitHub Pages site to customize the look and feel of your site. For more information, see "[Adding a theme to your GitHub Pages site using Jekyll](#)".

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