
sublime-jekyll Documentation

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1	What's New in v3.0?	3
1.1	Installation	3
1.2	Settings	4
1.3	Commands	7
1.4	Snippets	10
1.5	Completions	15
1.6	Templates	19
1.7	Build System	20
1.8	License & Credits	20
1.9	FAQs	21

`sublime-jekyll` is a [Sublime Text](#) package for [Jekyll](#) static sites. This package is aimed at streamlining the process of managing and creating new Jekyll posts. It does this by providing quick and easy access to new post and draft commands, snippets and completions for [Liquid](#) template tags and filters, as well as some handy commands for adding dates and upload links to your posts.

If you use Jekyll as your static site generator, and Sublime Text as your text editor, you should absolutely install and use this package!

Installation

Package Control

The recommended way to install and update this package is using [Package Control](#) from [wbond.net](#). Search for **Jekyll** and install the latest version.

- Press `Ctrl + Shift + P` (Windows/Linux) or `Command + Shift + P` (OS X) to bring up the Command Palette (or use the *Tools > Command Palette* menu)
- Search for the **Package Control: Install Package** command
- Search packages for **Jekyll** and hit `Enter` to install the latest version

Manual

If you would prefer to install this package manually, you can do that directly from GitHub.

- [Clone the git repo](#)
- [Download the repo ZIP archive](#)

Make sure the contents of the repo resides in your Sublime Text *Packages* folder. You can usually find this under *Preferences > Browse Packages...* If not, try looking in one of these places (based on your platform).

- **OS X:** `~/Library/Application\ Support/Sublime\ Text\ 3/Packages`
- **Windows:** `%APPDATA%\Sublime Text 3\Packages`
- **Linux:** `~/ .config/sublime-text-3/Packages`

Settings

sublime-jekyll ships with a number of configurable settings. These can be overridden globally in your User Settings file, or on a per-Project basis using the recommended Project Settings syntax.

Warning: sublime-jekyll settings prior to v3.0 have been deprecated!

We know that is a bit of a pain - we get it - but it was for the best moving forward.

To help with the transition, we have created some **Jekyll Utility** commands that automatically migrate your old, deprecated settings to new, fully supported settings. You can find these in the Command Palette by searching for *Jekyll Utility*.

User Settings

Warning: Unless otherwise stated, all path strings should be **absolute paths**, not relative paths!

Also, path strings should follow your system-specific path convention. For example, Windows machines should have a path similar to `C:\\Users\\username\\site_posts`, while Unix/Linux systems should have a path similar to `/Users/username/site/_posts`.

`jekyll_posts_path`

Default None

Description This should point to your `_posts` directory.

`jekyll_drafts_path`

Default None

Description This should point to your `_drafts` directory.

`jekyll_templates_path`

Default None (if left blank, `User/Jekyll Templates` will be used as a fallback)

Description This should point to your `_templates` directory.

`jekyll_auto_find_paths`

Default `false`

Description If you don't want to hard-code your `_posts`, `_drafts`, `uploads`, or `_templates` paths into your settings file, you can optionally have sublime-jekyll look for `_posts`, `_drafts`, `uploads`, and/or `_templates` folders open in your sidebar. If you don't name the folders appropriately, or you use a non-standard file structure for your Jekyll project, you have a higher chance of returning path exception errors. This should have a value of `true` or `false`.

jekyll_uploads_path**Default** None**Description** This should point to your uploads directory.**jekyll_uploads_baseurl****Default** `{{ site.baseurl }}`**Description** This string value should represent the **baseurl** for the uploads directory. For example, if your uploads directory is `uploads` and you have an image called `image.png`, the output of inserting the image in your post would be `{{ uploads_baseurl }}/uploads/image.png`, with `{{ uploads_baseurl }}` replace by its value.

Note: If you wish to have an absolute link and you have `url` defined in your Jekyll `config.yml` file, then you can set the value to `{{ site.url }}/{{ site.baseurl }}`.

jekyll_default_markup**Default** Markdown**Description** This string value determines the file type for new drafts and posts. It can be set to one of three accepted values: `Markdown`, `Textile` or `HTML`.**jekyll_markdown_extension****Default** `markdown`**Description** Optionally override the file extension format for Markdown files. Valid options include: `markdown`, `mdown`, `mkdn`, `mkd`, `md`. Do not include the dot in your string value.

Note: We use `.markdown` as the standard file extension for Markdown files as suggested by John Gruber, developer of Markdown, in his blog post here: <http://daringfireball.net/linked/2014/01/08/markdown-extension>.

jekyll_send_to_trash**Default** `false`**Description** Determines if sublime-jekyll should send deleted drafts, posts and templates to the system trash/recycling bin, or immediately purge them from disk.**jekyll_date_format****Default** `%Y-%m-%d`**Description** A valid Python strftime string for a date.

`jekyll_datetime_format`

Default `%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S`

Description A valid Python strftime string for a datetime.

Note: If for some reason you want to change the way either the date or the datetime string is formatted, you can override those formats using valid Python `datetime.strftime()` format codes.

If you need a refresher on these codes, have a look at the Python documentation found here: <http://docs.python.org/2/library/datetime.html#strftime-and-strptime-behavior>.

`jekyll_debug`

Default `false`

Description If set to `true`, the application will print Jekyll debug information to the Sublime Text console and can be retrieved by using `Ctrl + ``.

`jekyll_utility_disable`

Default `false`

Description If set to `true`, the application will hide the **Jekyll Utility** commands from the Command Palette, and disable the commands from the menu.

Project Settings

For per-project settings, make sure you add your Jekyll settings correctly to your Project settings file. You can typically edit your Project file under *Project > Edit Project*.

Warning: These should be **absolute paths**, not relative paths!

Also, the paths should follow your system-specific path convention. For example, Windows machines should have a path similar to `C:\\Users\\username\\site_posts`. Unix/Linux systems should have a path similar to `/Users/username/site/_posts`.

```
# some-file.sublime-settings
{
  "folders":
  [
    {
      "follow_symlinks": true,
      "path": "/Users/username/site/"
    }
  ],
  "settings":
  {
    "Jekyll":
    {
```

```

    "jekyll_posts_path": "/Users/username/site/_posts",
    "jekyll_drafts_path": "/Users/username/site/_drafts",
    "jekyll_uploads_path": "/Users/username/site/uploads",
    "jekyll_templates_path": "/Users/username/site/_templates",
  }
}
}

```

See also:

Read the conversation on [issue #16](#) if you have questions on formatting your Project settings file correctly.

Commands

sublime-jekyll ships with a number of commands for helping you get things done more efficiently.

Warning: Users who are upgrading from pre-v3.0 will want to review the **Jekyll Utility** commands. These allow you to easily migrate over your `sublime-settings` so that you can continue using sublime-jekyll moving forward.

If you prefer to hide these commands and remove them from the Command Palette, you can set the settings key `jekyll_utility_disable` to `true` and restart Sublime Text.

Jekyll

New post

Command `jekyll_new_post`

Description Brings up an input panel for naming and creating a new post in your `_posts` directory. The post title is automatically slugified, and the current date is appended to the title.

New post from template

Command `jekyll_new_post_from_template`

Description Brings up a quick panel for selecting a post template. Once selected, brings up an input panel for naming and creating a new post in your `_posts` directory. The post title is automatically slugified, and the current date is appended to the title.

Remove post

Command `jekyll_remove_post`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing a post in your `_posts` directory to delete. This action is irreversible.

Open post...

Command `jekyll_open_post`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing post in your `_posts` directory.

New draft

Command `jekyll_new_draft`

Description Brings up an input panel for naming and creating a new draft in your `_drafts` directory. The post title is automatically slugified, however no date is appended to the title.

New draft from template

Command `jekyll_new_draft_from_template`

Description Brings up a quick panel for selecting a post template. Once selected, brings up an input panel for naming and creating a new post in your `_drafts` directory. The post title is automatically slugified.

Promote draft to post

Command `jekyll_promote_draft`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing draft in your `_drafts` directory to move to the `_posts` directory. The post title is automatically updated with the current date.

Remove draft

Command `jekyll_remove_draft`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing a post in your `_drafts` directory to delete. This action is irreversible.

Open draft

Command `jekyll_open_draft`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing draft in your `_drafts` directory.

New template

Command `jekyll_new_template`

Description Brings up an input panel for naming and creating a new post template in your `Jekyll Templates` directory.

Edit template

Command `jekyll_edit_template`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing template in your `Jekyll Templates` directory.

Remove template

Command `jekyll_remove_template`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing template in your `Jekyll Templates` directory to delete. This action is irreversible.

Browse templates...

Command `jekyll_browse_templates`

Description Opens your `Jekyll Templates` directory in your system-specific default file browser (helpful for managing templates directly).

Edit `_config.yml`

Command `jekyll_edit_config`

Description Opens your `_config.yml` file if it is found in your `jekyll_posts_path` parent directory. Helpful for making quick changes to Jekyll blog settings.

Insert current date

Command `jekyll_insert_date`

Args `{"format": "date"}`

Description Inserts the current date at the cursor using the format specified by the `jekyll_date_format` setting.

Insert current datetime

Command `jekyll_insert_datetime`

Args `{"format": "datetime"}`

Description Inserts the current datetime at the cursor using the format specified by the `jekyll_datetime_format` setting.

Insert upload

Command `jekyll_insert_upload`

Description Brings up a quick panel for choosing an existing file in your `uploads` directory, and adds a pre-formatted link at the cursor.

Jekyll Utility

Migrate user settings

Command `jekyll_migrate_user_settings`

Description Attempts to migrate pre-v3.0 User Settings files to the new v3.0 format. This command only needs to be run once per machine/user. Settings backup files can be found in the `Jekyll Backup` folder within your `User` directory.

Migrate project settings

Command `jekyll_migrate_project_settings`

Description Attempts to migrate pre-v3.0 Project Settings files to the new v3.0 format. This command should be run for each Project using `sublime-jekyll` settings keys. Settings backup files can be found in the `Jekyll Backup` folder within your `User` directory.

Note: Users of Sublime Text 2 will not see the `Migrate project settings` command, as there is no project API. You will need to update your project settings manually.

Browse backups...

Command `jekyll_browse_backups`

Description Opens your `Jekyll Backups` directory in your system-specific default file browser (helpful for managing backups directly).

Snippets

sublime-jekyll ships with a number of handy Liquid template snippets so you don't waste time remembering code or looking up documentation.

Common

Assign

Trigger `assign`

Description Create a Liquid template variable.

Content

```
{% assign $1 = $2 %}
```

Break

Trigger `break`

Description Insert a Liquid template break tag.

Content

```
{% break %}
```

Capture

Trigger capture

Description Capture a string and assign to a variable.

Content

```
{% capture $1 %}  
$0  
{% endcapture %}
```

Case

Trigger case

Description Creates the start of a switch statement (used with {% when %} tags).

Content

```
{% case $1 %}  
$0  
{% endcase %}
```

Comment

Trigger comment

Description Add a comment block.

Content

```
{% comment $1 %}  
$0  
{% endcomment %}
```

Context variable

Trigger va

Description Create a variable.

Content

```
{{ $1 }}
```

Continue

Trigger continue

Description Add a continue tag to a loop.

Content

```
{% continue %}
```

Cycle

Trigger cycle

Description Cycle through values in a for block.

Content

```
{% cycle $1 %}
```

Decrement

Trigger decrement

Description Decrement an amount.

Content

```
{% decrement $1 %}
```

Else/if

Trigger elsif

Description Add an else/if clause.

Content

```
{% elsif $1 %}
```

For

Trigger for

Description Create a for block.

Content

```
{% for $1 in $2 %}  
$0  
{% endfor %}
```

If

Trigger if

Description Create an if statement.

Content

```
{% if $1 %}  
$0  
{% endif %}
```

If/else

Trigger ifelse

Description Create an if/else statement.

Content

```
{% if $1 %}  
$2  
{% else %}  
$0  
{% endif %}
```

Increment

Trigger increment

Description Increment an amount.

Content

```
{% increment $1 %}
```

Raw

Trigger raw

Description Create a raw/unprocessed block.

Content

```
{% raw %}  
$0  
{% endraw %}
```

Unless

Trigger unless

Description Opposite of an if clause.

Content

```
{% unless $1 %}  
$0  
{% endunless %}
```

When

Trigger when

Description Part of a switch statement.

Content

```
{% when $1 %}
```

Obscure

Gist

Trigger gist

Description Quickly include a tag for a Gist code snippet.

Content

```
{% gist $1 %}
```

Highlight

Trigger highlight

Description Quickly include a code block for use with the Rouge syntax highlighter.

Content

```
{% highlight $1 %}  
$0  
{% endhighlight %}
```

Include

Trigger include

Description Include a named template.

Content

```
{% include $1 %}
```

Include relative

Trigger `include_relative`

Description Include a named template relative to the current file.

Content

```
{% include_relative $1 %}
```

Post URL

Trigger `post_url`

Description Quickly include a tag for the current post's permalink URL.

Content

```
{% post_url $1 %}
```

Completions

sublime-jekyll ships with a large number of auto-completions for helping you get things done more efficiently. Included are a number of standard Liquid template filters, as well as Jekyll specific filters and template variables.

Note: If wanted, you can update your `Markdown.sublime-settings` file to include some overrides to trigger completions in Markdown files. Add `"auto_complete_selector": "text.html.markdown"` and `"auto_complete_triggers": [{"selector": "text.html.markdown"}]` as new key:value pairs.

Global Variables

Trigger	Contents
<code>site</code>	<code>site</code>
<code>page</code>	<code>page</code>
<code>layout</code>	<code>layout</code>
<code>content</code>	<code>content</code>
<code>paginator</code>	<code>paginator</code>

Site Variables

Trigger	Contents
site.time	site.time
site.pages	site.pages
site.posts	site.posts
site.related_posts	site.related_posts
site.static_files	site.static_files
site.html_pages	site.html_pages
site.html_files	site.html_files
site.collections	site.collections
site.data	site.data.\$1
site.documents	site.documents.\$1
site.categories	site.categories.\$1
site.tags	site.tags.\$1

Page Variables

Trigger	Contents
page.content	page.content
page.title	page.content
page.excerpt	page.excerpt
page.url	page.url
page.date	page.date
page.id	page.id
page.categories	page.categories
page.tags	page.tags
page.path	page.path
page.next	page.next
page.previous	page.previous

Paginator Variables

Trigger	Contents
paginator.per_page	paginator.per_page
paginator.posts	paginator.posts
paginator.total_posts	paginator.total_posts
paginator.total_pages	paginator.total_pages
paginator.page	paginator.page
paginator.previous_page	paginator.previous_page
paginator.previous_page_path	paginator.previous_page_path
paginator.next_page	paginator.next_page
paginator.next_page_path	paginator.next_page_path

Forloop Variables

Trigger	Contents
forloop.first	forloop.first
forloop.index	forloop.index
forloop.index0	forloop.index0
forloop.last	forloop.last
forloop.length	forloop.length
forloop.rindex	forloop.rindex
forloop.rindex0	forloop.rindex0

Array Filters

Trigger	Contents
join	join
first	first
last	last
concat	concat
index	index
map	map
reverse	reverse
size	size
sort	sort
uniq	uniq

String Filters

Trigger	Contents
append	append:'\$1'
capitalize	capitalize
downcase	downcase
escape	escape
newline_to_br	newline_to_br
pluralize	pluralize
prepend	prepend:'\$1'
remove	remove:'\$1'
remove_first	remove_first:'\$1'
replace	replace:'\$1'
replace_first	replace_first:'\$1'
slice	slice:\$2, \$1
split	split:'\$1'
strip	strip
lstrip	lstrip
rstrip	rstrip
strip_html	strip_html
strip_newlines	strip_newlines
truncate	truncate:\$2, '\$1'
truncatewords	truncatewords
upcase	upcase

Math Filters

Trigger	Contents
abs	abs:\$1
ceil	ceil:\$1
divided_by	divided_by:\$1
floor	floor
minus	minus:\$1
plus	plus:\$1
round	round
times	times:\$1
modulo	modulo:\$1

Handy Filters

Trigger	Contents
relative_url	relative_url
absolute_url	absolute_url
date_to_xmlschema	date_to_xmlschema
date_to_rfc822	date_to_rfc822
date_to_string	date_to_string
date_to_long_string	date_to_long_string
where	where:'\$2', '\$1'
where_exp	where_exp:'\$2', '\$1'
group_by	group_by:'\$1'
group_by_exp	group_by_exp:'\$1'
xml_escape	xml_escape
cgi_escape	cgi_escape
uri_escape	uri_escape
number_of_words	number_of_words
array_to_sentence_string	array_to_sentence_string
markdownify	markdownify
smartify	smartify
scssify	scssify
sassify	sassify
slugify	slugify
jsonify	jsonify
normalize_whitespace	normalize_whitespace
sample	sample
to_integer	to_integer
push	push
pop	pop
shift	shift
unshift	unshift
inspect	inspect
date	date

Templates

sublime-jekyll allows new drafts and posts to be created from user-defined YAML front-matter templates. This allows for a truly customized approach to writing posts.

Templates are stored by default in the `User/Jekyll Templates` directory. You can change this by providing your own directory path in the `jekyll_templates_path` settings key.

Note: If you plan on using the `jekyll_auto_find_paths` settings key, make sure you name your templates directory `_templates`. This is what the plug-in will be looking for to locate a directory.

The basic format of a post template should just include the front-matter.

```
---
layout: post
category: blog
---
```

Post templates support Sublime Text snippet formatting for more complex layouts and increased automation in your writing. For more documentation on using snippet variables, have a look at the official Sublime Text [snippet documentation](#).

```
---
layout: ${1:post}
tags: [${2}]
image:
  url:
  alt:
---
```

Although the `post title` key will be added automatically as the first key in the template, you can optionally pass a blank `title:` key anywhere in the front-matter and it will be replaced with the title of your post.

```
---
layout: post
title:
category: blog
---
```

When creating a new template, you will be able to optionally pass in a description of what that template is used for. This is helpful if you have multiple templates and you want to remember what each is used for. The description will show in the quick panel under the name of the template. The description is stored as a YAML comment on the first line of the file, and will be stripped out when a new draft or post is created.

```
# Used this for image posts
---
layout: ${1:image}
tags: ['${2}']
image:
  url: $3
  alt: $4
---
```

Note: sublime-jekyll does not provide YAML front-matter validation or. If you need help with YAML formatting,

please refer to the official [Jekyll documentation](#).

Build System

If desired, you can add a custom Jekyll build system to your Sublime projects. This allows you to create a specific build system for each Jekyll project you're working on.

From what I can tell, a project-specific build system needs to be used, as opposed to a standard build system. This is because the `jekyll` CLT command must be run from the main Jekyll folder that contains the `_config.yml` file (which cannot be guaranteed to be the current project folder).

```
{
  "folders":
  [
    {
      "follow_symlinks": true,
      "path": "/Users/username/site/"
    }
  ],
  "build_systems":
  [
    // This will build your Jekyll site, and print a trace to the console
    {
      "name": "Jekyll",
      // Change this directory to match your top-level Jekyll project folder
      "working_dir": "$project_path",
      "cmd": "jekyll build -t",
      "shell": true,
      "encoding": "UTF-8"
    }
  ]
}
```

Note: You can read up further on Build systems in general from the documentation found here:

http://sublimetext.info/docs/en/reference/build_systems.html http://docs.sublimetext.info/en/latest/reference/build_systems.html

License & Credits

sublime-jekyll is licensed under the MIT license.

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Contributors

This package gets better with more feedback and contributions from you! If you want to participate in the community development of this open source project, be sure to read the [contributing guide](#) before you begin.

A huge thanks already to our [current contributors](#).

Storyboard

Keep track of our stories on [waffle.io](#), or visit our issue tracker on [GitHub](#).

FAQs

I'm getting *Unable to find path information errors*.

In order for sublime-jekyll to create new posts for your static site, it must know where to put them. There are 2 required settings that must be set **before** you use this package: `jekyll_posts_path` and `jekyll_drafts_path`. If those are not set in either your User settings file, or your Project settings file, sublime-jekyll will fail with a `MissingPathException`.

What happened to all the syntax files?

Syntax files in Sublime Text suck - period. They were becoming really difficult to manage and debug, and in my opinion they weren't all that good anyway. I have [moved them to a separate repository](#) where folks can feel free to push pull requests for any bugs or fixes. I don't plan on maintaining this repository with proactive updates (outside of community pull requests).

If you want my recommendation for a syntax package, install [Markdown Extended](#) or [MarkdownEditing](#) - both are very good and well maintained.

Where do I put my Project settings?

When you create a new project in Sublime Text, you are asked to save a file with a suffix of `.sublime-project`. By default, that file has some minimal settings, and allows you to control things about your specific project ([project documentation](#)). To add Project specific settings for sublime-jekyll, you can just add your Jekyll settings under the "settings" key in your `.sublime-project` file.

```
{
  "folders":
  [
    {
      "follow_symlinks": true,
      "path": "/Users/username/site/"
    }
  ],
  "settings":
  {
    "Jekyll":
    {
      "jekyll_posts_path": "/Users/username/site/_posts",
      "jekyll_drafts_path": "/Users/username/site/_drafts",
```

```
}  
  }  
}
```

How do I log a bug?

Bugs suck - and I'm sorry you had to find one. I'm typically pretty responsive to fixing them if you help me gather as much information as possible.

- First, **enable debug mode** for sublime-jekyll by setting the `jekyll_debug` setting to `true`, and restart Sublime Text.
- Next, try to reproduce the bug again. If it still happens, open up the Sublime console (`Ctrl + `` or *View > Show Console*) and copy the Jekyll-specific debugging output (it should have a `Jekyll` or `Jekyll Utility` prefix).
- Check the list of open issues on the [GitHub issue tracker](#) for similar problems with other users. If you find one, add your name to it.
- If no issues exist, open a new one being sure to include the following information:
 1. A summary or description of the specific issue
 2. Your version of Sublime Text (2 or 3, as well as build)
 3. Your operating system (Windows, OS X, Linux)
 4. The debug output of the Sublime console
- Lastly, be open to us asking some questions about your bug as we attempt to reproduce and squash it!