The structure of the page files

> The structure of the source files for the web pages consist of a header (using YAML syntax) and the page content written in markdown.

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Contents

The `YAML` header

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The first part of each web page describes the page. It is fenced off from the page content proper by `---` lines above and beyond. It follows the `YAML` syntax:

```
---
title: text which becomes the title of the page
abstract: typically a multi line text describing the page.
        It becomes the abstract of the page and is shown
        together with the title on the index pages.
author: the author of the page,
        there is a mechanism to suppress this
        for the author of a site
        ([see](/Essays/SSGdesign/004settings.html))
keywords: some descriptive keywords.
date: 2019-03-05
image: if present a reference to the image file
        which will become the pages banner
        (if blank, the default site banner image is used).
bibliography: a reference to the `bib` file
version: publish or draft
visibility: public or private
---
```

Web page content
   Web page content

It is followed by the text written as markdown.

- titles are marked with # and ##, which give second and third level titles[1].

   For more details of the (Pandoc) markdown syntax see.

Index pages
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The structure of the site is revealed to the user through index pages[2]. They list the titles and abstracts of the web pages included in a directory, starting from the root in a hierarchy. The pages are clickable and permit navigation[3].
   The index pages must be started by the author of the site as a file index.md with keywords

- indexPage: true
- indexSort: title

   where the indexSort field indicates the order in which pages are listed. A sort by title sorts the pages by their filename, which permits to use filenames starting with a number to achieve a specific order.
   Alternatives are sort by data or reverseDate (newest first).

Referencing images and other static content
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The references can be either absolute to the web root[4], i.e. the directory in which the dough is placed or relative to the location to the current page file[5].
   Remember that the references must include the .html extension of the files in the baked form and not the md extensio of the original content files.
   It is often useful to place the static content in a resources directory[6] in the same directory as the pages for a topic.

Pages rendered as PDF
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For every web page transformed to html a corresponding pdf is produced, using the KOMA tools for latex and rendered as a scartcl.
   The pdf format uses footnotes at the foot of the page, whereas the footnotes in the web output are pushed to the margin[7]. The

[1] The text after the title: keyword in the header gives the first level.

[2] index.html files

[3] In addition to the ribbon under the banner image which is always linking to the major subdivisions, listed in the settings file and clickable sitename.

[4] I.e. starting with "".

[5] The directory name, not starting with "".

[6] with exactly this name!

[7] Tufte style

bibliography in both output formats are at the end of the page.