**CREATE A STATIC WEBSITE USING JEKYLL**

**Deploying: Overview**

In this course, you’ll learn how to deploy a [static site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_web_page) to the Internet.

What exactly do we mean by *deploy*, or *deploying*?

Deploying means making content or software accessible and available for use.

The website that you’ll deploy in this course will be public, or “live”, on the Internet. It will be accessible to anyone (with open Internet access), at anytime, anywhere in the world.

By the end of this course, you will have:

1. Generated a static site
2. Deployed it to the Internet
3. Given the website a custom domain name

Let’s begin!

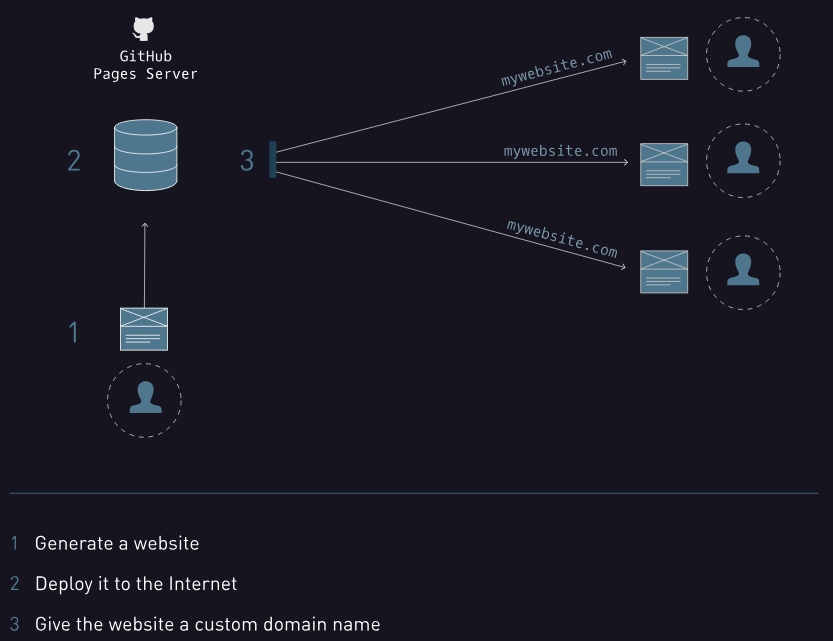
**Instructions**

The diagram to the right illustrates the three main steps we’ll cover in this course — (1) generating the site, (2) deploying it to the public Internet, and (3) assigning it a custom domain name. We’ll walk through each of these steps in the order they appear on the diagram.

**Note:** We’ll make extensive use of the command line and Git in this course. If you need to review, check out the corresponding Codecademy courses:

[Learn the Command Line](https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-the-command-line)

[Learn Git](https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-git)



### Jekyll: Overview

The focus of this course will be on the process of deploying a website, not on actually creating a website.

We’ll use a popular tool known as Jekyll to quickly generate a website. This will help keep the focus on the deployment process and quickly provide you with content to deploy, rather than focusing solely on website creation.

Jekyll is a simple static site generator. Using Jekyll is a very common way of generating a “ready-to-publish static website” within seconds. You can learn more about Jekyll [here](https://jekyllrb.com/docs/home/).

**An important note:**

The reason this course uses Jekyll is so that we can generate the static website quickly and focus on deploying it. However, we understand that you may not want to use the Jekyll-generated content.

In that case, it is possible to follow all of the steps outlined in this course with your own content — just make sure that your HTML is inside of a file called **index.html**. As you’ll see, even Jekyll uses a file called **index.html**.

If instead you’d like to learn about creating static sites (starting from scratch), check out our [Make a Website](https://www.codecademy.com/learn/make-a-website) course.

### Instructions

Take a look at the sample site in the browser to the right.

By the end of this unit, you’ll have your own Jekyll-generated website ready to deploy.

