How to Code a Website

Learn to Build a Website Using HTML and CSS

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Want to learn how to create a website with HTML and CSS?

You're in the right place. In this guide, we show you all the steps to get from a blank screen to a working website that's optimized and quite good-looking at the same time.

But first, what is HTML and CSS?

Well, you could just look up both terms in Wikipedia, but those definitions aren't very reader-friendly. Let's simplify things a bit:

- **HTML** (Hypertext Markup Language) defines the structure and contents of a web page – *where* things go, *how* they are laid out, and *what's* on the page
- **CSS** (Cascading Style Sheets) defines the *styling/presentation* of a web page and the elements on it

You can't really have one without the other – the two work together to make up the final web page, its design, and the content that's on it.

Note; when we say "a web page," what we mean is a single HTML document – a single page that's part of your website. Whereas, "a website" is the complete thing – your whole site with all its individual web pages.

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If you think this is too complicated, we recommend either creating a website using WordPress or choosing one of the website builders.

Before You Start, Gather Your Resources:

So, the first thing you need even before creating a website with HTML and CSS is a web server (hosting). Don't worry, though; you don't have to buy your own machine. Many web hosting companies will sell you a simple hosting service on their machines. Just google for "web hosting" and pick something that isn't too expensive or check our web hosting reviews.

With the server sorted, the next thing you need is a domain name. The domain name is what the website is identified on the web. For example, this site's domain name is websitesetup.org.

When you have both a domain name and a server, you can connect the two together.

To have this sorted out with no pain on your end, we recommend signing up with a company like Bluehost.

They will handle all the setup for you. Meaning that they will: **(a)** set up a hosting account for you, **(b)** register a domain name on your behalf, **(c)** configure everything to work together, and **(d)** give you access to an easy-to-use dashboard.

Go ahead and sign up with any of the web hosting services, we'll wait. When you're back and have your web server configured and ready to go, scroll to the next step.

P.S. If you just want to experiment with an HTML website on your computer, and don't intend to make it public, use a local web server software. The one we recommend and like to use is called XAMPP. It has versions for both Mac and PC, and it's easy to use. Here's a guide on how to install it on your computer.

1. Learn the Basics of HTML

If you are a new to HTML, you may find this HTML for Beginners (Ultimate Guide) useful.

The main element of an HTML structure is an HTML **tag**.

A tag, for example, looks like this:

```
<b>SOMETHING</b>
```

Here, we're dealing with a <b> tag. This one will **bold** a piece of text that's between the opening tag (<b>) and the closing tag (</b>). In this case, that piece of text is SOMETHING.

But there are other tags, just to name a few:

- <i>...</i> will italicize the text between the opening and closing tags
- <u>...</u> will underline it
- <p>...</p> is a paragraph of text
- <h1>...</h1> is the main header on the page

Apart from those simple tags, there are also more complex tags. For example, if you want to build a list like the following:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

… you can do that with the following HTML code:

```
<ul>
<li>Item 1</li>
<li>Item 2</li>
<li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

Or, if you want to add a link to another page, like this one:

This is a link to our homepage

… you can do that with this piece of code:

```
<a href="https://websitesetup.org/">This is a link to my homepage</a>
```

Read this to get the full list of HTML tags. It'll become useful as you're creating a website with HTML and CSS.

2. Understand HTML Document Structure

Think of your HTML page as if it was built of Legos. You put different bricks on top of one another to end up with a given bigger structure.

But instead of Lego bricks, you get HTML tags…

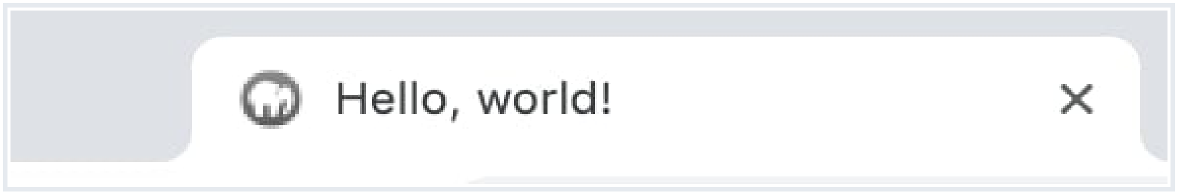
Here's the simplest HTML document structure:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello, world!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
    <p>My first web page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

You can take the code above, copy and paste it to a new file, save the document as index.html, and it's going to be a perfectly valid HTML page.

Let's explain the individual parts of this code:

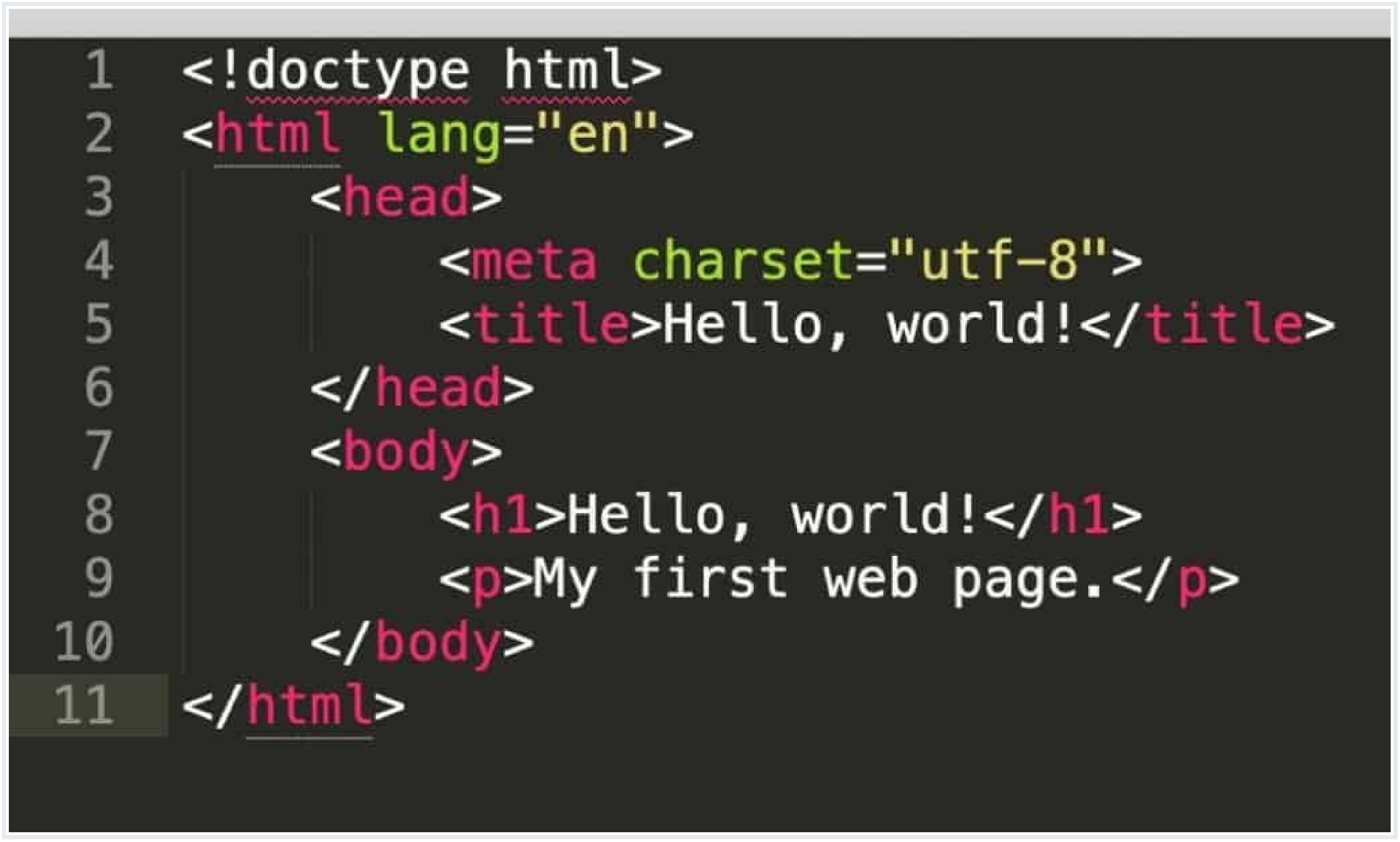
- <!doctype html> – the initial declaration of the document
- <html lang="en"> – another declaration; says that what's to come next is an HTML document written in English
- <head> – marks the start of the *head* section; the *head* section is where all the basic parameters of the page go; most of those are not going to be shown on the screen; they just define what's going on under the hood
- <meta charset="utf-8"> – defines what character set is used to write the document; no need to spend too much time on this; just use this declaration as is
- <title>Hello, world!</title> – the title of the page; this is what people will see in the title bar of their browsers, e.g.:



- <body> – marks the start of the *body* section; this is where all the content of the page goes; it's the main part of an HTML document; **let us emphasize this, this section is where you're going to be including all the content that's meant to appear on the page**
- <h1>Hello, world!</h1> – the main header on the page
- <p>My first web page.</p> – a simple paragraph of text
- </html> – the closing tag of the whole HTML document

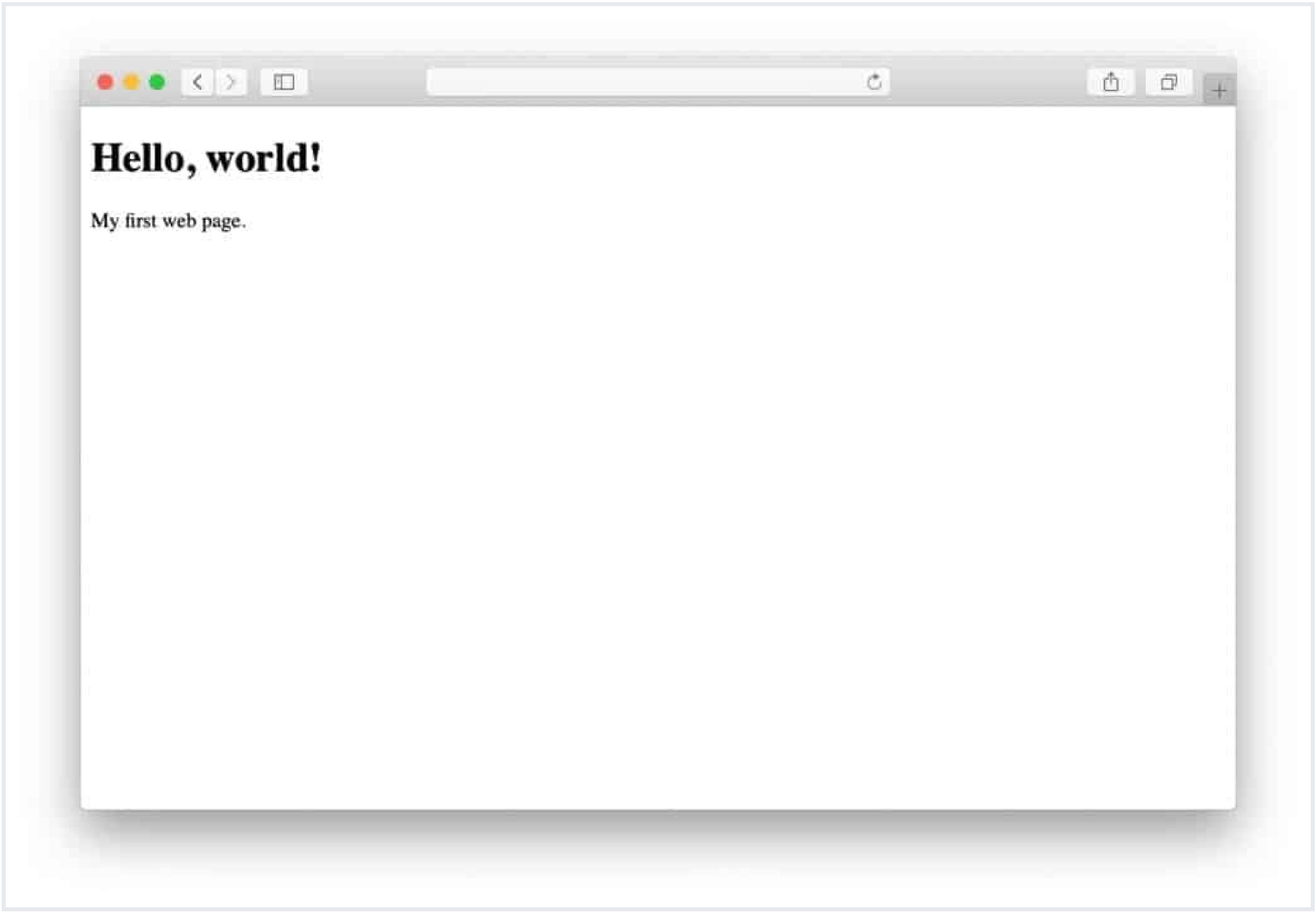
An important note here. Working on an HTML file in a basic text app or a complex text processor like MS Word is not a good experience. To make things easy on yourself, install a HTML editor called Sublime Text. It has versions for both Mac and PC, and it is free.

Why is it better? Among other things, it will colorize the syntax of an HTML file. Meaning, it'll visually distinguish your HTML tags from text content, tag parameters, and other values. Basically, it'll all become readable. Here's what our simple HTML structure looks like in Sublime Text:



```html
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>Hello, world!</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
        <p>My first web page.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Okay, back on topic. You can take that new index.html file of yours, copy it to where the main directory of your web server is, and then see that page by navigating to it through a web browser. Don't get too excited, though; this page will be rather ugly (see below).



Hello, world!

My first web page.

Okay, so the page is ugly, how to make it not so?

3. Get to Know CSS Selectors

Just like HTML has its tags, CSS has **selectors**.

Selectors describe how a given element should behave appearance-wise. Here's an example of a CSS selector:

```
p {
   font-size: 18px;
}
```

This selector indicates that all HTML <p> tags within the document will have a font size of 18px.

However, a more practical way of using CSS selectors is not to restrict all tags of a given type to a certain styling, but rather create different "classes" and assign them to tags one by one.

For example, a class selector in CSS looks like this:

```
.normal-text {
    font-size: 18px;
}
```

Notice the dot (.) before the name of the class (normal-text). With the "normal-text" class defined, we can now assign that class to those specific HTML tags that we want to make 18px in size.

For example:

```
<p class="normal-text">This text is going to be 18px.</p>
```

Let's take one more minute to explain all the elements of that piece of CSS code above:

- .normal-text – class definition; everything after the name of the class and between the opening and closing brackets {} defines what the elements assigned to this class will look like
- font-size – an example CSS property
- 18px – a value assigned to the property

There's a ton of CSS properties apart from the above font-size. Here's the complete list if you're curious.

4. Put Together a CSS Stylesheet

An HTML document is very structural – every element has its place, and the order of elements is crucial for the final construction and appearance of the web page in question. A CSS document is a lot less so.

CSS documents are often referred to as *stylesheets*. Basically, a CSS stylesheet is a list of all the class definitions that are being used in the corresponding HTML document. The order of the class definitions is not that crucial most of the time (at least for simple designs).

The way you put a CSS stylesheet together is by defining each class one by one, and then testing if the outcome in your page design is what you wanted.

This sounds like tedious work, and it is.

But we'll make things easier on you, and not force you to learn HTML and CSS design by hand. Instead of teaching you everything from scratch, we'll take a living organism and dissect its elements.

This is where a thing called Bootstrap comes into play.

5. Download/Install Bootstrap

Bootstrap is an open-source toolkit for creating a website with HTML and CSS.

In plain English, Bootstrap takes care of the basic structure of an HTML document and CSS stylesheet for you. It delivers a framework that makes sure that the main scaffolding of your web page is ready and optimized for further development.

Basically, Bootstrap lets you not start from scratch, and instead go right into the fun part. With it, you don't have to work on the often boring early stages of creating a website with HTML and CSS.

There are two paths you can take:

- Option **(a)**: learn Bootstrap – go to the Bootstrap homepage, download the main Bootstrap package and start building on top of it.
- Option **(b)**: take a shortcut – get a starter pack for Bootstrap with a good-looking design and a demo web page already built.

Option **(a)** might have some learning curve at the beginning, but it's not in any way the worse way to approach creating a website with HTML and CSS. Once you master the core Bootstrap structure, it might be easier for you to build new pages and make them look exactly as you want them. The Bootstrap documentation is a great place to get started with this path.

We're going to go with Option **(b)** for this guide. We're doing this for a couple of reasons, chief of them:

Starting with a ready-made structure saves a lot of pain in trying to figure out the basic necessities of an HTML document. This lets you focus on the interesting stuff – like laying out content and making it look good.

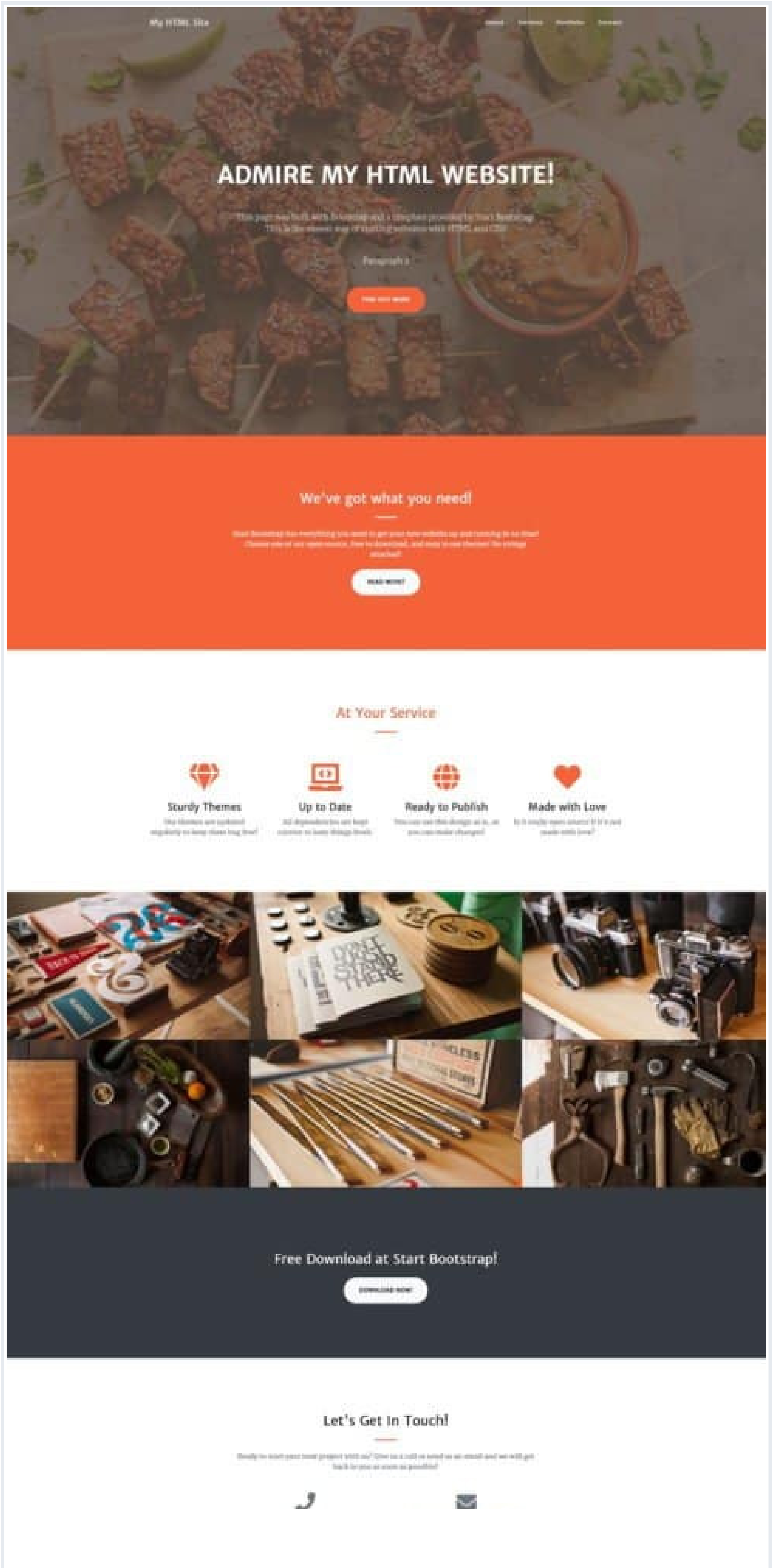
In short, learning things this way will give you a better-looking result quicker, which we guess is what you want.

6. Pick a Design

When you're creating a website with HTML and CSS, you are free to use any Bootstrap template you like. They should all work similarly enough.

However, for this guide, we’re going to use one of the templates by Start Bootstrap. They have a nice selection of free templates that are optimized, work trouble-free, and are also very well designed.

The theme we’re going to use is called Creative. The final effect we’re going for will look something like this:



ADMIRE MY HTML WEBSITE!

[illegible]

We've got what you need!

[illegible]

At Your Service

Sturdy Themes
[illegible]

Up to Date
[illegible]

Ready to Publish
[illegible]

Made with Love
[illegible]

Free Download at Start Bootstrap!

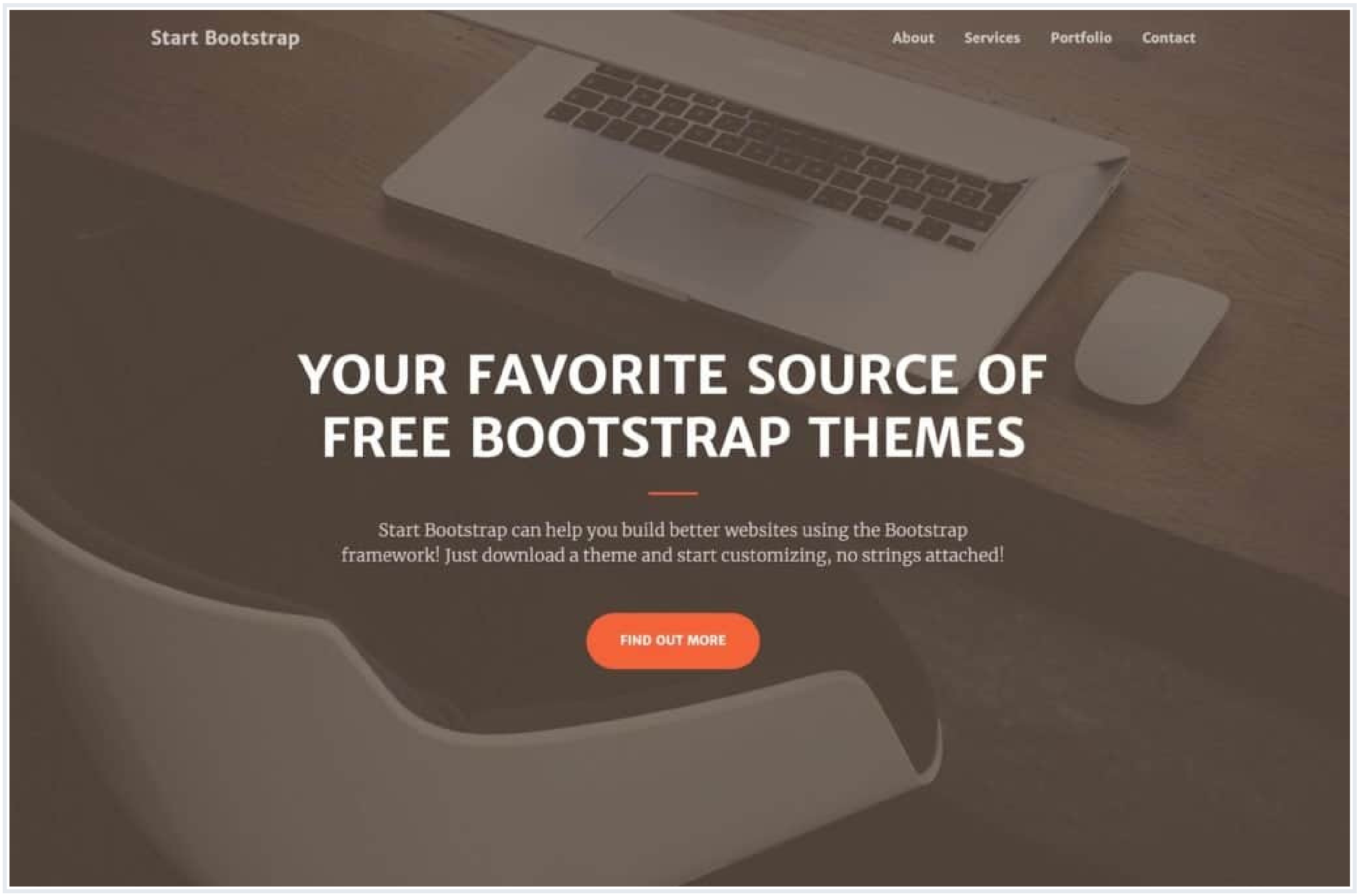
Let's Get In Touch!

[illegible]

To begin with, the Creative template, click on the **Free Download** button that's on the right (on this page) and save the zip package to your desktop.

Unzip the package and move its contents to the main directory of your local web server or your web hosting account.

Now open that location through your web browser. You'll see the stock version of the template:


Start Bootstrap
About
Services
Portfolio
Contact
YOUR FAVORITE SOURCE OF FREE BOOTSTRAP THEMES
Start Bootstrap can help you build better websites using the Bootstrap framework! Just download a theme and start customizing, no strings attached!
FIND OUT MORE

It's already quite good-looking, but now it's time to learn how to use HTML and CSS to make it into exactly what you want it to be.

7. Customize Your Website With HTML and CSS

Let's work on the homepage of the design first. This is going to show us how to replace the graphics, texts, and tune everything up in general.

We’ve talked about the head section of an HTML document briefly above. Let’s have a more in-depth look into it here.

When you open the index.html file of your Bootstrap site in Sublime Text, you’ll see a head section like this (we removed all the non-crucial things from this code for clarity *):

```
<head>

  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <title>Creative - Start Bootstrap Theme</title>

  <! – Theme CSS - Includes Bootstrap – >
  <link href="css/creative.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>
```

** Apart from the above, there was also code to load Google Fonts, Font Awesome icons and a lightbox module for the images displayed on the page.*

Most of the declarations here we already know, but there are a couple of new ones:

- First off, everything between the <! – ... – > brackets is an HTML comment. It doesn’t show up on the final page.
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no"> – it’s one of Bootstrap’s own declaration tags. It defines the size of the website’s viewport.
- <link href="css/creative.min.css" rel="stylesheet"> – this line loads the CSS stylesheet of the Creative template and it also houses the default stylesheet of Bootstrap.

Let’s modify that last declaration – the line loading the CSS – to make it easier to work with later on.

Change that line to:

```
<link href="css/creative.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

This is just a small difference – it’ll load the non-shortened version of the same CSS sheet. This version is just easier to modify.

Now scroll down to the very bottom of the index.html file. You’ll see the following lines right before the closing *body* tag:

```
<! – Bootstrap core JavaScript – >
<script src="vendor/jquery/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
```

```
<!– Plugin JavaScript – >
<script src="vendor/jquery-easing/jquery.easing.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendor/magni fic-popup/jquery.magni fic-popup.min.js"></script>

<!– Custom scripts for this template – >
<script src="js/creative.min.js"></script>
```

They're responsible for loading JavaScript files that handle some of the more visual interactions of the design. For instance, when you click on the *About* link in the top menu, you'll be taken smoothly to the about block on the same page – this, among other things, is done via JavaScript. We don't need to trouble ourselves understanding this code right now. Let's leave this for another time.

Instead, let's work on adding our own content to the page:

8. Add Content and Images

The first thing you'll want to do is change the title of the page.

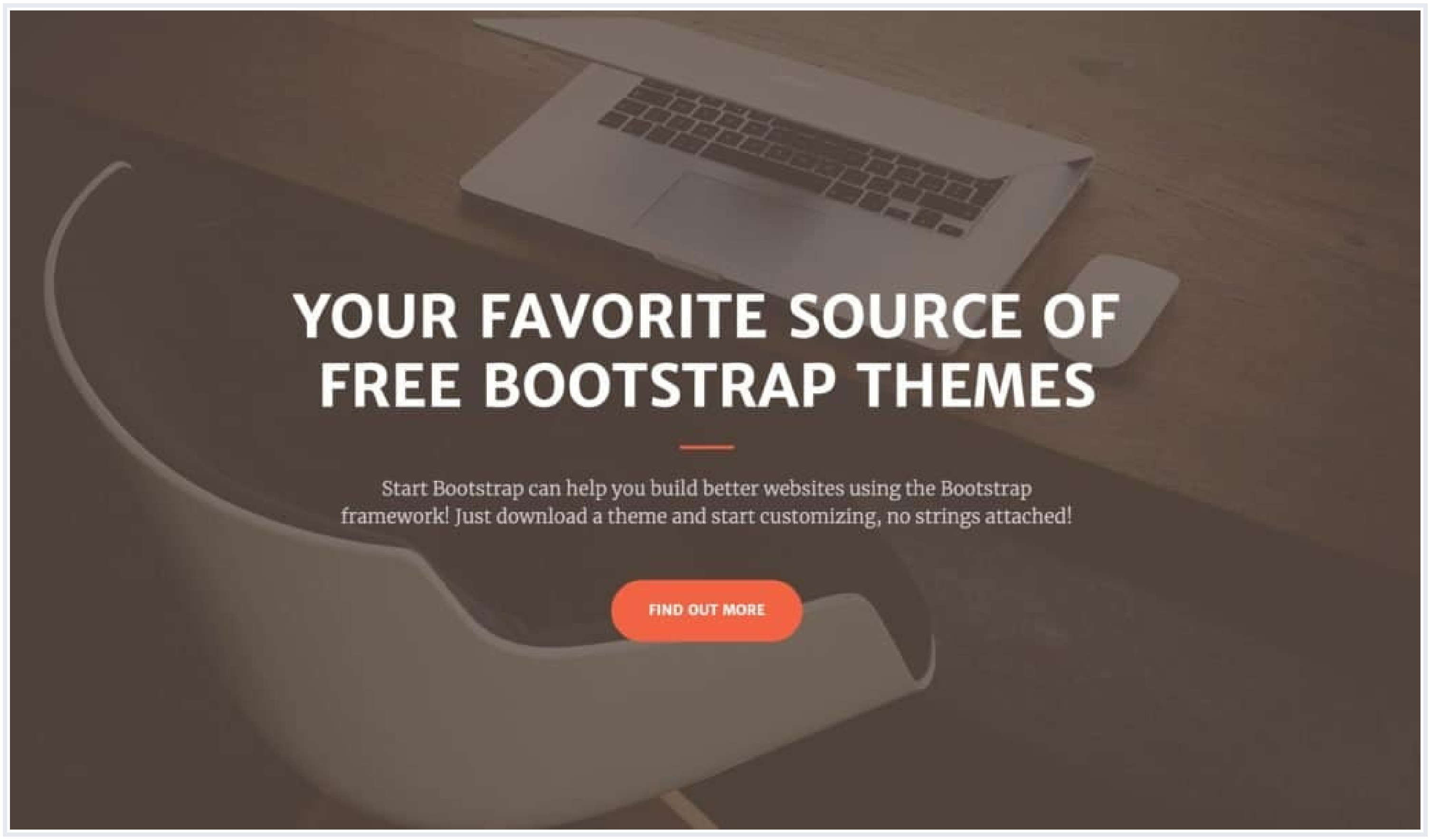
1. Change the Title

Find the *title* tag in the head section and replace the text between the tags to something of your own:

```
<title>My HTML Site</title>
```

2. Customize the Hero Section

The hero section is what we call this block:


YOUR FAVORITE SOURCE OF FREE BOOTSTRAP THEMES
Start Bootstrap can help you build better websites using the Bootstrap framework! Just download a theme and start customizing, no strings attached!
FIND OUT MORE

It would be cool to have our own content inside of it. To modify this block, go back to your index.html file and find this section:

```
<!– Masthead – >
<header class="masthead">
  <div class="container h-100">
    <div class="row h-100 align-items-center justify-content-center text-center">
      <div class="col-lg-10 align-self-end">
        <h1 class="text-uppercase text-white font-weight-bold">...</h1>
        <hr class="divider my-4">
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-8 align-self-baseline">
        <p class="text-white-75 font-weight-light mb-5">...</p>
        <a class="btn btn-primary btn-xl js-scroll-trigger" href="#about">Find Out More</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</header>
```

This whole block of code controls what’s in the hero section.

There are some new tags here:

- <header> – this is a tag defining that this whole section is the header of the page; this tag has a couple of brothers and sisters in the form of the <section> tag and <footer> tag
- <div> – is a general CSS tag that indicates that what follows is a separate section (aka *division*) in the HTML document; using it makes it easier to distinguish individual sections on the page visually

You'll also notice that some of the other tags (which we already know) look to be a bit more complex, with multiple CSS classes assigned to them. For example:

```
<h1 class="text-uppercase text-white font-weight-bold">...</h1>
```

The classes assigned to the <h1> tag here is text-uppercase text-white font-weight-bold.

These classes have been created by Bootstrap and by the Creative theme's developer. The good news is that you too can use them freely when creating a website with HTML and CSS.

Quite frankly, you can customize any tag you add to your page's structure by assigning any number of classes to it.

If you want to see the complete list of the classes available, you can open the main creative.css file that's in the css subdirectory of the Creative theme.

Getting a grasp of all these classes can seem intimidating at first, but it's actually way easier than it looks.

For example, one of the classes assigned to some of the paragraphs in our index.html file is font-weight-light. When you jump into the creative.css file and *ctrl+f* looking for that class name, you'll see that it simply sets the font-weight parameter like so:

```
.font-weight-light {
  font-weight: 300;
}
```

Modifying the default texts in the index.html file is very simple. Just find the tag that you want to edit and change what's between the opening and closing tags.

For example, to change the main headline, just change this:

```
<h1 class="text-uppercase text-white font-weight-bold">Your Favorite ...</h1>
```

To something like the following:

```
<h1 class="text-uppercase text-white font-weight-bold">Admire my HTML website!</h1>
```

You can do the same to all the paragraphs and other tags on the page.

What's important is that you can also add new paragraphs freely. For example, we can take the paragraph that's already on the page, make a copy of it and paste it right below the original paragraph; like so:

```
<p class="text-white-75 font-weight-light">Start Bootstrap can ...</p>
<p class="text-white-75 font-weight-light">Paragraph 2</p>
```

Now, with the texts taken care of, let's replace the image that's in the background.

This is a bit more complicated to do since it requires us to go into the CSS stylesheet file and do the modification there. As you can see in the HTML code of the Masthead section, no tag would indicate including an image to the page in any way. This is all done via CSS.

When you take another look at the whole block of code handling the Masthead section, you'll see that it's assigned to a class called masthead. This line of code handles the class assignment:

```
<header class="masthead">
```

The masthead class is the one that puts an image in the background of the whole block.

Let's open the creative.css file again and look for the "masthead" class:

```
header.masthead {
  padding-top: 10rem;
  padding-bottom: calc(10rem - 72px);
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom, rgba(92, 77, 66, 0.8) 0%, rgba(92, 77, 66, 0.8) 100%), url("../img/bg-
masthead.jpg");
  background-position: center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: scroll;
  background-size: cover;
}
```

This code does all kinds of fancy things to our image (like adding an overlay, shading, etc.), but the important part is this: url("../img/bg-masthead.jpg"). This is the line that indicates where to find the background image. It's going to be in the img subdirectory.

To change this background image, take any image of your own, copy it to the img subdirectory and then copy and paste its name in place of the original bg-masthead.jpg file. In short, change this: url("../img/bg-masthead.jpg") to this: url("../img/YOURFILE.jpg").

3. Customize the Other Blocks on the Page

As you go through the index.html file, you'll notice that there's a lot of different sections already on the page. We have a section for the *navigation*, and *about* a block, some *services*, a *portfolio*, a *call to action*, a *contact* block, and a *footer*.

While there's different content in all these sections, the sections themselves are similar in structure. They all have roughly the same set of HTML tags – just different CSS classes assigned to them.

The best way to modify the page to fit your needs is to go through the blocks one by one and experiment by changing things around.

Apart from modifying the texts, you can also move whole sections around (the parts between the <section> tags). Granted, you do have to do that by hand (by cutting and then pasting elements into place), it still is straightforward to do.

With that being said, there are two quite basic modifications that we haven't talked about yet. Let's cover these next:

9. Fine-Tune Colors and Fonts

Changing colors or fonts is very easy to do in HTML and CSS. The simplest thing you can do is assign some in-line styling to an HTML tag. For example:

```
<p style="color: #FF0000;">Red text</p>
```

In HTML, colors are represented by their hex values; "#FF0000" is red. Here's a table of all the other standard colors.

A better way to assign colors is to do it via the CSS stylesheet. For example, to get the same effect as the code above, we could put this in our CSS stylesheet:

```
p.red {
color: #FF0000;
}
```

And then use the following piece of HTML code in the main document:

```
<p class="red">Red text</p>
```

That second method is basically how things are done in Bootstrap.

To change the color of any text on the page, first find the tag responsible for styling that text, and then go into the stylesheet and modify the corresponding class, or create a new class.

Here’s an example; say you want to change the color of the header saying “At Your Service.” Currently, it’s black, and this is the code handling it:

```
<h2 class="text-center">At Your Service</h2>
```

To change its color, the best way is to create a new class called, say, .text-orange and set the color value there, like so:

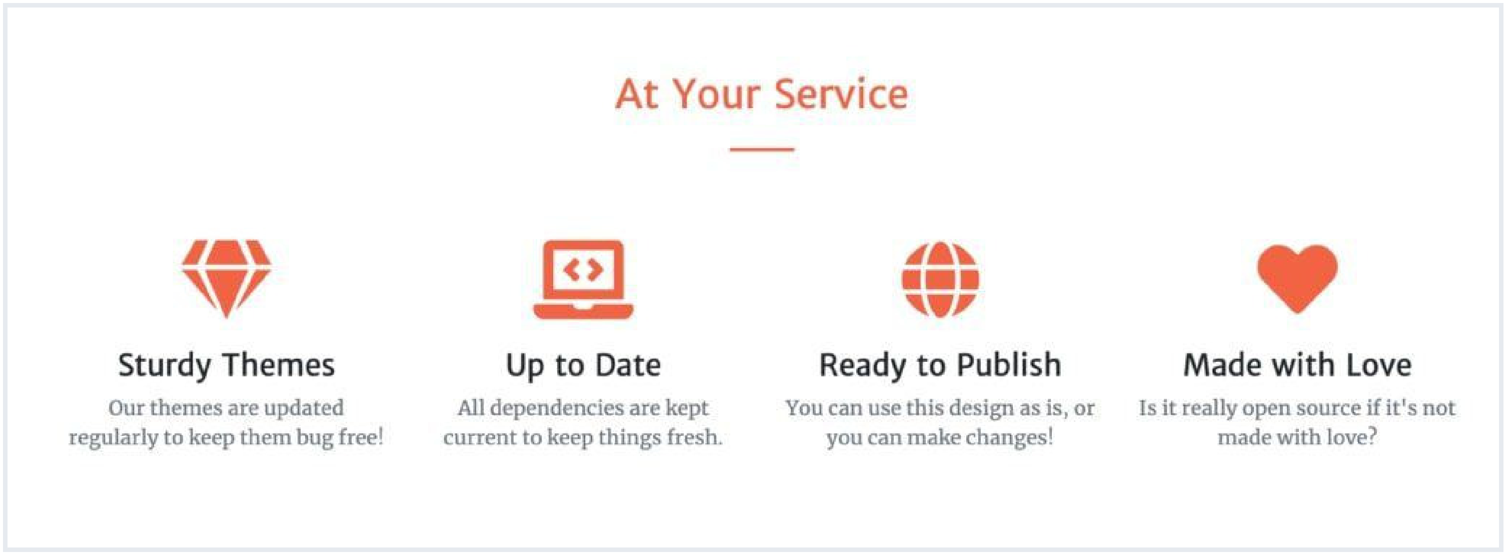
```
.text-orange {
  color: #f4623a !important;
}
```

** The !important will make sure that this color setting will overwrite any other color setting that came before it.*

Now, we can go back to our header, and change its code to:

```
<h2 class="text-center text-orange">At Your Service</h2>
```

With these changes, the header will now be orange:


At Your Service
Sturdy Themes
Our themes are updated regularly to keep them bug free!
Up to Date
All dependencies are kept current to keep things fresh.
Ready to Publish
You can use this design as is, or you can make changes!
Made with Love
Is it really open source if it's not made with love?

To change the font and its size, you can do something very similar. But first, an example of what a font definition block looks like in CSS:

```
.SOMECLASS {
font-family: "Merriweather", Roboto, sans-serif;
font-size: 18px;
}
```

- load fonts *Merriweather*, *Roboto*, and a system-default *sans-serif* font (read this to learn about web-safe fonts)
- set the font size to 18px

This sort of definition can be placed into any CSS class, just like the color definition. Actually, font and color definitions are often found in the same class declarations.

Going back to our previous example, to change the font size for that header that says "At Your Service," we could first create a class like this:

```
.text-xxl {
  font-size: 50px;
}
```

And then assign this class to the header:

```
<h2 class="text-center text-orange text-xxl">At Your Service</h2>
```

When changing the colors or fonts in your Bootstrap-made template, first look through the CSS stylesheet for classes that might already provide you with alternative sizes or colors. Use those where available.

10. Create Additional Pages

Now that you have the homepage customized, it's time to start working on some additional pages and then link them to the homepage.

When creating a website with HTML and CSS, you can build any number of sub-pages and then link them all together.

Here are some of the common pages that most websites need:

- about page
- contact
- portfolio

- products/services
- team
- policies (privacy policy, terms, etc.)

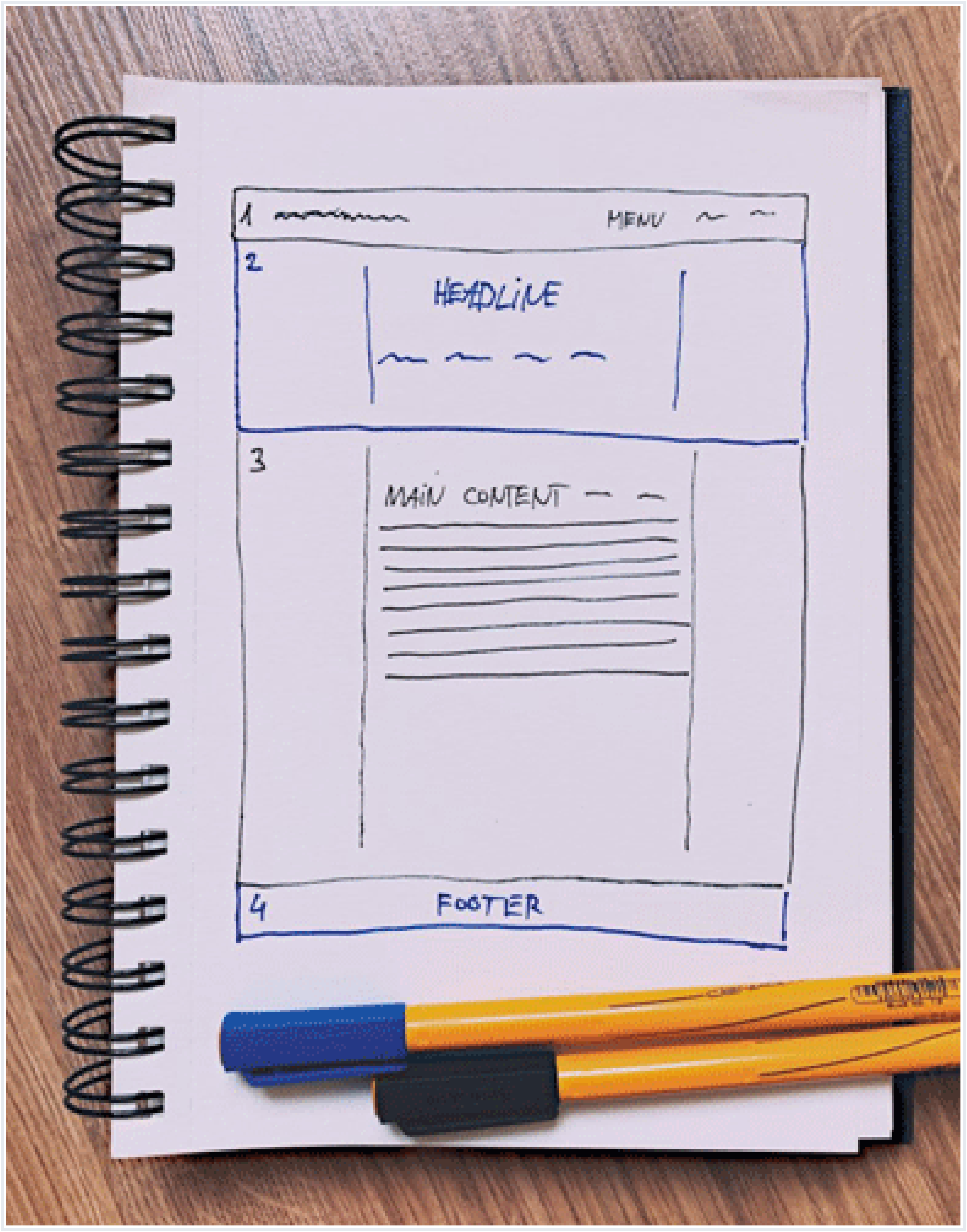
1. Start With the Layout

When building a new web page, the first decision you have to make is what you want the layout to be.

When creating a website with HTML and CSS, nothing is stopping you from crafting *whatever* layout you want. The only difficulty is actually putting it together.

HTML and CSS can be tough to deal with when starting from a blank screen, so we're going to use Bootstrap here as well. First, we're going to show you some principles of crafting a layout and then demonstrate how to do it with Bootstrap.

The way you can think of your web page's layout is to consider it a sequence of individual blocks – one on top of another. Something like this (notice the four distinct blocks):


1
MENU
2
HEADLINE
3
MAIN CONTENT
4
FOOTER

The great thing about Bootstrap is that it handles the basic layout principles and appearance details for you so that you can just focus on putting those blocks in the right places.

In this section of the guide, we’re going to create a new “about” page.

To begin, we’ll create just a very basic project of the layout. Something like the one above.

- there’s a navigation menu at the top,
- a full-width headline block below the menu,
- the main content section in the middle, boxed in the center of the screen (not full-width),
- and a footer.

Now let’s build this layout in HTML.

2. Build a New Page

The easiest way to start working on a new page is to duplicate an existing page and use it as a template. That’s what we’re going to do.

Create a copy of the index.html file and rename it about.html.

Just to make the pages easier to distinguish at this early stage, edit the new about.html file and change what’s in the <title> tag. For example, <title>About Me</title>.

Now let’s go through the file line by line and decide what we’ll leave and what we’ll remove:

- The ***navigation*** menu (below <! – Navigation – >). You probably want to keep this section intact, just to make the navigation experience uniform on all pages.
- The ***main hero*** section (below <! – Masthead – >). This one we won’t need according to our layout project. You can go ahead and erase the whole section.
- The ***about*** section (below <! – About Section – >). We’re going to reuse this section as our main headline block.
- The ***services*** section, ***portfolio*** section, ***call to action*** section, and ***contact*** section (everything between <! – Services Section – > and <! – Footer – >). We don’t need these sections at all. You can go ahead and erase them.
- The ***footer*** section and everything below it (below <! – Footer – >). This we’ll need to keep.

This makes our current code quite simple. It basically is just this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">

<head>

<! – all head de finitions … removed for clarity – >

</head>

<body id="page-top">

  <! – Navigation – >
  <! – actual navigation tags removed for clarity – >

  <! – About Section – >
  <! – … – >

  <! – Footer – >
  <! – … – >

  <! – Bootstrap script imports – >
  <! – … – >

</body>

</html>
```

The thing that we're missing here is the *main content* section. To build it, we're going to reuse the about section.

Go ahead and make a copy of the about section. This one:

```
<! – About Section – >
<section class="page-section bg-primary" id="about">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row justify-content-center">
      <div class="col-lg-8 text-center">
        <h2 class="text-white mt-0">…</h2>
        <hr class="divider light my-4">
        <p class="text-white mb-0">…</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
```

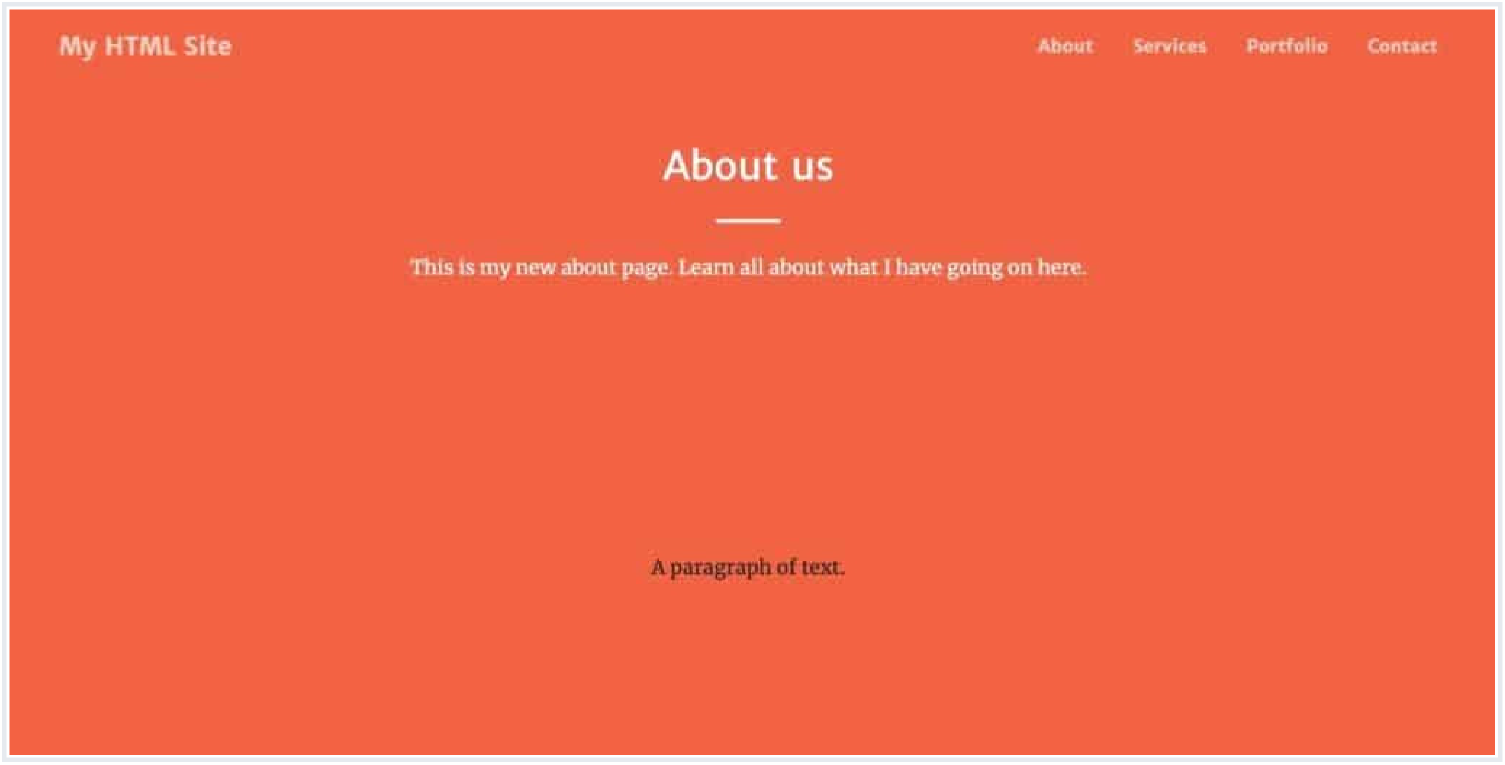
Now change the first two lines to this:

```
<! – Main Content Section – >
<section class="page-section bg-primary" id="main-content">
```

Since we don't need the <h2> header there and the <hr> element, let's just remove them. The only thing left inside this whole block is going to be a paragraph of text. Like so:

```
<! – Main Content Section – >
<section class="page-section bg-primary" id="main-content">
 <div class="container">
  <div class="row justify-content-center">
   <div class="col-lg-8 text-center">
    <p>A paragraph of text.</p>
   </div>
  </div>
 </div>
</section>
```

When you save the file and navigate to it via your browser, you'll see that you basically have two very similar blocks one below the other, with the same color background:



About us

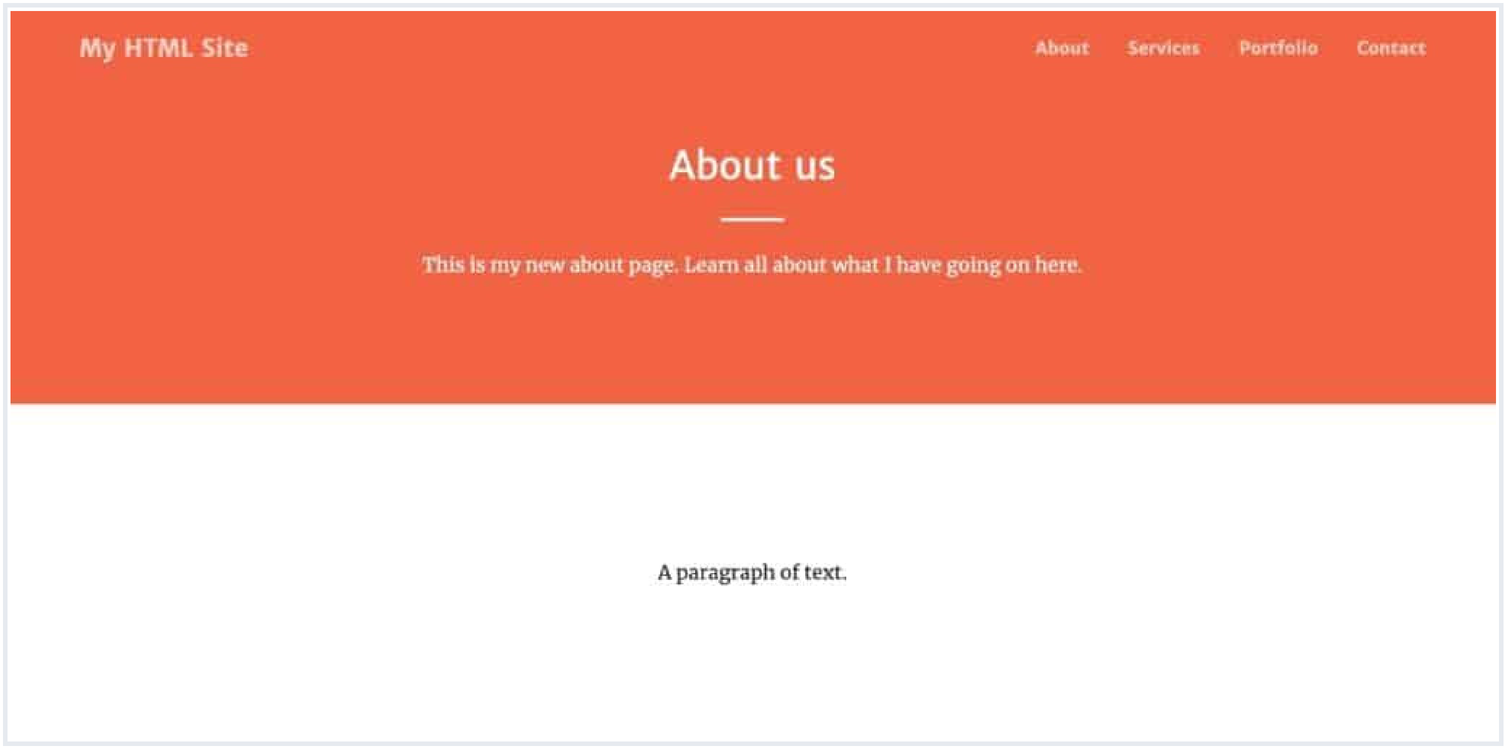
This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

A paragraph of text.

It'd be better to have a white background in the main content section. To change it, the only thing we need to do is remove the bg-primary class from the main <section> tag. In other words, make the tag into this:

```
<section class="page-section" id="main-content">
```

That’s better:



About us

This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

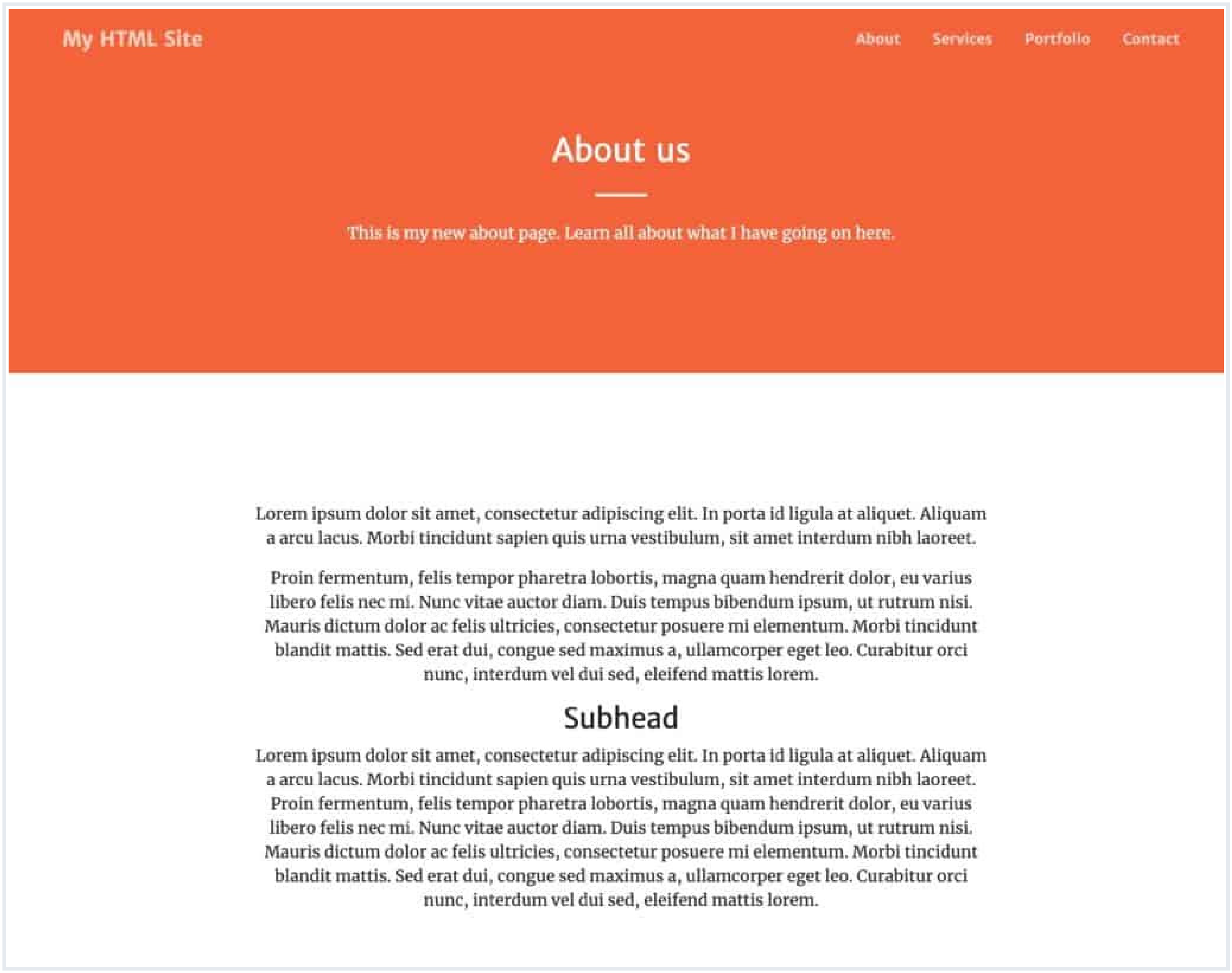
A paragraph of text.

Let’s add some dummy paragraphs to the page to populate it some more, plus maybe a sub-head:

```
<! – Main Content Section – >
<section class="page-section" id="main-content">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row justify-content-center">
      <div class="col-lg-8 text-center">

        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...</p>

        <p>Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor...</p>

        <h3>Subhead</h3>

        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...</p>

      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

```
</section>
```

Here’s what this looks like on the page:



About us

This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

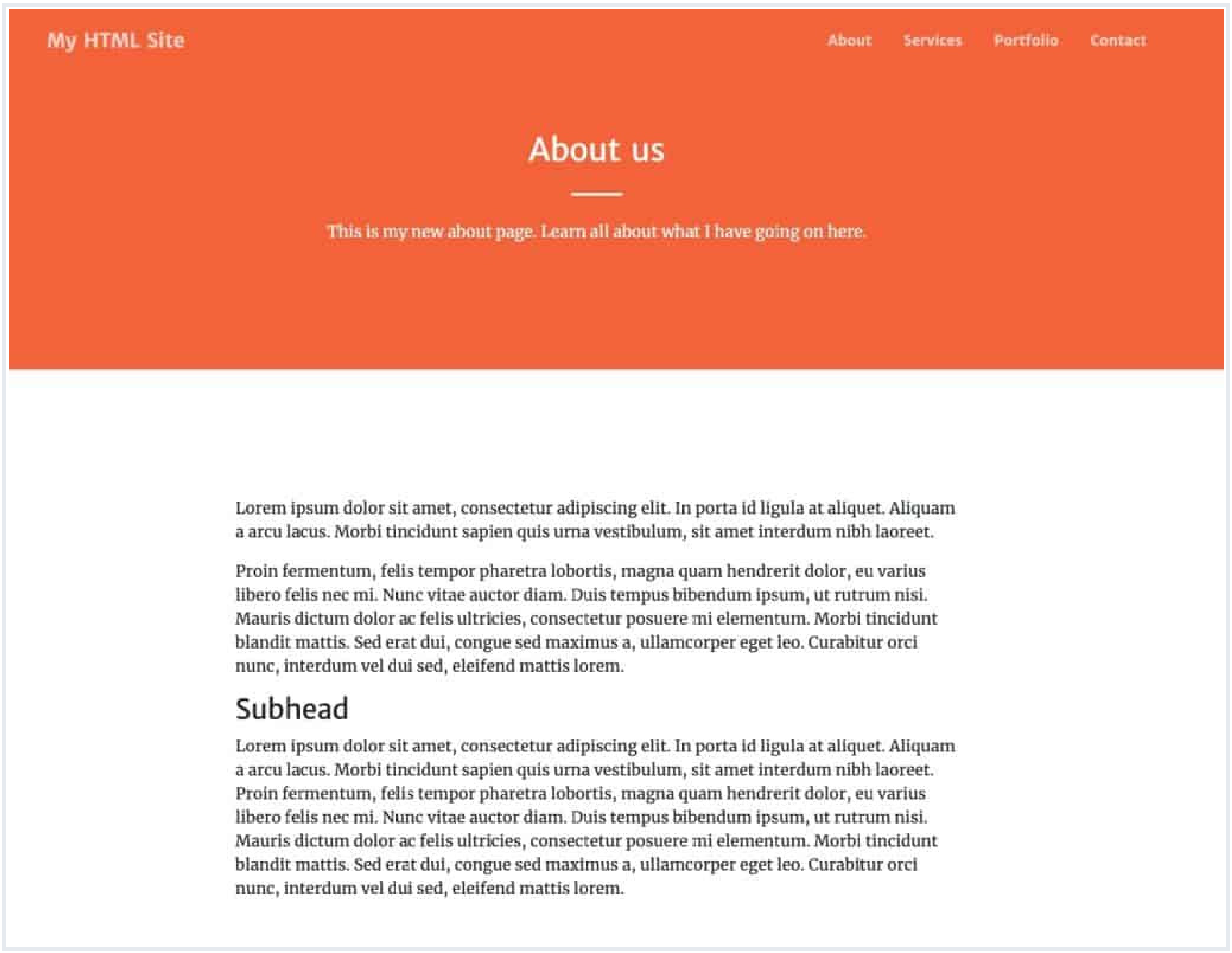
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet.

Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

Subhead

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet. Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

If you don’t like the text to be centered then just remove the text-center class from one of the <div> tags.



About us

This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet.

Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

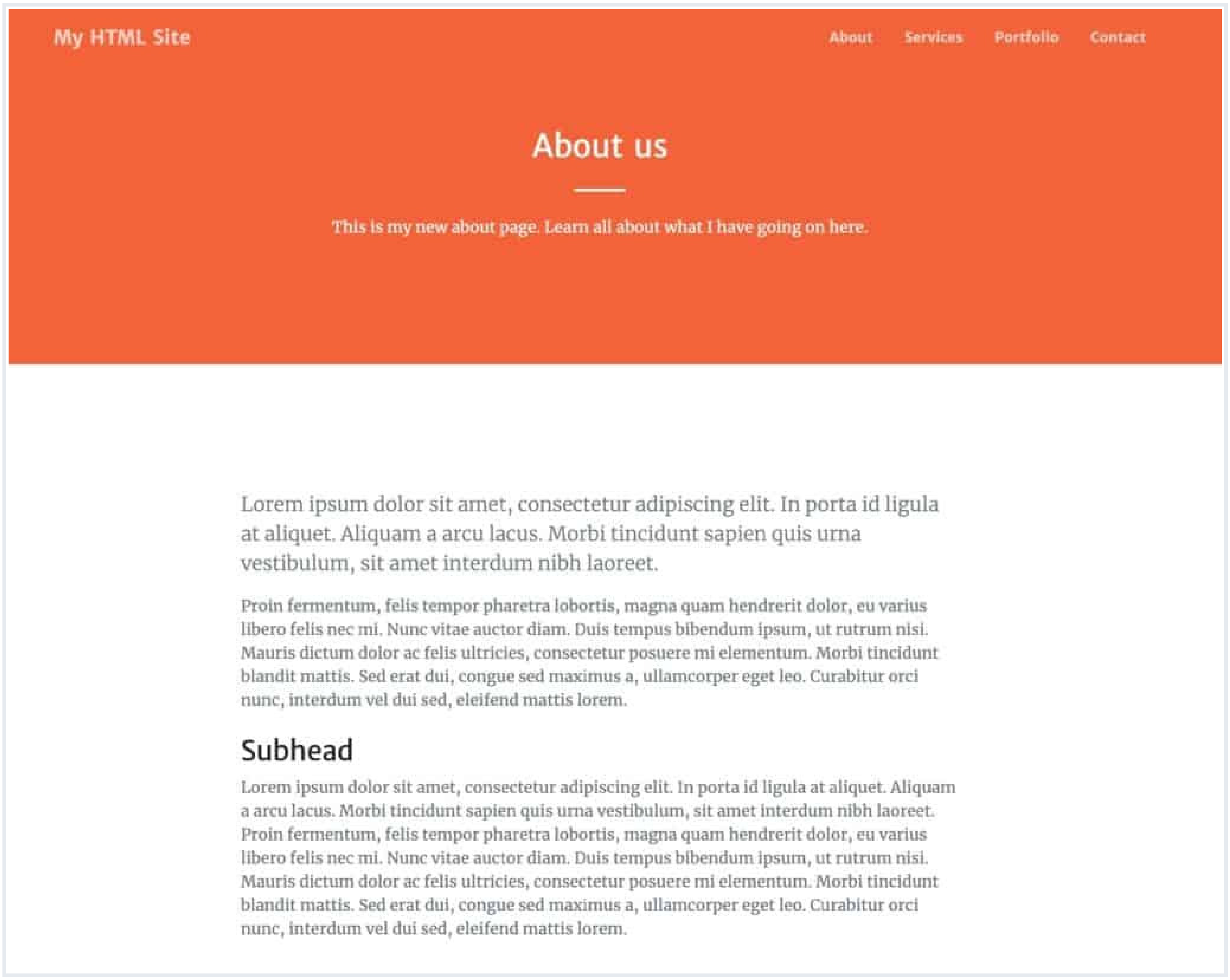
Subhead

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet. Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

If you want to put some more flair on these blocks of text, you can create new CSS classes (like before) and assign them to the paragraphs in the block. Or, you can have a peek into the current stylesheet and see what classes are already there for this purpose. Here are the ones we assigned to the <p> and <h3> tags:

```
<p class="lead text-muted">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</p>

<p class="text-muted">Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor...</p>

<h3 class="h3 mt-4">Subhead</h3>
```

And here’s the effect:



About us

This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet.

Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

Subhead

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet. Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

One more thing we’re going to do here is add an image somewhere on the page.

Here’s what an example image tag in HTML looks like:

```
<img src="image.jpg">
```

Fairly simple, right? The only parameter there is the path to the image file. To keep things nicely organized, you can put your image in the img directory again (just like you did with that background a while ago). In such a case, the image tag will be:

```
<img src="img/image.jpg">
```

That being said, the image tag in this particular configuration is fairly limited. To make it a bit more refined, let's assign some Bootstrap classes to it. Particularly:

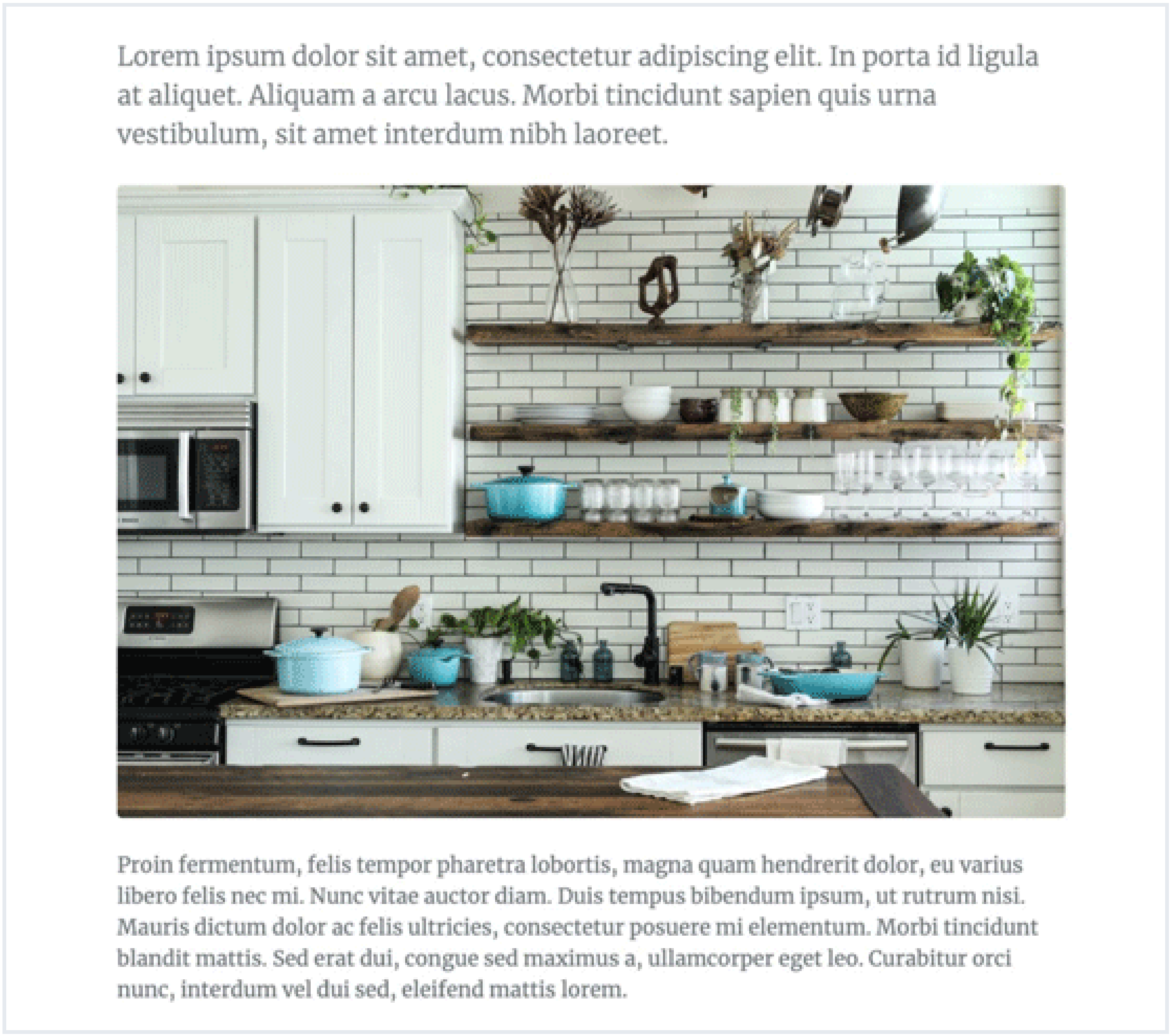
```
<img src="img/image" class="rounded img-fluid">
```

These two classes will give your image rounded corners and will also make sure that the size of the image doesn't exceed the size of the block where it sits.

You can now add a tag like this somewhere in the main content section of your about page. For example, here:

```
<p class="lead text-muted">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</p>

<img src="img/image.jpg" class="rounded img-fluid">

<p class="text-muted">Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor...</p>

<h3 class="h3 mt-4">Subhead</h3>
```

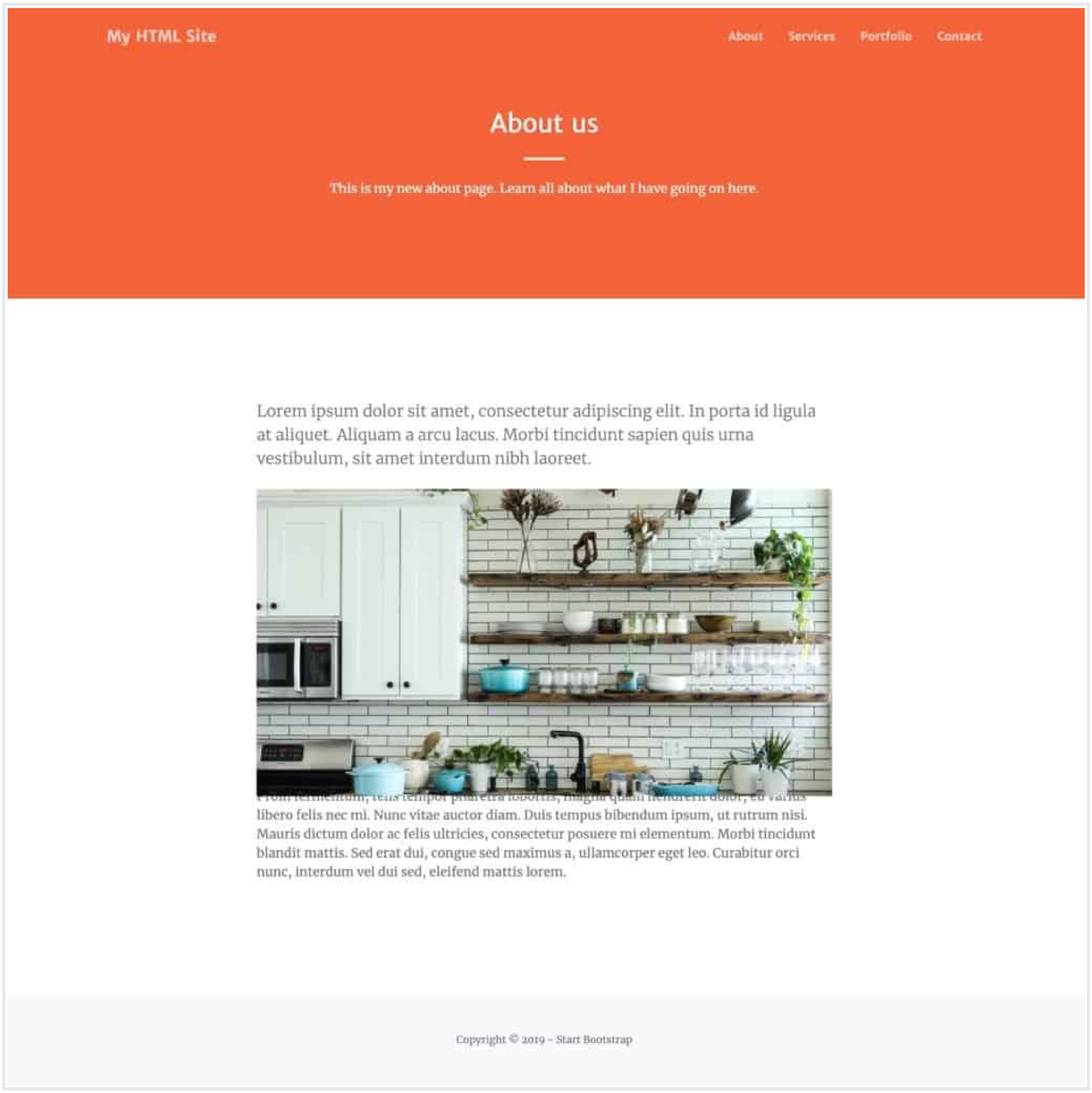
And here's the final effect on the page:



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet.

Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

Here’s our about page in all its glory:



About us

This is my new about page. Learn all about what I have going on here.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In porta id ligula at aliquet. Aliquam a arcu lacus. Morbi tincidunt sapien quis urna vestibulum, sit amet interdum nibh laoreet.

Proin fermentum, felis tempor pharetra lobortis, magna quam hendrerit dolor, eu varius libero felis nec mi. Nunc vitae auctor diam. Duis tempus bibendum ipsum, ut rutrum nisi. Mauris dictum dolor ac felis ultricies, consectetur posuere mi elementum. Morbi tincidunt blandit mattis. Sed erat dui, congue sed maximus a, ullamcorper eget leo. Curabitur orci nunc, interdum vel dui sed, eleifend mattis lorem.

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3. Link to the New Page

With the new page done, let's now link it from the homepage (the index.html file). Naturally, the best place to add this link is in the navigation menu (below <! – Navigation – >).

In particular, look for this line:

```
<a class="nav-link js-scroll-trigger" href="#about">About</a>
```

We're going to change it to this:

```
<a class="nav-link" href="about.html">About</a>
```

This is something we haven't talked about yet, but the `<a>` tag is a link tag in HTML. Using it, you can link to any web page by providing the address of that page in the `href` parameter. The text of the link – the clickable part of the link – will be the text between the opening and closing `<a></a>` tags.

When you refresh the homepage now, you'll see your new link pointing to the about page.

Further Reading

At this stage, you've basically built yourself a simple website consisting of two pages – a *homepage* and an *about* page.

What you should do now is rinse and repeat by creating new pages, tuning them up, adding content to them, and then linking everything from the navigation menu.

Other things worth doing as you're going through these steps is further learning HTML and CSS principles, going through the checklist, and also learning Bootstrap and its structures and classes. Some resources for that:

- HTML5 cheat sheet
- CSS cheat sheet
- Javascript cheat sheet
- HTML tutorial
- Bootstrap tutorial
- Bootstrap cheat sheet

Mastering Bootstrap, highly likely the best path currently available to building optimized and beautiful websites with HTML and CSS.

If you have any questions about creating a website with HTML and CSS, don't hesitate to submit them in the comments.