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LEARNING JEKYL BY EXAMPLE: B
FINISH

Building th

Jekyll websites are configure
of several files and folders. T
somewhere on your hard dri
Prompt window or Terminal s
to cd into this folder so that
website.

_config.yml

All configuration is done usin
Primarily, you'll keep these c
a file called `_config.yml`. To
file called `_config.yml` with
not want to use an editor lik
WordPad, or TextEdit in rich
Windows or programs such a
Notepad++, or other plain t
to edit files for your Jekyll w

Place the following content i

```
name: ""
description: ""

url: "[YOUR DOMAIN]"

paginate: 10

markdown: rdiscount
permalink: pretty
pygments: true
```

If you didn't install Pygment
`pygments: true` line in the

Ensure you replace "[YOUR
website's domain name, *wit*
now, you should use "http://
is the server we'll use for de

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You'll also see I've omitted a `<code>` above. Be sure to enter your code with quotation marks. It's also worth noting you need to surround a string with single quotes if it contains specific characters. Finally, the URL.

_includes

If you're familiar with the idea of a `_includes` (or Wordpress's `get_header`), Jekyll's `_includes` directory serves the same purpose. Theme builders to have common code in a footer, that are shared between pages. Now, just create a folder in your `_includes`. Note the underscore in the folder's name- this is important. With underscores prepending the folder name, copied to the final, generate

_layouts

Also used in themes is a folder called `_layouts` stores all of your posts' layouts. For my website, I have several layouts. I use a layout called `post`, which contains the content of each post, share buttons, etc. Other pages use a variation of this. For example, `posts-no-comments`, that omits the share buttons. I also have seen [portfolio](#) as well as full width layouts.

For now, just create a folder called `_layouts` and populate this folder later with your layouts.

_posts

Finally, create a folder called `_posts` for the source Markdown (or HTML) files for your blog posts. If you do not have any posts, you do not have to create this folder.

Once all of this is done, your directory should look like the following.

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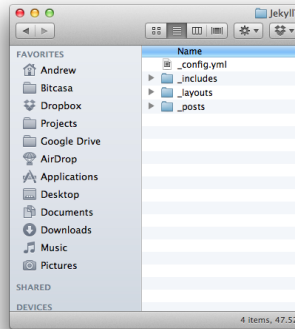
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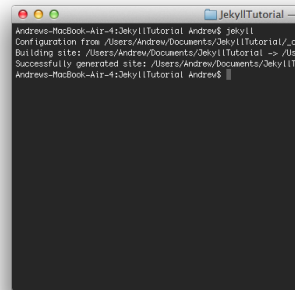
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Folder structure

If so, you can now go back to the Command Prompt session and run `jekyll build`. Once the command completes, you will see a “successful” message indicating the site is located within the `_site` folder.



Jekyll command results

Of course, no folder will actually exist yet because we haven’t added any real content.

Adding Content

All pages and blog posts in a Jekyll site are represented by files that have content processed by Jekyll. In Jekyll, all pages are copied into the same location to the website’s root. That means if you have a file `/index.md` in your website, it will be processed and copied into `_site/index.html`. Similarly, a page under about will be copied to `_site/about.html`.

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ultimately be processed and
/index.html. This allows yo
where your want on your we

To demonstrate this, create
This file should be located in
alongside _config.yml. Not
prepending underscore since
processed and copied to the

Add some content into the f
your own, or copy and paste
below.

```
# Hello World

Proin eleifend libero  
luctus nec consectetur  
\  
Phasellus sodales es  
imperdiet commodo. M  
nulla, pl\  
acerat vel vestibulu  
quis libero.

Donec libero libero,  
condimentum ac, ulla  
sapien. Du\  
is feugiat urna vel  
facilisis. Vivamus l  
convallis a\  
varius vitae, facil
```

Before you save this and ge
need to add one thing to the
called “**front matter**.” Fron
mini-configuration block tha
page, including its title, layo
Front matter is placed inside
dashes, like the following:

```
---  
title: Hello, World!  
---
```

Place the above front matte
Markdown text inside of the

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The front matter is important process files that begin with

Once you've done this, go back into the `_site` folder and run `jekyll` again. You'll see the `index.html` file. Open the index.html file in your browser and you'll see the Munsell logo. Remember, this `_site` folder is what you'll deploy on your web server.

Using Auto-Generate Server

Typing `jekyll` every time you want to regenerate is consuming. Fortunately, Jekyll has an auto-generating the website changes. We also want to run the `server` command so that we can type `http://localhost:4000` in our web browser to see the website. The `server` and `--server`, respectively. The command `jekyll --auto --server` can be used in the command line.

If you did everything right, go into your browser and navigate to `http://localhost:4000` and you should see the single index.html file created early.

To test the auto-regeneration, open up your editor and make some changes to the `index.html` file. Save the file and refresh your browser. You should see the changes you made without having to run the command line again.

Building the Theme

Now that you understand Jekyll, we can build a theme for our website. We'll always follow along to the lessons. If you have CSS skills may want to consider designing from scratch for a ch

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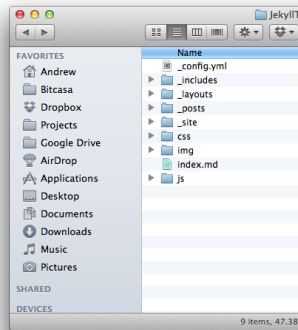
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Download Bootstrap

To start, head to the [Twitter](#) download the framework. If you go to the website a little further, you will find information on building a [custom Bootstrap](#) theme. For the elements you do not need, you can want to consider unchecking the Base CSS header if you want, like [Font Awesome](#), [Elusive](#),

Once you've downloaded the files, move them to the root directory of your website. You now have the following in it:



Folder structure

Creating a Layout

Remember the `_layouts` folder from the beginning? This is where it's going to live. The file in the `_layouts` folder called `default.html` will be the default layout we use for all pages and will contain the header and footer of all pages.

In the default `.html` file, place the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>{{ site.title }}
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

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```
content="width=device
scale=1.0">
  <meta name="desc
content="{{ site.des

  <link href="/css
rel="stylesheet">
  <style>
    body {
      padding-top:
    }
  </style>
  <link href="/css
responsive.css" rel=

  <!-- HTML5 shim,
support of HTML5 ele
  <!--[if lt IE 9]
    <script
src="http://html5shi
/svn/trunk/html5.js"
ript>
    <![endif]->
  </head>

  <body>

    <div class="navb
navbar-fixed-top">
      <div class="na
        <div class="
          <a class="
data-toggle="collaps
data-target=".na\
v-collapse">
            <span cl
bar"></span>
            <span cl
bar"></span>
            <span cl
bar"></span>
          </a>
          <a class="
href="#">{{ site.nam
        <div class
collapse">
          <ul clas
            <li cl
href="/">Home</a></l
          </ul>
        </div>
      </div>
```

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```
</div>
</div>

<div class="cont

    {{ content }}

</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Liquid Template System

Jekyll uses the Liquid Template System, which is a templating language that is used by Shopify. You'll notice a few variables in the markup above composed of double curly braces. You've ever used Handlebars or the "mustache" template library.

If you want to output a variable, you write the variable's name with two "mustache" braces. For example, to output the site name, you'd write `{{ site.name }}` in the markup above.

Jekyll has three main "global" variables that are always available for Liquid templates: `site`, `page`, and `content`. There's more to learn about using that one later.

The `site` variable corresponds to the values in the `_config.yml` file. Because the `site` variable is called `site` in the `_config.yml` file, you access it through `site.name`. The same goes for the `page`'s front matter. If you want to output the `page`'s title, you would use `{{ page.title }}` because the name of the front matter is `title`.

If you go back to your web browser, you'll notice the title has changed. This is because we updated the `title` in the layout, we haven't specified a new layout. Go ahead and open the `_layouts/default.html` file and add the following line to the front matter:

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```
layout: default
```

The name of the layout is significant. It is the layout inside of the `_layouts` extension. In this case, default is “default”. If you refresh, you will see the following.



A Basic Theme

Using Includes

To demonstrate Liquid’s file system, we will separate out the header, footer, and sidebar for the website.

Open the `default.html` file in the `_layouts` directory. Take everything from the first `<div class="container">` tag to the end of the `</div>` tag, and move it to a new file in the `_includes` directory called `header.html`.

To create a footer include, take everything from the `<div class="footer">` tag to the end of the `</div>` tag, and move it to a new file called `footer.html` in the `_includes` directory.

You should be left with three files: `header.html` and `footer.html` in the `_includes` directory, and `default.html` in `_layouts`. The following contents:

`_layouts/default.html`

```
{{ content }}
```

`_includes/header.html`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
```

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```
<meta charset="u
<title>{{ site.n
<meta name="view
content="width=device
scale=1.0">
<meta name="desc
content="{{ site.des

<link href="/css
rel="stylesheet">
<style>
  body {
    padding-top:
  }
</style>
<link href="/css
responsive.css" rel=

<!-- HTML5 shim,
support of HTML5 ele
<!--[if lt IE 9]
  <script
src="http://html5shi
/svn/trunk/html5.js"
ript>
  <![endif]-->
</head>

<body>

  <div class="navb
navbar-fixed-top">
    <div class="na
      <div class="
        <a class="
data-toggle="collaps
data-target=".na\
v-collapse">
          <span cl
bar"></span>
          <span cl
bar"></span>
          <span cl
bar"></span>
        </a>
        <a class="
href="#">{{ site.nam
      <div class
collapse">
        <ul clas
          <li cl
href="/">Home</a></l
```

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

<div class="cont
```

_includes/footer.html

```
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

If you refresh your browser, has reverted to its pre-styled the layout (default.html) content”- it makes no reference

To correct this, above {{ content}} add the following statement.

```
{% include header.html %}
```

Then, below the content tag add the following statement for the footer.

```
{% include footer.html %}
```

There are pretty easy to understand how to use the include tag to include the header and footer. The include tags essentially allow you to use the Liquid System to copy and paste the content of one file and reference it into your layout. After refreshing the browser again the page should look like the Bootstrap page.

Building a Sidebar

Now that you understand the include tag in Liquid, we'll to build a sidebar. For now, we can just put an empty sidebar- we will go through how to add recent posts later on once the website is finished.

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As you can probably guess, the `_includes` directory. Na I'd suggest `sidebar.html` for content into this file, such as blurb. I put the following in `r`

```
<h3>About Me</h3>
```

```
<p>Donec libero libe  
condimentum ac, ulla  
sapien.\nDuis feugiat urna v  
facilisis. Vivamus l  
convalli\  
s a varius vitae, fa  
magna.</p>
```

With Twitter Bootstrap, it's e you've ever used Bootstrap layouts are composed of row example, to create a sidebar following code.

```
<div class="row-flui  
<div class="span8"  
<h1>Home Page</h  
  
<p>Content will  
</div>  
<div class="span4"  
<h3>Sidebar</h3>  
  
<p>Sidebar conte  
</div>  
</div>
```

For those unfamiliar with Bo composed of 12 columns tot to be wider than the sidebar The sidebar, as you can tell span 4 columns, for a total c

To translate this to our Boots create the row for the conte in. Inside of the `default.ht` folder, wrap the `{{ content` tags- one `.row-fluid`, one

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column with the class span4. Inside this column, use the template sidebar.html. Your default look like this:

```
<div class="row-fluid">
  <div class="span8">
    {{ content }}
  </div>
  <div class="span4">
    {% include sidebar.html %}
  </div>
</div>
```

If you refresh your browser, has now turned into a two column sidebar content you wrote earlier.

Setting Up Blog Posts

Now that you have a grasp of Jekyll's basics, let's move on to building a blog. The website you've built into a blog. There are alternatives, including the blogging experience a little with some nice plugins and recreate on our own), but this is to teach you how Jekyll works. read more about Octopress free to visit their website.

Anyhow, building a blog with easy. It doesn't require too much because Jekyll was originally in mind. At a high level, setting system is very similar to "the you've ever built a Wordpress basics of how Wordpress works Jekyll.

For those unfamiliar with the it is essentially a way of asking return a list of posts. In most 1-10, after which they will or

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page and so on and so forth over each post “object” and post, which means the code 10, or even a hundred posts

Post Dummy Content

Before we write a post loop, dummy content so we can s

The `_posts` folder contains i content and metadata. Jekyll can also mix Markdown, HTML this folder. For example, the on my website (such as [Moc](#) written in `.html` files, where simply Markdown.

To create a blog post, drop a `_posts` folder. However, the structure for posts and the f way:

YYYY-MM-DD - [POST SLUG] .

For example, if you wrote a 2013 in the Markdown form: “slug” of “best-spring-recipe 2013-03-08-best-spring-i

If you don’t know this already refers to a URL-friendly form. This means, no spaces, weird anything that isn’t normally Standard conventions include lower case, using dashes (“-” using a relatively short slug.

Anyhow, create a couple of i name format above. If you r don’t want to create it on yc and paste the following into

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```
title: Lorem Ipsum D
layout: default
---
```

Lorem ipsum dolor si
consectetur adipisci
Suspendisse elemen\
tum leo non felis po
vulputate. Nulla ips
ut hendrerit\
t quis, tincidunt eu
ipsum tellus, semper
int\
erdum vel magna. Cra
accumsan augue. Pell
ibh eu diam tempor r

```
## Pellentesque soll
```

Erat pellentesque or
ipsum est luctus neq
condimentum \
urna arcu sit amet f
augue, scelerisque q
co\
modo a tellus. Clas
sociosqu ad litora t
conubia\
nostra, per incepto
Etiam tincidunt port
semper.

```
---
title: Consectetur E
layout: default
---
```

Sed id lacus eu urna
mattis. Etiam ut nun
velit a\
c nisi mattis mollis
In varius fermentum
suscipit accumsan ar
ullamcorper. Aliquam
non eleifen\
d blandit, nunc diam
eu convallis lorem l
rabitur ultricies ul
tincidunt dui rhoncu
sa\
pien in turpis conse
amet quis elit.

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```
## Nam vel justo ut  
lobortis
```

```
Donec at arcu nisi,  
enim. Donec viverra  
ornar\  
e porta. Vivamus ull  
consectetur odio, vi  
laoreet v\  
itae. Fusce ante lig  
volutpat vel, pretiu
```

In case you're wondering wh
its [lorem ipsum](#), generated b
it is placeholder text. You ca
if you'd like and stick it into
more content, but for now, t

Another important thing to r
of the two posts I embeddec
and "layout" fields. Those tv
need in front matter for blog
embedded in the file name.

Introduction to Post Loop

Now that you've got some d
now create a way to *show* th
into the main post loop, we'
section in the sidebar. This v
basic structure of the post lo
displaying content and cont

Go ahead and open the sid
_includes directory. Under
go ahead and add another h
"Recent Posts." Under *that* h
code.

```
<ul>  
  {% for post in sit  
  %}  
    <li><a href="{{  
    post.title }}</a></l  
    {% endfor %}  
</ul>
```

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You'll see that the post loop
loop itself, and code to be re

The line containing `{% for
limit: 5 %}` signifies the b
Notice the corresponding `{%
the code block, which tells J
loop is. Essentially, the code
in between 'for' and 'endfor
most recent posts."`

This means, if we have five
list elements will be generat
curly braces with `post.titl`
recall the default template,
there was a `{{ content }}`
the double "mustaches" res
displayed. In this case, we w
property of each post and o
well as display the title of

You may be wondering why
url properties of the post v
something else, like the glo
is also the site and page gl
The reason we use `post ove`
way the for loop is used. Th
for every post in the site,
post variable and use it to c
For those that have used an
language before, such as Jav
Javascript, the Liquid Templa
similar concept.

If you'd like, you can change
to a higher or lower number
recent posts are listed.

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Donec libero libero, bibendum n
ullamcorper at sapien. Duis feug
facilisis. Vivamus ligula dui, conv
facilisis eget magna.

- [Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit Amet](#)
- [Consectetur Elit](#)

Recent posts in the sidebar

The Main Loop

Now that you've got a grasp
post loop, we can take it fur
loop. Because we want to di
the home page of the websi
index.html page. But right
index.md page that is proce
have to delete it.

Go ahead and delete index
directory, and create a new,
As with before, create a fron
layout specified as "default.
yourself since you already h
needed, but the complete se

If you'd like an even bigger
for loop as well. You don't ne
loop yet, but try writing the
that Jekyll will loop through
of 10 posts.

You can see the completed c

```
---  
layout: default  
---  
  
{% for post in site.  
  
{% endfor %}
```

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To test the loop out, you can
between the for and endfor
HTML you want, including so
<p>Hello world.</p>. If yo
test your loop and you refre
should see two “Hello world”
assuming you have two pos

Once you’ve confirmed your
now begin to write the code
titles and dates. To do so, w
HTML.

```
<div class="row-flui
  <div class="span12
    <h2>{{ post.titl
    <h4>{{ post.date
    date_to_long_string
    <p>
      <a href="{{ po
    Post</a>
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
```

You’ll probably recognize the
but inside of the {{ post.d
bit of template code we hav

Filters

Filters are extremely useful
transform one value into som
out again. This can be repea
wish, so one filter can provi
on and so forth. One examp
following template snippet,
ten words and then capitaliz

```
{{ post.title | trun
  capitalize }}
```

In our case, we are taking th
date filter to transform it int
string. We can also output th

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by using the date filter and the date: string.

```
{{ post.date | date: "%m-%d-%Y" }}
```

The above code transforms “MM-DD-YYYY.” A complete reference of string formats can be found [here](#).

Once you’ve copied and pasted the code into the listing in between the for and endfor tags, refresh your browser. You should see the following.

```
Jekyll Tutorial Home
```

Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit Amet
01 January 2013
Consectetur Elit
31 December 2012

Result of post loop

Post Content Pages

Go ahead and click on one of the posts on the page. You’ll notice, that out of the box, the full content will be displayed just as it is, and all.

The one issue is, there is no way to format the content because our “default” layout simply displays the content as is. If we had content pages, it’d be ideal to have a template so that we can add social links (like [Disqus](#) or [LiveFyre](#)) or social media feeds.

Go ahead and create a new folder called `post.html`. Inside this folder, paste the contents of the default layout file. The full code of the `post.html` file is below. If you need a hint or if you’d like a more detailed solution. In my code below,

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paragraph tag with the post

```
{% include header.ht

<div class="row-flui
  <div class="span8"
    <h1>{{ page.titl
    <p class="muted"
      date_to_long_string

    {{ content }}
  </div>
  <div class="span4"
    {% include sideb
  </div>
</div>

{% include footer.ht
```

Refreshing the content page in your browser should now yield a page with the date below the title.

Pagination

Though the site is near complete, there are a few things left to do. One of them is to add pagination to the page's list of blog posts. If you set the `paginate: 10` value in your `_config.yml` file, then ten blog items to the `_posts` directory, the front page will only show ten posts, however many posts you see.

To fix this, we need to use the `jekyll-paginate` plugin. Jekyll- paginator.

The paginator will only work on the `index.html` file), so there's no need to create a separate paginator to build multi-page posts. When you open your `_config.yml` file, you'll see `paginate: 10` value. This tells Jekyll to show ten pages at ten posts. You can change this value to whatever you wish, or even lower to one or two. If you don't want to spend time adding pagination, you can not wish, or even lower to one or two. If you don't want to spend time adding pagination, you can change the configuration to stop and restart the Jekyll server. After you change the `_config.yml` file to be reloaded.

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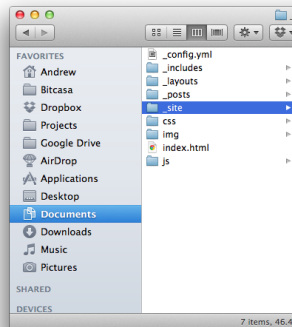
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pressing Control+C on the c

The paginator uses a differ
will require a small change i
Open `index.html` and look i
we are looping through site
collection of *all* your blog po
own collection that automat
with `N` being the value in yo
only change you'll have to n
`site.posts` to `paginator.p`
`limit: 10`. The reason we c
anymore is because the pag
the number of posts for us t
configuration file.

Before you refresh the page
have to add next and previo
you can see that Jekyll has c
in your generated website fo
more than the number of po



Generated website with a Se

The paginator global variab
properties. `previous_page` c
numbers of the previous and
if they exist. On page one, t
page. `total_pages` contains
number of pages needed to
you have 26 blog posts and
`pagiantor.total_pages` wo

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the numeric representation

For our buttons, we can use code [suggested by Jekyll's d](#) following in index.html unc

```
<div class="row-flui
  <div class="span12
    <div class="pagi
      <ul>
        {% if pagina
      %}
          {% if
paginator.previous_p
        <li><a href=
      </li>
          {% else %}
        <li><a href=
paginator.previous_p
      </li>
          {% endif %}
          {% else %}
        <li><span
class="disabled">Pre
          {% endif %}
          {% if pagina
        <li><span
class="active">1</sp
          {% else %}
        <li><a href=
          {% endif %}
          {% for count
(2..paginator.total_
          {% if coun
paginator.page %}
        <li><span
count }}</span></li>
          {% else %}
        <li><a href=
}}">{{ count }}</a><
          {% endif %}
          {% endfor %}
          {% if pagina
        <li><a href=
paginator.next_page
          {% else %}
        <li><span
class="disabled">Nex
          {% endif %}
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
```

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```

---
title: About Me

```

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09/20/2015 02:18 AM

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layout: default

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Aliquam et quam non
adipiscing. Vivamus
vitae p\
retium accumsan, arc
orci, sed ullamcorpe
ligul\
a. Nulla luctus tris
Donec placerat arcu
vi\
tae dictum tortor rh
pulvinar facilisis l
dignissim orci\
volutpat ac. Etiam

Integer non porttito
elit dolor, pretium
id,\
facilisis a orci. P
quam, vel tincidunt
tie purus. Mauris fr
lorem ut eleifend. C
a\
rcu eu blandit gravi
consequat tellus, at
f\
elis id justo. Sed a
ipsum tempus suscipi
In\
teger sit amet sapie
tempor pharetra ut a
semp\
er, libero a pellent
sollicitudin, massa
justo, porta m\
olestie erat dui vel
turpis, dapibus ut m
in leo. Curabitur s
mauris sollicitudin
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Alquam et quam non tellus lacinia adipiscing. Vivamus commodo, sem vitae pretium accumsan sed ullamcorper risus leo ut ligula. Nulla luctus tristique laoreet. Donec placerat arcu a leo ultrar morcus. In pulvinar facilisis libero, nec dignism orci volutpat ac. Etiam eget nunc lacus.

Integer non porttitor nisl. Mauris elit dolor, pretium euismod vehicula id, facilisis a orci. Phasellu trincidunt quam. Sed a molestie purus. Mauris fringilla pretium lorem ut eleifend. Quasblur rhonc gravis, dolor tellus consequat tellus, et trincidunt risus felle id justo. Sed ac erat ultricies ipsum i nunc. Integer sit amet sapien quis lectus tempor pharetra ut et velit. Quisque semper, libero a c massa libero euismod justo, porta molestie erat dui vel tellus. Ut lacus turpis, dapibus ut mollis i sollicitudin mauris sollicitudin dolor aliquam tristique. Ut congue sem vitae justo congue conseq blandit in facilisis sed, lacinia quis lacus. Vestibulum sem enim, ullamcorper a porttitor vel, laore

Completed About Page

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