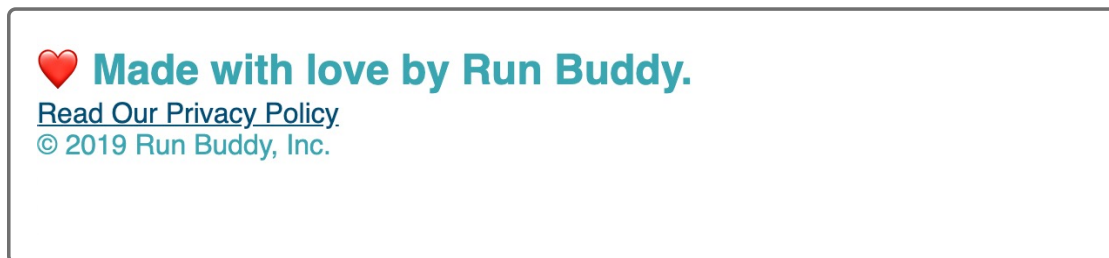


## 1.2.8 Set Up the Footer's HTML

By the end of this section, the `<footer>` will look like this image:



This first part is easy. We don't even have to concern ourselves with the fancy `Made with love` section because it's already done. So let's focus on the other content in our `<footer>`: the privacy policy link and the copyright.

The Run Buddy legal department is drafting a privacy policy for the site, but it won't be ready until later in the project. For now, we'll add a placeholder link to it in the footer. We can update the link with the actual URL when the page is ready.

Go ahead and add the following HTML to the `<footer>`, right after the `<h2>`:

```
<div>  
  <a href="#">Read Our Privacy Policy</a><br />  
  &copy; 2019 Run Buddy, Inc.  
</div>
```

When we apply styles to the `<footer>` in the next step, we want the link to the privacy policy and the copyright to be on the righthand side of the page. We could position them individually on the right, or we could wrap both of them in a container (in this case, a `<div>`) and then move the whole container over when we're ready. The latter sounds easier, because it is—and that's just what we did!

Let's review the new HTML we used in the above code:

- `<br />`: We used the break element (`<br />`) to create a line break between the Privacy Policy link and the copyright. When you use `<br />`, whatever comes after it will be on the next line. Because `<a>` elements are inline elements, we needed to create that space manually.

Break elements are great for design situations like this that don't require a ton of CSS tweaking, but just a simple line break.

## LEGACY LORE

Before CSS became popular, developers would create top and bottom margins and spacing by adding `<br>` elements until the desired space was met. This is something to avoid doing now, as `margin` and `padding` have made controlling space much easier.

- `&copy;`: In the code above, `&copy;` precedes the Run Buddy copyright notice; it creates the little copyright symbol. This is called an **HTML entity**, a special code that starts with an ampersand (`&`) and can be used to create symbols.

In case you haven't noticed, every HTML element is surrounded by a less than (`<`) and greater than (`>`) symbol. So what happens if we need to use a greater than sign as content and not as HTML syntax? The solution is to use the HTML entity `&gt;` which creates a `>`.

To learn more, see [the MDN web docs on HTML entities](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Entity) (<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Entity>).

One more thing to mention is the use of a `#` as the value of the `href`. Remember how we used `href="#what-we-do"` to navigate to another section of the same page with an `id` attribute that looks like `id="what-we-do"`? Here, we are using the `#` as a placeholder for a privacy policy page that doesn't exist yet. It's a way to show that there will be a link here eventually—we can circle back after we create the page to update it.

Now our `<footer>` has all the right bones to start designing!