

This assumes that no exterior data is being used and Authentication/Authorization is not required.

1.	Choose a template.
2.	Add an _Archive folder to your MVC.UI layer
3.	Unzip the template into the _Archive Folder
4.	Copy Images, Styles, Js, along with the index.html (or appropriate template page – <i>SingleColumn.html, TwoColumn.html...</i>) into the _Archive Folder
5.	Rename _Layout.cshtml in Views/Shared/ to _OriginalLayout.cshtml
6.	Add a new View in Views/Shared/ called _Layout (make sure the checkbox for <i>Use Layout is deselected</i>)
7.	Copy all HTML code from _archive/index.html (or appropriate template page – <i>SingleColumn.html, TwoColumn.html...</i>) and paste over content in _Layout.cshtml – then <i>close the .html file</i>
8.	Copy and then comment out the “main content” from _Layout.cshtml and paste over all HTML in Index.cshtml <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make it your own – Do these in SMALL steps so you can ctrl+Z if necessary In _Layout you should try to leave as much of the structured HTML as possible (Items like <i>header, nav, footer, any main content wrapper</i>, etc) In Index.cshtml add a ViewBag.Title in a razor block at the top of the page <ol style="list-style-type: none"> @{ ViewBag.Title = “Home”; }
9.	In _Layout.cshtml add the ViewBag.Title in the <title> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <title>@ViewBag.Title</title>
10.	In _Layout.cshtml add @RenderBody() below the main content that was commented out
11.	In _Layout.cshtml update <i>all file paths</i> (CSS, JS, Images and main navigation) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For CSS, JS, and Images you should only need to add “~/Content/” <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Example stylesheet link – change <link rel=“stylesheet” href=“css/custom.css” /> to <link rel=“stylesheet” href=“~/Content/css/custom.css” /> This is a good time to check the favicon as well. If you want to generate one you can use www.favicon.io For hyperlinks you can use a Url.Action(), Html.ActionLink() <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li class=“active”><a class=“active-link”

	<pre>href="index.html">Home to <li class="active">@Html.ActionLink("Home", "Index", "Home", null, new {@class="active-link"}) OR ii. <li class="active">Resume</pre>
12.	<p><i>(Optional)</i> It is best practice, but not required to include a <code>RenderSection()</code> for scripts in <code>_Layout.cshtml</code> below other <code><script></code> references</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Example <pre><script src="~/Scripts/jquery.1.10.4.js"></script> <script src="https://code.jquery.com/ui/1.12.1/jquery-ui.js"></script> @RenderSection("scripts", required: false)</pre>
13.	<p><i>(Optional)</i> For any additional HTML pages in the template you can create a new Action in the HomeController (<code>public ActionResult [pagename]() { return View();}</code>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right click inside the Action and Add View Check 'Use a layout page' Copy all unique HTML from the HTML page and paste over content in the View

(OPTIONAL) Bundling Styles or Scripts

Bundling is not required but can improve performance by reducing how many times we make a request to the server. When bundling, we are going to make changes to 2 files:

BundleConfig.cs

- In `AppStart/BundleConfig.cs` there is a collection (`BundleCollection` bundles) that groups .js and .css files together. You can add a new `ScriptBundle`, `StyleBundle`, or add files to an existing bundle.

Option 1: Add files to an existing bundle in AppStart/BundleConfig.cs

1.	<p>In the <code>Include()</code> method, add a string file path to the comma-separated list</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CSS Example (adding a custom.css file to the bundle) <pre>bundles.Add(new StyleBundle("~/Content/css").Include("~/Content/bootstrap.css", ~/Content/site.css", "~/Content/custom.css"));</pre> JS Example <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <code>bundles.Add(new</code> <code>ScriptBundle("~/bundles/jquery").Include("~/Scripts/jquery-</code> <code>{version}.js", "~/Content/js/custom.js"));</code>
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Option 2: Create a new bundle in AppStart/BundleConfig.cs

1. Use Add() to create a new ScriptBundle or StyleBundle
 1. CSS Example (StyleBundle)
 - a. `bundles.Add(new StyleBundle("~/Content/custom").Include("~/Content/css/customstyles.css"));`
 - i. “~/Content/custom” is the virtual path for this bundle – this is how you will reference the bundle in your `_Layout.cshtml`
 - ii. “~/Content/css/customstyles.css” is the path pointing to the CSS file
 2. JS Example (ScriptBundle)
 - a. `bundles.Add(new ScriptBundle("~/Content/js").Include("~/Content/js/custom.js"));`
 - b. “~/Content/js” is the virtual path for this bundle – referenced in `_Layout.cshtml`
 - c. “~/Content/js/custom.js” is the path pointing to the JS file

Referencing the bundles in _Layout.cshtml

2. `_Layout.cshtml`
 - a. To reference CSS bundles, in the `<head>` add the following`@Styles.Render("~/Content/css")``@Styles.Render("~/Content/custom")`

Use the virtual path from BundleConfig.cs
 - b. To reference JS Bundles, add the following **above the closing `</body>` tag OR above `RenderSection()`**`@Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jquery")``@Scripts.Render("~/Content/js")`

“~/bundles/jquery” and “~/Content/js” are virtual paths