

Home Page

Hello and welcome to another lesson in our website building process with already created the main website structure, the framework that holds everything together. We have the header and footer ready and now is the time we can start filling the website with the content, and the best place to start is obviously the homepage. In this video I will share a few tips which I think are worth consideration when planning the structure of the home page. And then I'll take you through that process step-by-step and will create the home page for our freelance web designer Maya.

Initial Considerations

There is a lot to consider design-wise when planning the home page and that applies to the whole website - the white space, typography, colors, every design aspect we discussed earlier. But there are a few more tips I would like to you to think about when planning home page structure for your projects. First, always keep the visitor in mind, you need to address their pain points. The home page is not the about page when a new visitor lands on your website they are not interested to read the whole company story. They need to immediately know if they are in the right place, if you can solve their problem. They came here looking for something, some information in most cases. Make sure we are focused on them and not yourself. You have to make it immediately clear what you are offering. You have to be able to show your visitor everything you offer while you have their attention, and the attention span is very short.

In the marketing world it's called the value proposition and it is essentially a written promise of what your business will deliver. It should give them a clear understanding of what you do, whom you do it for, and how you do it differently. Limit the amount of copy. Keep your sentences short and your paragraphs limited to two or three sentences maximum. Too much copy makes the page look cluttered. You want to tease your content on your homepage to encourage people to click through and explore your other pages. Show your human side. People love seeing a website that's made by a real people versus browsing on a generic solace page. Even when you're working with a larger company or a business, there's always a way to introduce that human side with skillful copywriting and imagery of real people instead of generic stock pictures. Let's have a quick look at the rough wireframe I sketched for Maya. There's our top navigation, and a call to action button. And right there inside the first section, we are addressing the visitor. Are you something something? Are you overwhelmed with the tag? And then there's call to action to book one-on-one, and the friendly image on the side. And in the next section we are reinforcing that belief in the visitor that we understand their problem. A sentence like: You feel overwhelmed with tech? Or: You have a problem with that? Or: Do you have a problem like this and this? Right? And then we introduced this value proposition, we need to tell them what we are doing, who is our audience, and how they can benefit from what we're doing, and then we're listing the services. And at the end, there's the success path so they can imagine how it would look like if they would work with us. So first step is to get in touch, and then we would do this and this, and finally, you have this awesome result. And obviously at the end we need the call to action to make sure they will get in touch, right?

Designing the Home Page

Now we're will try to recreate this beautiful design inside the Divi and the Visual Builder. So, here I am on the homepage and instead of that long, sample text let's add proper text here. Now let's change that column structure, we want equal to columns here. And it is a pretty good start. Let's add a friendly image on the side. There's Maya. We want to add a button here, let's make it dark.

Customizing the Home Page - Adding Decoration

Now I would like to add some zigzags here just to introduce that visual decoration in the first section, and I will do that as an image, and I will animate it slightly with the scroll effect. So let's add an another image. A lot of zigzags. And I want to position this absolutely in the bottom right side.

Customizing the Home Page – Animating Decoration

And I would add a scroll effect to it - horizontal motion. When we scroll it moves from side to side, but not so much, obviously just a delicate movement. But we need to position it relative to the section and not the column. To do that, we have to change the column position. So in the content, the column the second one - advanced position, it cannot be relative. Let's make it default and the same for the row setting. So position, default again, and that makes the image being positioned relative to the section. Now on the front end it appears to be on the right side but if we inspect that, let's see. Why is that? So that's my image, but the image module is set to full width just my SVG doesn't stretch. So, we need to change the image size to make sure that it's not 100% wide. So that it is on the right side here. And I also think that is kind of misaligned, let me see. There's this weird margin on the row.

Margin-left 140, okay, so that was some mistake here. Let's check that margin. No margin on our row, but this image, let's change the sizing. So let's try with 50% width or actually 100%, but maximum width should be 500 pixels. Yes, something like that. And that would should put it to the right side, but let's also change the z-index. It appears to be underneath on the front end, but just to make sure the z-index, let's set it to 1. And then this image module z-index should be set to 2. And in order for the z-index property to work, we need to choose any position other than the default static position, so - relative. Let me save that and let's check. This z-index - two, that should do it. So I think there's some caching issue here. It's not the settings I have for that button. Let's try to re add that: page link, contact page, and the dark preset. That does look the way I want it. I do want to add another zigzag right here. So something that we have here and in order to target text inside the text module like this, I could save that as an image and then insert that inside the module. But I want to use a CSS class so that I can easily add that any time I want a certain heading. I will use that and insert it to my heading based on the CSS class of that particular heading. So let's see how we can do that. In the text module - settings here in the content section in the HTML preview, we can go ahead and add a class to our H5. Let's try maya-zigzag-before. So this will not do anything yet, but let's save that and let's see how my SVG image, how the code looks. So this is the tool I've been using to optimize my SVG's, it's called SVGOMG, it's a website and here we can insert our images, SVG images, and optimize the mark-up. This is the image, and that is the SVG code, that's the optimized version, and what I would like to do, I would like to insert that SVG code just right there next to that H5 with my class, right? That I can control the SVG size, the color and change it anytime I like with CSS as well. So when we're use SVG as an image, like here in an image module, we won't

be able to change its color, but when it's added as the code, as SVG code, then we can target its element with CSS.

Targeting SVGs

So what I would like to do is add a jQuery code, that will prepend that SVG code to any element that uses that `maya-zigzag-before` CSS class. So, jQuery: `document, ready, function`. The dollar sign here will map all the dollar signs to use the jQuery. That will tell the WordPress that we are writing jQuery code now. And my target would be the element with a class `maya-zigzag-before` and I want to prepend this SVG code right here. Okay, just like that. And now, if I save that, it should insert this code right inside that element at the beginning. So the `prepend` method in jQuery. So, let's refresh the page here and I have a huge SVG shape because it doesn't have any styling. It's right here inside my `H5`. So this way, we can target that with CSS easily, and SVG code can be targeted as any other HTML element. So if we specify our parent container, so `maya-zigzag-before` and then we target the SVG, which is inside. You can specify the width, we can move it to the left with negative margin. So `margin left, negative 170 pixels`, because we also want to add `margin-right, 20 pixels`. That will move it next to the element. And now to change the color of that, it doesn't use the `background` property like our other elements. But inside the SVG, we have a `path` and the `path` uses the `fill` field to change the color of SVG, we should specify the `fill` property, okay? So `path` inside SVG inside, `maya-zigzag-before` can use `fill`. And we can use our variables, so `variable, gray 8`, for example, or maybe bit lighter `gray 9`. So now let's copy that to my stylesheet, lovely. Before moving on to the next section, I want to make sure that this one displays correctly on all screen sizes. And what I can already see even without enabling inspector is that we have this horizontal scroll here and that's

because of our new element moving the content outside of that section width.

Fixing the Overflow

To fix the overflow, we have to use the overflow hidden on the section, okay? So in the visibility - horizontal overflow:hidden. And now let's inspect that page to see if it looks correctly for all screen sizes. Let's start with big screens. And now I can see that if that image is relative to the section, it will move it to the side on big screens as well. And I want this to be kind of attached to that image. Instead of the section our relative container should be the row. Going back here in the row settings we not unnecessarily change the position to default, we could leave the relative position, but now we should offset that image a little bit. Using the position, vertical and horizontal offset, we can offset this with negative vertical offset, like 70 pixels, and then horizontal offset also negative value to move to the right side. That should be better. And now it is positioned relatively to that image basically, to that role. I think the image is using the spacing below here. I would want to remove that setting to show space below the image. I don't want to do that, I want to control my spacing with the values I'm using for margin and padding, so no additional space here. That should be better, the big screen looks pretty good.

Non-breaking Space

One thing I might want to do, and it's just a little tip I could share for a situation like this. It not it's not necessary here but if it would be like a single letter that's left out here and if I wanted to move it to the new line just like I want to have that "with" word. I want this to be on the new line and instead of adding the br the line break here I could insert a non-

breaking space symbol. That's the HTML symbol for a space, but it's a space that doesn't break on the line break. So, let me show you this here inside the text module in the HTML preview. Here instead of the regular space we can write the name of that simple, which is ampersand nbsp and then semicolon. Okay, this means non breaking space and if I save that, that should move my text together with the next one, okay? So by using that non-breaking space here, the browser will basically see that as a single word. So it's very useful for the words that we do not want to live out as a last element on a single line, right? If you want to move something to the new line or connected with another word, we can use that non-breaking space.

Checking Screen Sizes and Checking Alignment

Big screen looks pretty good to me and we can check that on smaller screen sizes. Let's see how that default desktop size looks. I do like it, it has a lot of white space and it's easy to read. I do like that. And now for the tablet we might want to change that width of the text and also width of the image. We basically need to specify the maximum width. So if the tablet is 980 pixels, if we specify this text size to be only as wide as 700, that should make it shorter for tablets. And here for that image, we can change the width. We can change this for tablets to 70% maybe? Let's see how that looks, pretty nice. And for phones, we could leave it the same. But I do want to fix that spacing here and I know that the column uses 30 pixels bottom-margin on mobiles. So if I add 20 pixel top-margin to my image but only on tablet and phone, not on the desktop. Okay, that should move it away from oops, away from that button here. And it is aligned nicer. I think that should do it. Let's make sure and preview that, I saw 700 pixels doesn't work very well here. Let's see. That div with our text module, it has this maximum width of 700. I think

the 600 would work much better here and for phones because that's the tablet. So, maximum 600 and then for phone, we could make it even smaller because the font size is smaller. Yes, I think that's nicer. For phone will use 400 pixels. Sizing max width 600, then for phones 400, let's see if that changes the desktop version because I do not want to limit that width for desktop, only for tablets. That should do it. I do like how this section looks and I think we can move on to the next section.

Customizing Home Page – Content

The next section here is pretty straightforward. We want the visitor to know that we are familiar with their pain points. Here we'll just use simple two text modules and in the first one, add a heading here - H4 and then some content below. And another text module with a different pain point with some other problem. So you have some problem that is related to this to this? To this website, right? And now, we will change the background of the columns, okay? Here in the column settings, I want this pain points, this bad things to be on the dark background. First column and while we're here, I want to add some spacing. Top, bottom, left, right. And then extend items styles throughout this row. So my second column use the same color and spacing, so the color I want to use a different one, the darkest color. Now in the row settings, we want to make sure that they are together and equal no matter the amount of content inside. And now this heading needs to use different color. We want this heading to be white. And the text color should also be lighter, not too light, but light enough that it creates a good contrast here. I think we can copy module styles and paste module styles here. And I think that looks very good right there. Let's save that and preview it on the front end. For tablet, it looks fine. And then on the phone it still looks fine. I wouldn't change that spacing either. I think we could change

the row to full width on phones to make sure that the smaller screen size, smaller devices don't need this spacing on the sides, right? So if we, let's go back here in the row settings, first, the row size in the design sizing the width for phone should be 100%. That will make these columns full width, but then the column spacing, we don't want use 50 pixels, we want this to align with the rest of the page and that uses 80% width. So, here for the spacing for phones, we would use 10 viewport width for the left and right. Which would be 10% of the container, right? That should do it. Let's see how that looks. So for phones. Let's check that. We need to change the order of that CSS here. Inside our text module styling, if it's last-of-type should use, but then the last-child will always override that padding. These are equally specific and now it works better. It was very simple section, and now let's move on to the next one. Now that we established that we are familiar with their pain points, we understand their struggles, we want to offer the solution, right? So in the new section, I will add a single column row, add a text module, and it's a moment to introduce that vision statement. So let me paste my content here to the page 2. I do want this text to be centered. And also it cannot be that white, right? It's hard to read when the lines are that long. So we need to make sure that the sizing that the a text module is 800 pixels wide at most. That would work better, and aligned in the center, and that would be also a moment where we would want to add that non-breaking space. So in the text here a sp "a thriving online presence". And while I'm here, I do want to add that zigzag here, as well as the sort of underline. So this would be my P tag. It's not visible, WordPress adds a paragraphs automatically. But we can define that P with a class of maya-zigzag-before and then close it here and it should add that element on the front end. Let's go ahead and change the background of that section. Just a light background, I will want to create

the cards with services, and I think using white blurbs, white cards on a darker background works better than dark cards on lighter background. Okay, so I want my cards to be white.

Customizing the Home Page – Background

That's why I want to have a different background here. That's a start. Let's see how that zigzag looks on the front end. We probably don't see it because it uses the same color, I think. Let's see that paragraph and that the SVG is right here, so we need additional CSS class to make sure we can change the fill color, something like dark zigzag. So dark zigzag. Let's save that. And now in the stylesheet, we have our zig zag and if the class uses the dark zigzag the fill could use like the gray 4 for example. And also, when the text is centered, and when the text is centered, the module itself uses that `et_pb_text_align_center` class. If the zigzag element is inside that container, we don't want to align it here, but we want this to be displayed right there. And to do that, we have to specify the parent and then, our SVG inside our element. And instead of that margin left, we will use margin top and bottom. Let's say 10 pixels and then auto which position it left and right auto, means it will be in the center, but we need to make this display: block. It's not block inline and now if I refresh, we have a nice-looking zigzag. It is probably too big or too dark, one or another. So, let's see this uses the same size as here but I'm not sure if I like this, let's try with something lighter like 6 and then more padding at the bottom and not at the top. That looks better, and I think we should decrease that size for smaller screen sizes. On tablets, this could be not 150 pixels, but 100 pixels for example. As the text gets smaller, the element could get smaller as well. For phones, that could be 70. Okay, so let's do that, let's add some media queries right here. For tablet, our SVG can use the width 100 pixels. We also need to adjust the

margin left to negative 120. And then for phones, which uses 767 breakpoint. Let's try with 70 and negative 80 maybe, only, margin right 10 pixels. And then this should go further down to make sure we don't have any negative margin when it's in the centered container. Okay, so that should do it. Let's refresh. Let's see how that affects this one as well. So, it does grow for larger screen sizes and on desktop it gets the biggest.

Customizing the Home Page Continued

I think that looks very good and now let's add blurbs as a services. List of blurbs with icons that show a different services Maya offers. A new row with three columns and blurb module in each column. I will only use an icon here and name of the service but I have my own icon so this would be an image. So let me upload all these icons I have prepared. Let's make sure the styling is correct for the first one and then we can duplicate it for others. I will speed this up for you. I just basically changed the title for each of the heading levels. I set my font weight and font size the same for each heading level and I changed the size of the image, and I will apply this as the default preset. Every blurb module will use that font size no matter the heading level I choose. And now I can duplicate that module across other columns. I could use the background color on blurbs, but I do want to use columns because if a text is higher than one line, then they would have different height. To make sure that it creates that nice equal grid, I will add a background color to the column, and I will style the column on hover in the row settings, column background, white, I will add some spacing. Let's try with 35 top and bottom, and then 25 left and right. Border-radius, a tiny border-radius to match the font. And I want to add a box shadow. I will do that on hover. So, let's see, something like that with one of the global colors. So, for the default

state, it would use the same color as the background and then on hover, we will make it darker. But also, we would increase the blur strength on hover and vertical position. So, it's below that column and also, I would want to move it slightly to the top on hover. With transform translate on hover we could do negative 10 pixels, okay? That's how this would look. And then we could use the link URL, let's not worry about that now. I would want to use the same styling for each of the columns. Let's try to extend column styles throughout this row. And now in the row settings, design - sizing - equalize column heights and also let's decrease that gutter width as well, that should look good. Okay, so I think let's save that. Yes, as I thought the translate property for some reason doesn't extend when we extend the styles. So let me go ahead here and copy item styles and then paste and paste again. Let's see if that works better. That looks very good I would say. And now a second row with an additional three services. So, let's change this to last in a section. So, there's no additional space here and now duplicate that. And here, let's change the content. Now let's save that. Let's inspect that to see what is this space in between columns exactly. And this column uses the right-margin of 3%. So, if we would add a bottom margin: margin-bottom 3%. That would create this nice gap here which is the same, both vertically and horizontally. So, let's add that bottom-margin with custom CSS. But first, let's add a CSS class to our row: maya-blurb-grid, something like that. And then the same class for that second row. So now we can target that row and then et_pb_column, and specify the margin-bottom 3%. And actually, we only want to target the first one, not the last row. I use the same class because we will be targeting them both for mobile adjustments. But with that bottom-margin we only want to add that to the first row. So not:last-of-type that should do it, it should work even if we would have three rows. So, let's refresh that page here. That is

looking very nice. So now, let's maybe add a background image here. Similar to these zigzags in the first section, let's add these here again, on the other side as the background. And we might want to use a separate row for that. I would use a new row with an image. We can use the same one. It will match the background nicely, but now we want to position it absolutely. But the row itself needs to use that last in a section preset. So, we don't have any unnecessary spacing here. And now if that image will be positioned absolutely. So, `position:absolute` it will act as our background. Now let me copy these image styles: copy module styles. And then, let's try pasting this onto our image. That is kind of what I wanted, but I want to move it to the left side. So, let's change some settings here. `Position left`. That is positioning itself relative to that row here. So, we want this to be kind of further down and we can even increase that or maybe let's try moving that row in between these sections. That would put our background kind of in a bottom. I think that should look nice. And now let's also try changing the scroll settings which didn't copy for some reason, but instead of - we want this to move the opposite way. Let's preview our section. Now, I do not want this to move this way, but the opposite way so this one is kind of when we scroll down, it is coming from the side into the center. And now, if we scroll down here, this one is moving away from the center. I want this to work the same way so that would be the direction I want this to move horizontally. But I do want to fix that offset. Let's try with yes, let's offset it a bit more, maybe just 200 pixels. Now, let's make sure that this works correctly on all screen sizes. Let's inspect that. Let's first check big screens. On a big screen yes, I think that background works quite nice. We have a nice spacing here regular-sized desktop. Something like 1400 pixels. It is looking very nice and then on smaller desktops, it still looks correctly. And then tablet is where we start to have problems.

Because obviously they do not need to be this big. Let's try changing the column structure of that row by just using `display: flex`, and then we can add some margin to those columns. We will target that row. First this, `display: flex` and then each column in that row, `et_pb_column` we want this to have some sort of right margins, so `margin-right` let's try with that 3% that should still look okay. But we do want to remove the margin from the third column. So again, `not last-of-type` would work here, okay? And this needs to be wrapped in a media query. Media query for tablets. It is looking correctly but let's see what's causing the problem and it's the bottom margin that it is added to each column on tablets. If this row is `last-of-type`, so for the last row that uses that styling, we want to remove the bottom margin from every column. This but not, not `last-of-type` but exactly `last-of-type`, `margin-bottom: 0`.

Screen Size Check

That is much better, and it does look good on - let's see, 900, 800, we have some overflow issue with the menu here, but we'll fix that later. That is the phone breakpoint already. That is probably where I would rather see it in 2 column row here. But that causes the problem with this 3 being in a separate container and this three in a separate container. And usually what I would do is I would just ask the client, which of these aren't like - what would be the 4 we want to list. Instead of displaying 6 on the screen size like this, I would simply hide one of these because it's not like it's super important, right? We will add a button here that takes you to see all services so we could leave just the 4 and this way this grid will still look very nice on these smaller screen sizes. That's what I would do on screen size. Let's try the phone view 767, I will hide the last column. I want to target the column `last-of-type`. And just simply `display: none`. Now, let's refresh. You see it does look kind of nice and

then on even smaller screen sizes, like here below 600 pixels. I would change that to a list of not tiles, but a list of services. Let's add a new media query and this only hides it from min-width of 601 pixels and max-width. When we hit the 600, it will again show all the elements, but in a different way. So, @media max-width 600 pixels. This is where we want to use that list and not the grid. So, we want to display this row as block again, that will bring back the single column row. And now, let's see how we would change the alignment inside that blurb. It doesn't take that much space. So first, we will need to move the icon to the left and then leave the text next to it and we can do that by targeting that `et_pb_blurb_content`. `Et_pb_blurb_content` container. If it's inside `maya-blurb-grid`, let's try displaying this flex, great start, right? So, let's see. We want to align items center and justify-content. Let's try. Standard flex, flex start, so we don't really need that. Let's add some spacing here between logo and an image, and that image is using margin which we do not want. So `et_pb_main_blurb_image` when it's inside `maya-blurb-grid`. We want this to have `margin:0` from the top, let's say 20 pixels from the side, and 0 from the bottom, and 0 from the left side. And we might decrease the size of that so we could also do `width 50 pixels`, maybe like that. It does look much nicer, I think. Let's see what we've wrote and that would be the styles we want to add to screens smaller than 600. Let's save that and now here, we do want to add that bottom column spacing to the second row, this which only adds `margin bottom` to inside that row when it's not the last row. We want to overwrite that for smaller screen sizes. And add that margin, except for the last column in the last row, right? It maybe not that important but we do not want any extra spacing. So, if the grid is `last-of-type` and the column inside is also `last-of-type`, then no margin please. This doesn't overwrite this because that that is more specific. Let's add additional

class, which is `et_pb_row` for the row and that should do it. Let's change that. Now it has to work. This does look much better for smaller screen sizes on the phone. We can scroll through these services much quicker, and then on bigger screens, it displays as a grid. I think that works very well. Like I said, I do want to add additional button here just a standard button that will link to all services. So, in a new row. Simple button module: "See All Services" and link, page link, services page. Now alignment, in the center. Let's change that row and not the last in the section, but the standard row and this row would be the last in the section. Final check before we move on to the next section. And I can see that these columns do have that 3% padding, and that is because we've added that new row below. So, this second row is no longer last-of-type because that applies to elements, right? It's no longer last div. So instead, we will need to use the `nth-child` because we cannot make this work for any number of rows, we know we have 2. Instead of this last-of-type here to not add a margin we need to target not `nth-child 2`. If it's not the second row, it will add that margin bottom. Here the last-of-type is fine because the column is or isn't the last-of-type within a row. But if we have additional rows after our `maya-blurb-grid`, the last-of-type will not work. This also have has to be `nth-child`. If we would have more rows, that would be a different number. And now that spacing. So `nth-child`, we have that row with an image, we have more rows here and in that situation, when I cannot control additional rows using the `nth` selector is becoming problematic. The simplest solution would be to add a class of `last` to that last one. And then we can target each and `maya-blurb-grid` and specify different styles, remove the margin if needed from `maya-last`. And then here we can specify not `maya-last`, okay, and then, let's check, that's fine. And here `maya-blurb-grid maya-last` doesn't have that margin bottom. This is fine and here: `maya-last, last-of`

-type, last column in last section shouldn't have the margin. Okay, that should do it. So, no margin here, margin here and then for smaller screen sizes, the last column here doesn't have that margin. This one has but this doesn't, and we do want to. Okay. Now I noticed that these columns also have right margin. So, for when we switch to the list view, we do not want that right margin here, I haven't noticed it. So just real quick, every column should use a margin-bottom 3 and margin-right 0 on this super small screen size. Okay, now it's perfect and we can move on to the last section, okay?

Customizing the Home Page – Text Based Section

This last section here will be a simple text-based section where we would like to explain how to start working together. First a full width row and I would like to use the same heading. I will copy that module, and paste this here. And here we'll do simple 'how it works'. And here I do want to keep that zigzag, but no additional text is needed. I think this should work just an empty paragraph here. And then further down we'll use three, two column rows for each of the three steps and then some explanation in each. Here again, text module. And that would be our 'Step 1. Get in touch'. But this should be heading 6 and this could be heading 3. Okay, so that is the first thing I will need a CSS for if I'm using two headings next to each other, I do have that padding top for each heading, which is not the first added for my preset. So here, I would like to remove that padding so these two are closer together and I will add a new class for that: no-top-space. And for that class, I will add a CSS. Let's find the text styling next to my text module styles, additional CSS class, no-top-space, and then padding-top:0 and important, just to make sure it's not overwritten by anything. That would be my first column and then in the second column, that would include a few words,

like schedule a free one-on-one, blah, blah, blah, something like that. Just explaining that first step. And I would like these to be closer together, so I will limit the width of that row. Design, sizing, maximum width: let's try 800. I think that should be fine. Let's see. Maybe this could be H2. Oh no not. But let's leave that as H3. Now, here I might decrease the gutter width, so again, sizing and just a tiny less space in between. Okay, let's save that. Let's see how that looks here. Now they are closer together and I think we can duplicate that, maybe here we could use a bit shorter text. It's would obviously depend but just to make sure it looks nice it's sometimes good to match the content with the design, right? So, we should be able to do it this way. So, I want to use that alternate column styles. So here would be step number 2, something like that. And the last step, like that. And in the last row we will add a button with call to action and that would be our dark button and let's put that in the center. Let's save that. Preview it on the front end. Okay, that may not be the best gutter width after all. I will change it back to 3. So, we have more space here. So, design, sizing do not use a custom gutter width and copy sizing styles and then paste sizing styles and paste again. Okay, like this. So very simple structure. Clear, lots of white space, just a few information for our potential clients. How would that look if they know they have to get in touch then we'll do this and this and then success, right? Call to action right below this, but for mobile we will need to change the order of columns. It looks very nice for desktop and then on a smaller screen sizes, it shouldn't be displayed in that order. We want: step 1- description, step 2 - description and step 3 and the description. The middle one needs to be reversed. So, if I add the a class, let's call it maya-revers- columns. And now inside our CSS custom column structure. And we have our row, it needs to be displayed: flex, and flex: direction, column-reverse. But only inside the

table breakpoint, right? Like this. And now here, save that. Refresh that page. A lot of white space, very easy to read and then it ends with a call to action, and I think that makes, oops. Here, this is a section spacing, but since we changed that column to full width, we don't need that white stripe here. Let's see when we change that. Yes, we used a standard phone breakpoint. So, for phones on that first section, we can remove the bottom padding. Let's do that here inside that section design space, spacing and phone bottom padding zero. Because you know it wasn't necessary here, right? And now this should look better. And we do have, these columns aren't aligned correctly. So, let's fix that as well. I want the second one to have the same spacing as the first, so it matches the rest of the content. So, let's see. In this row, column, design, spacing and let's try extending spacing style to all columns throughout this row, extend. We won't see the difference for desktop but hopefully for phones that would fix. Yes, that alignment here. So that's what I would do. Just scroll through that whole page, once more to see if I want to change something. And yes, I think I would hide that zigzag to only be inside that section. So here in this section, settings, visibility, horizontal overflow and vertical - hidden. And here, you see the space between the first step description and title is smaller than the second one and that's because this is the first column and that's the last column in a row and every column, except for the last in Divi on mobile get this 30-pixel bottom-margin. This one doesn't because we reverse the order and I actually like it that way. So, I would like to remove that bottom-margin from that column on mobile. Okay? So, we need a CSS class to achieve that. So that would be this column, the first column here, it could use a class. No-bottom-space, so similar to our no-top-space and that would apply to this as well. So, this row, first column, advanced settings and let's add that no-bottom-space class here and let's add it together with

these previous styles, and this is margin. But we could actually make sure that these classes work both for margin and padding. And this way, anytime we want to remove all the spacing from the top, or from the bottom, we just need to use this helper class. Okay, so that's much better. There is still something odd here. This column was with the description that does have that space here. Back here, this one here, here, we need no-bottom-space. And then, let's see here. This spacing is also unnecessary and that's because we didn't use the last inner section preset. This spacing should match, no space here and this one as well, okay? That should be everything. I think. Now, the spacing between these steps should be equal. Now it's perfect. There is this overflowing issue here and I do not see that when I check that page on tablet or phone, it might just be the preview in the in the inspector here. But just to be sure we can add `overflow:hidden` on the whole page container. It shouldn't cause any issues, but if we add page container, if we target page container with `overflow-x`, so horizontal hidden and then `overflow-y: auto` to make sure we can scroll if we need to, right? And that should, yes, there is no more overflow, our menu works correctly, so I will add that and hopefully it won't cause any problems. That would be the final version of that home page. When a client lands on the page, they feel well understood. They can see what services Maya is offering and also how to get in touch.