USER MANUAL

One Page Site

Step-by-step guides with screenshots to install, customise and run your one page website.

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GETTING STARTED

What is One Page Site?

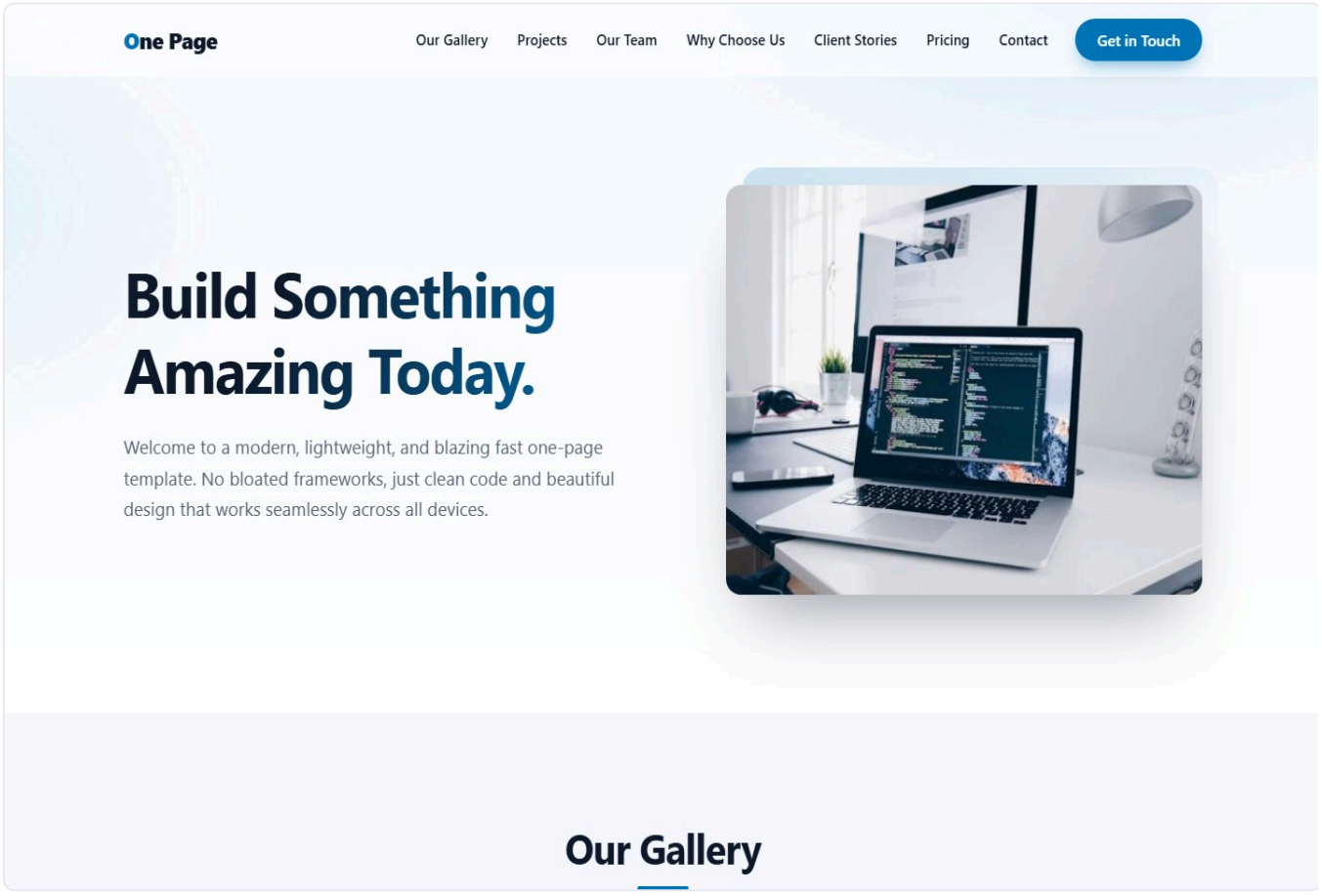
One Page Site is a PHP script that lets you build a complete, professional one page website from a friendly admin panel. No database, no coding.

One website, one page, many sections

A one page website puts all the important content on a single, scrollable page. A top menu jumps visitors to each part: about us, services, gallery, pricing, questions, contact. Visitors never wait for new pages to load, and you tell your whole story in one place.

One Page Site gives you everything needed to create and maintain such a website yourself:

- **Three professional templates** (Modern, Elegant and Midnight) that you can switch with one click.
- **Ten section types**: information and hero, features, gallery, slider, team, testimonials, pricing, FAQ, call to action and contact form.
- **A modern admin panel** to add, edit, reorder and hide sections, upload images and change colours and fonts.
- **A built-in blog** for news and articles, with the latest posts shown on your page.
- **No database**. Your content is stored in simple XML files, so installation and backups are easy.
- **Search engine friendly output**: page titles, meta descriptions, social sharing tags and structured data.



The Modern template, with a hero section, menu and call to action button.

Who is it for?

Small businesses, freelancers, agencies, restaurants, studios, product launches, events and personal portfolios: anyone who needs a fast, good looking website without paying for a complex content management system.

How it works

1. **Upload the script** to any PHP web hosting. See how to install One Page Site.
2. **Log in to the admin panel** and add your sections. See the quick start guide.
3. **Choose a template, colour and fonts** on the Appearance page.
4. **Publish.** Your page is live the moment you save.

This manual is split in two parts: the front end (what visitors see) and the admin panel (how you manage the website). Use the search box on the manual index to find a topic quickly.

GETTING STARTED

System requirements

One Page Site runs on almost any shared hosting. Check this short list before you install.

Server requirements

Requirement	Details
PHP	PHP 7.4 or newer. PHP 8.x is recommended. The script was developed and tested with PHP 8.2.
Web server	Apache is recommended (the package includes `.htaccess` files). Nginx works too, but you must add equivalent rules, see below.
Database	None. Data is stored in XML files.
Disk space	About 3 MB for the script plus your uploaded images.

Required PHP extensions

- `gd`: resizes uploaded images and creates thumbnails.
- `dom`, `SimpleXML` and `libxml`: read and write the XML data files.
- `mbstring`: correct handling of international characters.
- `json` and `session`: normally enabled by default.

The optional `exif` extension lets the script rotate photos taken on a phone correctly. The optional `fileinfo` extension is not needed.

The admin dashboard shows a **System status** box that tells you whether the image extension is available and whether the important folders are writable.

Folder permissions

The web server must be able to write to these locations:

- `data/` (your content)
- `uploaded_images/` and `thumbnails/` (pictures)
- `config.php` (settings and the administrator account)

On most hosts permission `755` for folders and `644` for files works. If saving fails, try `775` / `664` or ask your hosting provider which user the web server runs as.

Apache settings

For the included `.htaccess` files to work, `AllowOverride` must be enabled for your website folder. Clean URLs (the optional "SEO friendly URLs" setting) also need `mod_rewrite`.

Nginx

Nginx ignores `.htaccess` files. Add rules that block direct access to the `data/`, `include/` folders and to `config.php`, and prevent PHP execution inside `uploaded_images/` and `thumbnails/`.

```
location ~ ^/(data|include)/ { deny all; }
location = /config.php { deny all; }
location ~ ^/(uploaded_images|thumbnails)/.*\.php$ { deny all; }
```

Never leave the `data/` folder publicly readable. It contains your content files and the login attempt log.

GETTING STARTED

How to install One Page Site

Installation takes only a few minutes: upload the files, make a few folders writable and log in.

Before you start

You need web hosting that meets the system requirements and a way to upload files: FTP, SFTP or your hosting file manager.

Installation steps

1. **Unzip the package** on your computer. You will see the folders `admin`, `css`, `data`, `include`, `js`, `pages`, `templates`, `thumbnails`, `uploaded_images` and the files `index.php`, `config.php` and `.htaccess`.
2. **Upload everything** to your web root (often `public_html`) to show the website on your main domain. Upload into a subfolder such as `public_html/site` to show it at `yourdomain.com/site`.
   Do not forget the hidden `.htaccess` files. Enable "show hidden files" in your FTP program.
3. **Check permissions.** Make sure `data`, `uploaded_images`, `thumbnails` and `config.php` are writable (see folder permissions).
4. **Open your website** in the browser. You should see the sample page that ships with the script.
5. **Open the admin panel** at `yourdomain.com/admin/` and log in.
6. **Change the default password** immediately on the Settings page.

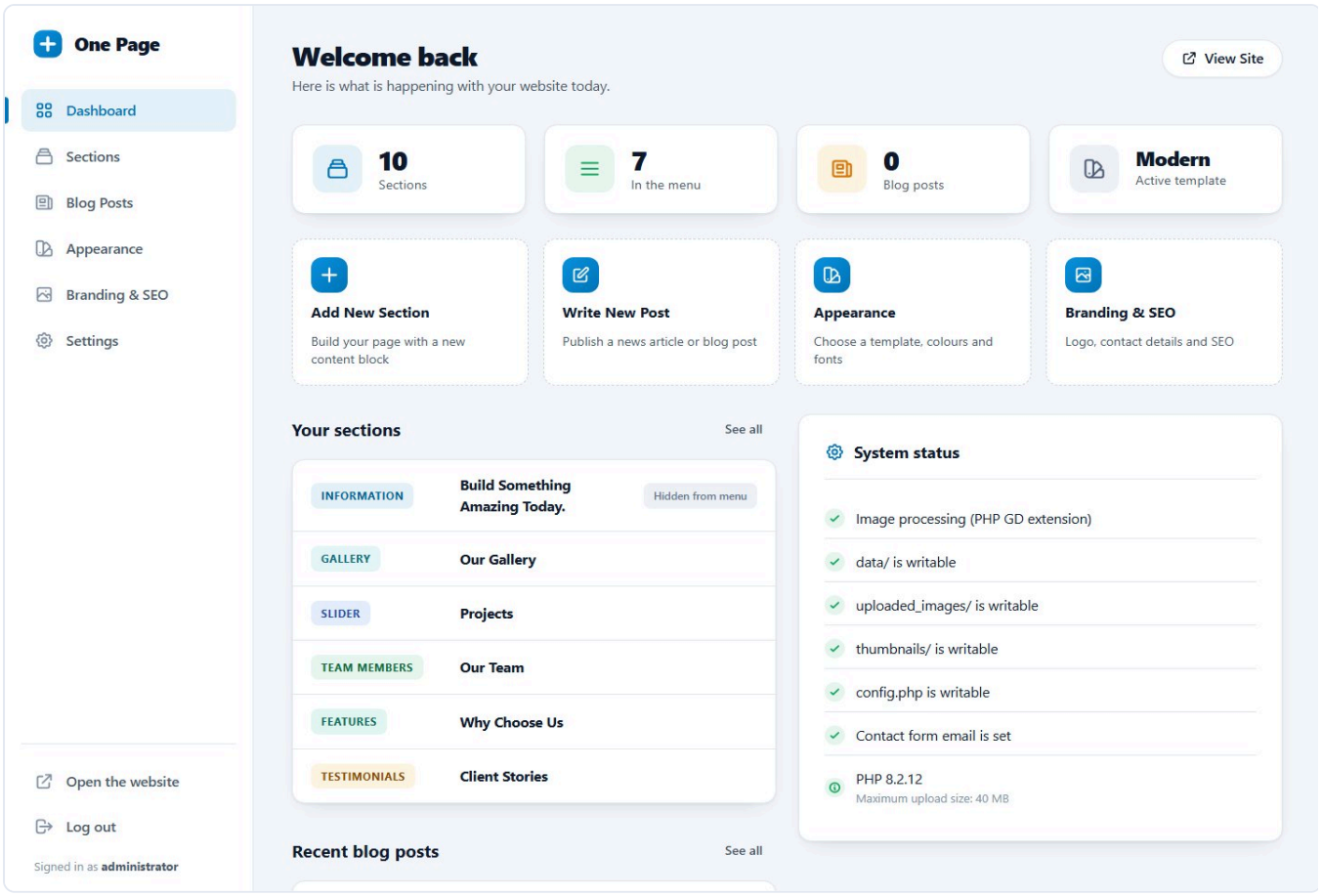
Default login

Username	`administrator`
Password	`abc123`

The default password is public knowledge. Anyone who reads this manual knows it, so change it before you put the website online. The dashboard reminds you while the old password format is still in use.

Check that everything works

1. On the admin dashboard, all items in the System status box should show a green check mark.
2. Open **Settings** and enter the email address that should receive messages from the contact form.
3. Click **View Site** and test the menu and the contact form.



The dashboard shows system checks so you can confirm the installation.

Installing in a subfolder or on a subdomain

The script uses relative links, so it works in any folder or on a subdomain without extra configuration. If you later move it, see upgrade and move your website.

GETTING STARTED

Log in to the admin panel

The admin panel lives in the `/admin/` folder of your website. Here is how to sign in and what to do first.

Open the login page

Go to `https://yourdomain.com/admin/`. If you are not signed in you are sent to the login page. Enter your username and password and click **Sign in**.

Your first five steps

1. Change the default password in Settings › Administrator account.
2. Enter your contact email in Settings so the contact form can reach you.
3. Add your logo and contact details on the Branding & SEO page.
4. Pick a template and accent colour on the Appearance page.
5. Replace the sample sections with your own on the Sections page.

Sessions and logging out

- You stay signed in while you work. After **2 hours without activity** you are signed out automatically.
- Use **Log out** at the bottom of the left menu when you finish, especially on shared computers.
- The session cookie is protected: it is sent only to your website, is hidden from scripts and is marked secure when your site uses HTTPS.

Too many failed attempts

After **5 wrong password attempts** from the same IP address the login is blocked for **15 minutes**. This protects your website from automated guessing. Wait 15 minutes, or ask your host to delete the file `data/login_attempts.json` if you need access immediately.

If you forgot your password

There is no email reset, because the script has no database or mail dependency. Reset the password manually:

1. Open `config.php` in a text editor.
2. In the `[login]` section replace the value of `admin_password` with a new bcrypt hash. You can create one with the PHP command `php -r "echo password_hash('NewPassword123', PASSWORD_DEFAULT);"`.
3. Upload the file and log in with the new password.

Prefer HTTPS. Most hosts offer a free certificate. Passwords are then encrypted while travelling to your server.

GETTING STARTED

Quick start: build your first website in 10 minutes

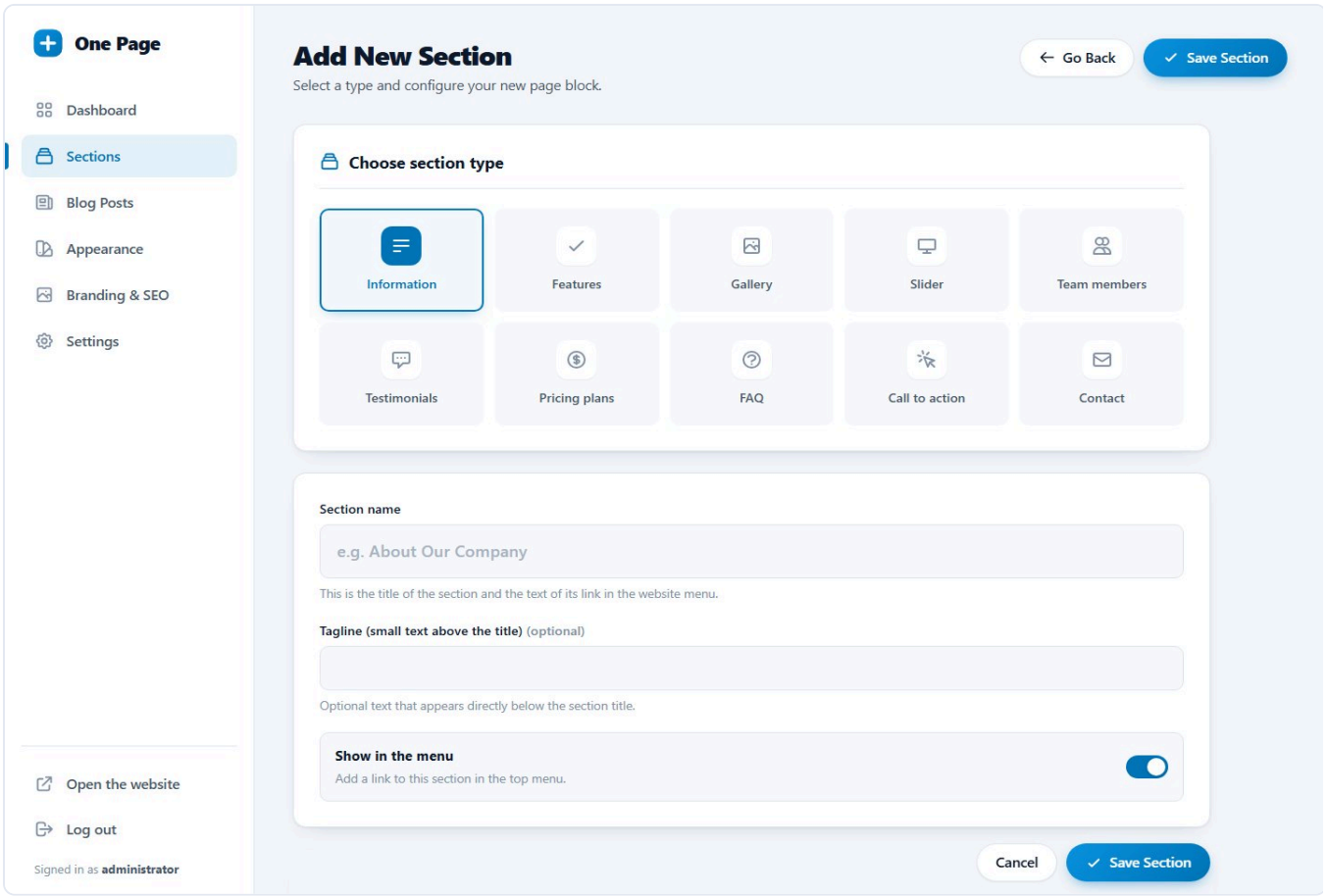
A short hands-on tutorial. By the end you will have a real one page website with a hero, several sections and a working contact form.

Step 1: set the basics (2 minutes)

1. Open Branding & SEO. Upload your logo (or type a site name), then enter your phone, email and address. Write a title and description for search engines. Save.
2. Open Settings and type the email address that should receive contact form messages. Save.

Step 2: create the hero (2 minutes)

1. Go to **Sections** and click **Add New Section**.
2. Choose **Information**. Enter a strong headline as the section name, write one or two sentences, upload a picture and add a button, for example "Get a free quote".
3. Save. Move this section to the top of the list. The first Information section automatically becomes the large **hero** of your page. Turn off *Show in the menu* for it.



Pick one of ten section types when you add a section.

Step 3: add your content (4 minutes)

Add a few more sections. A good order for most businesses:

1. Features: three reasons to choose you.
2. Gallery: photos of your work or place.
3. Testimonials: what customers say.
4. Pricing or FAQ.
5. Call to action: one last push.
6. Contact: form and details.

Step 4: choose the look (1 minute)

Open Appearance, click the template you like, optionally pick your brand colour, and save.

Step 5: check and publish

Click **View Site**. Scroll the page, use the menu, open it on your phone and send a test message through the contact form. There is no separate publish step: everything you save is live.

> Keep headlines short. A menu with 5 to 7 entries looks best. Hide secondary sections (such as the hero, call to action or FAQ) from the menu with the switch on the Sections page.

YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

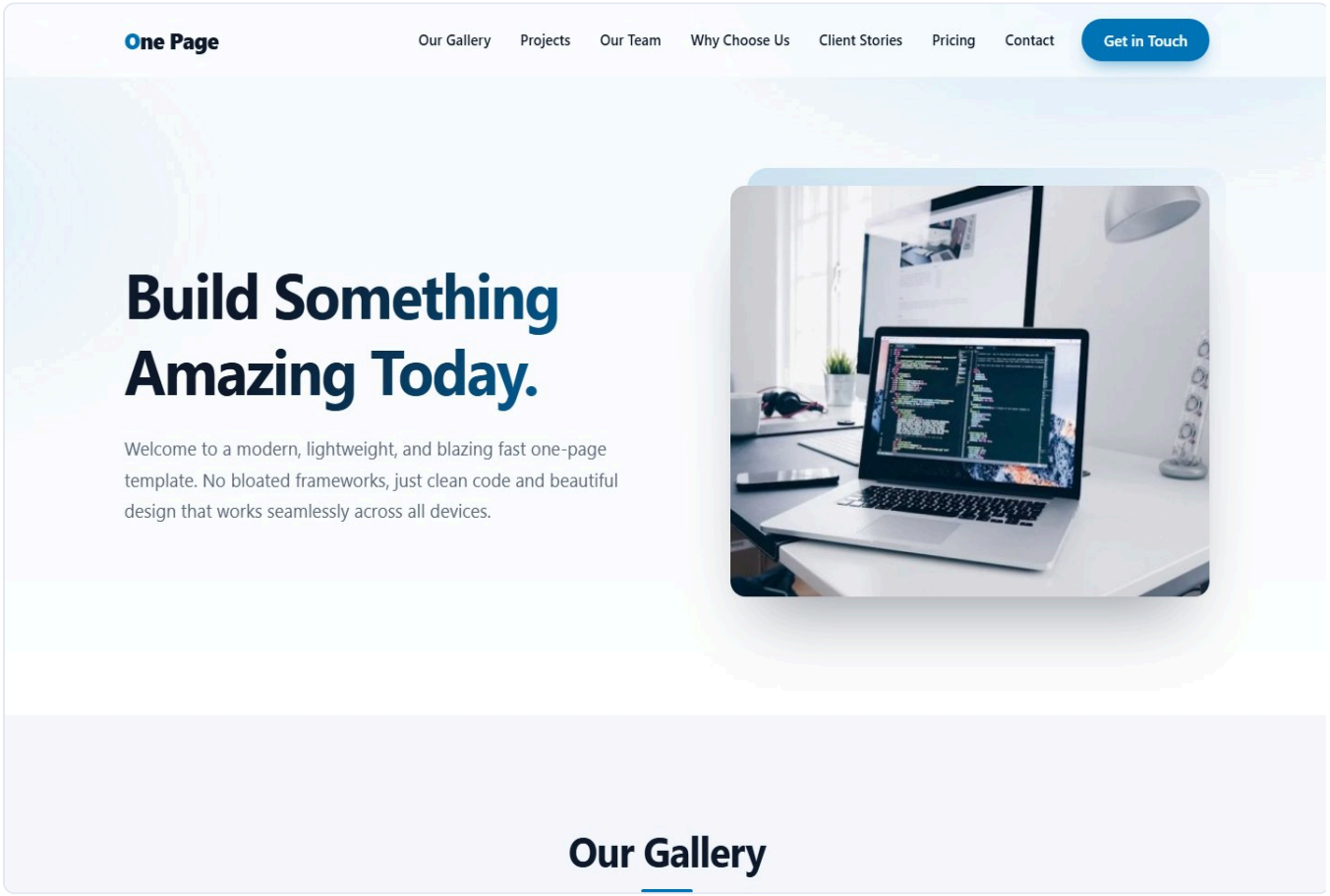
How your one page website works

Your whole website is one page assembled from the sections you create. This page explains each part of it.

The building blocks

Every page is built from the same parts, in this order:

1. **Header** with your logo, the menu and a "Get in Touch" button.
2. **Sections**, shown in the order you set on the Sections page.
3. **Latest blog posts** (only if you have published posts and the blog is switched on).
4. **Footer** with logo, footer text, quick links, contact details and social media icons.



The header with menu and the hero section at the top of the page.

The hero

If the very first section of your page is an Information section, it is shown as the **hero**: a large headline (the only `h1` heading on the page), your text, a button and a big picture. All other sections use a regular heading style.

The header button

The button in the header, "Get in Touch", scrolls to your Contact section when you have one. Otherwise it opens the standalone contact page at `index.php?page=contact`.

The footer

The footer is filled automatically from the Branding & SEO page: the logo or site name, the footer text, your phone, email and address, and links to the social networks you entered. Empty fields are simply left out. The quick links repeat your menu.

Movement and effects

- Cards and images fade in softly as you scroll. Visitors who have "reduce motion" turned on in their system see no animation.
- The menu item of the section currently in view is highlighted.
- Gallery pictures open in a full-screen lightbox. Sliders can be dragged or swiped.

Accessible by default

A "Skip to content" link, keyboard friendly menus, sliders and accordions, readable colour contrast and descriptive image text help every visitor.

YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

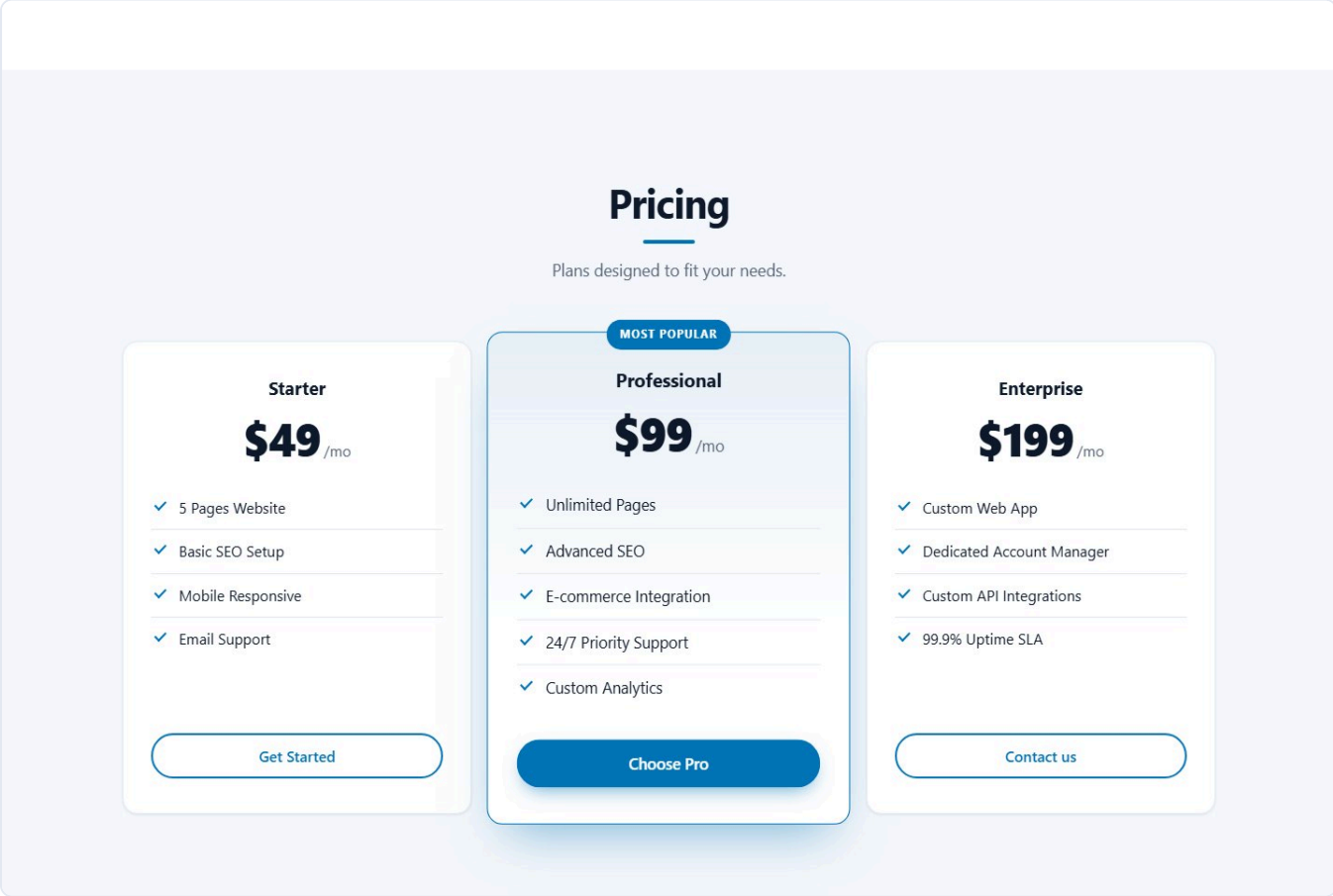
Choose a template

Three designs, one set of content. Switch the whole look of your website in a click, as often as you like.

The three templates

Modern

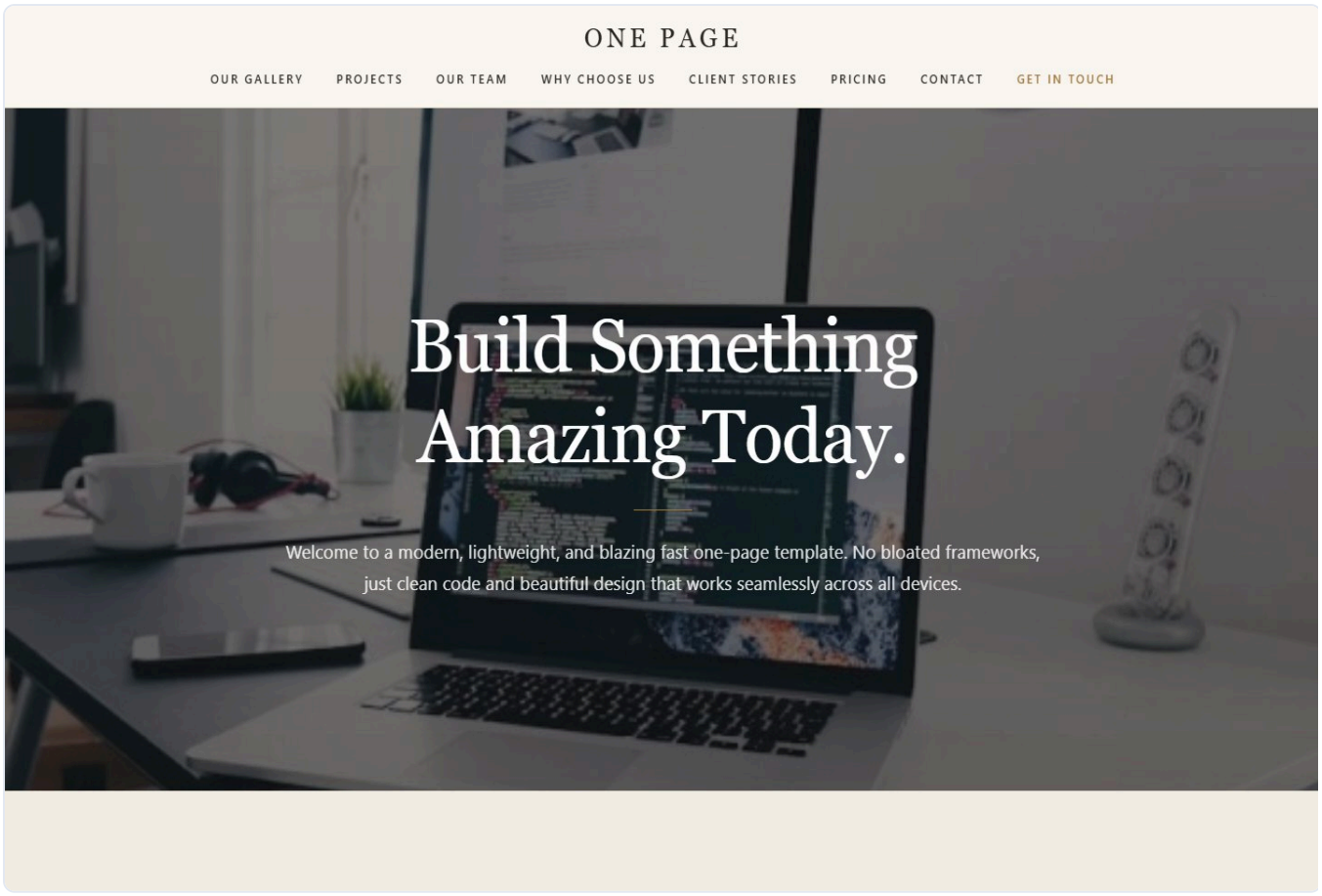
Clean and bright, with a split hero (text on the left, picture on the right), soft cards, rounded buttons and lots of white space. A great all-rounder for companies, startups and software products.



The Modern template: pricing section with a highlighted plan.

Elegant

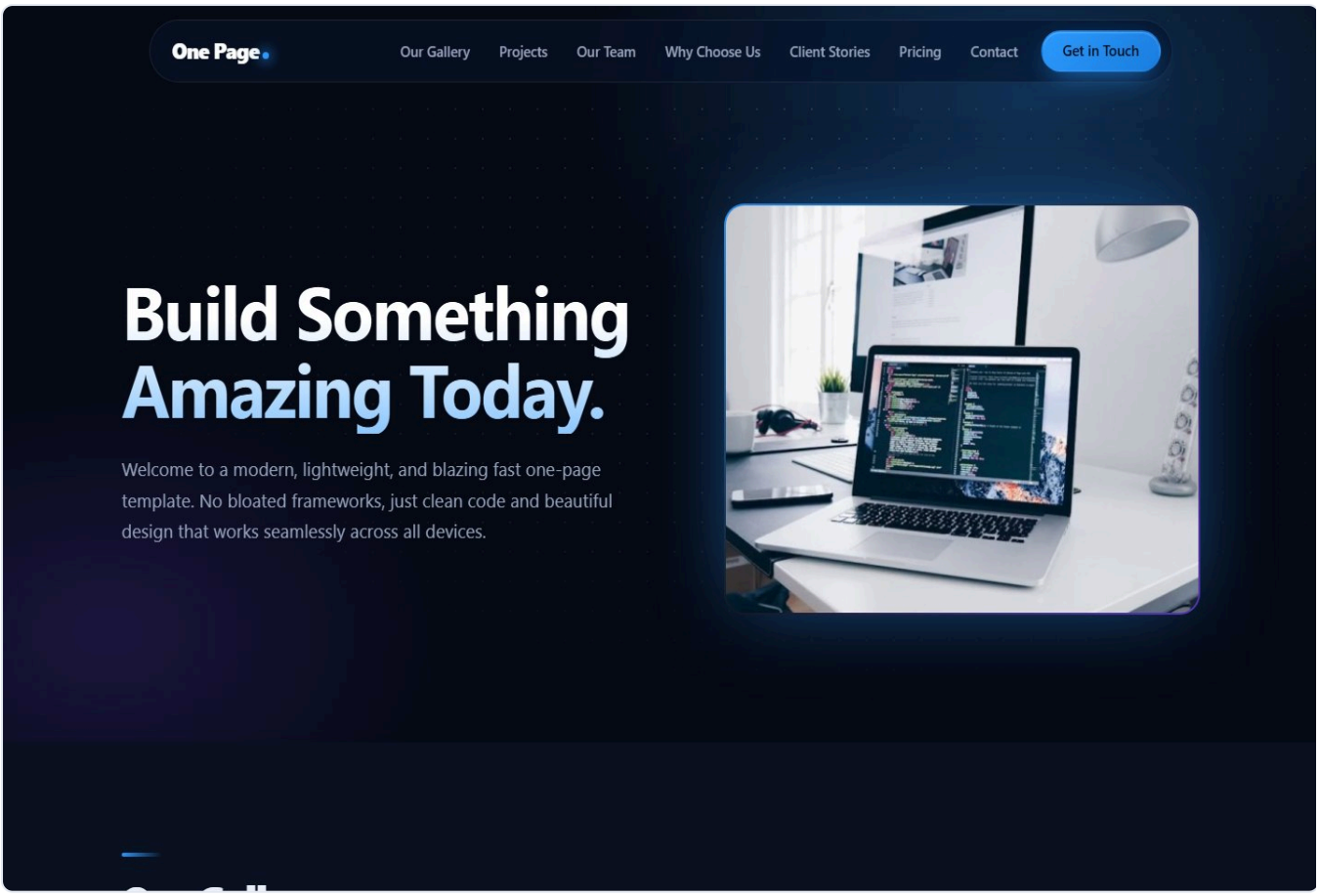
Editorial and refined. A full-width picture hero, serif headings, a centred two-line menu and warm tones. Ideal for studios, restaurants, hotels, photographers and portfolios.



The Elegant template with its full-width hero.

Midnight

Dark and bold. Glowing gradients, glass-like cards and a floating pill-shaped menu. Made for technology, agencies, gaming and creative brands.



The Midnight template.

How to switch templates

1. Open **Appearance** in the admin menu.
2. Click the template card you want. Each card shows a live preview of *your own* content.
3. Click **Save Changes**, then open the website.

Nothing needs to be re-entered: sections, images, texts and settings are shared by all templates.

Making a template your own

- Change the accent colour and fonts in the admin panel.
- Replace the logo and texts on the Branding page.
- Developers can edit a template's CSS or create a new template by copying a folder.

The hero looks best with a wide, bright photograph at least 1600 pixels wide. For the Elegant template the picture becomes the full background, so choose an image that stays readable behind white text.

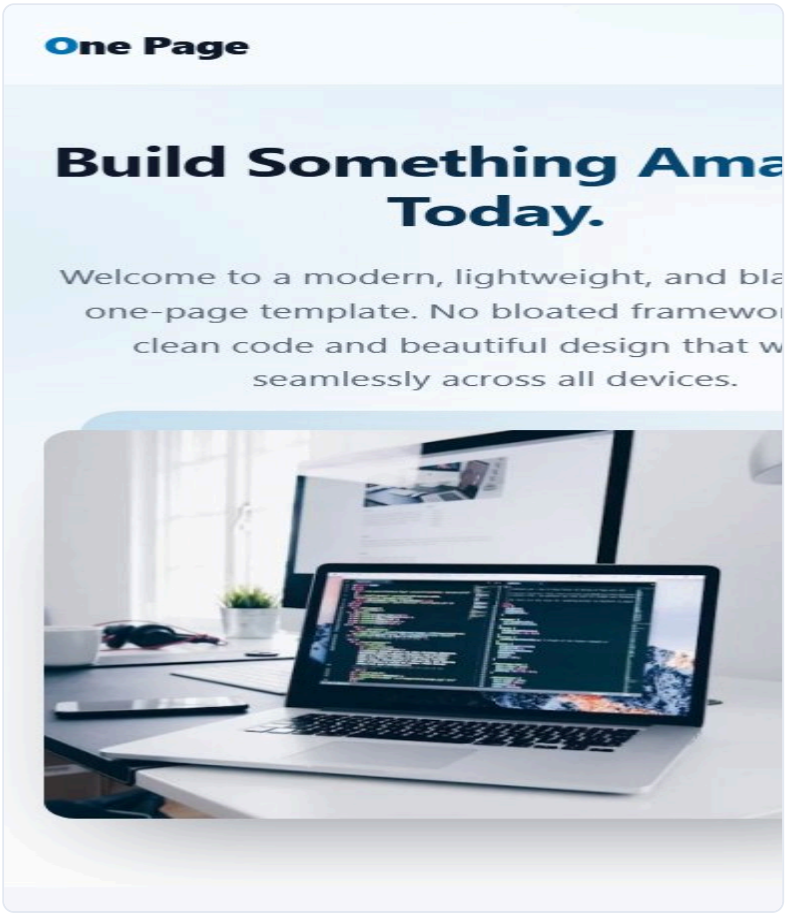
YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

Mobile and responsive design

More than half of web visitors use a phone. Every template adapts automatically; there is nothing to configure.

What changes on a small screen

- **Menu:** becomes a button with three lines. Tap it to open the full menu; tap a link or press `Esc` to close it.
- **Hero:** text and picture stack vertically and the text is centred.
- **Grids:** features, team, pricing and testimonial cards flow into a single column.
- **Slider:** shows one large slide at a time that you can swipe with your finger.
- **Gallery:** thumbnails shrink to fit; tap one to open the lightbox and swipe between pictures.
- **Contact form:** fields use the full width and the right keyboard (email, text).



The Modern template on a 390 pixel wide phone screen.

Tips for great mobile pages

1. Keep section titles short so they fit on one or two lines.
2. Use images that are at least 1000 pixels wide; the script creates smaller thumbnails for fast loading on phones.
3. Do not put long text in the button label.

4. Test your website on a real phone after major changes.

Performance

Pages use lightweight CSS and a small script, with no heavy framework. Images below the fold load only when needed (lazy loading) and uploads are compressed automatically, so your website stays fast on mobile connections.

YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

The menu and section links

The top menu is built for you from your sections. Each menu link scrolls smoothly to its section.

How the menu is built

For every section that has **Show in the menu** switched on, a link is added to the menu. The link text is the **section name**. The order follows the order on the Sections page. When the blog is enabled and has posts, a **Blog** link is added at the end.

Section anchors

Each section gets an address made from its name: lower case, with spaces replaced by dashes. For example:

Section name	Link to it
Our Team	`#our-team`
Why Choose Us	`#why-choose-us`
Pricing	`#pricing`

Letters from any language work, so a section called "За нас" gets the address `#за-нас`. If two sections have the same name, the second one gets `-2` added.

Linking to a section

Use the anchor as the link of any button, for example in a call to action or a pricing plan: enter `#contact` as the button link and the page scrolls to the section called "Contact". You can also share the full address, such as `https://yourdomain.com/#pricing`.

Hiding a section from the menu

Sections such as the hero or a closing call to action do not need a menu entry. Turn off the switch in the **In the menu** column on the Sections page, or switch off *Show in the menu* while editing the section. The section stays on the page.

Renaming a section changes its anchor. If you linked to the old anchor from a button, update that link too.

Menu on other pages

On the blog and the contact page the menu links go back to the home page and scroll to the chosen section, for example `index.php#pricing`.

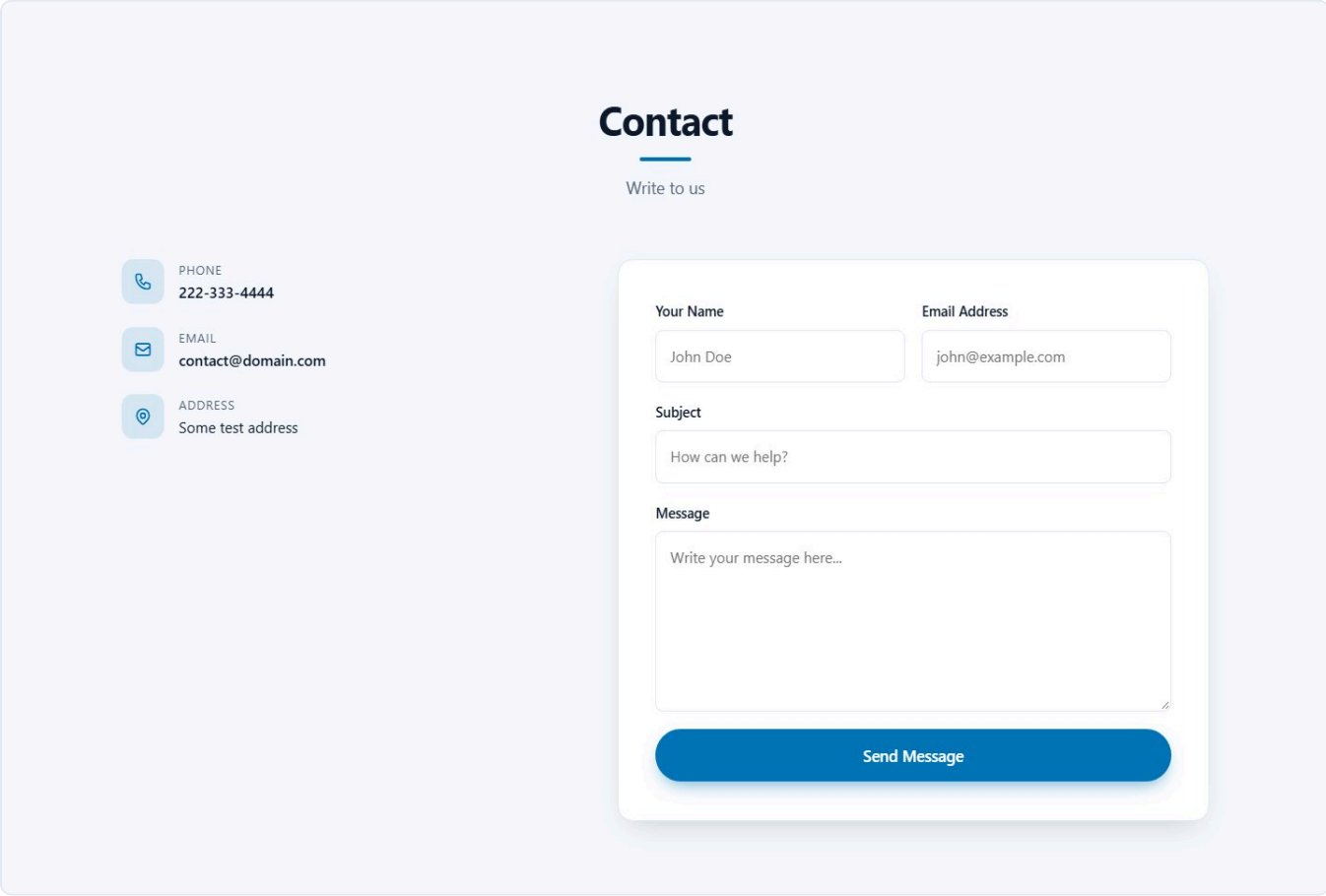
YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

The contact form

Visitors can write to you from your page. Messages arrive in your inbox, protected against spam.

What visitors see

The form asks for name, email address, an optional subject and the message. After pressing **Send Message** the page reloads at the same place and shows a green confirmation or a red error message. Reloading the page does not send the message again.



The contact section with details on the left and the form on the right.

Where messages go

Messages are sent by email to the address you enter in Settings › Email address for contact form messages. The visitor's address is set as *Reply-To*, so you just press Reply in your email program.

Spam protection

- **Security token:** every form carries a secret that proves it was loaded from your site.
- **Hidden trap field:** invisible to people, but filled in by simple spam robots. Those messages are silently dropped.
- **Minimum fill-in time:** forms submitted in under 3 seconds are rejected.

- **Send limit:** one visitor can send at most 5 messages per hour.
- **Clean input:** line breaks are removed from name, subject and address so nobody can inject extra email headers.

Two ways to offer the form

1. Add a Contact section to your page (recommended).
2. Do nothing: the header button opens the standalone page `index.php?page=contact` (or `page-contact.html` with SEO friendly URLs).

If no valid email address is saved in Settings, visitors see "there was an issue sending your message". Also check that your hosting allows the PHP `mail()` function, see troubleshooting.

YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

The blog on your website

A one page website can still grow. The built-in blog shows news and articles without changing your page design.

Where visitors see your posts

1. **Latest posts** at the end of your page: the three newest articles as cards with picture, date and a short text, plus a "See more posts" button.
2. **Blog link** in the menu, shown when at least one post exists.
3. **Blog page** (`index.php?page=posts`) with all posts, a search box and page numbers.
4. **Post page** with the full article, cover picture, date and optional photo gallery.

Search and pagination

Visitors can search post titles and texts. The number of posts per page (3 to 48) is set in Settings.

Turning the blog off

If you only want a one page website, switch off **Show the blog on the website** in Settings. The blog link and the latest posts disappear. Your posts are kept and return when you switch it on again.

Writing posts

Posts are created in the admin panel. See manage blog posts.

Search engines

Each post has its own page title, description derived from the text and "BlogPosting" structured data. Turn on SEO friendly URLs to get addresses such as `post-my-article-12345678.html`.

YOUR WEBSITE (FRONT END)

Built-in SEO features

A good one page website needs more than good looks. These features help people find it on Google.

What is generated for you

Feature	What it does
Page title	Taken from *Website title* in Branding & SEO. Blog posts use "Post title | Website title".
Meta description	The summary Google may show under your link. Posts create theirs from the article text.
Meta keywords	Optional, for tools that still read them.
Open Graph and Twitter cards	A title, description and picture when your link is shared on social networks and chat apps.
Structured data	WebSite data on every page, FAQPage data for FAQ sections (can earn expandable answers in search results) and BlogPosting data for posts.
Heading structure	One `h1` (the hero headline), section titles as `h2`.
Image text	Pictures get descriptive `alt` text from your titles.
Speed	Lazy loaded images, compressed uploads, tiny CSS and JavaScript.
Mobile friendly	All templates are responsive.
robots.txt	The included file keeps search engines out of `/admin/` and `/data/`.

SEO friendly URLs

With **Search engine friendly URLs** enabled in Settings, addresses change from `index.php?page=contact` to `page-contact.html` and from `index.php?page=post&id=123` to `post-my-title-123.html`. This needs Apache `mod_rewrite` and the included `.htaccess` file.

A checklist for better rankings

1. Fill in the website title and a unique description (about 150 characters) on Branding & SEO.
2. Write a hero headline that names what you do and where.
3. Use descriptive section names ("Wedding Photography Packages", not "Services 2").
4. Add real text, not only pictures.
5. Add an FAQ section with real customer questions.
6. Submit your website address to Google Search Console.

One page websites rank best for one clear topic. If you serve several very different topics, consider a separate one page website for each.

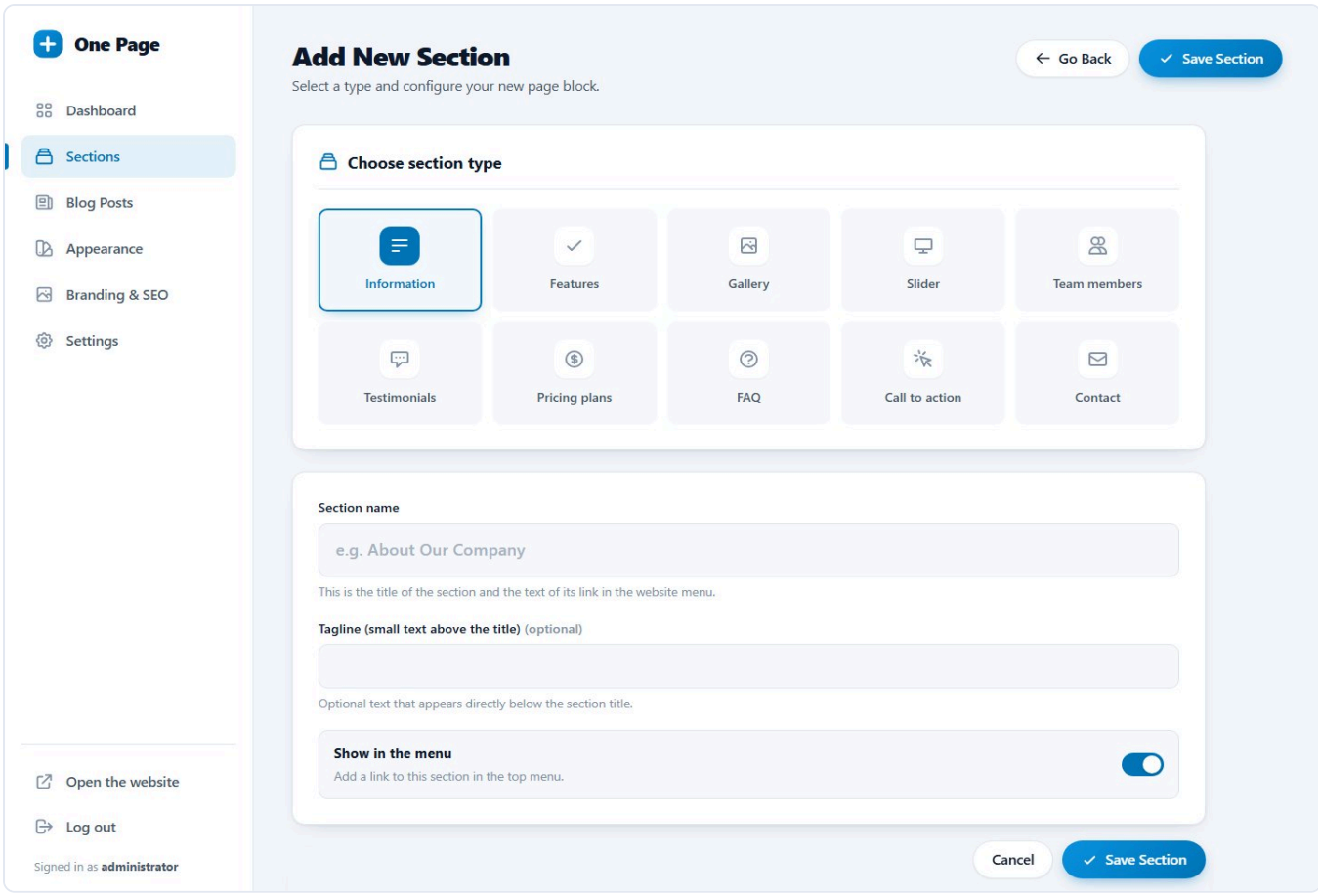
SECTION TYPES

Section types overview

Your page is a stack of sections. Each section has a type that decides its layout and which fields you fill in.

The ten section types

Type	Best for	Guide
Information	Hero banner, about us, any text with a picture and a button	Information and hero
Features	Benefits, services, "why choose us" cards	Features
Gallery	Photo portfolio with lightbox	Gallery
Slider	Showcase projects or products with larger pictures	Slider
Team members	People, roles and photos	Team
Testimonials	Customer quotes and reviews	Testimonials
Pricing plans	Packages with feature lists and a highlighted plan	Pricing
FAQ	Questions and answers in an accordion	FAQ
Call to action	A bold closing message with one button	Call to action
Contact	Contact form with phone, email and address	Contact



Choose the type when you add a section.

Fields every section has

- **Section name:** the headline of the section and the text of its menu link.
- **Subtitle:** optional line below the headline (for Information it is a small "tagline" above the headline). Not used by Call to action.
- **Show in the menu:** controls whether the section gets a menu link.

Good to know

- You can use the same type as often as you like, for example two galleries.
- The type of an existing section cannot be changed. Add a new section of the right type and delete the old one.
- The order of sections on the page is the order on the Sections list.

Typical page: Hero (Information) → Features → Gallery → Testimonials → Pricing → FAQ → Call to action → Contact.

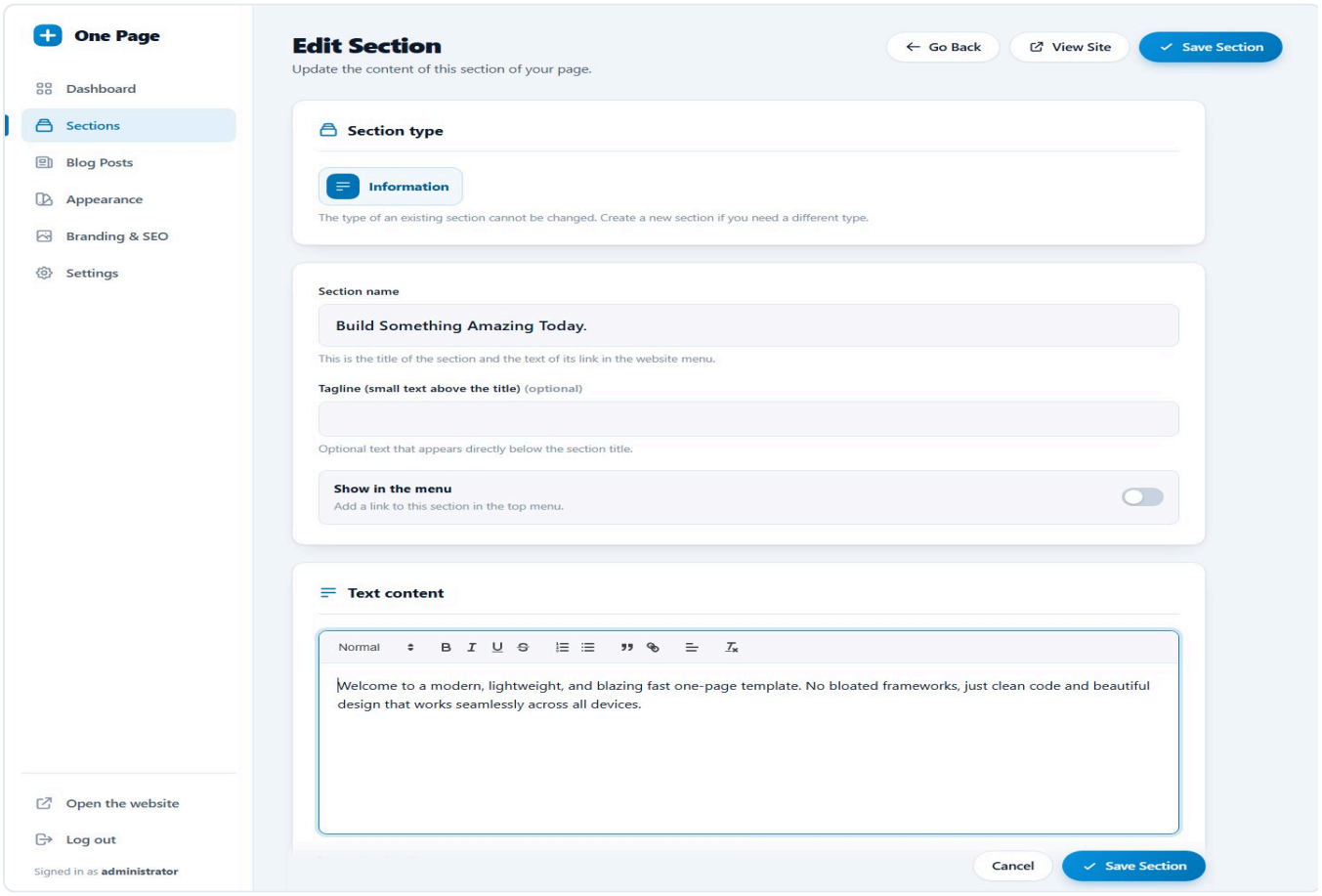
SECTION TYPES

Add an Information (hero) section

The Information section is the most flexible block: a headline, formatted text, an optional picture and an optional button.

The hero effect

When an Information section is the **first section** of the page it becomes the hero: the headline is shown very large, the picture becomes the main visual and, in the Elegant template, the full-width background. Any other Information section appears as a normal two-column block (text and picture) and can be used for "About us", "Our story" and similar content.



The Information section form with the rich text editor and picture upload.

Fields

Field	Description
Section name	The headline. Also the menu text when shown in the menu.
Tagline	Optional short text above the headline, for example "Trusted by 2,000 customers".
Text content	Formatted text from the rich text editor.
Image	Optional picture. JPG, PNG, GIF or WEBP. Tick *Remove the image* to delete it.

Button text and link	Optional button. Leave the text empty for no button.
Image position	Image on the right (default) or on the left. For the hero in the Elegant template the image is the background.

The rich text editor

The toolbar offers two heading levels, bold, italic, underline, strike-through, numbered and bullet lists, quotes, links, text alignment and a "clear formatting" button. Pasted text is cleaned automatically, so fonts and colours copied from other programs do not break your design.

Button links

A button can point to a web address (`https://...`), to another section of the page (`#pricing`) or to an email (`mailto:info@example.com`). See menu and section links.

Step by step

1. Open **Sections › Add New Section** and choose **Information**.
2. Type the headline and optional tagline.
3. Write your text in the editor.
4. Upload a picture (landscape, at least 1600 pixels wide for a hero).
5. Add button text and link, then click **Save Section**.

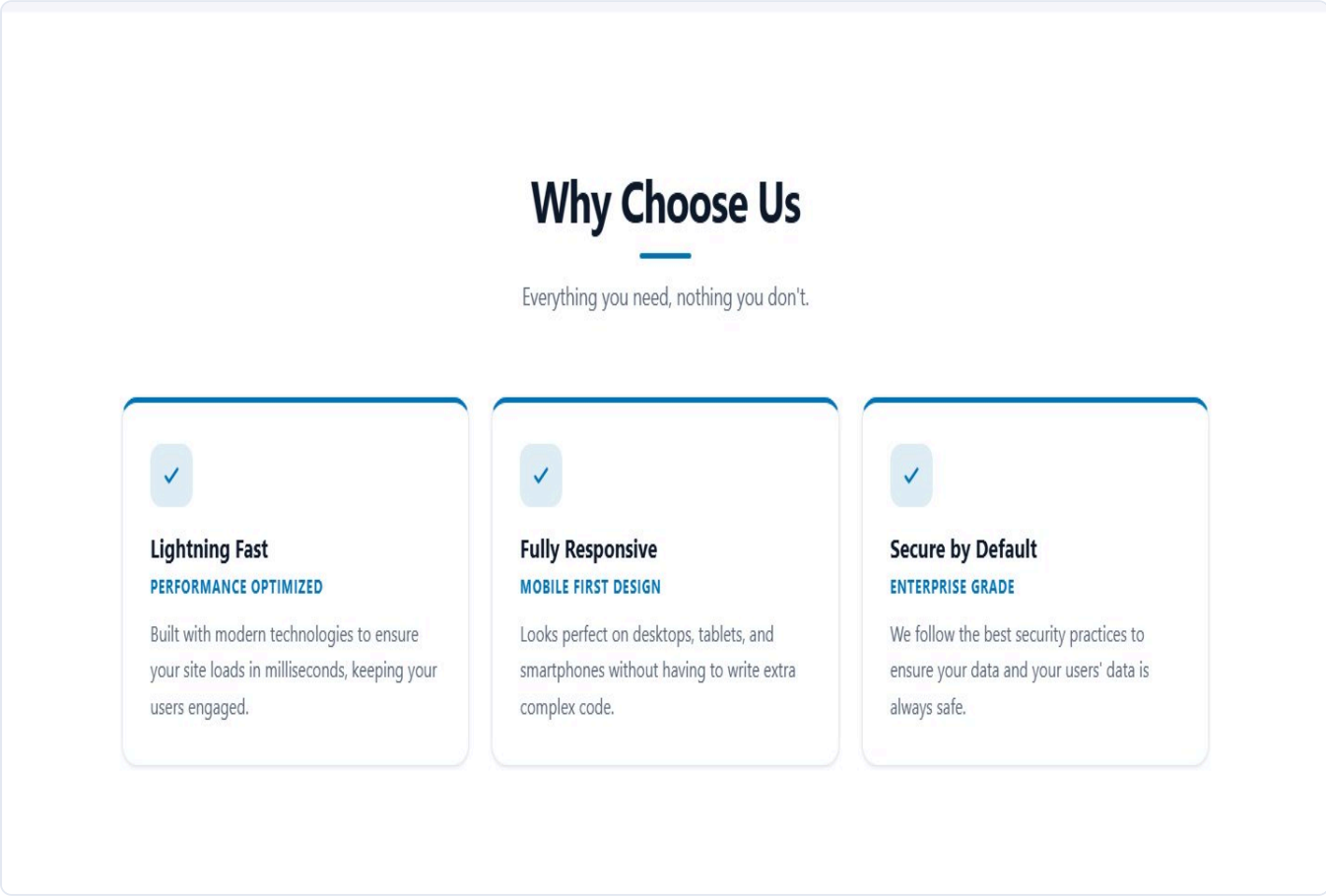
Keep the hero text short: two or three sentences. Visitors decide in seconds whether to keep reading.

SECTION TYPES

Add a Features section

Features turns your strengths into a tidy grid of cards. Perfect for "Why choose us" or "Our services".

What it looks like



Features shown as cards in the Modern template.

Each feature is a card with a check icon, a title, an optional small coloured subtitle and a description. Three to six features look best. The cards arrange themselves in rows and become one column on phones.

Fields for each feature

Field	Description
Feature title	Short and concrete, for example "Lightning fast".
Short subtitle	Optional small line above the description, for example "Performance optimised".
Feature description	One to three sentences.

Step by step

1. Add a new section and choose **Features**.
2. Enter the section name (for example "Why Choose Us") and a subtitle.
3. Click **Add feature** for each card and fill in the fields.
4. Use the up and down arrows on a card to reorder, and the X to remove it.
5. Save the section.

Cards that stay completely empty are ignored when you save.

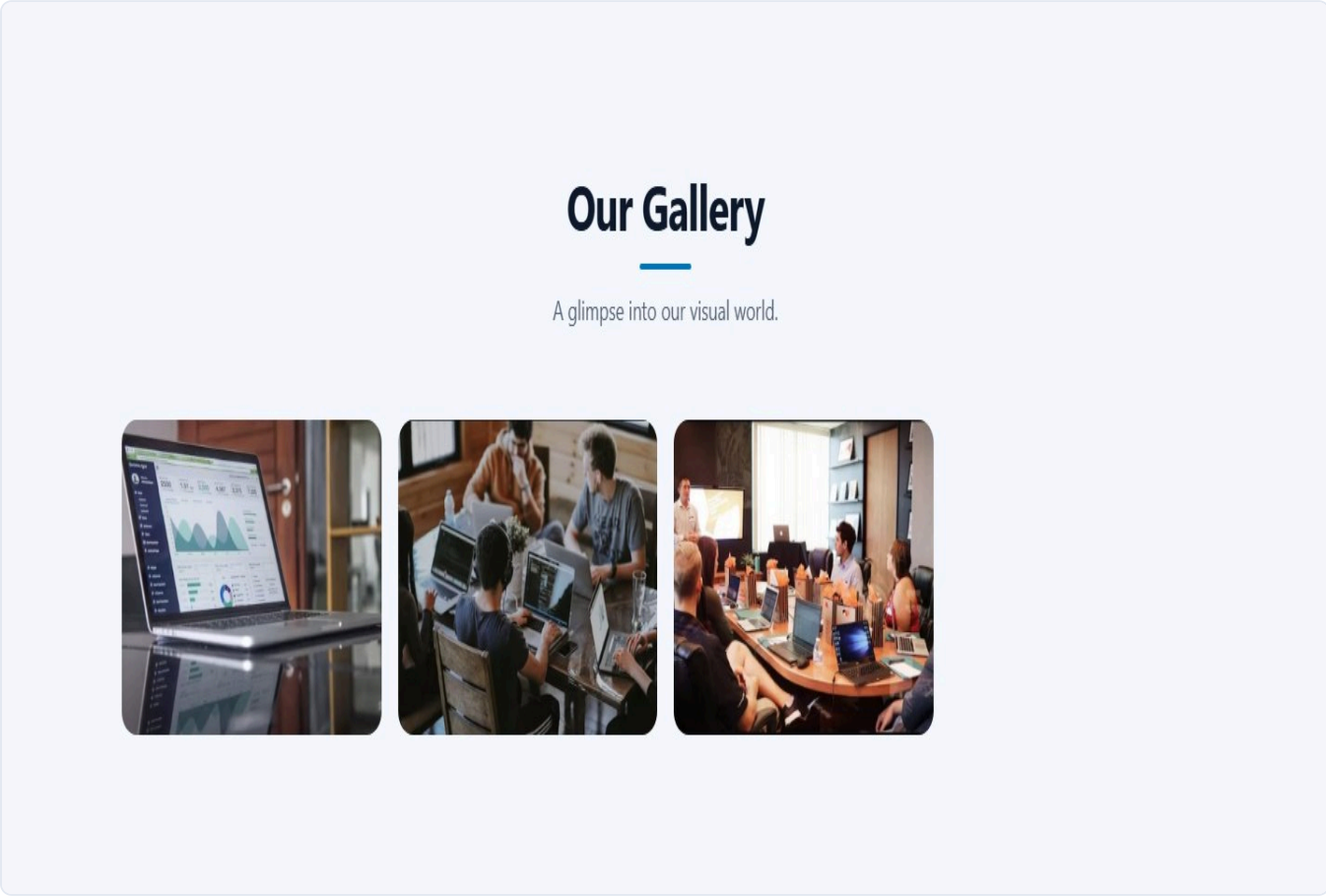
Start every title with a verb or a clear benefit ("Save time", "Secure by default"). Visitors scan cards quickly.

SECTION TYPES

Add a photo gallery section

Show your work in a neat grid. Visitors click a picture to open it full screen and browse with the arrows or by swiping.

What it looks like

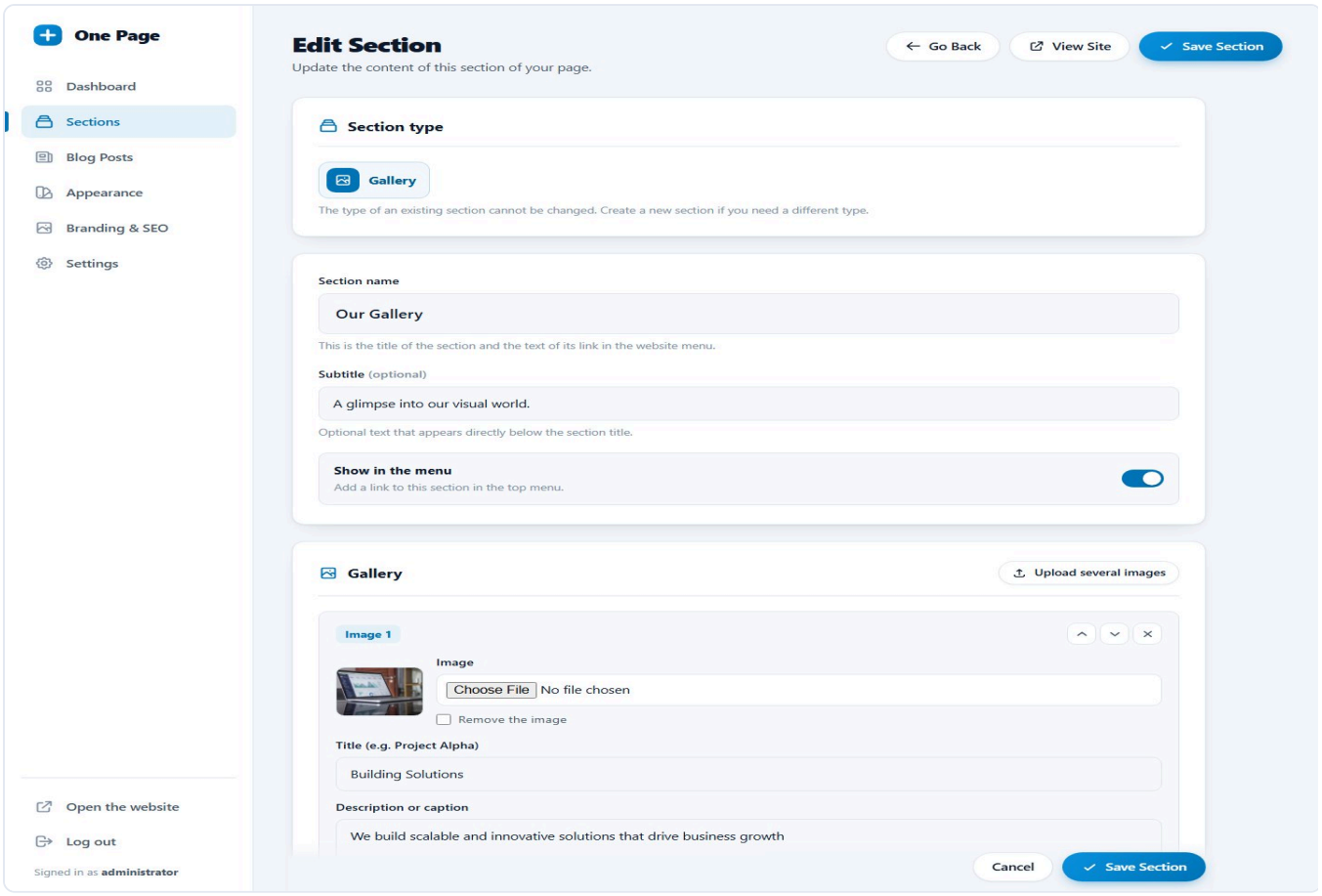


A gallery with captions in the Modern template.

Pictures appear as 4:3 thumbnails in a responsive grid. A caption (title and description) slides in when you hover a picture. Clicking opens the lightbox with the full-size image, the caption, arrow navigation and touch swipe.

Adding images

1. Add a new section and choose **Gallery**.
2. Click **Upload several images** and select many files at once. One row is created for each file, with a live preview. Or use **Add image** to add them one by one.
3. Type an optional title and description for each.
4. Move rows with the arrows to set the order.
5. Click **Save Section**. The script resizes and compresses every image and creates thumbnails.



The gallery editor: one row per picture.

Fields for each image

Field	Description
Image	JPG, PNG, GIF or WEBP, up to 12 MB each.
Title	Shown in the caption and as the picture's alternative text.
Description	Longer caption text.

Editing later

To replace a picture, choose a new file in its row. To delete a picture, click the X on its row or tick *Remove the image*. The old files are deleted from the server when you save.

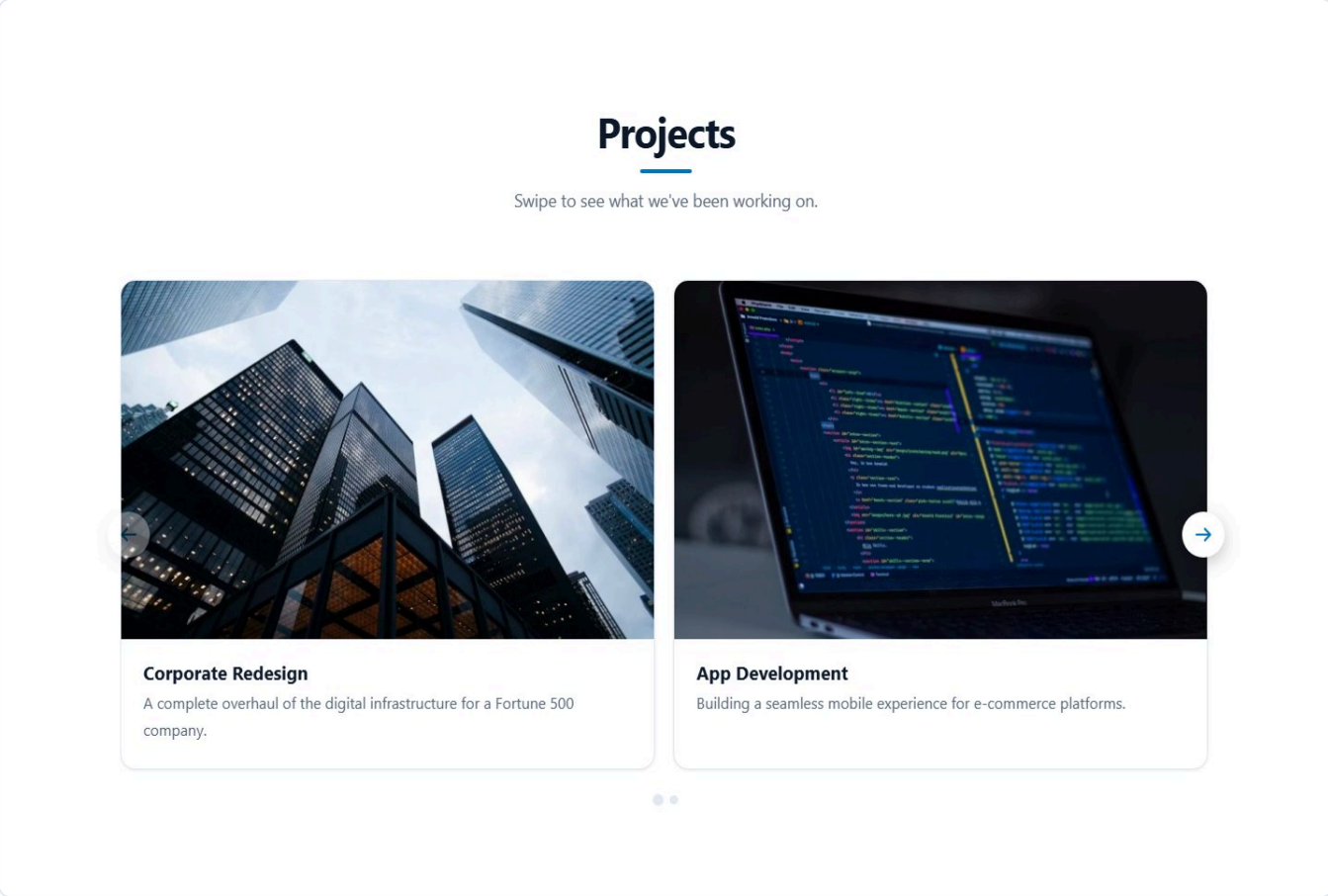
Your hosting limits the total size of one upload request. The limit is shown on the dashboard. If you add many large photos, save in several rounds. See uploading images.

SECTION TYPES

Add an image slider section

A slider presents larger pictures with a title and text below each. Visitors drag, swipe or use the arrows.

What it looks like



The slider shows two slides at a time on desktop and one on phones.

On a desktop two slides are visible, on a phone one. Arrow buttons, dots and the keyboard arrow keys move between slides, and slides snap neatly into place.

Fields for each slide

Field	Description
Image	Required. Slides without a picture are not shown.
Title	Optional heading below the picture.
Description	Optional text.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **Slider**.

2. Add slides with **Add slide** or **Upload several images**.
3. Fill in titles and descriptions, then arrange the order.
4. Save.

Slider or gallery?

- Choose a gallery for many pictures that should be seen at once and opened full screen.
- Choose a **slider** for a handful of featured items with explanations.

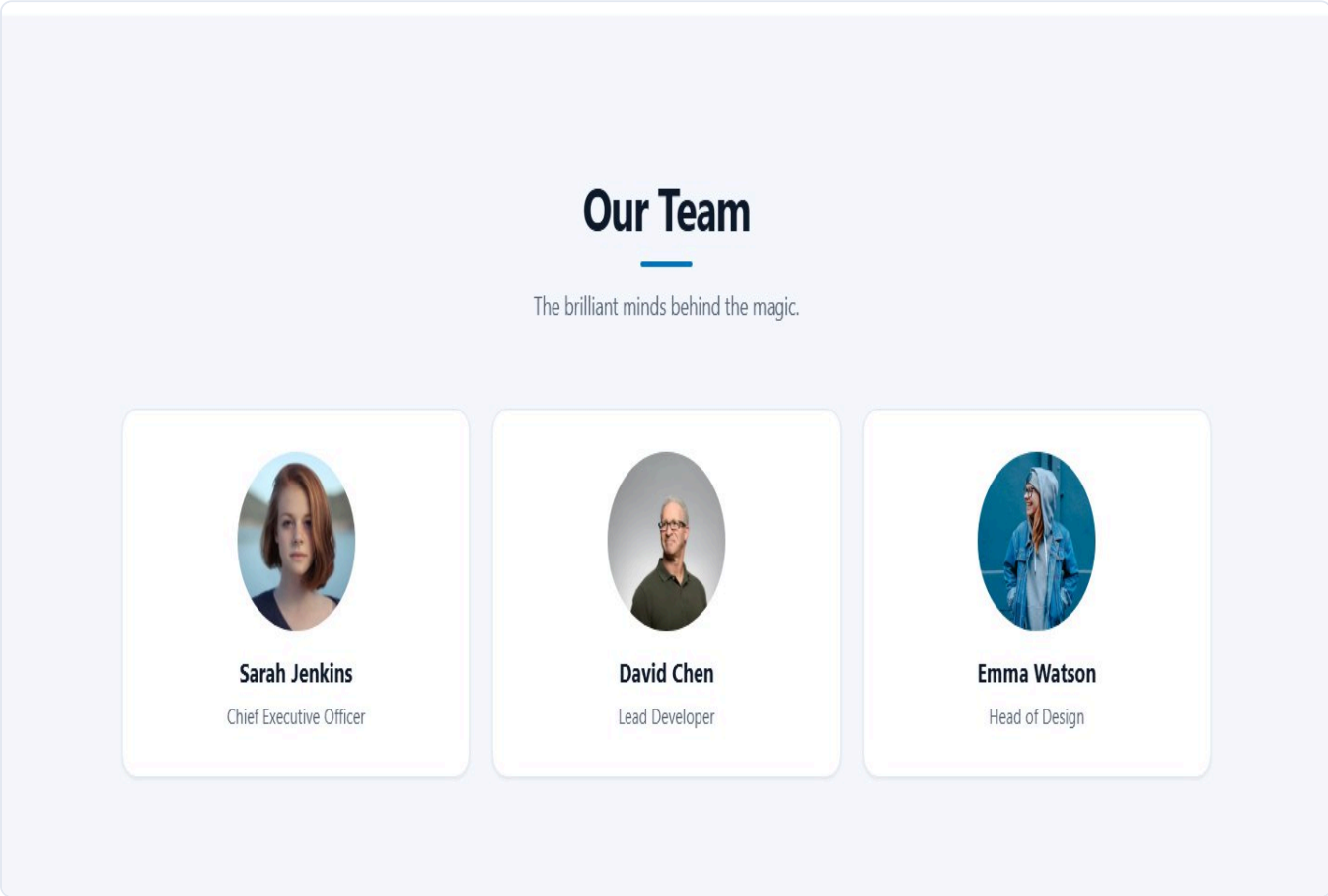
Use pictures with the same aspect ratio (for example 16:10) so all slides have the same height.

SECTION TYPES

Add a team members section

People buy from people. Show the faces behind your business.

What it looks like



Team members with round portraits.

Every person is a card with a round photo, the name and a short role or biography.

Fields for each member

Field	Description
Image	A portrait. Square-ish photos work best; the picture is cropped to a circle.
Name	For example "Sarah Jenkins".
Role or short bio	For example "Chief Executive Officer".

If you do not upload a photo, a coloured circle with the person's initials is shown instead.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **Team members**.
2. Click **Add team member** for each person.

3. Upload a photo and enter name and role.
4. Reorder with the arrows and save.

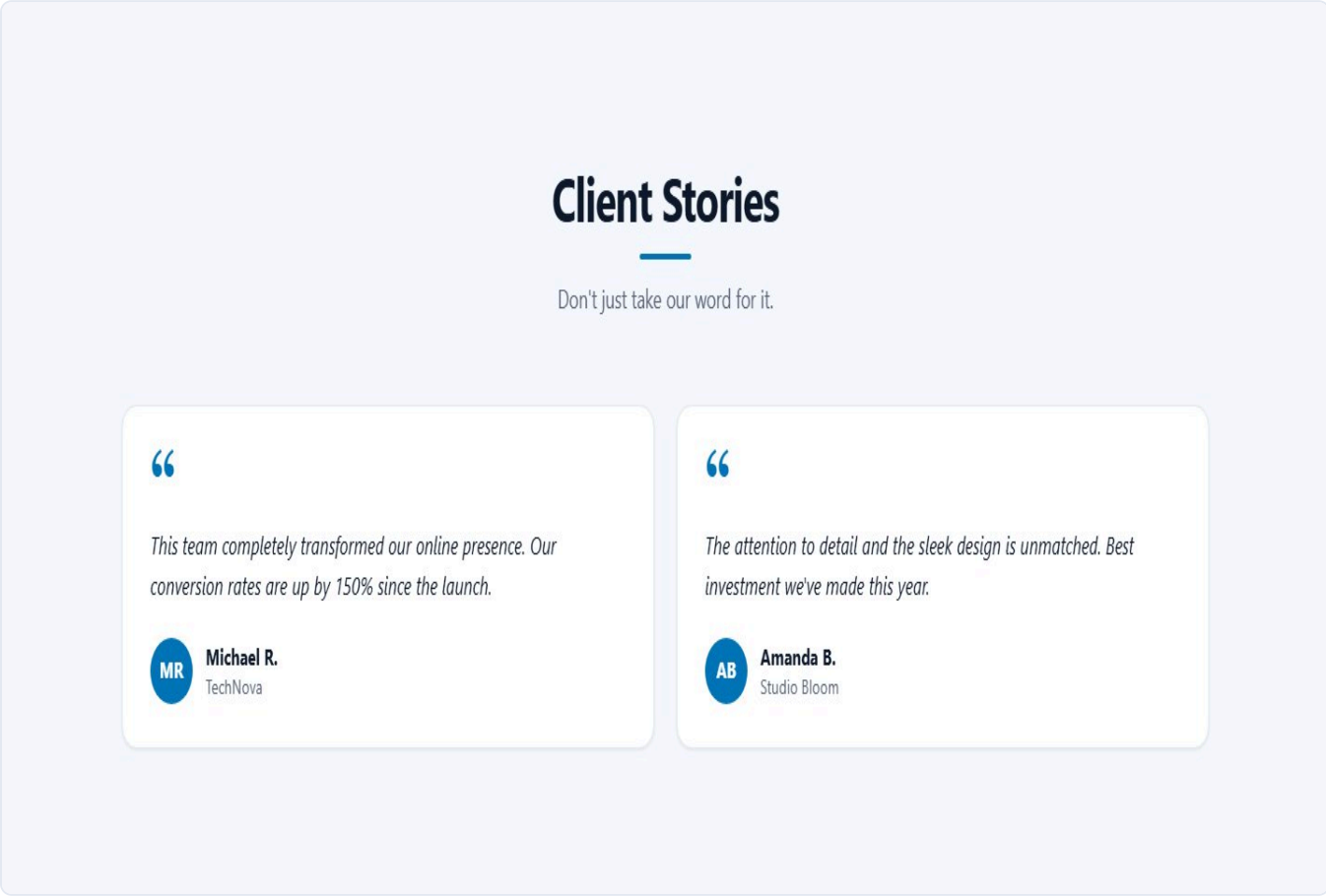
Crop all portraits the same way (head and shoulders) before uploading for the most professional result.

SECTION TYPES

Add a testimonials section

Let satisfied customers speak for you. Testimonials are one of the strongest trust builders on a landing page.

What it looks like



Two testimonial cards.

Each testimonial is a card with the quote, a round avatar with the person's initials, the name and a role or company line.

Fields for each testimonial

Field	Description
Name	The customer's name, for example "Michael R.".
Role / company	Optional, for example "CEO, TechNova".
Quote	The testimonial text. Line breaks are kept.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **Testimonials** and name it, for example "Client Stories".

2. Click **Add testimonial** and fill in the fields.
3. Save.

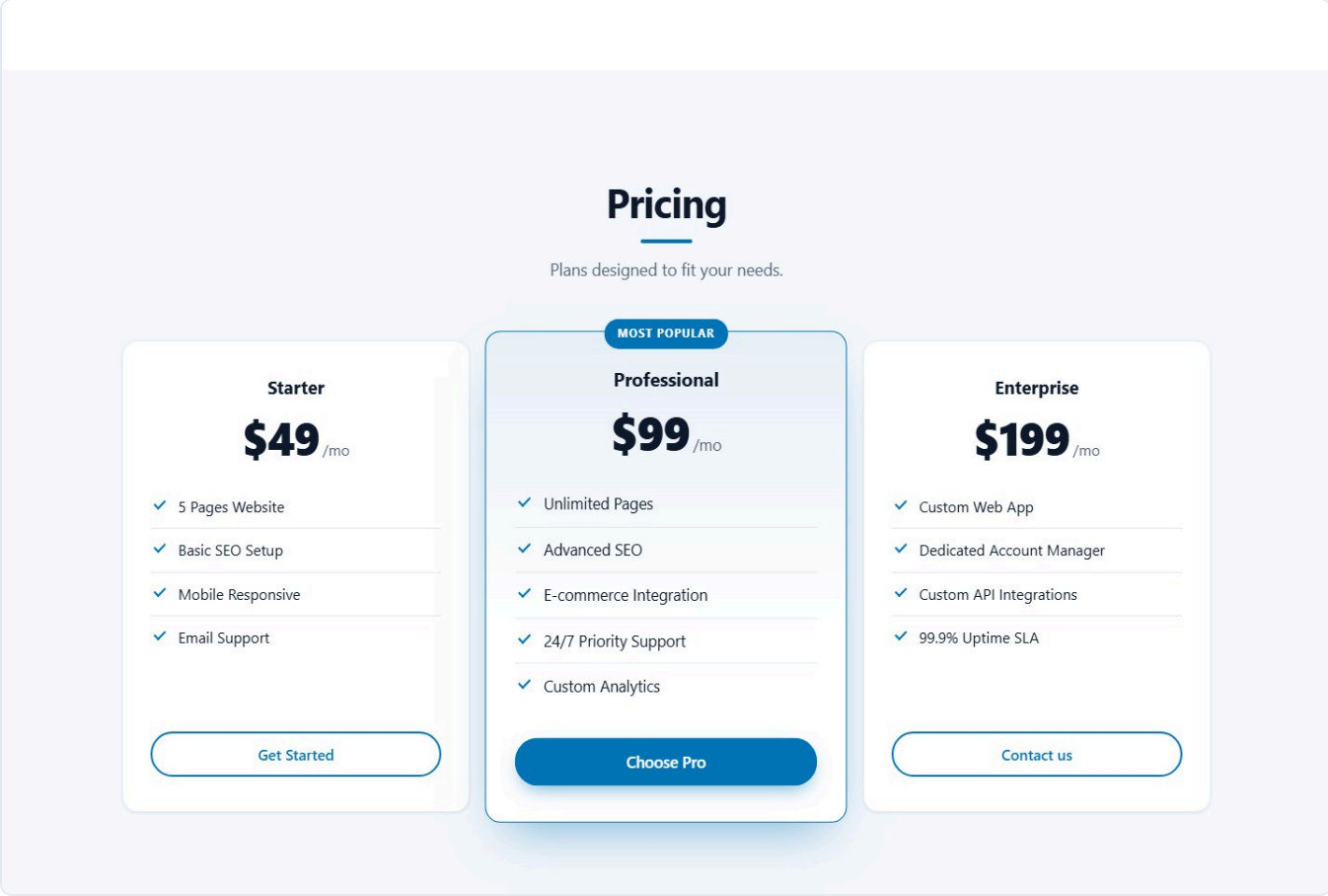
Real names, specific results ("conversion rate up 150%") and short quotes are far more convincing than generic praise. Always ask permission before publishing a customer's name.

SECTION TYPES

Add a pricing table section

Present your packages side by side and gently guide visitors to the plan you want them to choose.

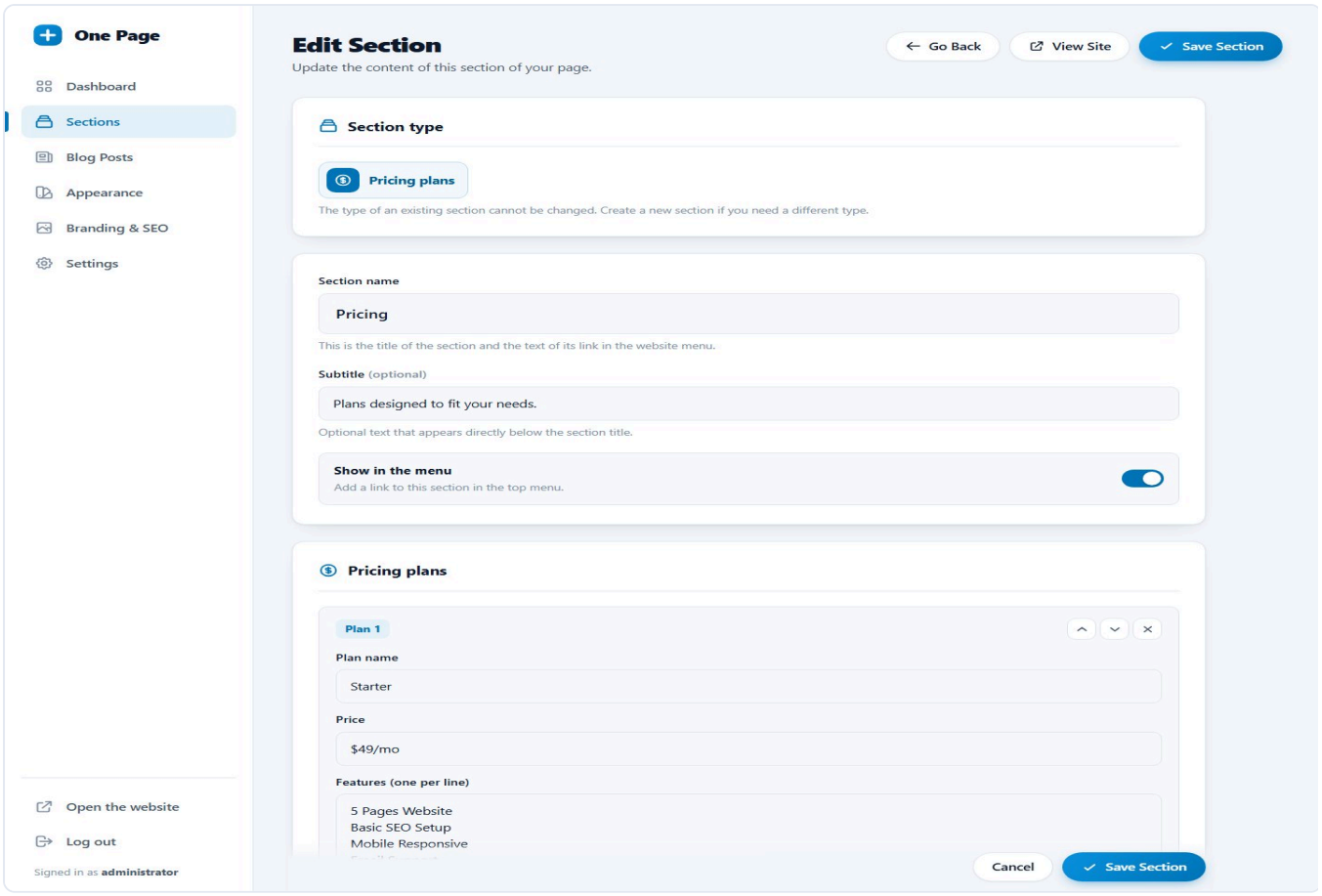
What it looks like



Three plans, with the middle one highlighted.

Fields for each plan

Field	Description
Plan name	For example "Professional".
Price	Free text such as `$49 / month` or `From €300`. Text after the first slash is shown smaller as the billing period.
Features	One per line. Each line gets a check mark.
Button text	For example "Get started". Defaults to "Select Plan".
Button link	A web address, `mailto:` link or `#contact`.
Highlight as the most popular plan	Adds a "Most popular" badge and a stronger frame.



Editing pricing plans.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **Pricing plans**.
2. Click **Add pricing plan** for each package.
3. Fill in the fields and tick the highlight box for one plan only.
4. Save.

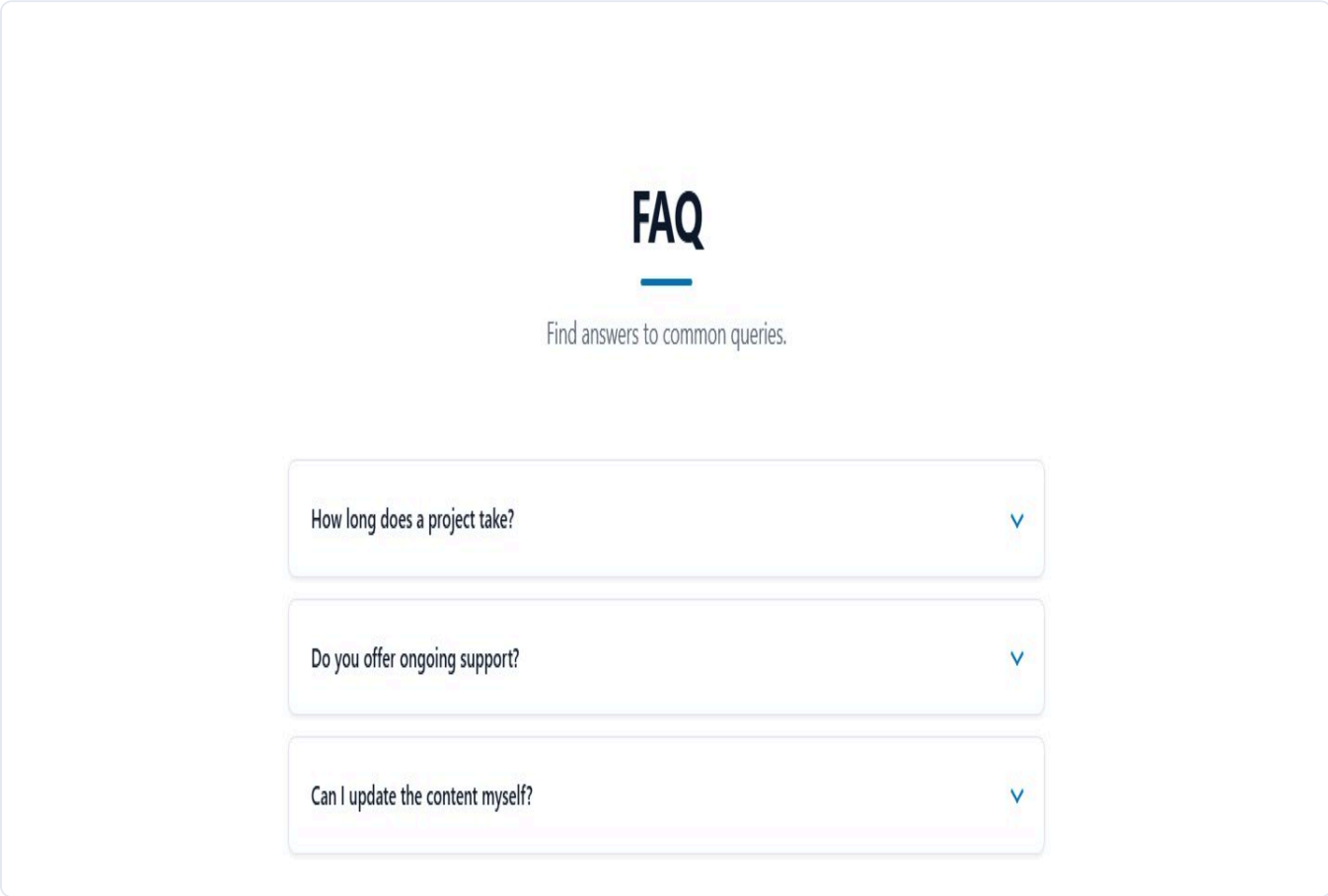
Three plans are the sweet spot. Put the plan you want to sell most in the middle and highlight it.

SECTION TYPES

Add an FAQ section

Answer the questions customers always ask, before they have to ask them.

What it looks like



The FAQ accordion.

Questions are shown as a list. Clicking a question opens its answer, and clicking again closes it.

Fields for each entry

Field	Description
Question	Written the way a customer would ask it.
Answer	Plain text. Line breaks are kept.

Why FAQ helps your SEO

The page automatically includes FAQ structured data (schema.org `FAQPage`). Search engines can use it to understand your content and sometimes show your questions directly in the results. There is nothing to configure.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **FAQ**.
2. Click **Add question** and enter the question and answer.
3. Reorder and save.

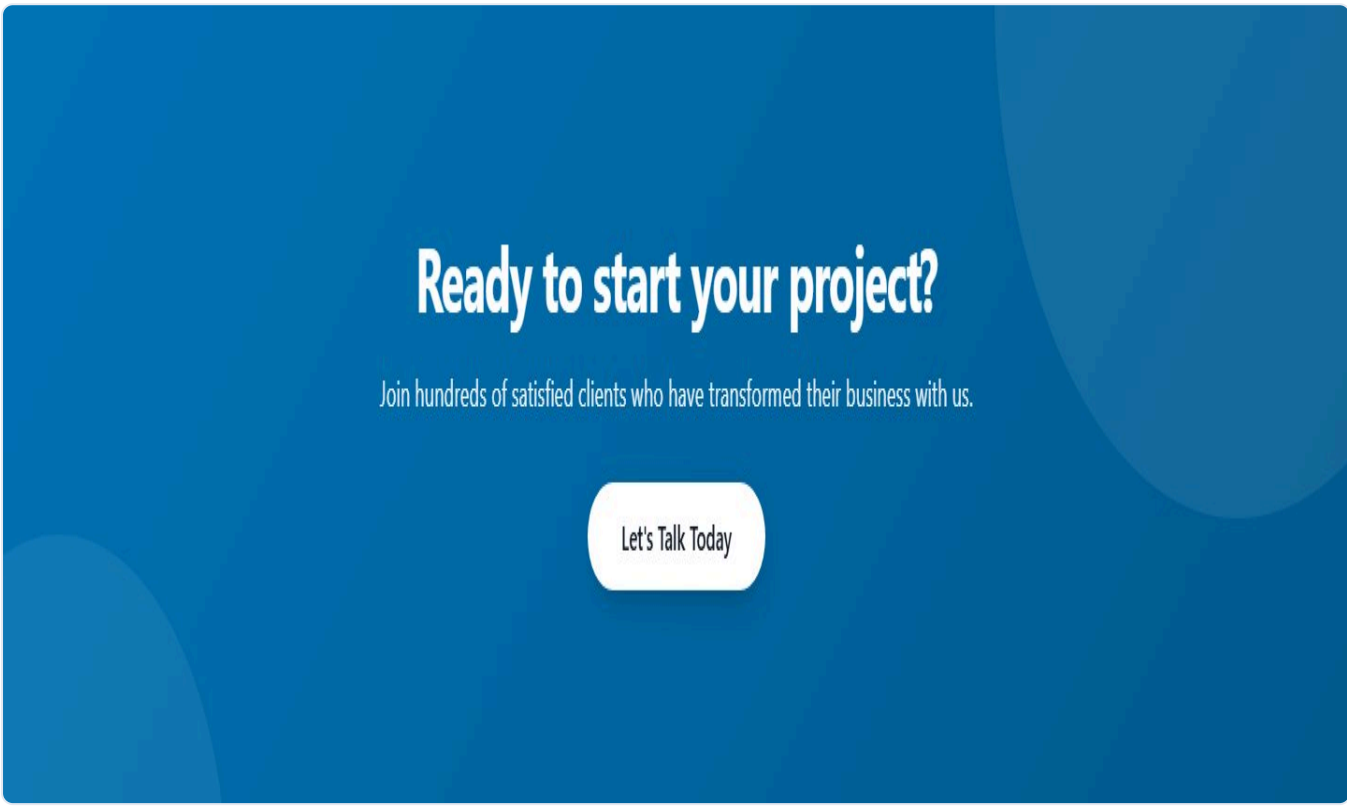
An FAQ section usually does not need its own menu link. Switch off *Show in the menu* and place it above the call to action.

SECTION TYPES

Add a call to action section

A call to action (CTA) is a coloured band with one clear message and one button. Place it before the contact section or at the very end.

What it looks like



A call to action band in the Modern template.

Fields

Field	Description
Section name	The big headline, for example "Ready to start your project?".
Text	One or two supporting sentences.
Button text	An action phrase: "Let's talk today".
Button link	For example `#contact` to scroll to your contact form.

The call to action has no subtitle field. It uses your accent colour as background, so it changes together with your brand colour.

Step by step

1. Add a section of type **Call to action**.
2. Enter the headline, text, button text and link.

3. Switch off *Show in the menu* (usually a CTA does not need a menu link).
4. Save and move it near the end of the list.

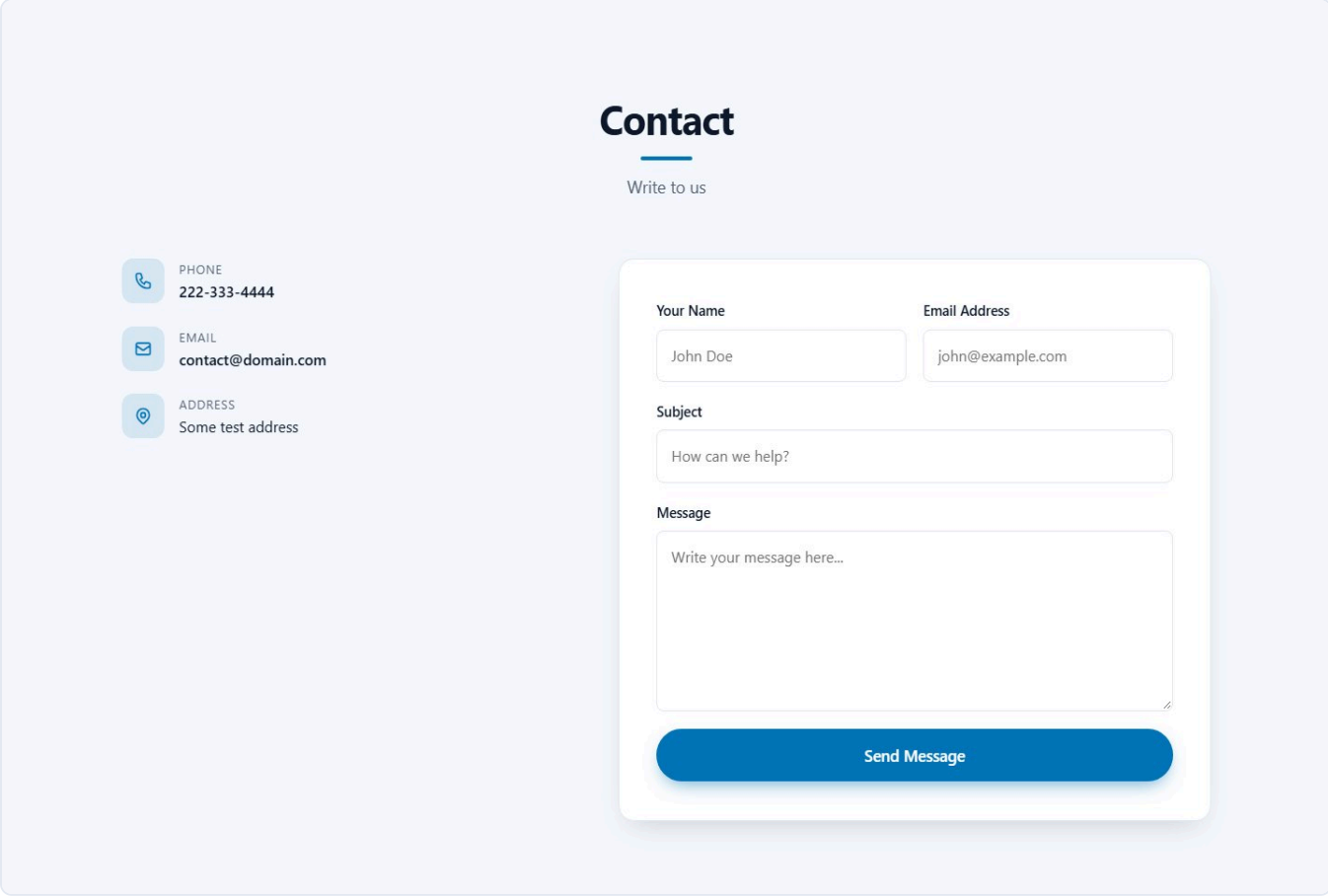
One button, one action. Do not offer three choices in a call to action.

SECTION TYPES

Add a contact form section

The Contact section combines your contact details and a message form in one block, so visitors never leave the page.

What it looks like



Contact details on the left, form on the right.

Where the content comes from

You only enter a section name and an optional subtitle. Everything else is filled in automatically:

- **Phone, email, address and social links** come from Branding & SEO. Empty fields are not shown. If you leave them all empty, only the form is shown, centred.
- **The recipient** of the messages is set in Settings.

Step by step

1. Fill in your contact details on the Branding & SEO page.
2. Enter the receiving email address in Settings.
3. Add a section of type **Contact**, for example named "Contact", with the subtitle "Write to us".
4. Save and send yourself a test message.

Only one contact form is needed per page. The header button "Get in Touch" automatically scrolls to this section.

More about spam protection and delivery: the contact form.

ADMIN PANEL

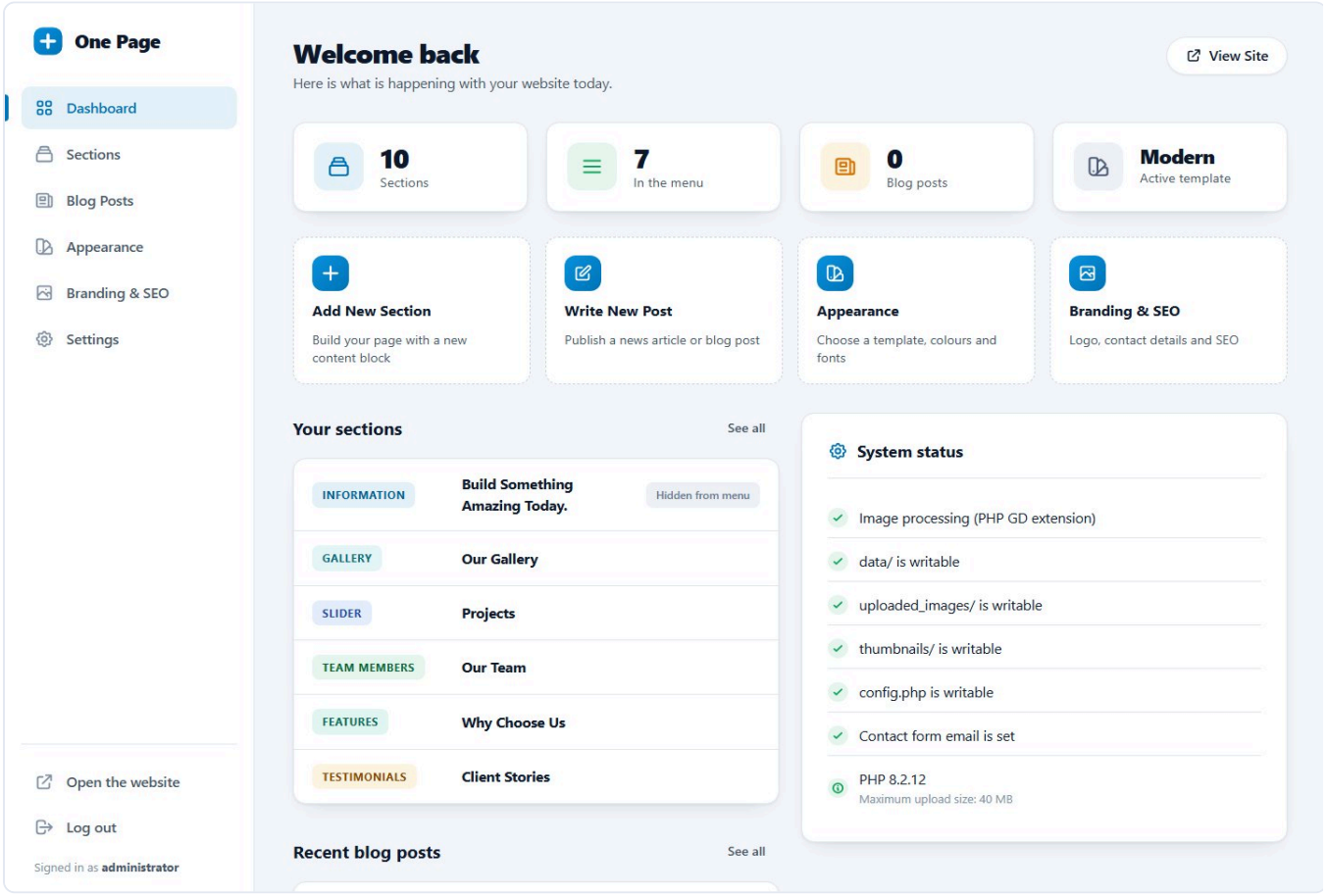
Admin panel overview

The admin panel is where you manage everything. The menu on the left has six pages.

The left menu

Menu item	What you do there	Guide
Dashboard	See statistics, jump to common tasks, check system health.	Dashboard
Sections	Add, edit, reorder, hide and delete the sections of your page.	Manage sections
Blog Posts	Publish and edit news articles.	Blog posts
Appearance	Choose the template, accent colour, font and text size.	Appearance
Branding & SEO	Logo, site name, contact details, search engine and social media data.	Branding
Settings	Contact email, time zone, image options, blog switch, SEO URLs and your administrator account.	Settings

At the bottom of the menu you find **Open the website** (opens your website in a new tab), **Log out** and the name of the signed-in user.



The admin panel with its left menu.

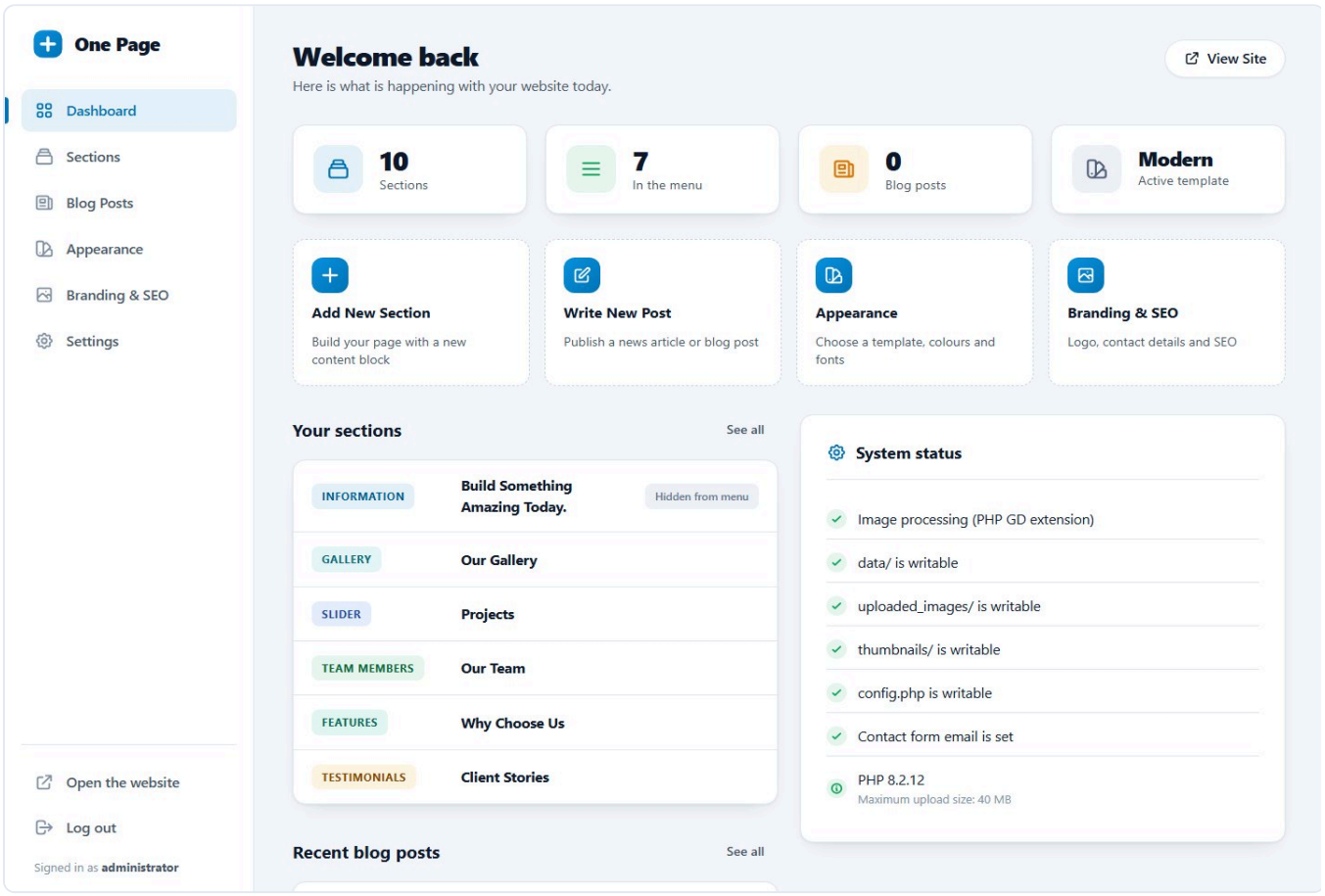
Working with the panel

- Every change is saved with the blue **Save** button at the top right or at the bottom of the page, and is visible on your website immediately.
- A green message confirms that your changes were saved; a red message explains a problem.
- Dangerous actions such as deleting a section ask for confirmation first.
- The panel works on tablets and phones. Tap the menu icon to open the left menu.
- If you are inactive for 2 hours you are logged out. See log in and first steps.

ADMIN PANEL

The dashboard

The dashboard is your starting point: a quick overview, shortcuts to common tasks and a health check.



The dashboard.

Statistic cards

- **Sections:** how many sections your page has.
- **In the menu:** how many of them have a menu link.
- **Blog posts:** number of published posts.
- **Active template:** the template your website uses now.

Each card is a link to the related page.

Quick actions

Four shortcuts: **Add New Section**, **Write New Post**, **Appearance** and **Branding & SEO**.

Your sections and recent blog posts

The six first sections and the five newest posts are listed. Click a title to edit it. Sections that are not in the menu are marked "Hidden from menu".

System status

This box checks that your installation is healthy. A green check means OK; a red cross or a yellow warning explains what to fix.

Check	If it fails
Image processing (PHP GD extension)	Ask your host to enable the `gd` extension. Without it, images cannot be uploaded.
`data/`, `uploaded_images/`, `thumbnails/`, `config.php` are writable	Change the folder or file permissions. See system requirements.
Contact form email is set	Enter an address in Settings.

The last line shows your PHP version and the maximum upload size allowed by your hosting.

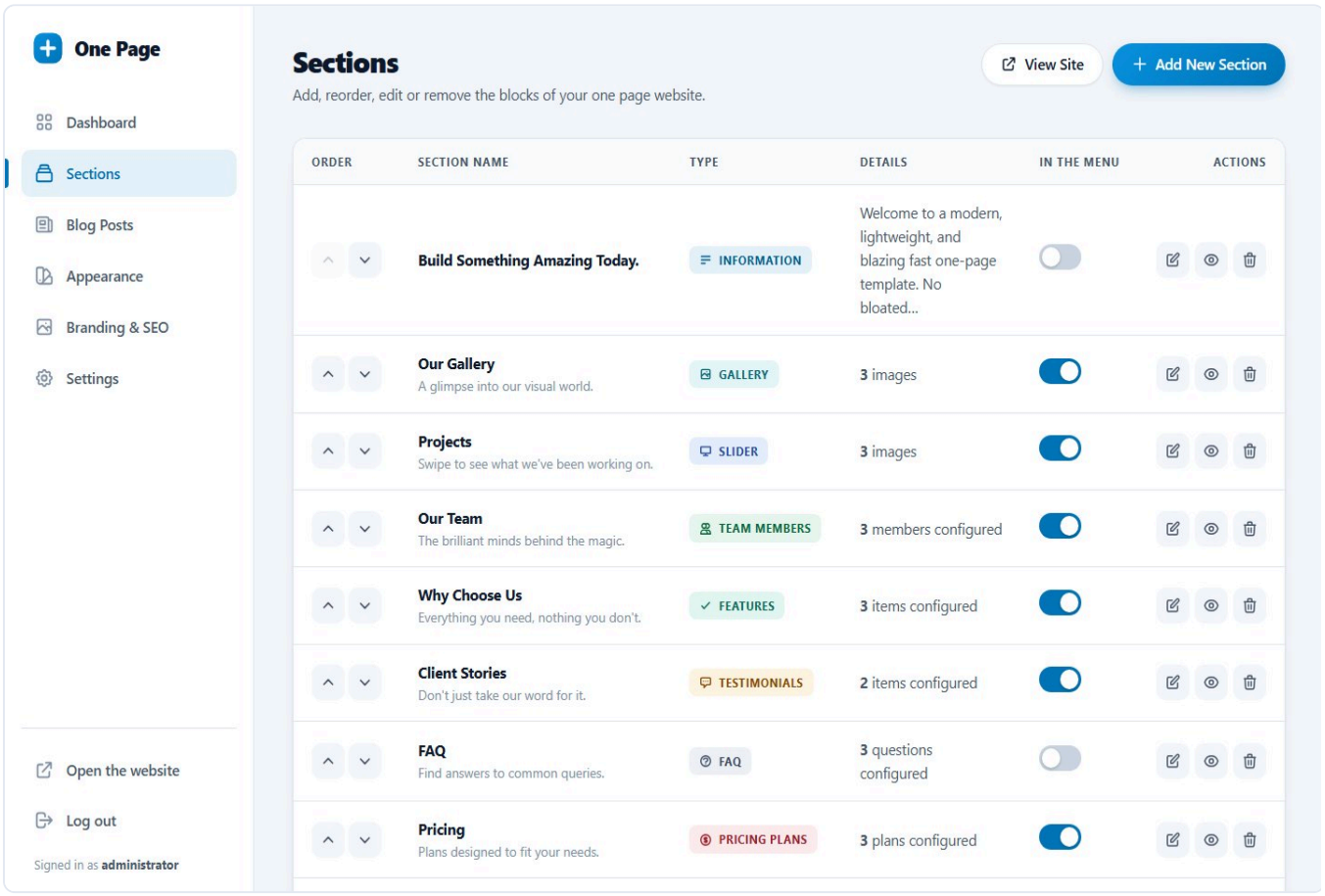
Password reminder

An orange banner appears while your password is still stored in the old format, for example if you never changed the default one. Change it and the banner disappears.

ADMIN PANEL

Manage sections

The Sections page is the control centre of your website: one row per section, in the order they appear on the page.



The Sections page.

The columns

Column	Description
Order	Up and down arrows move the section one position. The change is saved immediately.
Section name	Click to edit. The subtitle is shown below it.
Type	A coloured badge such as Gallery or Pricing plans.
Details	A summary: number of images, items, or the beginning of the text.
In the menu	A switch that adds or removes the section's menu link instantly.
Actions	Pencil: edit. Eye: open that section on your website in a new tab. Bin: delete.

Add a section

Click **Add New Section** at the top right. See section types for what to choose.

Reorder sections

Click the arrow buttons next to a section. The first row is the top of your page. If the very first section is an Information section, it becomes the hero.

Delete a section

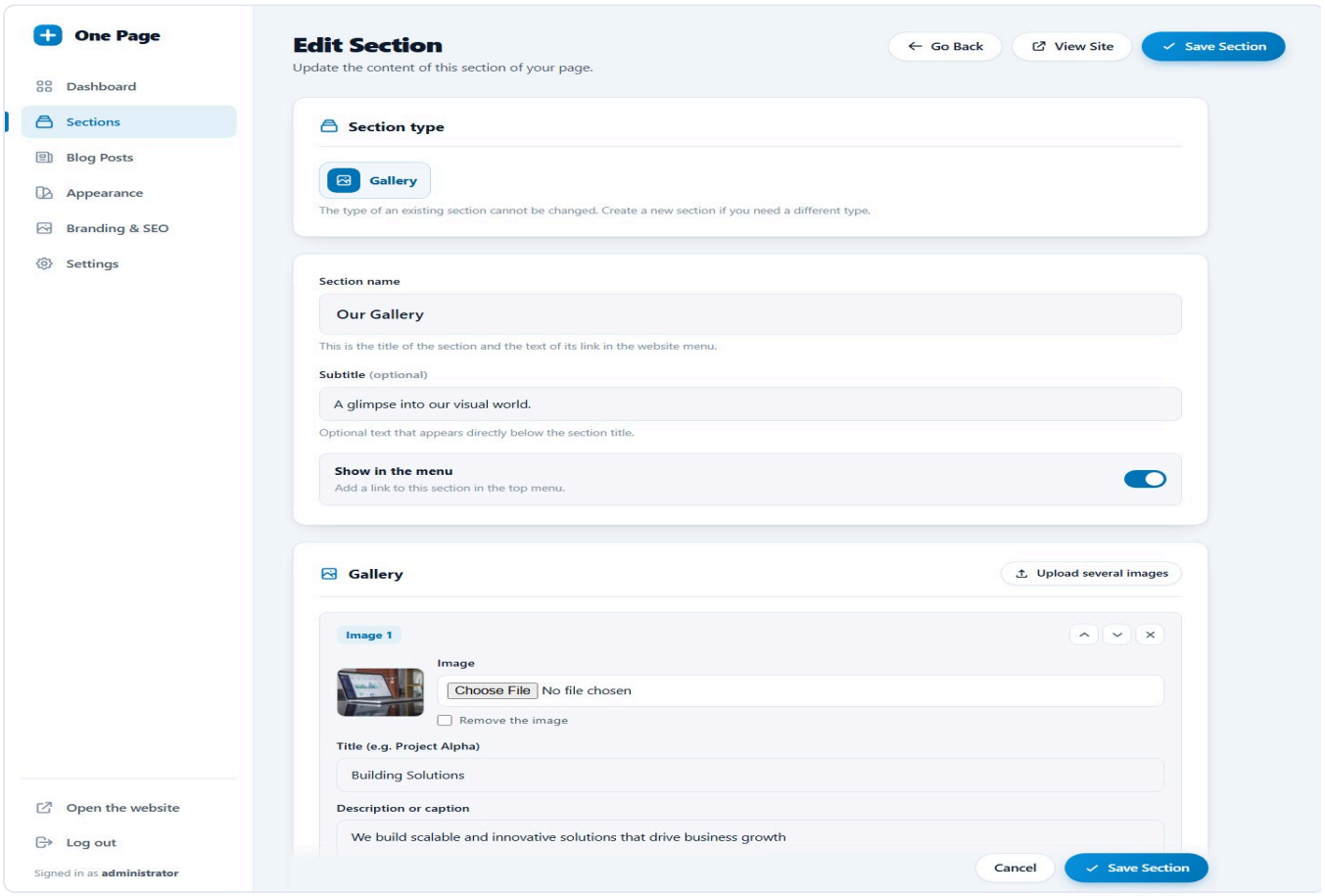
Click the bin and confirm. The section **and all its pictures** are permanently removed from the server. There is no recycle bin, so make a backup before large clean-ups.

> Not sure yet? Do not delete. Switch the section off in the menu, or move it to the end of the page, and decide later.

ADMIN PANEL

Edit section content

All sections share the same editor. The form adapts to the type, so you only see the fields you need.



The section editor.

The top of the form

- **Section type:** chosen when you create the section. Afterwards it is shown as a fixed label.
- **Section name:** required. Becomes the headline and the menu text.
- **Subtitle:** optional text below the headline. The label adapts to the type.
- **Show in the menu:** switch.

Repeatable items

Features, gallery, slider, team, testimonials, pricing and FAQ sections contain a list of *items* (cards, pictures, plans, questions). For every list:

- Click the **Add** button at the bottom to add an item.
- Use the **up** and **down** arrows on an item to change its order.
- Use the **X** to remove an item.
- Items that are completely empty are skipped when you save.

Up to 80 items fit in one section.

Images in items

In galleries, sliders and team sections every item has its own picture field with a live preview. Choose a new file to replace the picture, or tick *Remove the image*. Details: upload and manage images.

Saving

1. Click **Save Section** (top right, or the bar at the bottom of the page).
2. A new section returns to the Sections list; an edited section stays open with a green confirmation.
3. If something is wrong (for example a missing name) a red message explains it and your input is kept.

Safe content

Text from the rich text editor is cleaned before it is saved: scripts, styles, forms and unsafe links are removed. You cannot accidentally break your page with pasted content.

Large forms can take a moment to save when many pictures are uploaded. Wait for the confirmation before you close the page.

ADMIN PANEL

Upload and manage images

You never have to resize pictures yourself. The script checks, optimises and stores every upload for you.

What you can upload

Item	Rule
Formats	JPG, PNG, GIF and WEBP (WEBP needs PHP with WEBP support). SVG is not accepted.
File size	Up to 12 MB per file.
Dimensions	Up to about 50 megapixels per picture.
Server limit	Your host also limits the total size of one upload request. The dashboard shows it.

What happens to an upload

1. The file is validated as a real image (the file name or type claimed by the browser is not trusted).
2. It is re-encoded as a clean JPEG scaled down to the **maximum image width** (default 1600 px). Smaller pictures are never enlarged.
3. A **640 px thumbnail** is created for galleries, team cards and blog cards.
4. Photos taken on phones are rotated correctly using their camera orientation data.
5. The files are saved with a random number as the name in `uploaded_images/` and `thumbnails/`.

The quality and the width are adjustable in Settings (JPEG quality 40-100, default 85; width 600-4000 px).

Transparent pictures

- Transparent areas in normal pictures become **white**, because they are saved as JPEG.
- The **logo** is the exception: PNG, GIF or WEBP logos keep their transparency (stored as PNG, up to 800 px wide).

Deleting pictures

Removing a picture from a section, replacing it, or deleting the section or post removes the files from the server as well, so unused images do not pile up.

Picture tips

- Hero: landscape, at least 1600 px wide.
- Gallery and slider: pictures with the same aspect ratio look tidiest.
- Team: head and shoulders, roughly square.
- Resize huge camera files to about 3000 px before uploading to save time.

If uploads fail with no message, the total request is probably larger than your hosting allows. Upload fewer pictures at a time or ask your host to raise `upload_max_filesize` and `post_max_size`.

ADMIN PANEL

Write and manage blog posts

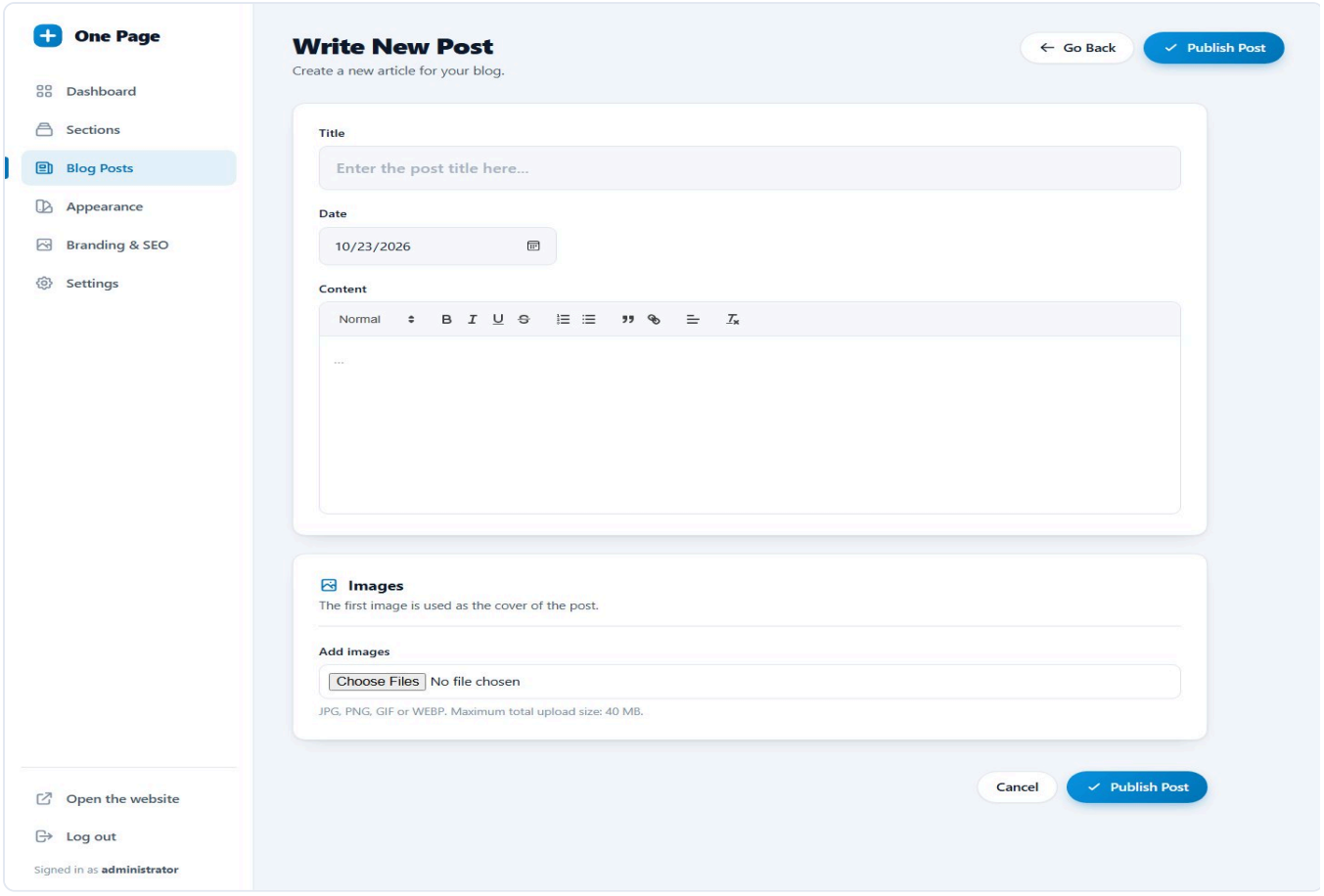
The blog is for news, announcements and articles that do not belong on the main page.

The post list

Open **Blog Posts**. Newest posts are on top, with a thumbnail, title, short excerpt and date. Use the icons to edit, view on the website or delete a post.

Write a new post

1. Click **Write New Post**.
2. Type the **title**.
3. Check the **date**. It defaults to today. Change it to back-date or schedule the displayed date.
4. Write the **content** in the editor.
5. Add **images**. The first picture is the cover; the others appear as a gallery below the text.
6. Click **Publish Post**.



The blog post editor.

Edit a post

Open the post from the list. Existing pictures are shown as thumbnails: use the arrows to change the order (the first is the cover), or the bin checkbox to remove one. Add more with the upload field and

click **Save Changes**.

Delete a post

Click the bin in the list and confirm. The post and its images are removed.

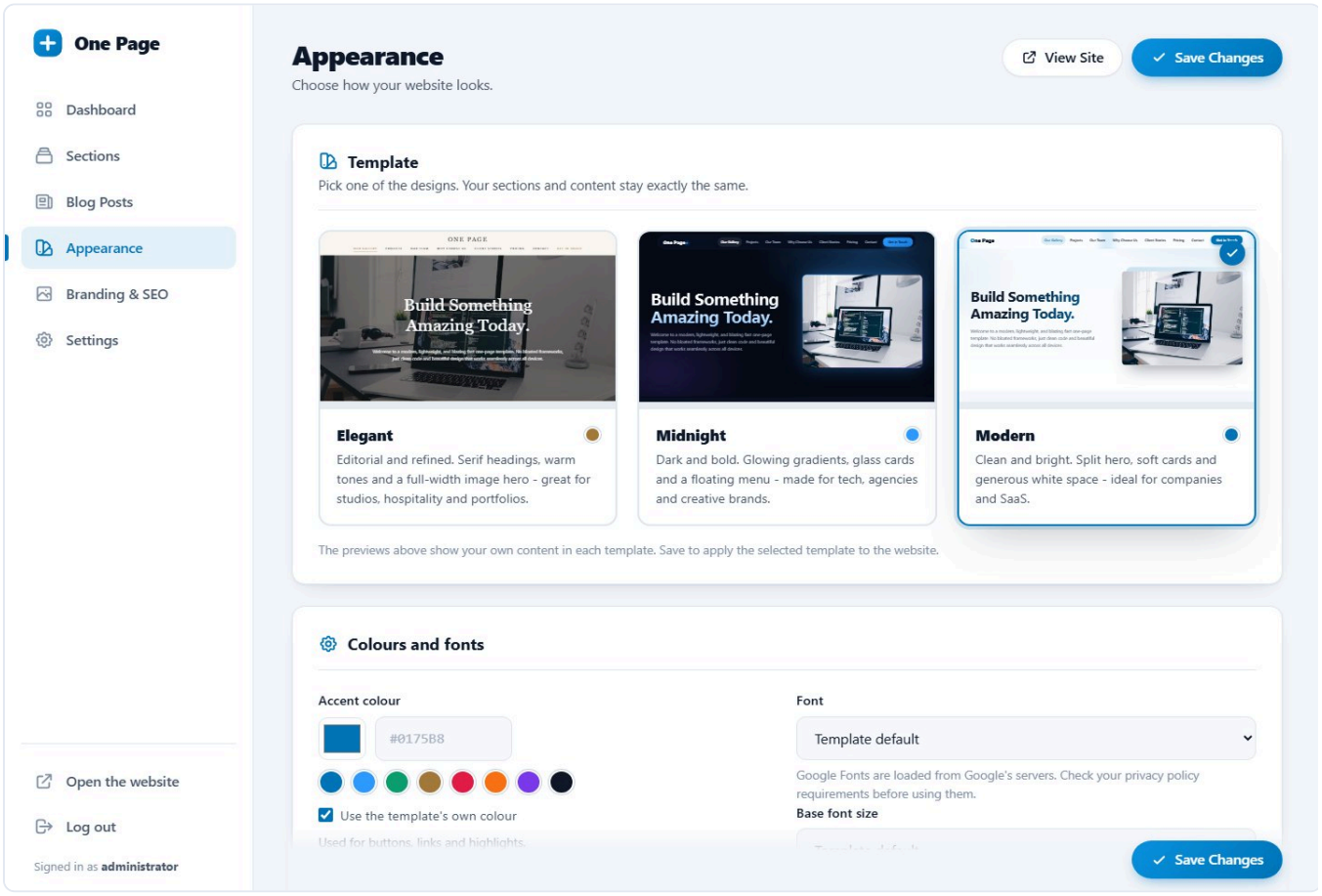
Good to know

- The three newest posts appear in the *Latest posts* block at the end of your home page.
- Posts are not scheduled: they appear as soon as you publish.
- You can hide the whole blog in Settings.

ADMIN PANEL

Appearance: template, colour and fonts

Make the website match your brand without touching any code.



The Appearance page.

Template

Three cards show live previews of your own content in each template. Click one, then **Save Changes**. See choose a template.

Accent colour

The accent colour is used for buttons, links, icons, highlights and the call to action band.

- Click the colour square to pick a colour, or type a hex code such as `#0175B8`.
- Click one of the ready-made swatches.
- Tick **Use the template's own colour** to go back to the template's default.

Text colour on buttons is chosen automatically (white or dark) so it stays readable on your colour.

Font

Group	Fonts

Template default	The font pairing designed for the template.
Safe fonts	System default, Arial, Verdana, Trebuchet MS, Georgia, Palatino. No external requests, fastest.
Google Fonts	Inter, Roboto, Open Sans, Lato, Montserrat, Poppins, Nunito, Playfair Display, Merriweather.

Google Fonts are loaded from Google's servers. In some countries privacy rules require visitor consent for that. If in doubt, choose a safe font.

Base font size

Choose 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 or 20 px for the base text size. Headings scale with it.

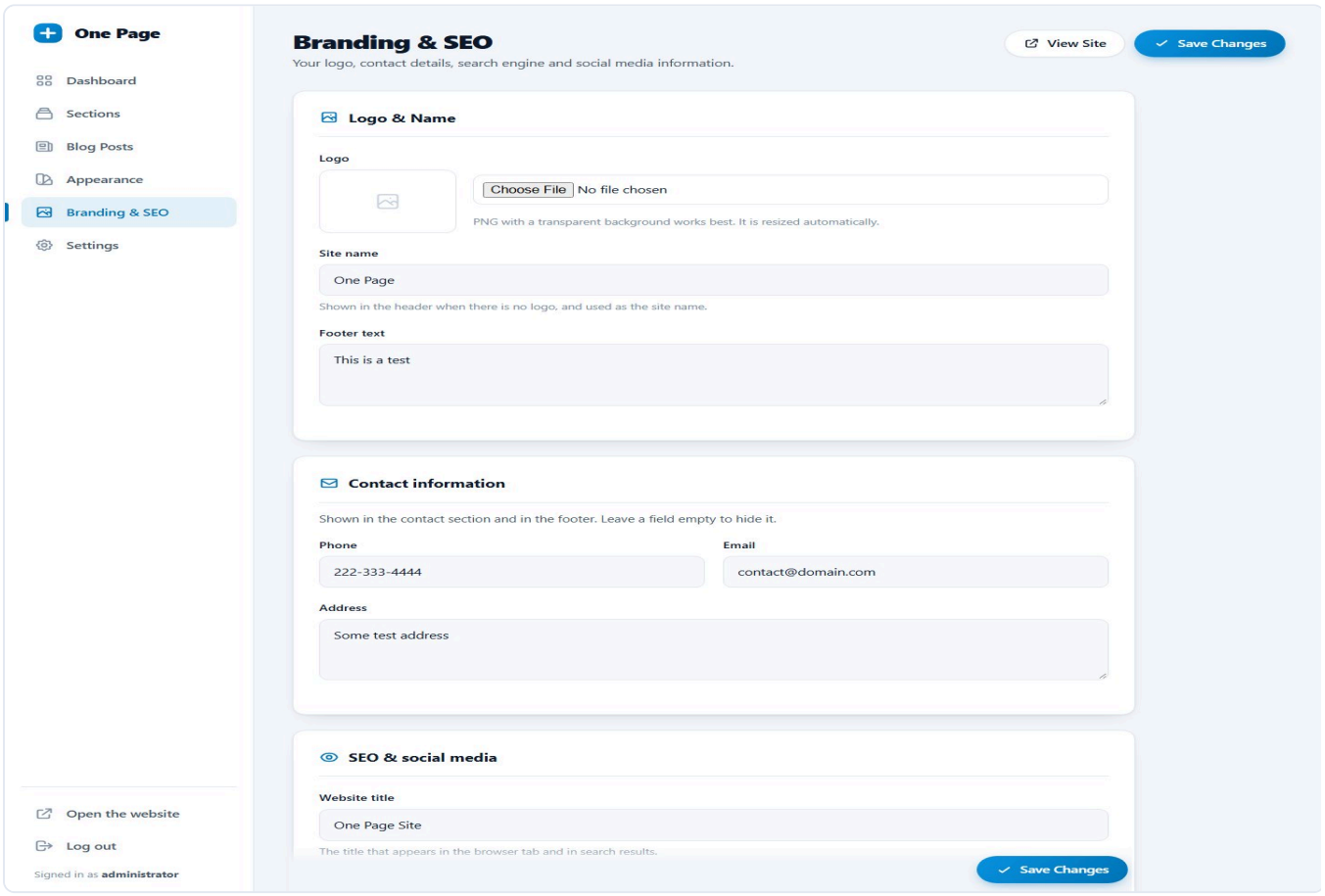
Changes appear immediately

After saving, reload your website. If you still see the old look, clear the browser cache with `Ctrl` + `F5`.

ADMIN PANEL

Branding: logo, site name and contact details

The Branding & SEO page holds the identity of your website. The first two boxes are explained here; the third in the SEO guide.



The Branding & SEO page.

Logo

1. Click **Choose file** and select your logo. A transparent PNG works best.
2. Save. The logo appears in the header and footer, and is used as the browser tab icon.
3. To remove it, tick **Remove the logo** and save.

Use a wide logo of at least 400 px width. It is shown at a height of about 40 px. It stays sharp on high resolution screens.

Site name

The name is shown as text in the header when there is no logo, and used as the site name in browser titles and sharing previews.

Footer text

A short sentence in the footer, for example your tagline or an opening-hours note. Line breaks are kept.

Contact information

Field	Shown in
Phone	Footer and Contact section. A tap on a phone starts a call.
Email	Footer and Contact section, as a mailto link. This is the *public* address; messages are delivered to the address in Settings.
Address	Footer and Contact section. Line breaks are kept.

Leave a field empty and it is hidden everywhere.

Use a role address such as info@yourdomain.com instead of a personal one, to limit spam.

ADMIN PANEL

SEO title, description and social links

Two minutes spent here decide how your website appears in search results and when it is shared.

Website title

This is the title shown in the browser tab and as the blue link in Google. Aim for **50-60 characters**, with your most important keyword first: "Dental Clinic in Sofia | Smile Studio".

Meta description

The grey text under your link in search results. Write a clear sentence of **120-160 characters** that makes people want to click. It also becomes the text of the preview card when your link is shared.

Meta keywords

Optional. Modern search engines mostly ignore keywords, so do not spend much time here.

Social media links

Enter the addresses of your profiles. They appear as round icons in the footer and in the Contact section.

Network	Example
Facebook	`https://facebook.com/yourpage`
X / Twitter	`https://x.com/yourhandle`
Instagram	`https://instagram.com/yourprofile`
LinkedIn	`https://linkedin.com/company/yourcompany`
YouTube	`https://youtube.com/@yourchannel`

If you forget the `https://` start it is added for you. Invalid addresses are rejected with a message. Empty fields hide the icon.

Sharing preview image

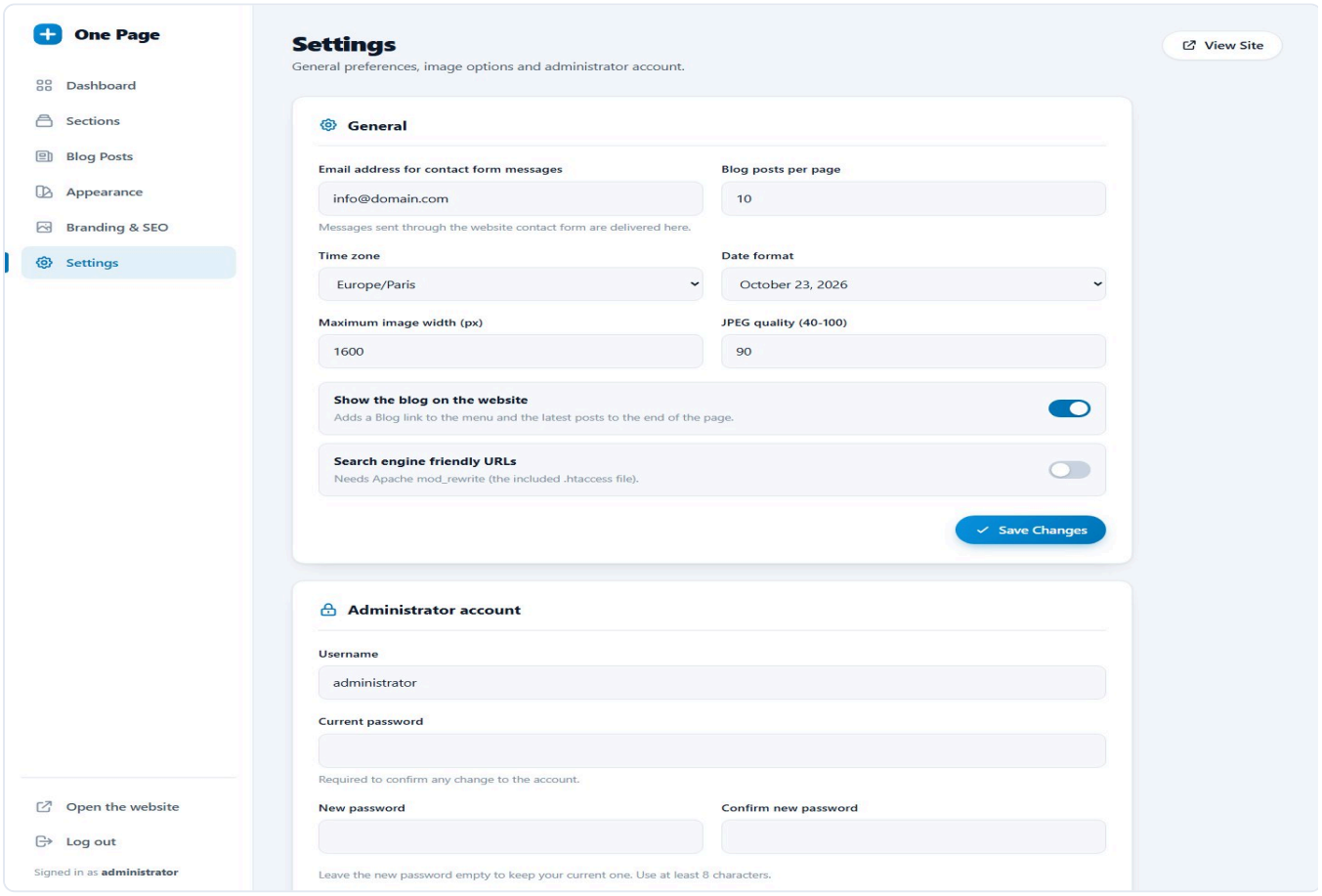
When someone shares your link, the picture of your hero section (or your logo) is used as the preview picture.

After changing titles, ask Google to re-index the page in Google Search Console to see updates sooner.

ADMIN PANEL

General settings

The Settings page controls how the system behaves behind the scenes.



The Settings page.

All options

Option	Description
Email address for contact form messages	Where messages from your contact form are delivered. Required for the form to work.
Blog posts per page	3 to 48. Default 9.
Time zone	Used for dates, for example in blog posts.
Date format	Choose how dates look: "October 21, 2026", "21.10.2026", "2026-10-21" and others.
Maximum image width (px)	600 to 4000. Uploaded pictures are scaled down to this width. Default 1600. See images.
JPEG quality	40 to 100. Higher means sharper pictures but larger files. Default 85.
Show the blog on the website	Turns the Blog link and latest posts on or off. See the blog.

Search engine friendly URLs	Uses addresses such as `page-contact.html` and `post-title-123.html`. Needs Apache mod_rewrite.

Changing image options

New settings affect only pictures uploaded afterwards. Existing pictures keep their size. To refresh a picture, upload it again.

If saving fails

"The settings could not be saved" means `config.php` is not writable. Fix the file permission, see system requirements.

Administrator account

The second box on this page changes your username and password. See admin security and password.

ADMIN PANEL

Admin security and changing your password

Change the default password first. Then read what the script does to keep your website safe.

Change your password

1. Open **Settings** and scroll to **Administrator account**.
2. Optionally change the **username** (3-40 characters: letters, numbers and . _ @ -).
3. Enter your **current password**. It is always required.
4. Enter the **new password** twice. At least 8 characters; use a long phrase.
5. Click **Save Changes**. Leave the new password empty to keep the old one and only change the username.

What protects your website

Protection	What it does
Encrypted passwords	Passwords are stored with bcrypt hashing, never as plain text. Old hashes are upgraded automatically at login.
Login lockout	5 wrong attempts block an address for 15 minutes.
Protected sessions	Cookies are hidden from scripts, restricted to your site and expire after 2 idle hours.
CSRF tokens	Every form in the admin panel carries a secret token, so other websites cannot make your browser change things.
Cleaned content	Text from the editor is filtered, links are checked and dangerous code is removed.
Safe uploads	Files must be real images. They are re-encoded, renamed and can never be run as scripts.
Blocked folders	The included `.htaccess` files hide your data files, `config.php` and includes from the web.
No error leaks	Visitors never see PHP error messages; details go to the server log.
Private admin	Admin pages are marked "noindex" and are never cached.

Your part

- Use **HTTPS** for the whole website.
- Use a unique, long password and do not share it.
- Keep PHP updated on your hosting.
- Make regular backups.
- Log out on shared computers.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Folder and file structure

A short map of the package so you know where things live.

```
/
├── index.php            the website front controller
├── config.php           settings and administrator account
├── .htaccess            security and URL rules (Apache)
├── robots.txt
├── admin/               the admin panel (login, pages, assets)
├── css/                 shared front end styles (base.css, lightbox)
├── js/                  shared front end scripts
├── data/                your content (XML files)
├── include/             PHP classes and language texts
├── pages/               blog list, blog post and contact page
├── templates/           modern/  elegant/  midnight/
├── thumbnails/          generated thumbnails
└── uploaded_images/     your uploaded pictures
```

Your content: back these up

Location	Contents
`data/sections.xml`	All sections of your page.
`data/listings.xml`	Blog posts.
`data/information.xml`	Branding, contact details, SEO and social links.
`config.php`	Settings, template choice, colour, fonts and the administrator account.
`uploaded_images/` and `thumbnails/`	All pictures.

System files

Location	Purpose
`data/login_attempts.json`	Created automatically; records failed logins for the lockout.
`include/texts_en.php`	All texts of the interface and the contact form, in English.
`templates/<name>/`	`index.html`, `style.css` and `template.json` of a template.
`css/base.css`, `js/site.js`	Shared layout and behaviour for all templates.

Do not edit the XML files by hand unless you know what you are doing. Use the admin panel; it keeps the files valid.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Backup and restore

No database means no export tools and no complicated restore. A backup is a copy of files.

What to back up

1. The `data` folder
2. The `uploaded_images` folder
3. The `thumbnails` folder (optional, can be rebuilt by re-uploading)
4. The file `config.php`
5. Any template you customised, from `templates/`

How to back up

1. Connect to your hosting with FTP/SFTP or open the file manager.
2. Download the items above to your computer. Add today's date to the folder name, for example `backup-2026-10-21`.
3. Keep copies in two places (your computer and a cloud drive).

Many hosts also offer automatic backups in the control panel. They include everything above automatically.

How often?

- Before any larger change (deleting sections, changing templates).
- Once a month for a website that rarely changes.
- Weekly if you publish new content regularly.

How to restore

1. If needed, install a fresh copy of the script (see installation).
2. Upload your saved `data`, `uploaded_images`, `thumbnails` folders and `config.php` over the new files.
3. Open the admin panel and check the System status box.

To undo a single mistake, such as a deleted section, replace only `data/sections.xml` (and the matching pictures) from your backup.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Customise and create templates

Templates are plain HTML and CSS. Copy one, change it and it appears in the Appearance page automatically.

Create a template

1. Copy the folder `templates/modern` to `templates/mytemplate` (letters, numbers, dash and underscore only).
2. Edit `template.json`: `name`, `description` and `accent` (the default colour).
3. Edit `index.html` and `style.css`.
4. Open **Appearance**. Your template appears with a live preview.

```
{
    "name": "My Template",
    "description": "A short description shown in the admin panel.",
    "accent": "#0175B8"
}
```

Placeholder tags in index.html

Tag	Output
`<site head/>`	**Required** inside `<head>`: meta tags, base CSS, template CSS, colour and font settings, structured data.
`<site scripts/>`	**Required** before `</body>`: the shared script (and the lightbox when needed).
`<site content/>`	**Required.** All sections or the current page. Put it directly inside `<main>`.
`<site page_title/>`	Text for the `<title>` element.
`<site title/>`, `<site description/>`	Site name and meta description (escaped).
`<site lang/>`	Language code for the `html` tag.
`<site logo/>`, `<site logo_text/>`	Logo image or text, and the text only.
`<site menu/>`, `<site footer_menu/>`	Menu links (with class `nav-link`) and plain footer links.
`<site footer_text/>`	Footer text from Branding.
`<site contact_details/>`, `<site contact_block/>`	Phone, email and address list; or the same in a ready footer column (empty when nothing is set).
`<site social_links/>`	Social icons (empty when none are set).
`<site home_url/>`, `contact_url`, `blog_url`, `theme_url`	Useful addresses. `theme_url` is the template folder, for images.
`<site year/>`	The current year.

`{{ get_in_touch }}`	Any text key from `include/texts_en.php`.

CSS variables

`css/base.css` styles all section types using variables. Define yours in your `style.css` under `:root`:

```
--primary  --primary-dark  --primary-soft  --primary-rgb  --on-primary
--bg  --bg-alt  --surface  --text  --muted  --border
--radius  --radius-sm  --shadow  --shadow-sm
--font-body  --font-heading  --container  --section-y
--header-h  --header-offset
```

When an administrator picks a colour or font in the Appearance page, the system overrides `--primary` and its relatives and `--font-body` / `--font-heading` after your CSS.

Helpful HTML classes

- Every section: `section`, `section-<type>` (for example `section-pricing`), `section-first` and, for the hero, `is-hero`. The hero image is also available as the CSS variable `--hero-image`.
- Inside: `container`, `section-head`, `section-title`, `section-subtitle`, and card classes such as `feature-card`, `team-card`, `pricing-card`, `testimonial-card`, `gallery-item`, `slide`, `faq-item`, `blog-card`.

JavaScript hooks

Give the header `data-header` (gets `is-scrolled`), the burger button `data-nav-toggle` and the menu container `data-nav`. Opening the mobile menu adds `nav-open` to the `body`. The active menu link gets `is-active`.

Adding tracking code

To add Google Analytics or any other script, paste it into your template's `index.html` just before `</head>`. Remember that visitors in many countries must consent before tracking starts.

The quickest start: duplicate the Modern template and change only the CSS variables at the top of `style.css`.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Upgrade the script or move to a new server

Your content is separate from the script files, so both upgrading and moving are safe and simple.

Upgrade to a new version

1. Make a backup of your website.
2. Unzip the new version on your computer.
3. Upload it over your website, **but do not overwrite**: the `data` folder, `uploaded_images`, `thumbnails` and `config.php`. Also skip any template folder you customised.
4. Open the admin panel, check the dashboard and view your website.

New versions may add settings. Missing settings are filled with safe defaults automatically, so your old `config.php` keeps working.

Move to another host or domain

1. Download the whole website folder, including hidden `.htaccess` files, from the old host.
2. Upload it to the new host, in the root or a subfolder.
3. Check the requirements and folder permissions on the new server.
4. Point your domain to the new host.
5. Log in, check the System status and send a test message from the contact form.

The script uses relative links, so moving to a different folder or domain needs no change to your content.

Moving to a different address

If the web address of your pages changes, set up 301 redirects from the old to the new addresses and tell Google through Search Console, so you keep your search rankings.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Troubleshooting

Most problems have a simple cause. Find your symptom below.

The browser shows PHP code or a download prompt

PHP is not running for your website. Make sure your hosting plan supports PHP and that the files were uploaded to the right folder. If you are on a local computer, start Apache with PHP (for example in XAMPP) and open the site through `http://localhost/...`, not by double-clicking the file.

A blank page or "Temporarily unavailable"

- Check the PHP version (7.4 or newer) and the required extensions in system requirements.
- Open your hosting's PHP error log. The exact reason is written there.
- Verify that `config.php` was uploaded completely.

Images do not upload

1. On the dashboard check that the **GD extension** is available and that `uploaded_images/` and `thumbnails/` are writable.
2. Check the file: JPG, PNG, GIF or WEBP, under 12 MB.
3. If several pictures are uploaded together, the sum may exceed your host's limit. Upload fewer at a time.

"The settings could not be saved"

`config.php` is read-only for the web server. Change its permission to `644` or `664`, or ask your host to give the web server user write access.

"The data could not be saved"

The `data` folder is not writable, or the disk is full.

The contact form does not deliver messages

1. Enter a valid email in Settings.
2. Check the spam folder of that mailbox.
3. Some hosts disable PHP's `mail()` function or require the sender to be a domain on the server. Ask your host whether `mail()` is enabled.
4. If visitors see "submitted too quickly", they pressed Send within 3 seconds of loading the page.

I cannot log in

- After 5 wrong attempts you are blocked for 15 minutes. See login.
- If you are sent back to the login page again and again, enable cookies in your browser and make sure the server can store PHP sessions.

- If you forgot the password, follow the manual reset in log in and first steps.

SEO friendly URLs show "404 Not Found"

Apache `mod_rewrite` is not active or `.htaccess` files are ignored (`AllowOverride`). Ask your host to enable them, or turn the option off in Settings.

My changes do not show on the website

Clear your browser cache (`Ctrl` + `F5`). If you use a caching plugin, CDN or host cache, purge it too.

A Google font does not appear

The visitor's browser or an ad blocker may block Google's font server. Choose one of the safe fonts for guaranteed results.

A menu link does not scroll

The section may have been renamed. The link uses the section name, so edit it on the Sections page and save once more, or check that your button link matches the new anchor.

REFERENCE AND HELP

Frequently asked questions

Quick answers to the questions we hear most.

Do I need a database?

No. All content is stored in XML files and a small settings file. You only need PHP hosting.

Can I use it on shared hosting?

Yes. Any hosting with PHP 7.4 or newer and the GD extension works.

How many sections can I add?

There is no fixed limit. Pages with 8 to 12 sections work best for visitors.

Can I have more than one page?

The idea is one page with many sections. In addition you get a blog and a contact page. If you need unrelated pages, install the script once per website.

Can I change the template later?

Yes, at any time, in one click. All content is kept. See choose a template.

Which languages are supported?

All content can be written in any language, including accented letters and Cyrillic. The interface and the contact form texts are in English. They are stored in `include/texts_en.php`, which you can translate by editing the text values.

Can I use my own colours and fonts?

Yes. Any colour via a hex code, and a choice of safe fonts and Google Fonts. See appearance.

Is the website good for SEO?

It includes titles, descriptions, social sharing tags, structured data, clean headings, lazy loading and a mobile layout. See SEO features.

Can I sell products?

There is no shopping cart. You can present products in a gallery or pricing section and link the buttons to an external checkout, payment link or your shop.

Can I embed a video?

Videos are not a built-in section type. You can link to a video from a button, or add an embed to the text through a custom template.

Can I add Google Analytics?

Yes, by pasting the tracking code in your template. See customise templates. Consider cookie consent rules in your country.

Does it work with HTTPS?

Yes. Use HTTPS for your whole website. The session cookie is automatically marked secure on HTTPS.

Is the contact form safe from spam?

It has several protections that work without a captcha. See the contact form.

Where is my data stored?

On your own server, in the `data`, `uploaded_images` and `thumbnails` folders. Nothing is sent to us.

How do I back up my website?

Copy four items. See backup and restore.

Can several people manage the website?

There is one administrator account. Share it only with people you trust.

One Page Site User Manual · NetArt Media
https://www.netartmedia.net/manuals/one-page-site/