A note about maintenance:

In this unit, we are completing Parts 4, 5, and 6 of the My Web Elements project. In a previous unit, you completed parts 1, 2, and 3, and you were warned that successfully completing them would be important later (now). You will NOT be given completed Parts 1, 2, and 3 -- you must use your previous project as a starting point. Professional web developers must anticipate *maintenance* work; that is, we must be prepared to revisit code we have already written and update it later. We might add new content, re-arrange the organization, fix bugs, or other changes. In the professional world no one will have pre-made solutions for your projects; rather, you will have to work with the code you already wrote.

Part 4: File Management & New Pages

- Examine the files for this project. You have learned a lot since you wrote the original My Web Elements pages, and it may be helpful to take a moment to review your old code.
- 2. Copy the "my-web-elements" folder and rename the new one "my-web-elements-archive" as a backup in case you need to look back at the previous version.
- 3. Be sure you are in the correct folder when you open your files in the browser and the editor to begin work on this part of the project.
- 4. Add a new page to the site for TABLE elements. A design is shown here in Figure 1.
- Add a new page to the site for List elements. You will have to determine appropriate content for the description and example.
- Add a new page to the site for Anchor (A) Elements.
 Be sure to include something about the HREF attribute for this element.

Part 5: Update Navigation and Style

- 1. Update your Home page navigation. All three of the new pages you added should be accessible from the home page.
- Update the overall style. The given styles were very basic. Use your creativity. You may wish to start over with the styles using your reset stylesheet and some snippets from other class projects; or you can keep the current styles and add to them.
- 3. Customize the fonts and colors.
- 4. Review and consider changes to all box model styles, especially width, height, padding, margin, and borders.
- 5. Give special attention to the styles in your main navigation on the home page. Make these navigation links look more like buttons, and be sure to include a hover effect.

Figure 1 (Part 4 Step 4)

My Web Elements

Back

HTML TABLE Tags

Tables are special structures for organizing two-dimensional data. They require several tags to display properly.

The TABLE tag surrounds the entire table. The THEAD, TBODY, and TFOOT tags may be used to separate header and footer data from the main tabular data. The TR tag groups cells into rows. Finally, the TH tag represents table header cells, while the TD tag represents table data cells.

Basic Example:

```
Name
Sales
Sales
Bobby
Bobby
Saley
Saley
Saley
Saley
Saley
```

Made For Class by Abby Langner on 7 Jan 2015

Part 6: Cleanup

- 1. Finish up any details that are still missing. Test each page thoroughly.
- 2. Use the Tidy Tool at http://infohound.net/tidy/ to apply good whitespace in your code. If you already have good line breaks and indentation, you may choose to keep the whitespace you already used. The important thing is that you will be able to easily read your code for editing again in the future.
- 3. Use the W3 Validator at https://validator.w3.org/ to be sure your HTML code is error free on all pages. Fix any errors that the validator finds.
- 4. Ask a classmate to test your site. Sometimes an extra pair of eyes can find details that we miss because we worked so closely with the code. Help each other to be sure that you have successfully completed the project.
- 5. Submit your finished project.