

FunnelPack for Accessibility 2023

If you are looking for some training and resources related to making sites and the relationships with your community to be more accessible you should check out the [FunnelPack on Accessibility](https://xfield-nurtureflow.thrivecart.com/accessibility-funnel-pack/). Mat and Mel of Funnelpacks.com have created a wonderful and reasonably priced resource that I encourage everyone to consider.

<https://xfield-nurtureflow.thrivecart.com/accessibility-funnel-pack/>

In pivot of and redesign of my personal site I am starting to work on making the site more accessible and compatible to more people. Since suffering some health issues over the last few years I have personally come to realize how important it is. While I don't have to legally comply with the all the new standards for all website it is important that I improve the site as much as I can so more people can have access.

Thursday, May 18, 2023, help us celebrate the 12th Global Accessibility Awareness Day (GAAD)! The purpose of GAAD is to get everyone talking, thinking and learning about digital access and inclusion, and the more than One Billion people with disabilities/impairments.

Insert Custom HTML

It's Here = WordPress 6.0!!

It's been released – WordPress 6.0!!

Lots of changes and the first release of Full-site editing.
Hope that everyone made backups so that if something went wrong you could quickly restore a backup.

Taking lots of notes and checking out the new features. Stay tuned for tips and recommendations.

How Should I Display the Copyright on my site?

It's that time of year to either update or check the copyright date of websites that you manage.

Every year there seems to be a debate about how to handle the copyright date that shows in the footer of most sites. Does it read **Copyright 2022** or something else?

Did you know that **from the moment you publish a page or blog post on your site, it's automatically protected by copyright**, regardless if there is a "©" somewhere on the page.

Some developers use code so that the site automatically changes to the current new year using coding or a script. Other developers and site owners manually check the date showing and manually update the year in the footer of each site so it shows the most recent year. This would be a yearly task for each each site you manage. Depending on your work flow it may take you no time at all or it may take a few hours/minutes for this to get completed and would depend on

the number of sites you manage. It is generally a static to dynamic change that is needed in the code.

Ready to take out the annual labor of updating the static copyright year in the footer of your site? You have several options! There are technically plugins that can accomplish this for you, but my preferred method is to simply add a small PHP snippet into your site's *footer.php* file. You can also accomplish the same thing using a Javascript snippet. This is an easy request for your WordPress developer, but if you're more of a DIYer, check out [UpdateYourFooter.com](https://updateyourfooter.com) for the exact PHP and Javascript snippets that will automatically update your copyright year.

I solved this FAQ that seems to happen every year by reflecting all of the years that the site has been in existence. So the code would look something like this – **Copyright 1988-2022**. This way shows some history and shows that the site is not brand new.

There is debate about what is the correct way to handle showing the copyright date. Some developers like the copyright date to show the number for the current new year so that it appears that content and information on the site is fresh and has had activity. Others like to show that the site has been visited and new content added.

The copyright notice is there to indicate the **first date of publication** for not only the website but for the content on the website – blogs, blurb, custom images etc. **Therefore, the date shouldn't be changed every year as this would change the 'first publication' date.**

Technically, **you should update a copyright year only if you made contributions to the work during that year**. So if your website hasn't been updated in a given year, there is no ground to touch the file just to update the year.

Copyright owners can file a **supplementary registration** to

correct, update, or clarify information in a registration. A supplementary registration can be submitted any time after the Copyright Office has issued the original registration by completing Form CA and paying the necessary fee.

There is debate about the difference between a book and a web site. Hence the debate of how to handle copyright for content. Since web sites are always changes it makes this a frequency asked question and uncertain about what method to use.

Is the copyright date the same as the publication date?

Date published can most usually be found on the copyright page of a book. That page will tell you when the work was copyrighted – and **if the book is a first edition, the copyright date will be the same as the date published.** ... The last date listed is what should be used to fill in the date published.

How do you add a year to a copyright?

Enter the following HTML code for the various scenarios:

1. Simple: `<p>Copyright © <script>document.write(new Date().getFullYear())</script> Your Name All Rights Reserved</p>`
2. `<p> Copyright © 2014-<script>document.write(new Date().getFullYear())</script> Your Name All Rights Reserved</p>`

And here are a few stylistic rules to keep in mind:

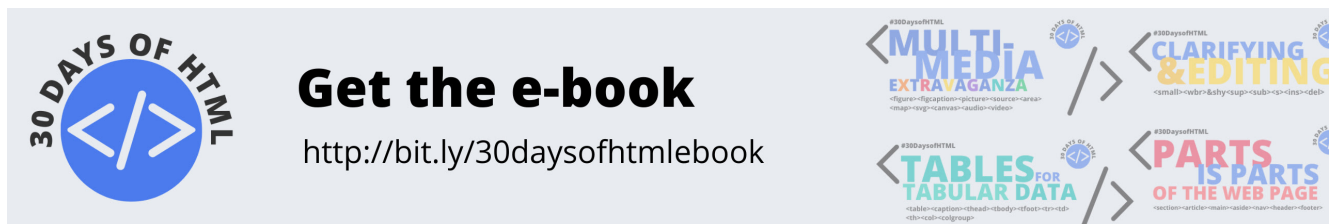
1. Use the “Copyright” or ©, but you needn’t use both.
2. There is no period between the date and the organization/person who claims the copyright.
3. If your website contains material that was created in previous years, you may want to opt to use a date range in the copyright notice.

There are four ways to display your copyright on your website. Below, we use my company as an example:

- Copyright 2021 Serena Crossfield

- Copyright 2005-2021 Serena Crossfield
 - © 2021 Serena Crossfield
 - © 2005-2021 Serena Crossfield
-

Learning HTML Coding



I often get asked for help from new web developers who want to improve their skill and knowledge about coding. HTML and CSS are the basics that need to be mastered.

#30DaysofHTML ended its first run on April 30 as a free email subscription. However, it's now available **on demand**, whenever you want to start, right from Day 1.

[Get the FREE email course at Gumroad](http://bit.ly/30daysofhtmlbook)

I highly recommend **Jen Kramer** and have followed her courses and publications ever since meeting this excellent teacher and trainer in person. Back in 2008 I was hacking hand coded websites built in Joomla and met Jen Kramer in person at a conference and in a Joomla User Group (that was before WordPress was so popular).

I am so happy that I met this wonderful, knowledgeable and fun loving person who I have followed ever since. You should follow her too.

After teaching web design as a Lecturer at Harvard University Extension School for the past 9 years, Jen's last day is on June 30. (downsized like so many other college instructors and staff). Jen is a 2018 winner of Harvard's Shattuck Excellence

in Teaching Award and has over 20 years of experience in teaching and coding HTML, CSS, user experience, content management systems, and instructional design. She has deep experience with in-person, hybrid, and online instruction, both synchronous and asynchronous formats. She's written 3 books, recorded close to 60 video training courses at [LinkedIn Learning](#), [Frontend Masters](#), and others. She's also presented nearly 100 conference workshops and talks. She's open to full-time, part-time, and contract work. I have taken several of her courses and learned so much from her. I am sure you will benefit too!

Jen Kramer and Erika Lee have recently offered a free course on HTML called **30DaysofHTML** by email. You can sign up for the next free email course at Gumroad in the link below. Or you can just sign-up for the e-book now (link below)

Expand your HTML repertoire, including element names, required and common attributes, example code, and links to more learning. Bundled and organized from the #30DaysofHTML email course run in April 2021.

[Get the FREE email course at Gumroad](#)

Pre-order the #30DaysofHTML e-book

Erika and Jen are assembling all #30DaysofHTML into an e-book format. [You may pre-order it](#), and we'll email it to you as soon as it's ready! (We anticipate this will be no later than June 30.)

[Pre-order the #30DaysofHTML e-book](#)

complete.

Erika Lee and Jen Kramer are both finishing up the spring term at their respective universities. They anticipate assembling the e-book first, then plotting their next email course.

[Get the #30DaysofHTML e-book](#)



Get the e-book

<http://bit.ly/30daysofhtmlbook>



Site Builder Recommendation ThriveThemes

A FAQ (Frequently Asked Question) that I get asked is “**What site builder should I use to create my site?**”

The answer is really **IT ALL DEPENDS**. It depends on personal preference, web development skills and experience, budget, time restraints, goals for the site, comfort with coding, and more.

Over the years of doing web development and web design, for myself and for paying customers, I think I have tried most of the site builders out there. I know that there are always new options in the marketplace and I try them when I have time or want to test something out. I have found some builders not acceptable at all, some had some very positive features but were seriously lacking in important areas, some too hard to use, some too limited in what the builder offered, some had conflicts with my host and settings, and some were nasty and caused lots of headaches. Some had no tech support at all and some honestly gave bad advice in how to accomplish what I wanted. So it really does all depend.

I have found that the builder that I seem to use the most is **THRIVE THMEMES**. They have recently moved to a **Suite of Products** that work as as a All-in-One Toolbox that is conversion focused and able to help realize your entrepreneurial ambitions online. The tools and resources offered are top notch and offered with great customer service. I keep returning to Thrive so it is in my toolbox to use for my preferred stack.

With [Thrive Suite](#), you get instant access to [Thrive Theme](#)

[Builder + Shapeshift](#) theme. Easily build your marketing focused WordPress website with 100% front-end visual theme building magic. No coding needed!

I highly recommend [ThriveThemes Suite](#).
(affiliate link)

Absolute and Relative Paths

You are at sometime going to want to use links within your web page. These may be links to other pages, images, included items and so on. There are two ways of specifying these links, ABOLUTE and RELATIVE. Get them wrong and you'll have some very strange results. This explanation might help you in learning the difference.

Absolute Path

These are absolute server paths, they are relative to your main folder (i.e. the folder where your index or default file is held – also known as the Root folder.

`/` tells the server to look for the Root folder

`/mainpage.html` tells the server to find the mainpage file which is in a folder called folder, which is in the Root folder

`/folder/mainpage.html` tells the server to find the mainpage file which is in a folder called folder, which is in the Root folder

The following absolute path is relative to the world wide web: in other words it tells the server to go onto the internet and

find mainpage within your domain

<http://yourdomain.com/mainpage.html>

Relative Path

The following is relative to a file residing in the same folder:

[anotherpage.html](#)

This relative path points to a file which is one folder up:

[../anotherpage.html](#)

More Examples:

The absolute path to the main page of a typical web site would be:

<http://yourdomain.com/index.html>

A page residing in <http://yourdomain.com/folder/mainpage.html> that links to your home page would use one of these absolute paths:

<http://yourdomain.com/index.html>

[/index.html](#)

[/](#)

The last two examples are absolute server paths, you may think of the first forward slash in these paths as representing your domain.

Note: Your main page must be named “index” (a few hosts use “default” instead) but may bear any of the following file extensions: `index.shtml`, `index.htm`, `index.html`, `index.shtm`, `index.php`, `index.cgi` ..., in each case using the absolute server path: `/` would send you to the home page.

If your html file is in /home/example.html and your image file is in /images/example.jpg you can embed the image into the page example.html using an absolute path to the file

```

```

A relative path to the same file would be:

```

```

With an absolute path, it doesn't matter where the html file calling the other file resides.

You may place example.html in: /pages/example.html and embed the image as:

```
    a relative path)
```

then your image file will not load. This is because example.html is looking for /pages/images/example.jpg, which does not exist.

LINKS

Paths used in links work in the same manner as those used in images. For example image example.html is in /home/example.html, and it contains a relative link to another page.html. This link would appear as:

```
<a href="homes/anotherpage.html">
```

If you move your example.html file to some other folder within your web site then the link will no longer work. This is because, by asking for a file via a relative link, you are telling the user agent, the browser, that the file you have created a link to is located within the same folder as that of

the calling file.

Problems Using Absolute paths with SSL

If you are not using a SSL certificate when a webpage changes from http protocol to https (SSL), if you embed any images by absolute paths without domain names (/images/o.jpg), they will be broken. If you embed images with full URL absolute paths

(http://yourdomain.com/images/o.jpg), the images will show up, but the user will get warning messages that the page is mix between secure and non-secure items.

On web pages that make transitions between http and https:, one should use relative paths to avoid these problems.

Credit: I learned this back in 2007 from jbvvisions.co.uk who was a mentor when I was first learning to hand code website. She is no longer in business but I owe credit to her.

This foundational concept is used in coding for web design and development, CCS styling and HTML code.