

**FRONTEND BASED PROJECT ON THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A  
CHURCH WEBSITE**



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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING,  
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**SUPERVISED BY PROF S.T APEH**



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## CERTIFICATION

This project was carried out by Aigberua Prudence Osiayelemie in the department of Computer Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Benin, Benin City, and is hereby certified.

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Date

## **DEDICATION**

I first of all want to dedicate this project to God Almighty for His protection through my undergrad years. Also to my parents whose love, aid and encouragement helped me conquer all of the difficulties I faced while completing this project. And lastly, I want to dedicate this project to my supervisor Prof. S.T. Apeh for his continuous guidance through the course of this project work.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

To begin, I would like to seize this moment to express my profound gratitude to the Almighty God for His abundant blessings throughout the entire duration of this project. I also wish to extend my genuine appreciation to our project supervisor, Prof. S.T. Apeh, whose unwavering support, guidance, and counsel were instrumental in the successful completion of this project. I also want to convey my special thanks to the department's staff members for their guidance and for their instrumental role in ensuring the precision of our results and the flawless execution of our project plans. Furthermore, I must not forget to express my heartfelt gratitude to my friends and family, all of whom provided unwavering support and encouragement throughout the entirety of this project. Your support has been a source of strength and motivation.

## ABSTRACT

This project work endeavors to address the growing need for modern digital platforms within religious organizations. In today's interconnected world, an online presence has become indispensable for churches to engage with their congregations effectively and provide valuable resources. The primary objectives of this project were to create an intuitive and user-friendly church website that facilitates communication, fosters community engagement, and aligns with the church's mission and values.

The development of the church website involved a meticulous and systematic approach. Extensive research was conducted to understand the unique requirements of a church website, including features that promote interactivity and spiritual growth. The frontend design was meticulously crafted to ensure an appealing aesthetic while maintaining user-friendliness. Responsive web design principles were implemented to guarantee a seamless experience across various devices. The development process adhered to industry best practices, utilizing HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and modern frontend libraries.

The project culminated in the successful creation of a dynamic and engaging church website. The website features an intuitive navigation system, allowing users to access a wide range of content, including service schedules, sermons, and event updates, and an interactive community forum. The responsive design ensures accessibility from smartphones, tablets, and desktops, enhancing user convenience. User feedback and engagement have been overwhelmingly positive, with increased participation in church activities and a stronger sense of online community. The church website has not only facilitated communication between the church leadership and its members but has also served as a valuable tool for outreach and connecting with a broader audience. In conclusion, the "Frontend-Based Project on the Design and Development of a Church Website" has successfully delivered an innovative digital platform that aligns with the church's mission of fostering community, spiritual growth, and outreach in the digital age. Proving the untethered benefits of technology to the society and all its innumerable facets.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In the ever-evolving landscape of technology, the paramount aim has consistently been to enhance and enrich the quality of human life. This pursuit manifests in various facets of our existence, from simplifying daily tasks to fostering connectivity across the global community. In this grand tapestry of technological innovation, building a website for an organization, particularly a church, emerges as an indispensable venture, embodying the very essence of this mission. The foundational philosophy of technological progress is rooted in the idea of augmenting human capabilities, facilitating access to information, and promoting seamless communication. These principles, which have fueled the advancement of the digital age, are exquisitely mirrored in the creation of a website.

Imagine, for a moment, the dynamic role that a well-crafted church website can play in enhancing the spiritual journey of individuals. It becomes a virtual sanctuary where seekers can effortlessly access a plethora of spiritual resources. It transcends geographical boundaries, making sacred knowledge, sermons, and teachings accessible to a global audience.

In this digital sanctuary, technology acts as an enabler, connecting people with their faith in profound ways. Members and visitors can effortlessly access service schedules, special events, and sermons, ushering in a sense of cohesion and unity within the congregation. Moreover, technology allows for the dissemination of inspirational content, fostering personal spiritual growth, and strengthening the communal bonds that lie at the heart of a church community.

A ministry website becomes a conduit for prayer requests, a platform for sharing testimonies, and a repository of sacred music and literature. It embodies the spirit of inclusivity by ensuring accessibility for individuals with disabilities, reiterating the paramount notion that technology should serve all members of the human family. In crafting such a website, one employs an amalgamation of art and science. The artistic aspect lies in the design elements that evoke a sense of reverence, tranquility, and spiritual contemplation. The science comes into play as we delve into the intricacies of web development, ensuring a user-friendly interface, seamless navigation, and optimized performance across a spectrum of devices.

In summation, the endeavor to build a church website is not merely a technological project; it is an embodiment of humanity's relentless aspiration to harness technology for the betterment of lives. It stands as a testament to the idea that the marriage of faith and technology can empower, enlighten, and connect us in ways hitherto unimagined, reaffirming that the grandest achievements of technology are those that ultimately serve the human spirit.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A web developer is tasked with the mission of designing, developing, and deploying a website that meets the unique requirements and aspirations of the client (organization.) The organization currently lacks a significant online presence, resulting in missed opportunities for reaching and engaging with the target audience. Failure to have a professional and competitive website puts the organization at a disadvantage compared to competitors who have established a strong online presence. A subpar user experience leads to high bounce rates and low user engagement. Visitors may struggle to find relevant information, navigate the site, or interact with its features. Efficient

content management is critical. We must choose the right content management system (CMS) that aligns with the church's needs and allows for easy content updates, multimedia integration, and dynamic event management. The website should seamlessly integrate essential functionalities such as event calendars, registration forms, online donations, and prayer request submission. These features require not only development but also integration with backend systems or third-party services. Overall the website should effectively communicate the goal of the brand whilst implementing best technological practices.

### **1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim and objective of this project work is to deliver a fully functional, secure, and user-friendly website that aligns with the ministry's vision, engages the congregation, and serves as an effective communication and outreach tool. The goal is to leverage technical expertise to create a digital platform that:

- Reflects the church's identity and values through design.
- Effectively share knowledge and information online in a secure environment.
- Enables efficient content management and updates.
- Provides a secure and stable online environment.
- Offers user-friendly features and functionalities.
- Ensures compliance with web standards and accessibility guidelines.

By successfully addressing these challenges and objectives, we aim to provide the organization with a modern and technologically robust website that enhances their online presence and facilitates their ministry and community-building efforts.

## **1.4 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

The scope of this project includes: conducting a comprehensive study to determine the requirements, feasibility, and strategic considerations for building a ministry's website. The study will serve as the foundational phase to inform the subsequent website development project. It will identify and document the specific needs and objectives associated with building a website, considering its mission, values, and ministry goals.

It will assess how the website project aligns with the broader strategic goals and initiatives of the organization. Conduct a competitive analysis to understand how other churches or similar organizations are leveraging websites for ministry and outreach. Evaluate the technology platforms, content management systems (CMS), and tools that may be suitable for building the website. Provide a set of recommendations and findings based on the study's outcomes to guide the decision-making process regarding the website project.

Some Of The Features Of The Vinedresser Ministries Websites Include:

- About Page
- Home Page
- Sermons page
- Ministry Page
- Events Page
- Bog Page
- Contacts Page
- Donation Page
- Gallery

- Feedback section
- Social media section

### **1.5 LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT**

This project has a specific timeframe for development. This timeframe for development will lead limited feature on the user interface, user experience, and functionalities of the website. Also due to limited expertise of the developer the features and functionalities of the websites might not be as top class as expected, consisting of only the basic elements of a website.

### **1.6 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT**

This project aims to assist organizations in enhancing their outreach and interaction with their audience and members, thereby boosting productivity. It will establish a means of instant communication between these organizations and their members, resulting in effective online positioning within their respective industries.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 THE INTERNET**

The internet, often regarded as one of the most influential technological advancements of the 20th century, has fundamentally reshaped the way we live, work, and interact. From its humble beginnings as a research project to the global network that connects billions of people today, the internet has ignited a digital revolution that has touched nearly every aspect of our lives. The internet's origins can be traced back to the late 1960s when the United States Department of Defense initiated ARPANET, a research project aimed at creating a decentralized network that could withstand nuclear attacks. This endeavor paved the way for the development of the internet we know today. By the 1980s, the internet was transitioning from an academic and military tool to a public utility. One of the most significant ways the internet has revolutionized the world is by democratizing access to information. Prior to the internet, knowledge was often confined to libraries, academic institutions, and printed publications. With the advent of the World Wide Web, a vast repository of information became accessible to anyone with an internet connection. This shift empowered individuals to educate themselves on a wide range of topics, accelerating the spread of knowledge. Before the internet, communication was largely limited to traditional methods such as postal mail, telephone calls, and face-to-face interactions. The rise of email, instant messaging, and later, social media platforms and websites transformed how we connect with one another. Today, people can communicate with friends, family, and colleagues across the globe in real-time, breaking down geographical barriers.

## **2.2 WEB 2.0: A REVOLUTION IN DIGITAL INTERACTIVITY**

The development of the internet has been characterized by different stages, each of which has introduced significant alterations in how we utilize and engage with the online realm. Among the most notable landmarks in this progression is the advent of Web 2.0, a phrase coined to depict the second iteration of the World Wide Web. Web 2.0 signifies a substantial departure from the initial, unchanging internet to a dynamic, participatory, and user-focused online environment. The term "Web 2.0" gained popularity during the early 2000s, largely thanks to Tim O'Reilly, the founder of O'Reilly Media. It came about as a response to the evolving nature of the internet, which was transitioning from a unidirectional system for disseminating information into a bidirectional platform that encouraged active participation. Web 2.0 represents not merely a technical upgrade but rather a conceptual framework encompassing a broad spectrum of technological and social transformations. To grasp the significance of Web 2.0, it's essential to first consider the state of the internet in the late 1990s. During that era, the web was characterized by static HTML pages, limited user engagement, and a noticeable absence of community-driven content generation. In essence, early websites served as digital pamphlets, offering information but lacking the dynamic features that we now consider commonplace.

Advanced web technologies, including faster internet connections, more robust scripting languages like JavaScript, and the widespread adoption of broadband, laid the technological foundation for more captivating online experiences. The emergence of social media platforms such as Friendster, MySpace, and later Facebook introduced a fresh concept of online connection and interaction, with a strong focus on user profiles, sharing content, and engaging in discussions. Blogging platforms like Blogger and WordPress streamlined the process of crafting and sharing

content, representing a pivotal shift from passive consumption to active content creation—an essential hallmark of Web 2.0.

Web 2.0 actively celebrated and encouraged user-generated content, motivating individuals to contribute their own text, images, videos, and other multimedia components. This democratization of content creation acted as a catalyst for collaborative online environments. Technologies like AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) enabled web pages to update dynamically, eliminating the need for complete page reloads and thereby enhancing the responsiveness and interactivity of user interfaces. Developers embarked on innovative ventures by amalgamating data and functionalities from diverse sources, giving rise to inventive mashup applications. The presence of APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) played a crucial role in facilitating data exchange and integration, further propelling the evolution of the digital landscape.

Web 2.0 is characterized by its emphasis on interactivity, in stark contrast to the static nature of the early web, where users simply consumed information passively. Unlike the static web, Web 2.0 empowers users to actively interact with web content. Websites have integrated comment sections, providing users with the means to express their opinions and engage in dialogues concerning articles and posts. Online forums have evolved into central hubs for community-driven discussions spanning a wide spectrum of topics. Additionally, platforms like Facebook and Twitter have facilitated real-time communication and the sharing of content, cultivating a strong sense of online community.



transformative phase introduced dynamic web content, user-generated contributions, and collaborative online environments. Today, websites have evolved into dynamic, multifaceted platforms that serve various purposes. They are essential tools for businesses, organizations, individuals, and governments. Websites facilitate communication, information dissemination, commerce, social interaction, and much more. In the digital age, websites are central to establishing an online presence, building credibility, and engaging with a global audience. They continue to evolve with emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), voice recognition, and progressive web apps (PWAs), ensuring they remain at the forefront of the ever-changing digital landscape.

Websites play a pivotal role in linking individuals and organizations with a vast and diverse global audience. This connection is emblematic of the digital era and has revolutionized our methods of communication, information sharing, and business conduct. Websites serve as a platform for individuals and organizations to render information accessible to anyone possessing an internet connection, irrespective of their geographic location. This accessibility transcends geographical constraints, enabling users worldwide to access content, resources, and services. They function as digital storefronts for businesses and virtual portfolios for individuals. These platforms offer a global stage where both organizations and individuals can display their products, services, skills, and expertise to a worldwide audience. This heightened visibility can attract customers, clients, partners, and opportunities from around the globe.

Websites facilitate cross-cultural communication by eliminating language barriers. Multilingual websites, translation tools, and localization endeavors enable content to be comprehensible to a more extensive international audience, promoting inclusivity and diversity. E-commerce websites exemplify how websites facilitate global trade. Businesses can reach customers

worldwide, engage in international transactions, and establish a global customer base through their online stores. This global market presence has fundamentally reshaped the commerce landscape.

Websites, encompassing social media platforms, forums, and online communities, empower like-minded individuals to connect, share experiences, and collaborate on a global scale. These platforms have birthed a worldwide network of communities centered around shared interests, causes, and hobbies. Websites are fundamental for digital marketing endeavors encompassing search engine optimization (SEO), content marketing, email marketing, and pay-per-click advertising. These strategies enable organizations to target specific global markets, extending their reach and bolstering brand awareness. Organizations, institutions, and research entities can leverage websites for collaboration with international partners, sharing research findings and participating in joint projects. Collaborative websites and portals facilitate smooth communication and cooperation across national borders.

In times of crises, websites hold paramount importance in disseminating information, coordinating relief efforts, and connecting affected individuals with resources and support, regardless of their location. This role is particularly pronounced in disaster response and global emergencies. Educational institutions and e-learning platforms utilize websites to offer access to educational resources and courses to learners worldwide. Websites democratize education, allowing individuals to acquire knowledge and skills regardless of their physical location.

Nonprofits and advocacy organizations harness websites to raise awareness regarding global issues, share narratives, and mobilize support for causes. Websites function as platforms for

disseminating information, accumulating signatures for petitions, and propelling social change on a worldwide scale.

In summary, websites function as digital bridges that link individuals and organizations to a global audience. They transcend physical borders, facilitating communication, commerce, collaboration, and cultural exchange on an unprecedented scale. Websites are fundamental tools for anyone aiming to engage with a global community, rendering the world more interconnected and accessible than ever before.

### **2.3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF WEBSITES**

There are two major categories of websites and they are:

**Static Website:** This is a kind of webpage that provides unchanging content to users. In contrast to dynamic websites, where content is generated dynamically and can adapt based on user actions or data from databases, static websites display identical information to all visitors. The content remains consistent until the website administrator manually edits the HTML code.

The primary feature of a static website is its unchanging content. Regardless of a visitor's identity or interactions with the site, all users view the same text, images, and other media. They have a relatively uncomplicated structure and don't necessitate complex programming or databases. They typically consist of HTML and CSS files, often incorporating basic JavaScript for interactivity. Static websites load quickly because they don't need to generate content in real-time. This attribute makes them suitable for users with slower internet connections. They are straightforward to create and manage, making them particularly accessible for individuals or small businesses without extensive technical expertise. Static websites are generally regarded as

more secure than dynamic counterparts because they have fewer vulnerabilities for potential hackers to exploit. However, security relies on proper server configuration and coding practices. Static websites are well-suited for small to medium-sized sites but may become unwieldy for larger websites with numerous pages. Every page necessitates manual updates when changes are required.

**Dynamic Websites:** Dynamic websites are a category of web pages that provide interactive content, where information is generated and displayed on-the-fly based on user interactions or data from databases. Unlike static websites that present the same information to all visitors, dynamic websites can adapt and personalize content for each user. The primary feature of dynamic websites is their ability to provide interactive and personalized content. User actions, such as clicking buttons, filling out forms, or making selections, can trigger changes in the displayed information. Dynamic websites are typically more complex than static ones. They often rely on server-side scripting languages (e.g., PHP, Python, Ruby) and database systems (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL) to generate and manage content dynamically. Compared to static websites, dynamic sites may have slightly slower load times because content needs to be generated and fetched from databases in real-time. Dynamic websites offer greater flexibility and scalability for content management. Content can be updated and modified dynamically without requiring manual coding for each change. Many dynamic websites incorporate user accounts and profiles, allowing users to create personalized experiences, save preferences, and interact with the site in unique ways.

Social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter are prime examples of dynamic websites. User interactions, comments, likes, and personalized feeds are generated dynamically. Online shopping websites, such as Amazon and eBay, use dynamic features to display product listings,

manage user accounts, and process real-time transactions. Dynamic websites often utilize content management systems like WordPress, Drupal, or Joomla, allowing users to create, update, and publish content with ease. Forums like Reddit and Stack Overflow employ dynamic functionality to allow users to post, comment, and up vote content in real-time. Web-based applications, such as online banking platforms, booking systems, and collaboration tools, are dynamic websites that offer specialized functionality.

### 2.3.2 ELEMENTS OF A WEBSITE

The following are the elements of a website:

- **Domain Name:** A domain name is a human-readable web address used to locate websites on the internet. It provides an easy-to-remember way for users to access a website. A typical domain name consists of two main parts:

A typical domain name consists of two main parts:

**Second-Level Domain (SLD):** This is the core of the domain name. It represents the unique name of your website. For example, in "www.example.com," "example" is the SLD.

**Top-Level Domain (TLD):** This is the extension that comes after the SLD. Common TLDs include .com, .org, .net, .edu, and country-specific TLDs like .uk, .ca, or .de. In "www.example.com," ".com" is the TLD.

Domain names serve several essential purposes. They make it easier for users to access websites, replacing complex IP addresses with user-friendly names. They establish brand identity and online presence. They help websites rank in search engines by providing

keywords in the domain name. They facilitate communication via professional email addresses associated with the domain (e.g., [info@example.com](mailto:info@example.com)).

To acquire a domain name, you need to register it through domain registrars or domain hosting providers. Registration typically involves an annual fee, and you can choose an available domain name as long as it adheres to specific rules and hasn't already been registered by someone else. The Domain Name System (DNS) translates human-readable domain names into numerical IP addresses that computers use to locate websites. You can manage DNS settings to link your domain to your web hosting server or other services.

- **Web Hosting:** Web hosting is a service that provides the infrastructure and resources necessary to make a website accessible on the internet. It involves storing your website's files, databases, and other assets on a server connected to the internet.

### **Types of Web Hosting:**

1. **Shared Hosting:** Multiple websites share resources on a single server. It's cost-effective but may have limitations in terms of performance and security.
2. **Virtual Private Server (VPS) Hosting:** It offers a dedicated portion of a server, providing better performance and control compared to shared hosting.
3. **Dedicated Hosting:** You have an entire server dedicated to your website, offering maximum control and performance but at a higher cost.
4. **Cloud Hosting:** Resources are distributed across multiple virtual servers in a network, offering scalability and reliability.

5. **Managed Word Press Hosting:** Tailored for Word Press sites, it includes specialized features and support.

### **Components of Web Hosting:**

1. **Server:** The physical or virtual computer that stores your website's files and serves them to users.
2. **Storage:** The space on the server's hard drive where your website's files, including HTML, CSS, images, and videos, are stored.
3. **Bandwidth:** The amount of data transferred between your website and users. High traffic websites require more bandwidth.
4. **Database:** A database server stores dynamic website data, such as user profiles, product information, or blog posts.
5. **Control Panel:** A web-based interface (e.g., cPanel, Plesk) that allows you to manage various aspects of your hosting, including file uploads, email setup, and DNS configuration.

### **Web Hosting Providers:**

Many companies offer web hosting services, each with different plans and features. Popular hosting providers include Blue host, Site Ground, HostGator, and AWS (Amazon Web Services).

- **The Homepage:** The homepage serves as the introduction to your website. It's the first page visitors see when they land on your site. As such, it should immediately convey the purpose and essence of your website. The homepage typically displays your website's logo prominently. The logo is an important part of your brand identity and helps visitors

recognize and remember your site. A navigation menu, often found at the top of the page, provides links to various sections or pages within the website. It helps users easily explore and navigate your site's content. A concise headline or tagline below the logo can succinctly communicate what your website is about. It should capture the essence of your content or the value you provide to visitors. Many homepages also feature a prominent hero section with a captivating image or video that complements the website's theme or content. This visual element immediately engages visitors and sets the tone for the site.

It would also help to include one or more CTAs that guide visitors to take specific actions, such as signing up for a newsletter, exploring a product catalog, or contacting you. CTAs should stand out and be persuasive.

The home page should also showcase selected content, products, or services on the homepage. This can pique visitors' interest and encourage them to delve deeper into your site. Also, if applicable, include testimonials, reviews, or social proof elements that demonstrate the value or credibility of your offerings. This builds trust with visitors. If your website includes a blog or news section, consider featuring the latest posts or updates on the homepage. It encourages visitors to explore your fresh content. The homepage should also contain your contact information, such as an email address, phone number, or contact form, is easily accessible. This allows visitors to reach out with inquiries or feedback. For larger websites, a search bar allows users to quickly find specific content. It's particularly valuable when your site has an extensive amount of information.

- **The Navigation Menu:** often referred to as a nav menu or simply menu, is a graphical user interface element on a website that presents a list of links or options to help users

navigate and access various sections or pages of the site. Navigation menus are typically positioned prominently on a webpage, often at the top of the page (horizontal menu) or along the side (vertical menu). The placement may vary depending on the website's design and layout. The primary purpose of a navigation menu is to provide users with a structured and organized way to explore the content or functionality of a website. It serves as a roadmap, allowing users to find specific information or perform actions with ease.

### **Types of Navigation Menus:**

1. **Primary Menu:** This is the main menu that usually appears at the top of the page. It contains links to the most important or frequently accessed sections of the website.
2. **Secondary Menu:** Some websites have a secondary menu below the primary menu, offering additional links or options that are related to the primary content.
3. **Mega Menu:** A mega menu is a large, multi-column menu that provides an extensive list of links, often with dropdowns or submenus, offering users more navigation options.

### **Common menu items may include:**

**Home:** Links to the homepage.

**About Us:** Provides information about the website or organization.

**Products/Services:** Directs users to a catalog of products or services.

**Blog/News:** Links to articles, news, or blog posts.

**Contact Us:** Offers contact information or a contact form.

**Portfolio/Gallery:** Showcases examples of work or images.

**FAQ:** Links to frequently asked questions.

**Search:** Includes a search bar to help users find specific content.

**Design and Styling:** The design and styling of a navigation menu are crucial for usability.

Elements to consider include:

**Readability:** Ensure that text is legible and contrasts well with the background.

**Consistency:** Maintain a consistent design across menu items and pages.

**Hover Effects:** Implement visual cues (e.g., color changes) to indicate interactive elements.

**Responsiveness:** Ensure the menu adapts to different screen sizes and devices.

**Dropdowns/Submenus:** If using dropdowns, design them to be user-friendly and easy to navigate.

- **Content:** Content is at the heart of a website and includes text, images, videos, and other multimedia elements. Content should be engaging, informative, and relevant to your target audience.
- **Design/Layout:** The design and layout of a website dictate its visual appearance and user interface. A well-designed website should be visually appealing, user-friendly, and responsive (adapt to different screen sizes).
- **Call to Action (CTA):** CTAs are elements like buttons or links that encourage visitors to take specific actions, such as signing up for a newsletter, making a purchase, or contacting you.
- **Analytics Tools:** Integration with analytics tools like Google Analytics provides valuable data about your website's performance, user behavior, and visitor demographics, helping you make informed decisions.

- **Database:** For dynamic websites, a database stores and manages data, such as user profiles, product details, and content. It enables data retrieval and interaction.
- **Plugins/Extensions:** These are additional pieces of software that add functionality to your website. In CMSs like Word Press, plugins can extend your site's capabilities (e.g., SEO plugins, contact form plugins).
- **Footer:** At the bottom of the homepage (and every other page), include a footer that typically contains important links, copyright information, and sometimes additional navigation options.

## 2.4 WEB DEVELOPMENT

Web development is a dynamic and rapidly evolving field that lies at the heart of the modern digital age. It encompasses a broad spectrum of skills, technologies, and practices dedicated to creating and maintaining websites and web applications. Web development has come a long way since the World Wide Web was first introduced by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989. In the early days, web pages were simple and static, primarily composed of text and basic hyperlinks. The turning point came with the development of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). These foundational technologies enabled the creation of interactive web pages, paving the way for dynamic content and the birth of the modern web. The late 1990s saw the emergence of dynamic web development. Technologies like JavaScript and server-side scripting languages (e.g., PHP, ASP) empowered developers to build web applications with real-time interactions and user-driven content. This era marked the birth of e-commerce websites, discussion forums, and content management systems (CMS).

## 2.4.1 CLASSIFICATION OF WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT

Web development can be classified into several categories based on various criteria, including the technology stack, purpose, and complexity of the projects. Here's a classification of web development based on different factors:

**Front-End Development:** Focuses on the client-side of web development, dealing with the user interface, user experience, and how websites are displayed in web browsers. Front-end developers use technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create responsive and interactive web pages.

**Back-End Development:** Involves server-side programming and database management. Back-end developers build the server logic, handle data storage and retrieval, and ensure that web applications function correctly. Common back-end technologies include PHP, Python, Ruby, Node.js, and databases like MySQL and MongoDB.

**Full-Stack Development:** Full-stack developers have expertise in both front-end and back-end technologies, allowing them to work on all aspects of web development. They can handle the entire web development process, from designing user interfaces to implementing server logic and databases.

**Mobile Web Development:** This category involves creating websites or web applications optimized for mobile devices. Responsive web design techniques ensure that content adapts to various screen sizes and orientations. Mobile web development can also involve building Progressive Web Apps (PWAs) that offer app-like experiences on mobile browsers.

**CMS Development:** Developers in this category specialize in creating and customizing content management systems like Word Press, Joomla, or Drupal. CMS developers focus on extending the functionality of these platforms, building themes, and creating plugins or modules.

**E-Commerce Development:** E-commerce developers work on online shopping platforms, enabling businesses to sell products or services online. They integrate payment gateways, manage product catalogs, and ensure secure transactions. Popular e-commerce platforms include Shopify, WooCommerce, and Magento.

**Web Game Development:** This niche area involves creating web-based games using technologies like HTML5, JavaScript, and game engines such as Phaser or Three.js. Web game developers focus on graphics, physics, and user interactions for an engaging gaming experience.

**Web Accessibility Development:** Developers in this field specialize in creating web content that is accessible to individuals with disabilities. They adhere to guidelines like WCAG (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) to ensure that websites are usable by everyone.

**Emerging Technologies:** This category includes developers working on cutting-edge technologies such as WebAssembly (Wasm), WebAR, WebVR, and blockchain-based web applications. They explore new possibilities in web development.

These classifications demonstrate the diverse and evolving nature of web development, with professionals specializing in different aspects to meet the growing demands of the digital world.

## **2.4.2 KEY TECHNOLOGIES IN WEB DEVELOPMENT**

1. **HTML(HyperText Markup language):** HTML is the foundational language of the web, used to structure the content of web pages. It defines

elements like headings, paragraphs, links, images, and forms. HTML provides the structure and semantics necessary for browsers to render web content properly. HTML5 introduced modern features for multimedia and improved accessibility.

2. **CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):** CSS is used to style and format web content, allowing developers to control layout, colors, fonts, and visual aspects of web pages. CSS enables web designers and developers to create visually appealing and responsive designs. CSS3 introduced advanced features like animations and transitions.
3. **JavaScript:** JavaScript is a versatile, client-side scripting language used for adding interactivity and dynamic behavior to web pages. JavaScript is essential for creating interactive web applications, handling user input, and enabling real-time updates. Frameworks and libraries like React, Angular, and Vue.js simplify JavaScript development.
4. **Backend Technologies:** Backend technologies include server-side scripting languages (e.g., PHP, Python, Ruby, Node.js) and databases (e.g., MySQL, MongoDB). These technologies handle server logic, data storage, and communication between the client and server. Backend technologies power dynamic web applications, manage data, and perform server-side processing.
5. **APIs (Application Programming Interfaces):** APIs define how different software components or systems can interact and exchange data. Web developers often work with APIs to access third-party services or create their

own. APIs enable integration with external services, such as social media platforms, payment gateways, and mapping services.

6. **Responsive Web Design:** Responsive web design is an approach that ensures web content adapts to various screen sizes and devices. It uses HTML and CSS techniques to create flexible layouts. Responsive design is crucial for providing a consistent and user-friendly experience across desktops, tablets, and smartphones.
7. **Content Management Systems (CMS):** CMS platforms like Word Press, Joomla, and Drupal offer pre-built solutions for creating, managing, and publishing web content. CMS platforms are ideal for non-technical users and streamline content creation and management.
8. **Web Security Measures:** Web developers employ various security measures, including HTTPS (SSL/TLS), input validation, authentication, and authorization, to protect websites from security threats. Web security is essential for safeguarding user data, preventing cyber-attacks, and maintaining trust.
9. **Progressive Web App (PWA) Technologies:** PWAs use web technologies to deliver app-like experiences in web browsers. Key components include service workers for offline functionality and web app manifests for installation.  
Significance: PWAs offer fast, reliable, and engaging web experiences, particularly on mobile devices.

## 2.4 IMPACT OF WEBSITES ON ORGANIZATIONS

According to a study by the Pew Research Center, as of 2021, over 90% of adults in the United States use the internet. Having a website allows businesses to reach a vast online audience. E-commerce continues to grow steadily. According to eMarketer, global e-commerce sales were projected to reach \$4.28 trillion in 2020. A well-optimized website can tap into this growing market. Content marketing costs 62% less than traditional marketing but generates about three times as many leads, according to Demand Metric. Websites serve as a central platform for content marketing efforts. A study by SuperOffice found that businesses with a strong online presence, including websites, enjoy 47% higher customer retention rates. Websites offer tools for engagement, such as blogs, forums, and social media integration. Having a website enables businesses to expand beyond their local markets. As of 2021, Statista reported that 28.1% of global retail sales occurred online. According to Statista, the average time spent online by adults in the United States in 2021 was over 4 hours per day. A website allows businesses to be accessible to potential customers around the clock. A study by Verisign found that 84% of consumers believe that small businesses with websites are more credible. A professional website enhances a business's reputation.

S/N	AUTHOR	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	REFERENCES
1.	Roginidevi, Vengguman y	A Prototype Portal for Worldwide Church of God,	With the tremendous growth of the Internet and the expansion of the World Wide Web, more and more facility and information is being put on the internet.	The passage underscores the internet's growth and its potential	(Roginidevi, 2003)

	<p>Malaysia / Roginidevi Venggumany</p>	<p>The Internet create a global communication that break the barrier of time, place and distance within which conducts a Prototype Portal for Worldwide Church of God, Malaysia. A Prototype Portal for WCG, Malaysia is a system that allows worldwide people to create their own community through the Internet to communicate with each other or sharing information. This thesis describe the system that allows Internet user sharing information, news, idea at anywhere at any time through the Internet. A Prototype Portal for Worldwide Church of God, Malaysia has several modules. Structure diagram used to show an overall subsystem of the project. Besides, this project will review the method, technologies and development tools (like waterfall model with prototyping, using ASP on windows 2000 platform, the web server with</p>	<p>for global communication. It introduces a Prototype Portal for the Worldwide Church of God in Malaysia, aiming to create online communities for information sharing. The thesis outlines the system's features, modules, and technology used, with a</p>	
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			<p>back-end database Microsoft SQL Server 7.0) that are used to set up this system. At the end, this project will implement the entire requirement into a real system and analysis the strengths and weakness of the system. It is hope that the major problems faced by current system can be solved through this project.</p>	<p>goal to address current challenges and enhance the church's online presence.</p>	
2.	<p>Stevens, Robert E. Dunn Paul Loudon, David L. Cole, Henry S.</p>	<p>A Study of Church/Ministry Internet Usage</p>	<p>This manuscript reports the results of a national survey of Internet use by churches and ministries. The mail survey to a random sample of 500 churches and ministries sought to determine the proportion of churches/ministries with Internet access, how the Internet was being used by their organization, and organizational characteristics. A total of 448 questionnaires were delivered and 113 were returned resulting in a response rate of 25.2%. About 93 percent of the respondents surveyed</p>	<p>his manuscript discusses a national survey on Internet use within churches and ministries. It found that 70% of respondents had Internet access, with</p>	<p>(Stevens et al., 2002)</p>

		<p>reported using a computer. Of that 93 percent, about 70 percent reported they had Internet access. When asked about how the Internet has helped their church, respondents reported communications with others as the most important benefit, followed by staying better informed on products and services, and as a research tool for sermons and Bible studies. Among respondent churches who had Internet access, about 37 percent had a webpage. Of those who did not have a webpage, 58 percent plan on having one within a year. The most common ways churches use their website were found to be (1) describing features of the church such as service times or scheduled events, (2) creating a way to communicate with others about the church, (3) providing a way for people to contact the church by e-mail, and (4) image creation. Respondents cited</p>	<p>benefits including improved communication, better information sharing, and support for sermons and Bible studies. About 37% had a website, and 58% planned to create one soon. Websites were mainly used for describing church features, communication</p>	
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			<p>several benefits of having a website: (1) improved communication, (2) increased member knowledge about church programs and (3) increased attendance at church services or activities.</p>	<p>on, and contact options, leading to improved church communication, increased member awareness, and higher attendance.</p>	
3.	<p>Kurniawan, Yohannes Cassandra, Cadelina</p>	<p>Development of Church Information System (A Case Study Approach)</p>	<p>Church as one of the community service organization has a wide range of activities and transactions to accommodate the needs of the congregation. Because the church also has a fairly complex business processes and systems should have the information including data storage to facilitate an integrated and centralized church in storage, management, and presentation of data. This study</p>	<p>This passage highlights the need for an integrated information system within a church to streamline its complex activities and</p>	<p>(Kurniawan &amp; Cassandra, 2014)</p>

			discusses the analysis, design, and construction of information system of the church as the solution of the existing problems in the XYZ church; such data are not integrated and dispersed in the respective church staff.	transactions. The study aims to address existing issues, such as scattered and non-integrated data among church staff, through the analysis, design, and construction of a comprehensive information system.	
4.	Asiedu,Sylvester Tetey Boateng	Development of Strategies and	(a)Situation faced: The Church, irrespective of its steady growth from 4 members in 1965 to 2910 members in	The Church experienced growth in	(Urbach, 2019)

		<p>Transformation Paths for Structured and Targeted Digital Change: The Case of the Presbyterian Church of Ghana Trinity Congregation</p>	<p>2015, struggles to reach out to larger (newer) communities and improve money collection. It struggles as well in reaching its local community especially its members at the right time with the right message. In brief, for the Church to engage its members and the public with respect to worship service, publicizing its social activities (evangelism, donations to the needy, visits to prisons, etc.) and payment of voluntary contributions, it had to count on their physical presence on its premises.(b)Action taken: The Church developed an interactive online presence (website) with payment integration for payment of tithe, offertory, voluntary thanksgiving, etc. Social media accounts were established to help create an online community with the secondary objective of driving traffic to the website and engaging the congregation remotely outside church</p>	<p>membership over the years but faced challenges in reaching new communities and improving financial contributions . It also struggled to effectively engage its local community and members outside of physical church services. To address these</p>	
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			<p>service hours. Mobile money and a point of sale (POS) device were used to facilitate cashless transactions. Supportive committees were set up while interconnecting existing ones. Some of the pastors upload videos to social media as supplement to morning devotions. Events were promoted on the website and social media.(c)Results achieved: Amongst the lot, there is currently an increase in social media engagements through event posts, live streaming, image and other post formats and also an increase in participation of church events by almost 50% on average as well as an increase in the number of website visitors from 2558 (901 unique visitors) in the first year after deployment to 11,612 visitors (5841 unique visitors) in the third year as at September 2017. Even though membership statistics surprisingly indicated a 638 decline in</p>	<p>challenges, the Church developed an interactive website with payment integration for donations and implemented social media accounts to create an online community. They also introduced mobile money and point of sale (POS) devices for cashless</p>	
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			<p>2017, which is worth investigating.(d)Lessons learned: Although deploying the online system was successful, it came with its lessons drawn from challenges which cannot be ignored. These include trust in electronic payments, the need for strategic framework in the adoption of technology, the need to educate users. Other lessons include the need for management support and readiness of employees/volunteers and resource availability as a precursor to achieving strategic IS innovation objectives.</p>	<p>transactions. Various committees were established, and pastors uploaded videos for morning devotions. Events were promoted on the website and social media.</p>	
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## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 PROJECT DESIGN**

The project design utilized in this research adheres to well-established best practices and rigorous methodologies, ensuring the organized development and assessment of the church ministry website. This selected design is characterized by its clear, precise nature and its alignment with the project's intended objectives and goals. The essential elements of this design encompass the following:

#### **3.2 FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT**

At the heart of this study lies the pivotal decision to adopt a development framework as the cornerstone for constructing the Church Ministry website. HTML is chosen for crafting and structuring the website, CSS for its aesthetics, JavaScript for enhancing interactivity, and GoogieHost for hosting. These technologies are celebrated for their adaptability, scalability, and capacity to create a resilient and contemporary solution for the church's online presence.

#### **3.3 GATHERING DATA AND PROCURING RESOURCES**

The foundational data for our church website was carefully curated from within the organization itself. This encompassed a wealth of essential information integral to creating a meaningful online presence for our congregation. It included insights into our church's mission and core values, worship service schedules, upcoming events, inspirational sermons, thought-provoking articles, community engagement initiatives, and ways to connect with our church family. By drawing upon this valuable data, we have endeavored to ensure that our website not only reflects

the spirit and mission of our church but also offers visitors a spiritually enriching online experience.

### 3.4 CODING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The development of our church website adhered to a well-organized and iterative approach. This encompassed a meticulous process of coding, creating modules, and employing version control practices to preserve the integrity of our code and foster collaborative development. By harnessing Git for version control and embracing agile development methodologies, we were able to facilitate effective project management and ensure the continued upkeep of our website's codebase, all in service of delivering a static but interactive online platform for our client's community.

### 3.5 MATERIALS & TOOLS USED FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since this is a front end development project tools like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, are used for the development. The local host server GoogieHost, was used during the period of development.

S/N	MATERIALS	USE
1	HTML	Building a structure of the website
2	CSS	Styling the website
3	JavaScript	Making the website interactive
4	GoogieHost	Hosting the website

**TABLE 3. 1: MATERIALS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**HTML:** HTML is the standard markup language used for creating and structuring content on the web. It provides a set of tags and elements that define the structure of a web page, including headings, paragraphs, links, images, and more. HTML is essential for building the basic layout and content of web pages.

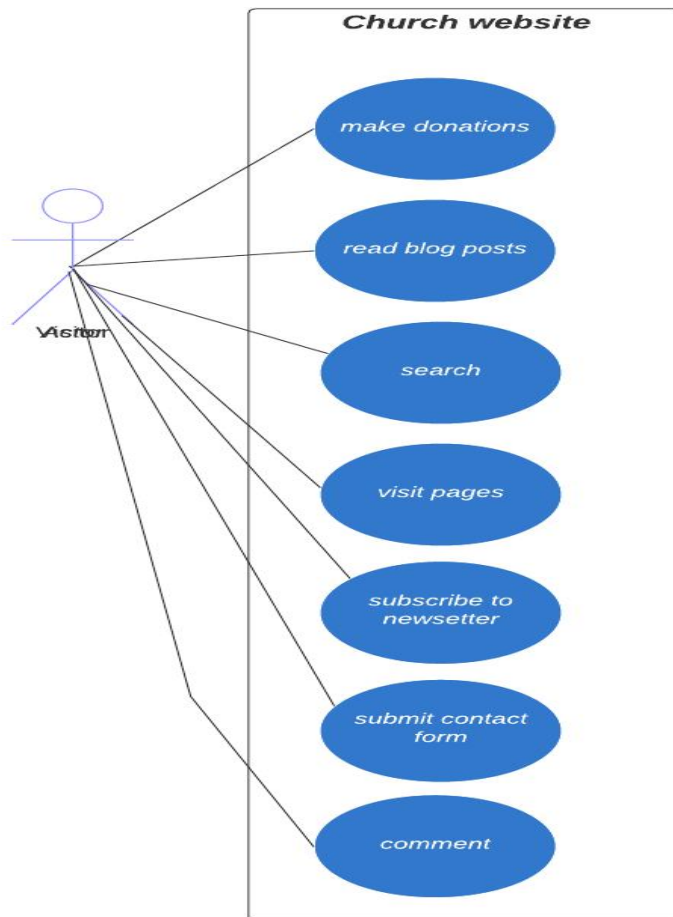
**CSS:** CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation and visual design of web pages. It allows web developers to control elements' colors, fonts, spacing, layout, and responsiveness. CSS is used in conjunction with HTML to enhance the look and feel of websites.

**JavaScript:** JavaScript is a versatile programming language used for adding interactivity and functionality to web pages. It enables dynamic content updates, user interactions, form validation, and more. JavaScript can be executed in web browsers, making it a powerful tool for creating interactive web applications.

**GoogieHost:** GoogieHost is a web hosting service provider that offers hosting solutions for websites. It provides hosting plans that cater to a range of needs, including free hosting with limited resources and premium hosting with additional features. GoogieHost allows individuals and organizations to publish their websites on the internet and make them accessible to users worldwide.

### **3.7 USE CASE DIAGRAM OF THE WEBSITE**

The Use Case diagram provides a visual overview of how users and administrators interact with the website and the various functionalities available to them. Depending on the complexity of the website, the diagram may include more use cases and actors.



**FIG 3. 1: USECASE DIAGRAM OF THE WEBSITE**

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Methodical research, the selection of relevant development tools, and rigorous design principles have resulted in a concrete result: a fully developed website. This chapter looks into the intricacies of this conclusion, analyzing its characteristics, strengths, potential areas for improvement, and the implications it has for the larger field of website building for specialized sectors. The aim of this project was to create a fully functioning church website that meets the church's needs and has a diverse range of functionalities.

#### **4.1 WEBSITE OVERVIEW**

The resulting church website seamlessly marries functionality and aesthetics, placing the user experience at the forefront. With a responsive design, it gracefully adapts to different screen sizes, guaranteeing a uniform browsing experience. User-friendly navigation allows easy access to essential church services and information. The website's layout encompasses various sections, each tailored to specific ministry areas, member testimonials, insightful articles, contact forms, and more, fostering an inclusive online community for our congregation.

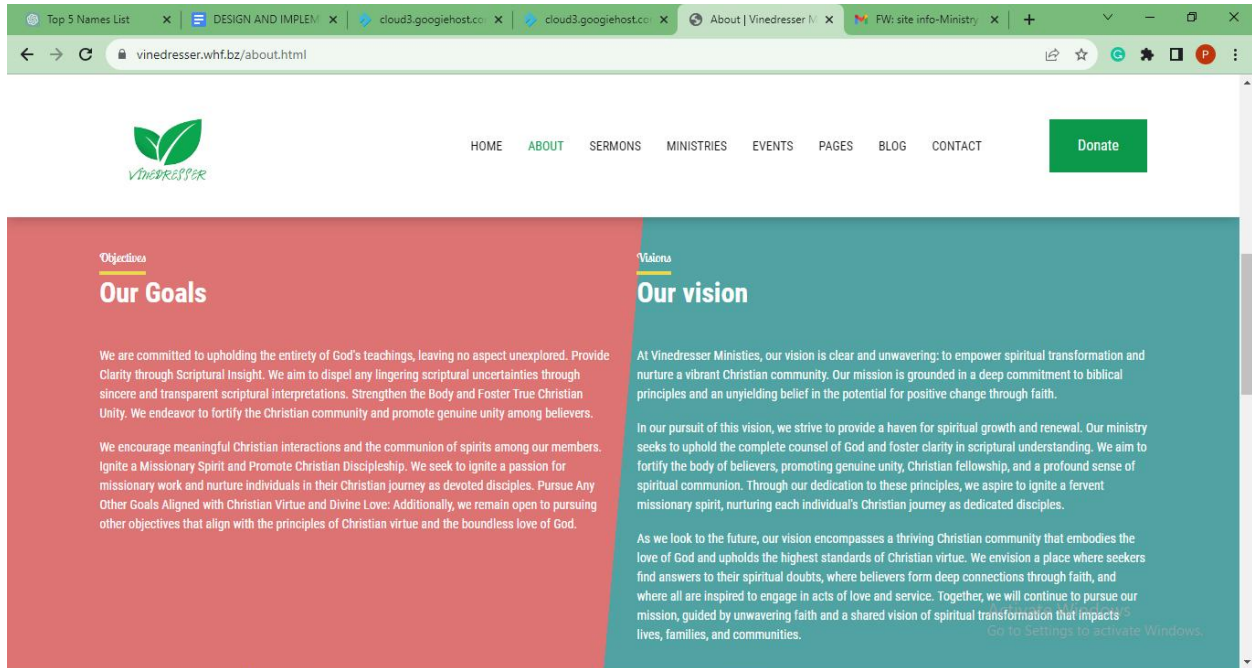
#### **4.2 KEY FEATURES OF THE WEBSITE**

Several notable features distinguish our website in the crowded digital landscape:

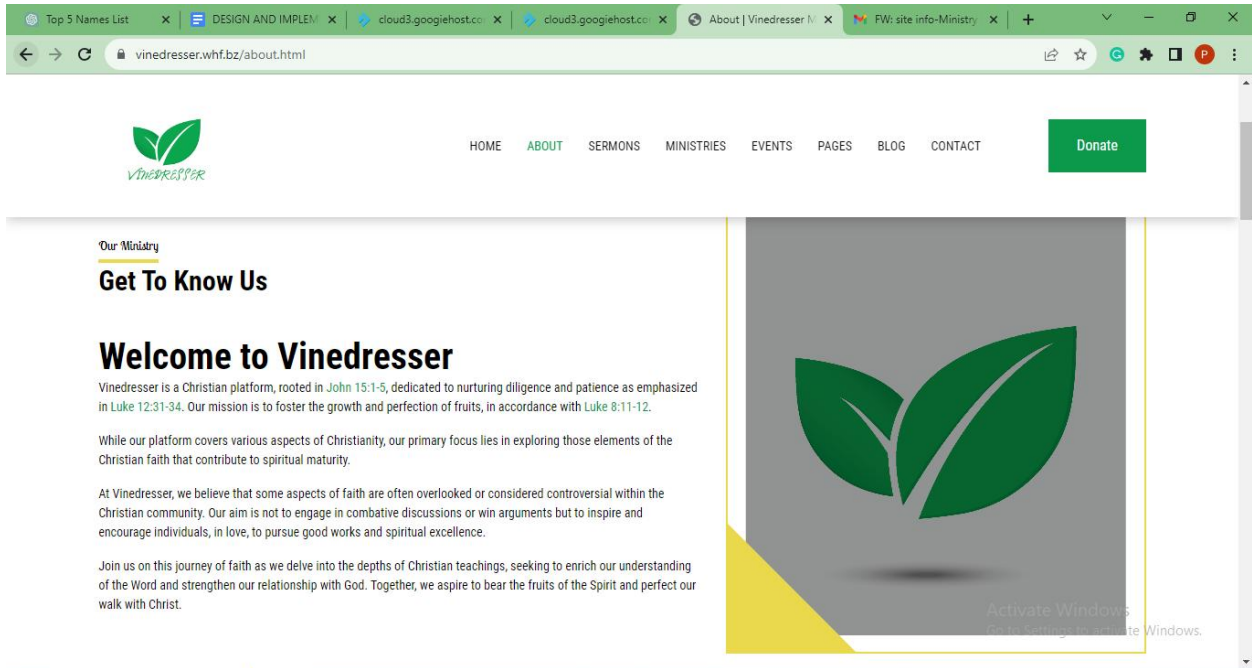
1. **Interactive UI:** Engaging user interface elements, such as animations and hover effects, enhance user interactions.
2. **Client Testimonials:** A dedicated section showcasing feedback from clients, establishing credibility and trust.

4. Resource Center: A hub for blog post articles, sermons, events etc. pertaining to the church ministry

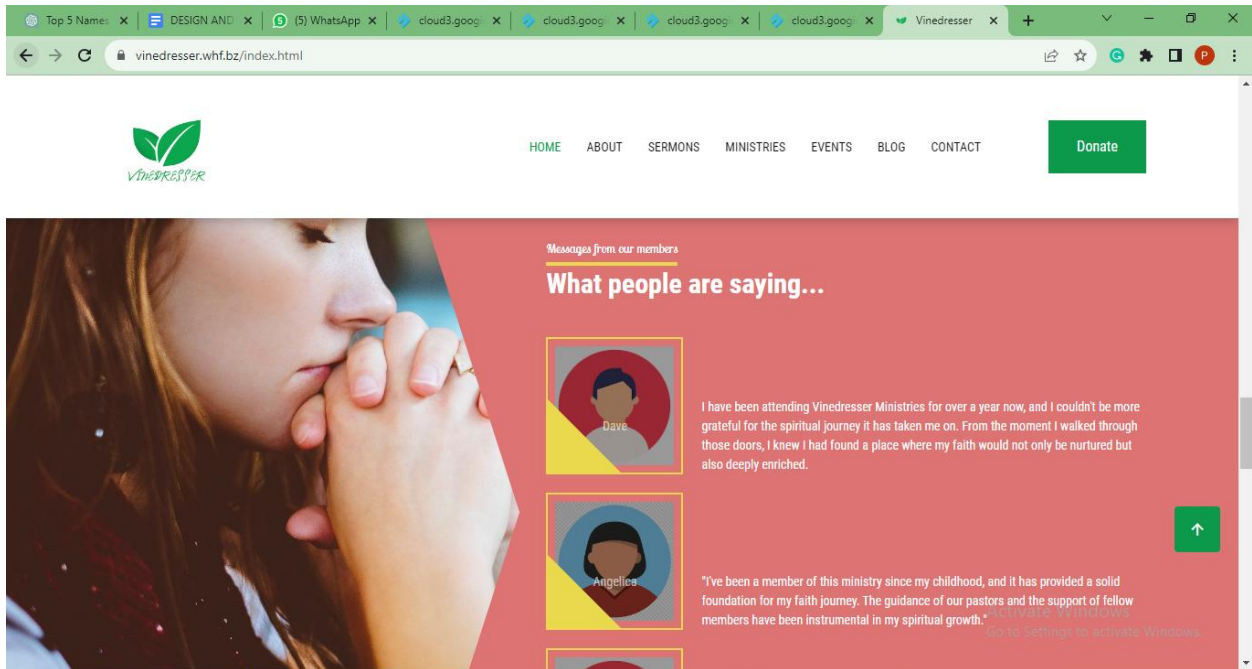
5. Contact Section: A user-friendly form allowing visitors to reach out for services, inquiries, or collaborations.



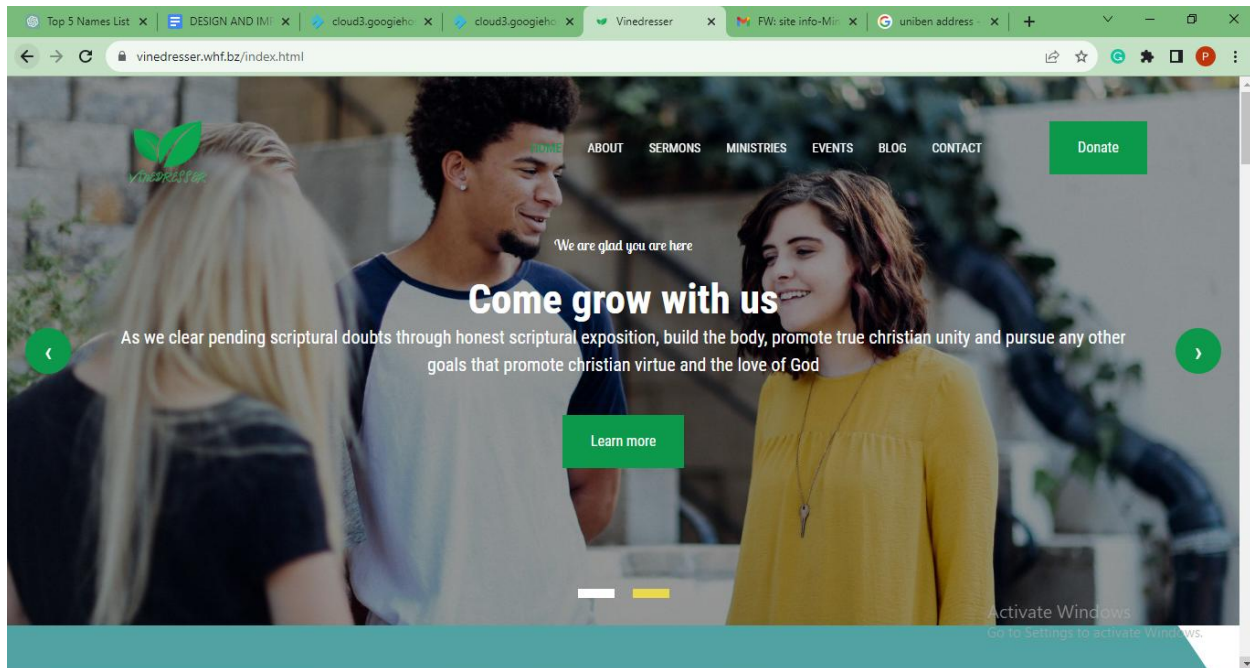
**PLATE 4. 1: MISSION AND VISSION PAGE OF VINEDRESSER WEBSITE**



**PLATE 4. 2: ABOUT PAGE OF VINEDRESSER WEBSITE**



**PLATE 4. 3: TESTIMONIAL SECTION OF VINEDRESSER WEBSITE**



**PLATE 4. 4: HOME PAGE OF VINEDRESSER WEBSITE**

### **4.3 DISCUSSIONS**

The development of this website symbolizes more than just a digital platform for a church ministry; it serves as a reflection of the advancements in web development practices, particularly within specialized sectors. Niche domains like religion have often lagged in their online presence. This website, with its comprehensive features, exemplifies how religious entities of all kinds can embrace and benefit from a robust digital platform.

The strong emphasis on user experience underscores the importance of designing platforms not only with content but also with a deep understanding of user behaviors and preferences. Crafted with scalability as a core consideration, the website can flexibly adapt and expand alongside the

church ministry's growth, seamlessly integrating new features or updating existing ones with minimal disruption.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 CONCLUSION**

The process of creating a functioning website has been an extraordinary voyage, characterized by creativity, obstacles, and an unwavering commitment to achieving the best result possible. This section summarizes the primary discoveries, accomplishments, and contemplations related to this project.

#### **5.2 CHALLENGES FACED**

This project presented formidable challenges, primarily stemming from a combination of factors including limited technical expertise, time constraints, and additional unforeseen complexities in the course of development. Navigating the intricate web of coding languages, frameworks, and design principles as a first timer has been a steep learning curve. Debugging and troubleshooting issues, whether related to compatibility or performance, have tested my problem-solving skills. Additionally, ensuring a seamless user experience and responsive design presented unforeseen complexities. However, these challenges have been invaluable, pushing me to adapt, innovate, and grow as a developer. Each hurdle surmounted has provided a lesson, making me more resilient and capable in the ever-evolving world of web development.

### **5.3 ACHEIVEMENTS**

Embarking on the journey of developing a website for the first time has yielded numerous rewarding achievements from a developer's standpoint. It's been a significant learning experience, where I've honed my coding skills and gained hands-on experience with various web technologies. Building this website has not only expanded my technical knowledge but also allowed me to witness the tangible results of my work as the website came to life. Moreover, it has ignited a passion for web development, inspiring me to continue exploring and innovating in this dynamic field. This initial project has set the foundation for my growth as a developer and opened doors to exciting opportunities in the digital realm.

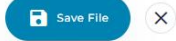


# APPENDIX

## about.html

/domains/vinedresser.whf.bz/public\_html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
8 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
9
10 <!-- Main CSS -->
11 <link href="dist/css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
12
13 <!-- Your page title -->
14 <title>About | Vinedresser Ministries</title>
15
16 <!-- Place Custom Favicon here -->
17 <link rel="shortcut icon" href="images/favicon.png" type="image/png">
18
19
20 </head>
21
22 <body>
23
24 <div class="page-loader">
25 <div class="loader"></div>
```



## contact.html

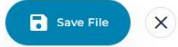
/domains/vinedresser.whf.bz/public\_html

```
22 <body>
23
24 <div class="page-loader">
25 | <div class="loader"></div>
26 </div>
27
28 <!-- ===== SITE HEADER BEGINS ===== -->
29
30 <header class="header transparent fixed light-text" data-onscroll-classes="dark-text white-bg"
31 data-onscroll-logo="images/logo-dark.png">
32
33 <div class="container">
34
35 <nav class="header__nav bottom-nav">
36
37 <div class="header__logo brand--logo">
38 <a href="index.html"></a>
39 </div>
40
41 <div class="header__mobile--opener hide-on-lg">
42 <button class="header__mobile--icon" aria-expanded="false" aria-controls="mobile-menu"
43 data-toggle="mobile-menu">
44 <span class="line"></span>
45 <span class="line"></span>
46 <span class="line"></span>
```



html VS Light Line Numbers Line Wrap

## donations.html



./domains/vinedresser.whf.bz/public\_html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
8 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
9
10 <!-- Main CSS -->
11 <link href="dist/css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
12
13 <!-- Your page title -->
14 <title>Donations | Greater Love Church</title>
15
16 <!-- Place Custom Favicon here -->
17 <link rel="shortcut icon" href="images/favicon.png" type="image/png">
18
19
20 </head>
21
22 <body>
23
24 <div class="page-loader">
25 | <div class="loader"><div class="spinner"></div></div>
26 </div>
27
```

html VS Light Line Numbers Line Wrap

## events.html



./domains/vinedresser.whf.bz/public\_html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
8 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
9
10 <!-- Main CSS -->
11 <link href="dist/css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">
12
13 <!-- Your page title -->
14 <title>Events | Greater Love Church</title>
15
16 <!-- Place Custom Favicon here -->
17 <link rel="shortcut icon" href="images/favicon.png" type="image/png">
18
19
20 </head>
21
22 <body>
23
24 <div class="page-loader">
25 | <div class="loader"><div class="spinner"></div></div>
26 </div>
27
```

html VS Light Line Numbers Line Wrap

```
105 <a href="" class="dropdown-link">Pages</a>
106
107 <div class="header_submenu">
108 <ul>
109
110 <li class="header_list"><a href="donations.html">Donations</a></li>
111 <li class="header_list"><a href="staffs-single.html">Staffs single</a></li>
112 <li class="header_list"><a href="elements.html">Elements</a></li>
113
114 </ul>
115 </div><!-- .header_submenu ends -->
116 </li><!-- .header_list ends -->
117
118 <li class="header_list">
119 <a href="" class="dropdown-link">Blog</a>
120
121 <div class="header_submenu">
122 <ul>
123
124 <li class="header_list"><a href="blog.html">Blog list</a></li>
125 <li class="header_list"><a href="blog-single.html">Blog single</a></li>
126
127 </ul>
128 </div><!-- .header_submenu ends -->
```