WEB DESIGN-1-

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Dynamic vs. Static Web Sites

Web pages can be either static or dynamic. "Static" means unchanged or constant, while "dynamic" means changing or lively. Therefore, static Web pages contain the same prebuilt content each time the page is loaded, while the content of dynamic Web pages can be generated on-the-fly.

- *What is Web content? Content is everything that can appear on a Web page:*

 text, graphics, form fields, hyperlinks to other pages, navigation buttons, menus, etc.

What is a static website example?

- Common examples of static websites include resume websites, portfolio websites, brochure websites, one-off landing pages, and other informational or read-only sites. These websites are small (three to four pages or fewer), limited in content, and don't require personalized content or frequent updates

What is a dynamic website example?.

- Other notable examples of dynamic websites include Twitter and Instagram. Both platforms offer a personalized experience to users based on their interactions, preferences, and behavior on the site.

- Is Youtube a Dynamic or Static Website? Why? because every user checks the website for different needs. As such, the home page of every visitor or user differs from the other depending on their needs and preferences.

- Real time web site example?

What is the difference between static and dynamic websites?

- A static website is one where web pages are delivered exactly as they are stored, with no real-time content changes.

- a dynamic website generates content in real time, typically using databases and scripting languages to provide interactivity and personalized experiences.

Advantages of static websites

Static websites are faster and more responsive than dynamic websites because they don't require server-side processing or database queries to render the web pages. The server delivers the pages directly to the client's browser, which results in quicker load times. Reliability.

- Quick to develop
- Cheap to develop
- Cheap to host

Disadvantages of static websites

- Requires web development expertise to update site
- Site not as useful for the user
- Content can get inactive

Advantages of dynamic websites

- Much more practical website
- Much easier to update
- New content brings people back to the site and helps in the search engines
- Can work as a system to allow staff or users to collaborate

- **Disadvantages of dynamic websites**
- Slower / more expensive to develop
- Hosting costs a little more

Static web pages

- Web pages that remain the same all the time until their code is changed manually.

- It is created using HTML.

Comparison of static and dynamic web pages
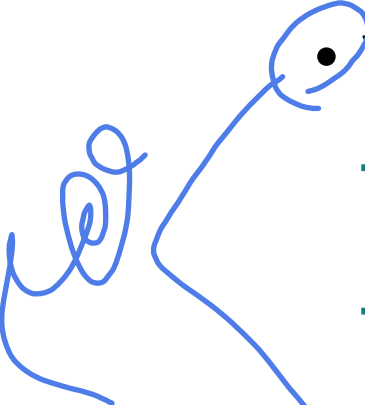
Static web page

- The content and layout of web page is fixed
- It never use databases
- It directly run on the browser and do not require any server side application program
- These are easy to develop

Dynamic web page

- The content and layout may change during run time
- It uses the databases to generate dynamic content through queries
- It runs on the server side application program and displays the results
- This web page development requires programming skills
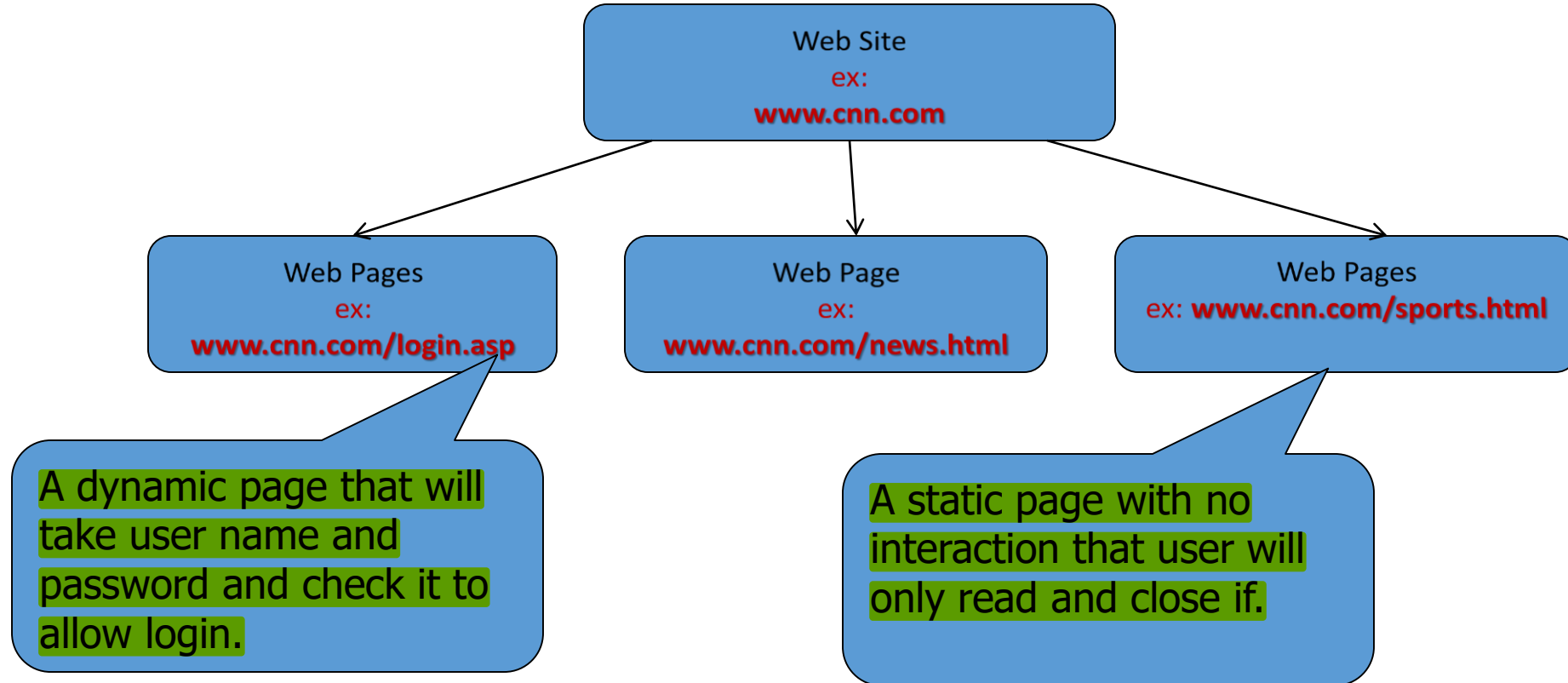
Types of scripting languages
1. Client Side scripting
2. Server Side scripting

- You can often tell if a page is static or dynamic simply by looking at the page's file extension in the URL, located in the address field of the Web browser. If it is ".htm" or ".html," the page is probably static.

- If the extension is ".php," ".asp," or ".jsp," the page is most likely dynamic. While not all dynamic Web pages contain dynamic content, most have at least some content that is generated on-the-fly.

Types of Web Pages

Any web site composed from a set of web pages:
Some of those pages are **static (abstract) pages** while other pages are **dynamics (proactive) pages.**

Web Site
ex:
www.cnn.com

Web Pages
ex:
www.cnn.com/login.asp

Web Page
ex:
www.cnn.com/news.html

Web Pages
ex: **www.cnn.com/sports.html**

A dynamic page that will take user name and password and check it to allow login.

A static page with no interaction that user will only read and close if.

▶ Standard HTML pages are static Web pages. Each time an HTML page is loaded, it looks the same. The only way the content of an HTML page will change is if the Web developer updates and publishes the file

▶ Other types of Web pages, such as PHP, ASP, and JSP pages are dynamic Web pages. These pages contain "server-side" code, which allows the server to generate unique content each time the page is loaded.

▶ database information, which enables the page's content to be generated from information stored in the database. Websites that generate Web pages from database information are often called database-driven websites.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser
ignores it.</p>
<p>
This paragraph
contains    a lot of
spaces
in the source    code,
but the   browser
ignores it.
</p>
<p>
The number of lines in a
paragraph depends on
the size of the browser
window. If you resize the
browser window, the
number of lines in this
paragraph will change.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- The HTML files must be saved with **.htm or .html** extensions.

- HTML pages are viewed with the help of a software called **Web Browsers.**

- **Popular Web Browsers** are
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer
  - Mozilla Firefox
  - Google Chrome
  - Opera etc.,

Practical

Create a webpage that prints any text of your choosing to the screen, do not include a head section in the code

```
<html>
<!--there is no head section in this HTML code-->
<body>
<!--print a message-->
The giraffe is a very interesting animal.
</body></html>
```

Print your name in a Tahoma font

```html
<html>
<body>
<font face="Tahoma">Kurdistan</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Print your name in green.

- <html>
- <body>
- kamaran
- </body></html>

Print the numbers 1 - 10, each number being a different color

- \<html>
- \<body>
- \1\
- \2\
- \3\
- \4\
- \5\
- \6\
- \7\
- \8\
- \9\
- \10\
- \</body>\</html>

Print your name to the screen with every letter being a different heading size.

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>k</h4>
<h3>u</h3>
<h2>r</h2>
<h1>d</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Print the squares of the numbers 1 - 20. Each number should be on a separate line, next to it the number 2 superscripted, an equal sign and the result

```
<html>
<body>
1<sup>2</sup> = 1
<br />
2<sup>2</sup> = 4
<br />
3<sup>2</sup> = 9
H<sub>2</sub>O
<br />
</body>
</html>
```

```html
<html>

        <head>
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1252">
<title>New Page 1</title>
</head>

<body>

سلام
</body>

</html>
```

- There are two different type of tag:
- One of them it close by itself

Repeat exercise #5, but this time include a head section in the code.

```
<html>
  <head>
  <title>Print some text</title>
  </head>
<body>
<!--print a message-->
The giraffe is a very interesting animal.
</body></html>
```

HTML

- Stands for HyperText Markup Language
- Used to create a Web page
- Made up of tags that specify the structure of the document (this section is a heading, this section is a paragraph, etc..)
- An excerpt from a sample HTML document:

```
<html>

  <head>

    <title>Bob's Web page</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>This is my first Web page</h1>
```

HTML Tags

- Most HTML tags work in pairs. There is an opening and a closing tag. For example:

<p>Some content here.</p>

- The **<p>**...**</p>** tag displays a paragraph
- **<p>** opens the paragraph (opening tag)
- **</p>** closes the paragraph (closing tag)
- "Some content here." will be displayed on the page

Self-closing Tags

Some HTML tags are self closing. For example:

The **
** tag will display a line break.

Required Tags

- All HTML documents should have **html**, **head** and **body** tags, along with the **DOCTYPE** identifier.
  - **!DOCTYPE** – Tells the browser which set of standards the page adheres to
  - **<html>**...**</html>** -- Surrounds the contents of the entire page
  - **<head>**...**</head>** -- Lists the identification information on the page, such as the title
  - **<title>**...**</title>** -- Gives the name of the page that appears in the top of the browser window
  - **<body>**...**</body>** -- Frames the content of the page to be displayed in the browser

Basic HTML Template

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

   <head>

     <title>CMSC104 HTML Template</title>

   </head>

   <body>

     This is just a basic HTML template to be used in
   CMSC104.

   </body>

</html>
```
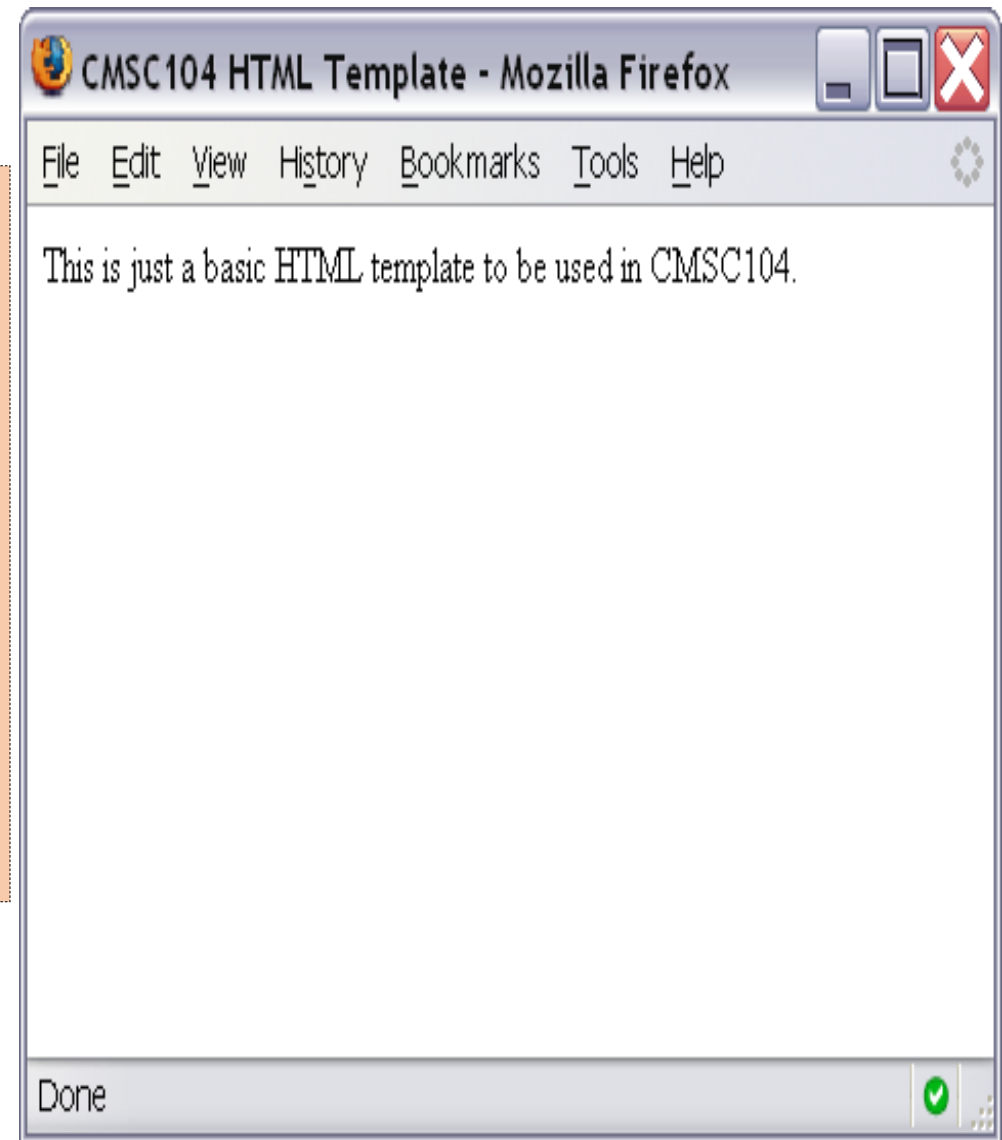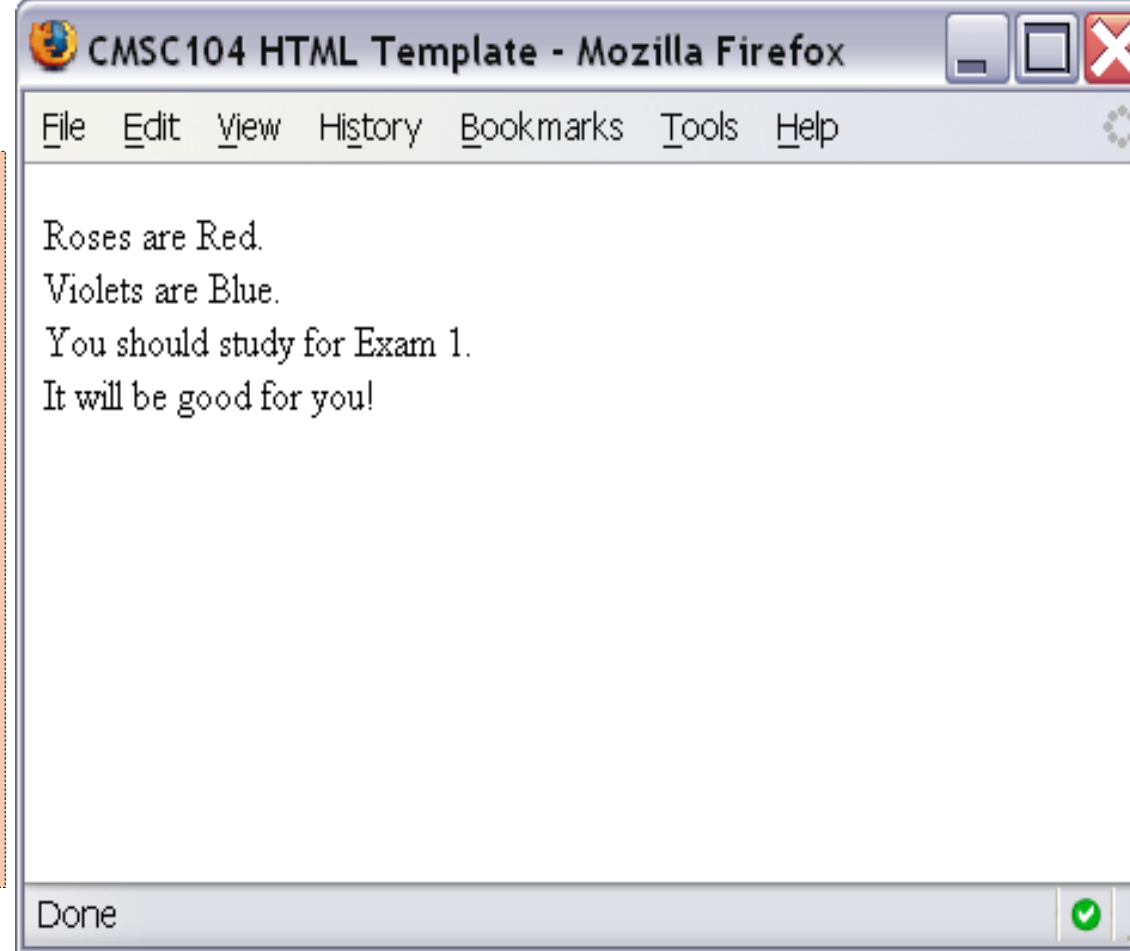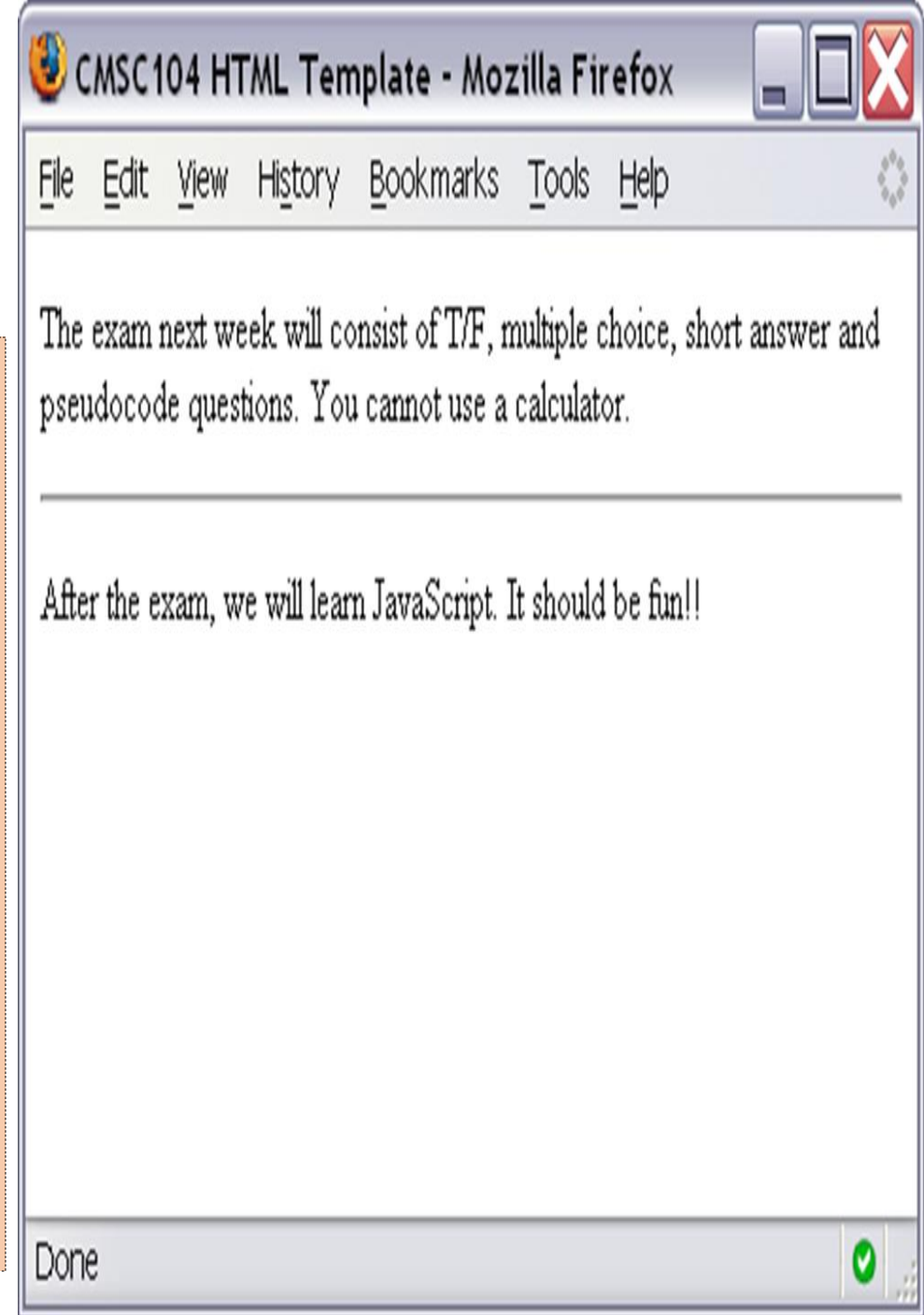
CMSC104 HTML Template - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

This is just a basic HTML template to be used in CMSC104.

Done

Line Break Example

```
<p>
 Roses are Red. <br />
 Violets are Blue. <br />
 You should study for Exam 1. <br />
 It will be good for you!
</p>
```

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

Roses are Red.
Violets are Blue.
You should study for Exam 1.
It will be good for you!

Done

QUIZ
Horizontal Rule Example

```html
<p>

  The exam next week will consist of
T/F, multiple choice, short answer and
pseudocode questions.  You cannot use
a calculator.

</p>

<hr />

<p>

  After the exam, we will learn
JavaScript.  It should be fun!!

</p>
```
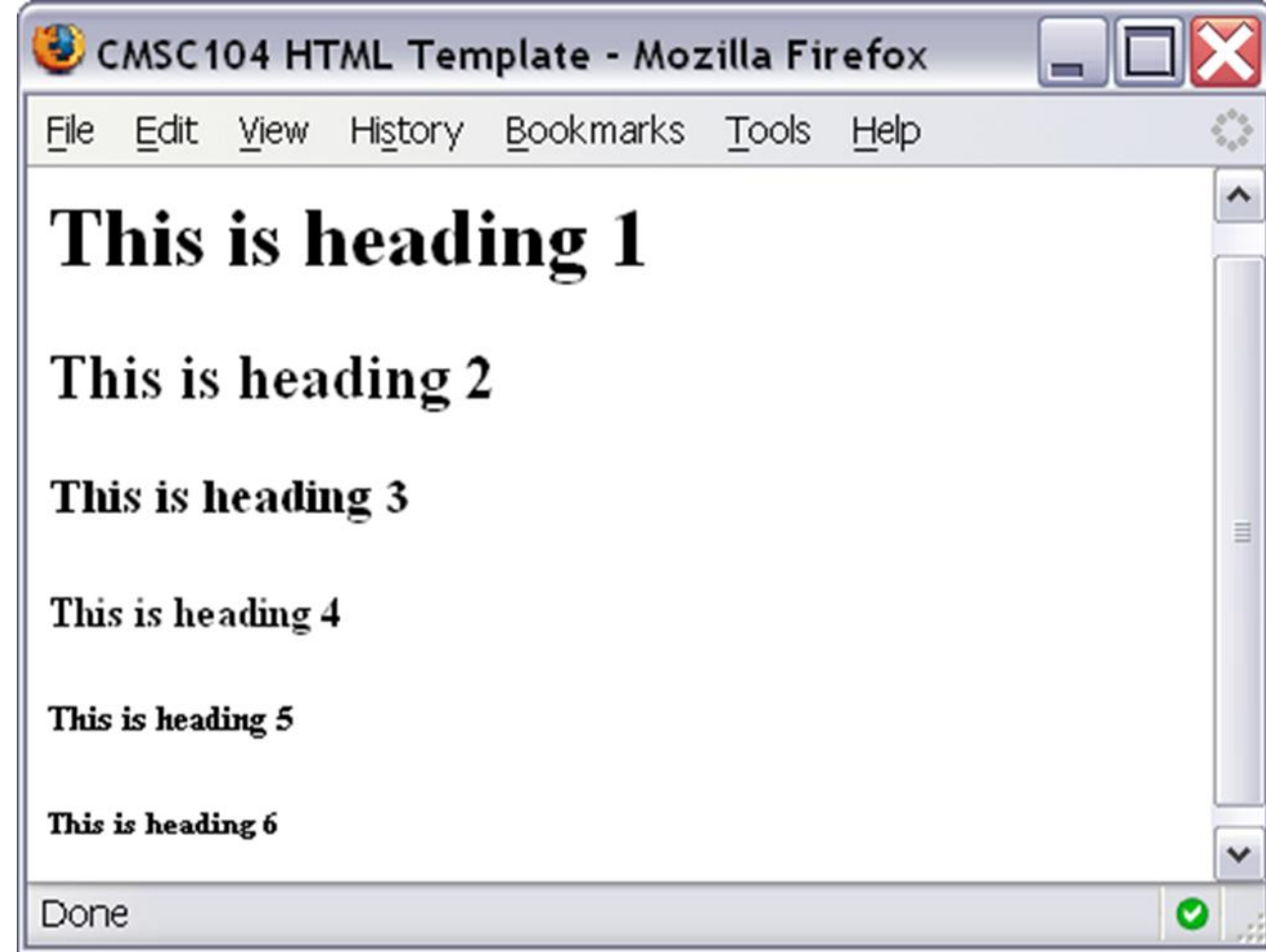

CMSC104 HTML Template - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

The exam next week will consist of T/F, multiple choice, short answer and pseudocode questions. You cannot use a calculator.

After the exam, we will learn JavaScript. It should be fun!!

Done

Heading Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

<h5>This is heading 5</h5>

<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```
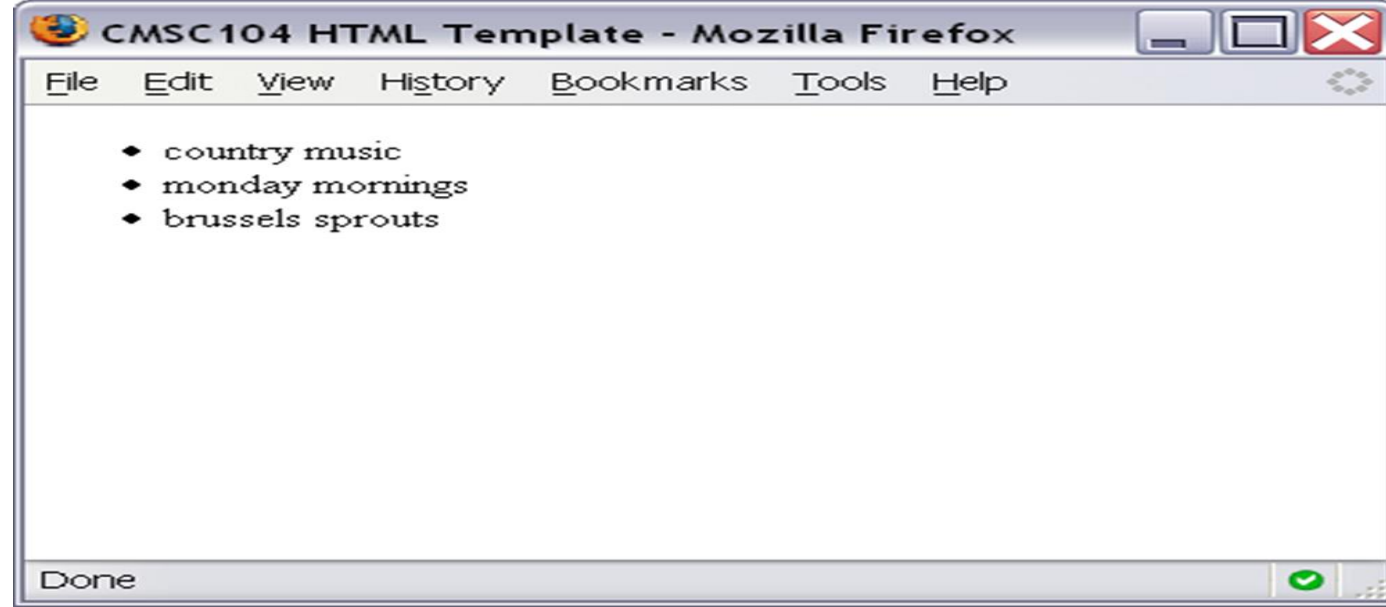


```
<!-- This is just some sample html
to illustrate the use of a comment
-->

<p>

  Here is my paragraph.

</p>
```
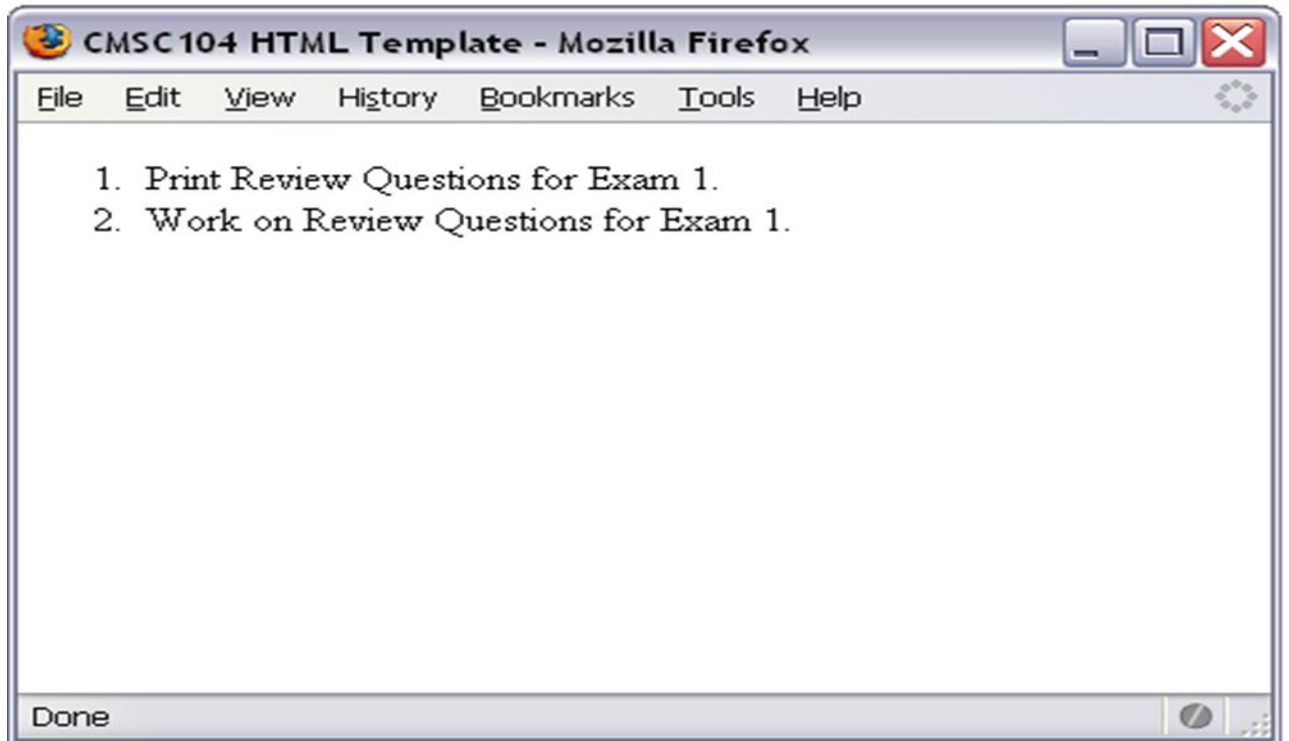
Unordered List Example

```
<ul>

   <li>country music</li>

   <li>monday mornings</li>

   <li>brussels sprouts</li>

</ul>
```

CMSC104 HTML Template - Mozilla Firefox

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

- country music
- monday mornings
- brussels sprouts

Done

```
<ol>

   <li>Print Review Questions for Exam 1.</li>

   <li>Work on Review Questions for Exam 1.</li>

</ol>
```

CMSC104 HTML Template - Mozilla Firefox

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

1. Print Review Questions for Exam 1.
2. Work on Review Questions for Exam 1.

Done

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The mark element</h1>

<p>Do not forget to say <mark>hello</mark> today.</p></body></html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The ins element</h1>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del>
<ins>red</ins>!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Quiz on HTML
1. What is the code for creating a red background in an HTML document?
2. What will the tag <b> do?
3. What command would you use to put a blank line in a program?
4. Write the code that displays a graphic file called "DOG.PNG", that is 200 by 400 pixels and is left justified.
5. Write the code to create a hyper-link to the Greenpeace homepage, where their address is "www.greenpeace.org".
6. Write the code for a two-by-two table and is numbered 1-4.
7.

<hr></hr>
8. Fix any errors in the following code. <html>
<head> <title>My first page </head> <body>

Basic HTML commands

HTML uses tags to communicate to Tags are contained in < > symbols. For example, to create a title for a document you would do the following:

<title>My First HTML Document</title>

The closing tag normally contains a "/" before the directive to indicate the termination of the action.

HTML tags are not case-sensitive,

The HTML tag

The head tag

Titles

The body tag

Headers

Paragraphs

Preformatted text

Boldface and Italics

Physical tags

Hyperlink

- A hyperlink is a structure unit that connect two WebPages. This connection is realized by inserting a hyperlink which indicates the URL of destination page.

- Contact Us

[Contact Us](mailto:support@adatum.com)

Contact support@adatum.com

Contact support@adatum.com

Hyperlink to an e-mail address.

Visit Microsoft.com for the latest

information.

Output:

Visit Microsoft.com for the latest information.
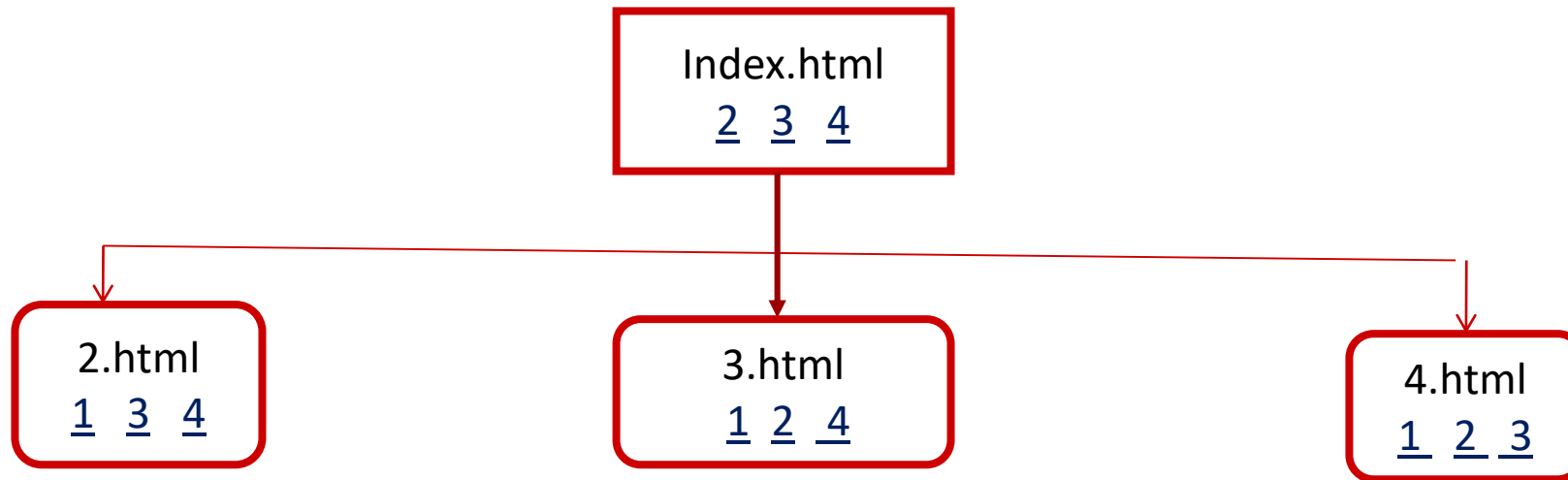
Conclusion

Conclusion

View the Conclusion

[View the Conclusion](#conclusion)

Simple website structure

Index.html
2   3   4

2.html
1   3   4

3.html
1   2   4

4.html
1   2   3

Html- hypertext reference(href)

- The href attribute defines references that link to basically this is where the user will be taken if they wish to click this link

Hypertext Reference

Internal
Link to anchors on the page

Local
Link to another pages within your domain

Global
Link to another domain at side of your side

Monday, November 11, 2024   Dr.kamaran HamaAli

internal

```html
<html>
<body>
<h2 id="top">Top of page!</h2>


<p></p>
<a href="#top">Go to top</a>
</body>
</html>

<a href="#top">link to top</a>
```

local

LEC LEC1 LEC2

|

```
<a
href="file:///C:/Users/Kamaran%20Faraj/Documents/My%20Web%20Sites
/index.htm">LEC</a>

<a href="new_page_1.htm">LEC1</a> <a
href="new_page_2.htm">LEC2 </a>
```

global

< a href=http://www.southbank.ac.uk> http://www.southbank.ac.uk

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- <body>

- <h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
- <p>W3C</p>
- <p>Google</p>

- <h2>Relative URLs</h2>
- <p>HTML Images</p>
- <p>CSS Tutorial</p>

- </body>
- </html>

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/" target="_blank">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Absolute URLs

[W3C](https://www.w3.org/)

[Google](https://www.google.com/)

Relative URLs

[HTML Images](html_images.asp)

[CSS Tutorial](/css/default.asp)

Test Page:

▣ Your <BODY> tag:

<BODY
   BGCOLOR="#ffffff"
   BACKGROUND=""
   TEXT="#000000"
   LINK="#0000ff"
   VLINK="#663399"
   ALINK="#ff0000">

▣ Add font size & face attributes and bold & italic tags to your documents as needed. Also be sure to move your background image.

- TEXT which sets the color of text on the web page
- LINK which sets the color of links you haven't followed
- VLINK which sets the color of links you have followed
- ALINK which sets the color of links as you click on them

This is an example of how text will be displayed.

This is a link

This is a visited link

This is an active link

Your <BODY> tag:

```
<BODY
  BGCOLOR="#ffffff"
  BACKGROUND=""
  TEXT="#000000"
  LINK="#0000ff"
  VLINK="#663399"
  ALINK="#ff0000">
```

Hi There!	TEXT	regular text
my resume	LINK	color of a link before it has been followed
my resume	ALINK	color of a link while it is being followed (an Active LINK)
my resume	VLINK	color of a link after it has been followed (a Visited LINK)

<b>

<i>

<u>

<s>

<tt>

<em>

<strong>

<code>

<samp>

<cite>

<HEAD>
<TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>, <H2>, </H6>,
</H2>, ...
<IMG ...>
<A ...>

<P>

(none; "empty"
tag)
<OL>

<UL>
<LI>
<a>
Href
<img src=   alt>

A frames

- A frames page is a type of Web page that, when displayed in the browser, has multiple regions within it called frames. Each of these frames can display a different Web page.

- A frames page itself contains no visible content — it's just a container that specifies which other Web pages to display in a frame and how to display them.

- You create a frames page by using one of the frames page Web site **templates** in Microsoft Web expression 4. In each of these templates, the navigation between frames is already set up for you.

- For example, a frames page created by using the Banner and Contents frames page template actually shows four pages simultaneously in the browser:

- the frames page, which is the container, and the three pages shown in each of the three frames. In the following example, when you click a hyperlink in the contents frame on the left, the page pointed to by that hyperlink opens in the main frame.

What is iframe?

- An iframe is displayed as a small floating frame (separate box or window) within a Web page

- Also known as inline frame

- The inline frame can be placed within a Web page in much the same way as an inline image

When you encounter this picture in the dialog box.
Rename your box as "Home", "Gallery" or etc.
Because this will be the name of your whole page.

City Gallery

London

Paris

Tokyo

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

HTML Table

How to add a table to your page

Do you really want to create a table?

Well, let's start with tables by looking at the

table tag:

<table>

  ......contents of table.......

</table>

- **HTML Tables**
- Tables are defined with the <table> tag.
- A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag).
- td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

Table Example

- <table border="1">
  <tr>
  <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
  <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
  <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
  <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  </table>

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<h2><head>
Table tr,td,th

</head></h2>
<body>

<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table></body></html>
```

Table tr,td,th

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94

HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

▣ If you do not specify a border attribute, the table will be displayed without borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show.

▣ To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute:

▣ <table border="1">
  <tr>
  <td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
  <td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  </table>

HTML Table Headers

- Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

- The text in a th element will be bold and centered.

```
<table border="1">
   <tr>
   <th>Header 1</th>
   <th>Header 2</th>
   </tr>
   <tr>
   <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
   <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
   <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
   <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
   </tr>
</table>
```

Header 1	Header 2
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

Top Left	Top Center	Top Right
Middle Left	Middle Center	Middle Right
Bottom Left	Bottom Center	Bottom Right

HTML Forms

<form>

.

input elements

.

</form>

- HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

- A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, text area, field set, legend, and label elements.

- The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form:

The heart of the web

Hyperlinks:

```
<p>
    Have you heard of this new
    <a href="http://google.com">website</a>?<br/>
    Or just go <a href="#down">further down</a> this page.
</p>

<p>
    <a name="down"></a>
    This is further down the page.
</p>
```

Popular Server OS

- **Linux distributions**
  - **Redhat, openSUSE, Debian, Ubuntu, etc)**
- **Microsoft Windows Server**
- **FreeBSD**
- **Oracle Solaris etc.,**

Some of the preferred web server packages are
- Apache Server
- Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS)
- Google Web Server (GWS)
- nginex (engine-x)

PRACTICAL

HTML Page Structure

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

```
<html>

    <head>

        <title>Page title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

HTML TOOLS

- There are two tools of HTML.

a) HTML Editor: it is the program that one uses to create and save HTML documents. They fall into two categories:

- Text based or code based which allows one to see the HTML code as one is creating a document.e.g. Notepad.

- Netscape composer

```
<h5>City</h5>
<h6>COLD</h6><p></p>
<h1>
<li>kurdish</li>
<li>Arabic</li>
<li>English</li>
</h1>
<br/>
<ol>kurd</ol>
<ol>kurdish</ol>
<ol>Arabic</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

<i>bold italics</i> bold italics

HTML Lists -An unordered ,ordered list

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>An Unordered List:</h4>
<ul>
   <li>Coffee</li>
   <li>Tea</li>
   <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

An Unordered List:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>An Ordered List:</h4>
<ol>
   <li>Coffee</li>
   <li>Tea</li>
   <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

An Ordered List:

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

Different types of ordered lists

```
<h4>Numbered list:</h4>
<ol>
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Letters list:</h4>
<ol type="A">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4>
<ol type="a">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>
```

Numbered list:

1. Apples
2. Bananas
3. Lemons
4. Oranges

Letters list:

A. Apples
B. Bananas
C. Lemons
D. Oranges

Lowercase letters list:

a. Apples
b. Bananas
c. Lemons
d. Oranges

Step 1: Open TextEdit
Open Finder > Applications > TextEdit

Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly. In Preferences > Format > choose "Plain Text"

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

Then open a new document to place the code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The mark element</h1>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The mark element

Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.

A non-breaking space prevents line breaks from occurring at a particular point in an HTML document. To use a non-breaking space

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
Hello   there!

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My HTML Game</title>
</head>
<body>
<pre>
Html game made by wikiHow.com
</pre>
<h1>Hello!</h1>
<p>How are you today?</p>
<br><br><br>
<p>Ready to play this awesome game?
</body>
<html>
```

yk.html

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="utf-8">
5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6       <title></title>
7   </head>
8   <body bgcolor=black text=white>
9   <h1>hi</h1>
10  <body>
11  ...
12  <img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" height="42" width="42">
13  ...
14  </body>
15  </body>
16  </html>
```
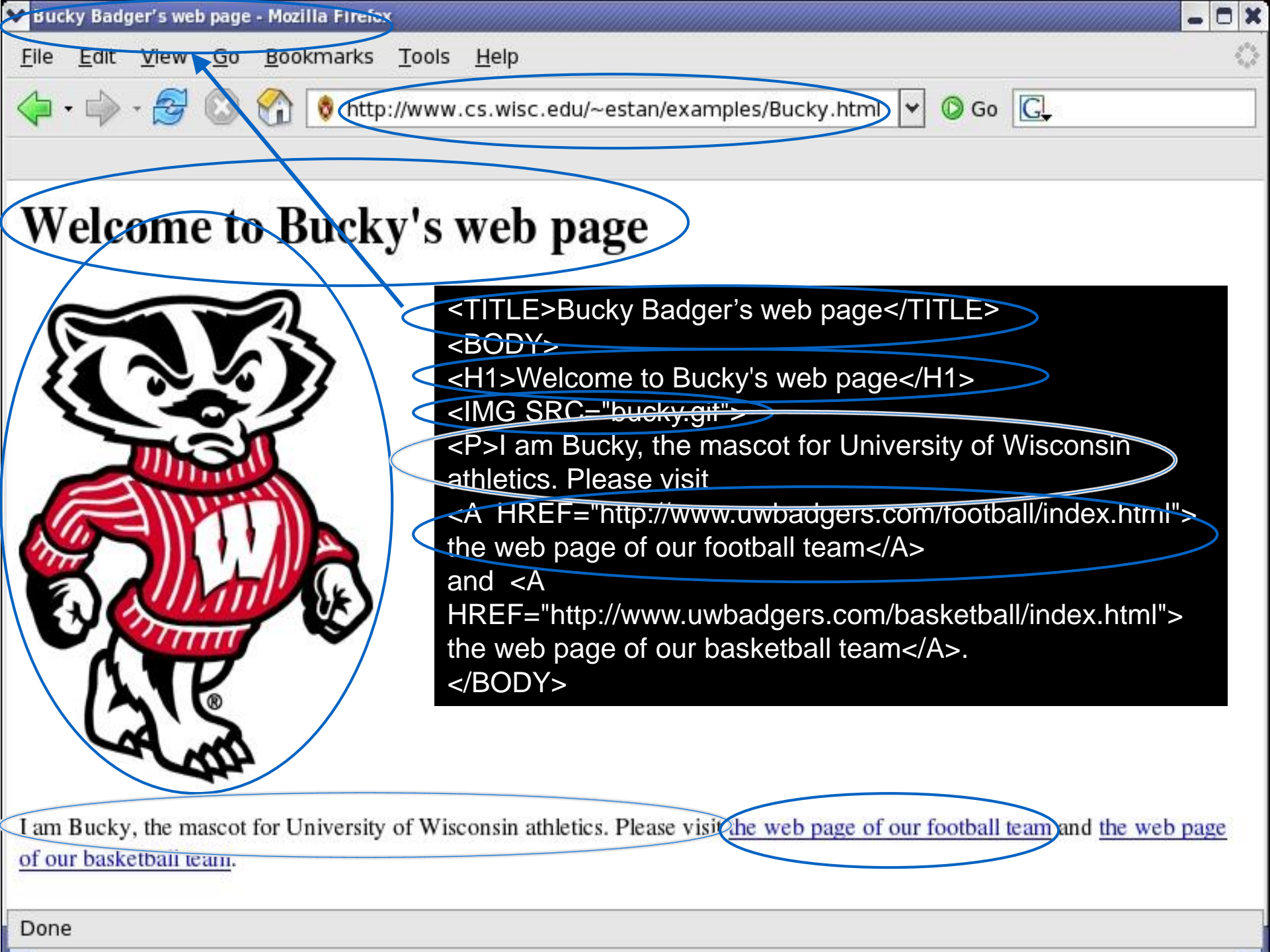
```
<body>
Kamaran Faraj Teacher
</body>


<body>
Kamaran        Faraj  &n
bsp;     
Teacher
</body>
```

File   Edit   View   Go   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~estan/examples/Bucky.html   Go

Welcome to Bucky's web page

```
<TITLE>Bucky Badger's web page</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>Welcome to Bucky's web page</H1>
<IMG SRC="bucky.gif">
<P>I am Bucky, the mascot for University of Wisconsin
athletics. Please visit
<A  HREF="http://www.uwbadgers.com/football/index.html">
the web page of our football team</A>
and  <A
HREF="http://www.uwbadgers.com/basketball/index.html">
the web page of our basketball team</A>.
</BODY>
```

I am Bucky, the mascot for University of Wisconsin athletics. Please visit the web page of our football team and the web page of our basketball team.

File   Edit   View   Go   Bookmarks   Yahoo!   Tools   Help

http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~estan/examples/Search.html   Go   G.

Getting Started   Latest Headlines

Search form

What are you looking for?   Your search terms...   Search UW-Madison

```
<h3>Search form</h3>
 <form method="get"
   action="http://www.googlesyndicatedsearch.com/u/univwisc">
     <p>What are you looking for?
     <input type="text" name="q" id="searchText" value="Your search terms..." />
     <input type="hidden" name="hl" value="en" />
     <input type="hidden" name="ie" value="ISO-8859-1" />
     <input type="submit" id="searchButton" value="Search UW-Madison" />
   </p></form>
```

Done

Untitled - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>


<h1>My First Heading</h1>


<p>My first paragraph.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

`1 index.html`

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

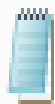access to a vast repository of community-contributed packages.

3.Goto Anything: This feature allows users to quickly navigate to files, symbols, or lines of code using a fuzzy search mechanism. It is particularly useful in large codebases.

4.Powerful Editing Features: Sublime Text includes various features such as auto-completion, syntax highlighting, and code folding to enhance the coding experience.

5.Performance: Sublime Text is known for its speed and responsiveness. It can handle large codebases without significant lag, making it a favorite among developers working on projects of various sizes.

6.Regular Updates: Sublime Text is actively developed, and updates are released periodically, introducing new features and improvements.

To get started with Sublime Text, you can download it from the official website (https://www.sublimetext.com/) and explore its features. Additionally, there are many online resources and communities where you can find tips, tricks, and plugins to enhance your Sublime Text experience.

Save As

← → ▾ ↑ 📁 Desktop ▸ ▾ ↻ | Search Desktop 🔍

File name: index.htm ▾

Save as type: All Files (*.*) ▾

▾ Browse Folders Encoding: UTF-8 ▾ | Save | Cancel

file:///C:/Users/myuser/Desktop/index.htm

My First Heading

My first paragraph.

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

Hello World

Lorem ipsum...

Border Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

```
1   <h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
2   <p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
3   Border
4   <h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
5   <h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
6   <h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
7
```

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>I am normal</p>
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>

</body>
</html>
```

I am normal

I am red

I am blue

I am big

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is $_{subscript}$ and ^{superscript}

Test Page:

- Your <BODY> tag:

<BODY
   BGCOLOR="#ffffff"
   BACKGROUND=""
   TEXT="#000000"
   LINK="#0000ff"
   VLINK="#663399"
   ALINK="#ff0000">

- Add font size & face attributes and bold & italic tags to your documents as needed. Also be sure to move your background image.

- TEXT which sets the color of text on the web page
- LINK which sets the color of links [you haven't followed](#)
- VLINK which sets the color of links you [have followed](#)
- ALINK which sets the color of links as you click on them

This is an example of how text will be displayed.

[This is a link](#)

[This is a visited link](#)

[This is an active link](#)

Your <BODY> tag:

```
<BODY
  BGCOLOR="#ffffff"
  BACKGROUND=""
  TEXT="#000000"
  LINK="#0000ff"
  VLINK="#663399"
  ALINK="#ff0000">
```

Hi There!	TEXT	regular text
my resume	LINK	color of a link before it has been followed
my resume	ALINK	color of a link while it is being followed (an Active LINK)
my resume	VLINK	color of a link after it has been followed (a Visited LINK)