# Class Activity 1:

## Use Text Editor:

Use notepad for this exercise. You can use other text editors as well but installing it today will cost valuable time, you can search and select any simple text editor of your choice in next class.

## Open Text Editor

Search and open notepad on your machine. In the notepad write some text. Use three paragraphs and some heading indicating the purpose of the text.

Or

You can copy the following text to your notepad.

Black Goose Bistro

The Restaurant

The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare in a relaxed

atmosphere. The menu changes regularly to highlight the freshest local

ingredients.

Catering

You have fun. We'll handle the cooking. Black Goose Catering can handle

events from snacks for a meetup to elegant corporate fundraisers.

Location and Hours

Seekonk, Massachusetts;

Monday through Thursday 11am to 9pm; Friday and Saturday, 11am to

Midnight

## Save File in Text Editor

Now save the text in notepad and name it “Class1.html”. You can also name it “Class1.htm”. The html file can be saved with both extension and will work.

## Open Class1.html in browser

You will have a browser on your system. It can be either chrome or edge or firefox. Use any one of these web browser.

## Report the output

Take a screen shot of your output. This is how text has been rendered by the web browser. Do you see any changes in the rendering like font, color etc. or is it the same as the text you provided.

## Naming Conventions

It is important that you follow these rules and conventions when naming your files:

Use proper suffixes for your files. HTML files must end with .html or .htm. Web graphics must be labeled according to their file format: .gif, .png, .jpg (.jpeg is also acceptable)

Never use character spaces within filenames. It is common to use an underline character or hyphen to visually separate words within filenames, such as robbins\_bio.html or robbinsbio.html.

Avoid special characters such as ?, %, #, /, :, ;, •, etc. Limit filenames to letters, numbers, underscores, hyphens, and periods. It is also best to avoid international characters, such as the Swedish å.

Filenames may be case-sensitive, depending on your server configuration. Consistently using all lowercase letters in filenames, although not required, is one way to make your filenames easier to manage.

Keep filenames short. Long names are more likely to be misspelled, and short names shave a few extra bytes off the file size. If you really must give the file a long, multiword name, you can separate words with hyphens, such as a-long-document-title.html, to improve readability.

Self-imposed conventions. It is helpful to develop a consistent naming scheme for huge sites—for instance, always using lowercase with hyphens between words. This takes some of the guesswork out of remembering what you named a file when you go to link to it later.