



NotePad's Manual

Version 1.0

Zynergy Apps, LLC

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1 Introduction

Welcome to Zynergy Apps' NotePad. This app can be used to organize your collection of notes, letters, articles, studies, lectures, reports, research papers, audios, and videos materials into a single document collection. The app supports multiple collections of various subjects of interest. Out of these collections, you can easily disseminate these to your family, friends, and colleagues rather than sending individual documents (i.e., Text, Rich Text Format (RTF), Portable Document Format (PDF) to be saved and cataloged onto their device.

To get started quickly, please review the Welcome and Quick Tour sub-sections. This will give you an overview of the app's capabilities within 30 minutes.

1.1 Welcome

At the initial startup of the app, you will see a single collection called "NotePad". It has two documents in the collection. Upon clicking the "NotePad" collection, it will display a list of two document entries: "Welcome" and "User Manual." The "Welcome" text document is simple a description of the app. The second PDF document is the users manual that you are reading now.

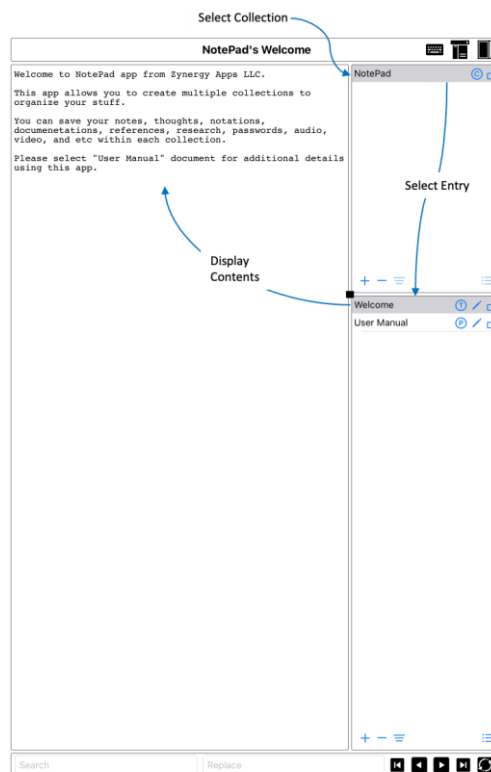


Figure 1 – Welcome

1.2 Quick Tour

Let's review the general parts of the app and its basic functions.

1.2.1 Menu Bar

At the top of the screen, a menu bar displayed displays the various actions the app can perform.

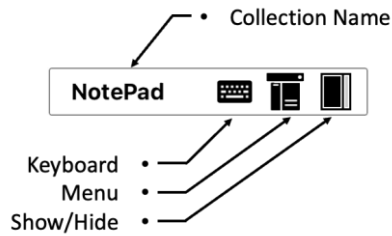


Figure 2 – Menu Bar

- The first part of the menu bar displays the currently selected collection.
- The *Keyboard* button will show or hide the keyboard panel while editing documents.
- The *Menu* button displays a dialog box of various options: preferences, import, archive documents, and other tasks.
- The *Show/Hide* button will show or hide the *Collections* and *Documents* column area.

1.2.2 Main View

The main view has three sections. Section **A** is the document view displaying the collection’s currently selected document entry. Section **B** list, collections containing the documents. Section **C** is a list of document entries in the selected collection.

You can resize the document view, collections and document’s columns area by selecting the little black square button between the document view and columns. This will allow more or less viewing of the document view versus the column’s lists of collections and documents in the collection.

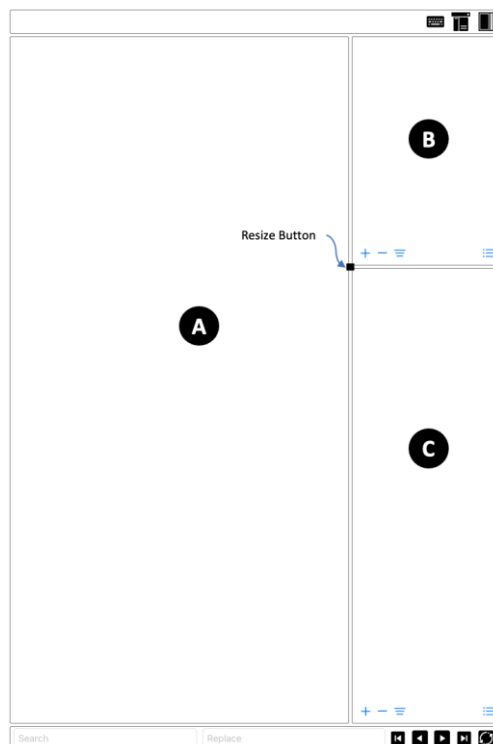


Figure 3 – Main View

1.2.2.1 Shortcut Commands

ZNotePad			
Search Next	^ ↵	Bottom Page	^ ⇧ →
Search Next	^ S	Next Collection	^]
Search Previous	^ ⇧ S	Previous Collection	^ [
Next Page	^ ⇧ ↓	Next Entry	^ }
Previous Page	^ ⇧ ↑	Previous Entry	^ {
Top Page	^ ⇧ ←		

Figure 4 – Shortcut Commands

1.2.3 Controls

1.2.3.1 Search & Replace Bar

The bottom part of the view displays basic text search-and-replace functions in the selected document.

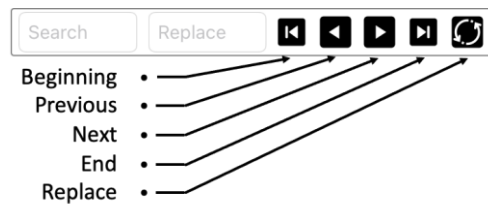


Figure 5 – Search & Replace Bar

- The *Search* text field is used to find matching text.
 - Upon the initial text search, it will highlight all the matching text. Subsequently searches will highlight the matching text.
- The *Replace* text field will replace the matching text found.
- The *Beginning* button searches from the beginning of the document.
- The *Previous* button searches for the previous matching text.
- The *Next* button searches for the next matching text.
- The *End* button searches from the end of the document to the beginning.
- The *Replace* button replaces the matching text.

1.2.3.2 List Controls

The *Collections* and *Documents* columns have basic controls to add, delete, sort, and reorder the list.

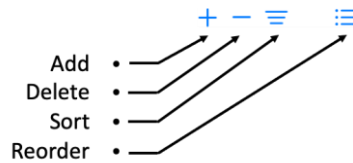


Figure 6 – List Controls

- The *Add* button will prompt a dialog box to create a new entry.
- The *Delete* button will prompt a dialog box to delete an entry.
- The *Sort* button will sort the list.
- The *Reorder* button will allow you to reorder the list.

1.2.3.2.1 Collection's Dialog Boxes

The *Collection* button displays the following dialog boxes to add, delete, or sort the list.

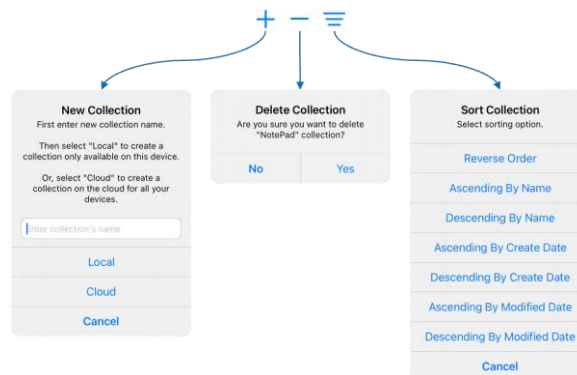


Figure 7 – Collection's Dialog Boxes

- The *Add* button will display *New Collection* dialog box to allow you to create a new collection locally on your device or remotely on the cloud.

⇒ NOTE: When saving a collection via iCloud, you will need to evaluate how big this collection can eventually become. The app will allow saving documents into the collection that can easily grow into several giga-bytes of data. Which in turn the updating performance between devices will significantly suffer. Recommend keeping the collection small to a few mega-bytes of data.

The workaround for very large collection is to manually copy the collection's `znp` file onto your cloud or dropbox folder to be imported into your device.

- The *Delete* button will display *Delete Collection* dialog box to delete the currently selected collection.

- The *Sort* button will display *Sort Collection* dialog box to sort the collection based on name, creation, or modified dates.

1.2.3.2.2 Document's Dialog Boxes

The Document's button displays the following dialog boxes to add, delete, or sort the list.

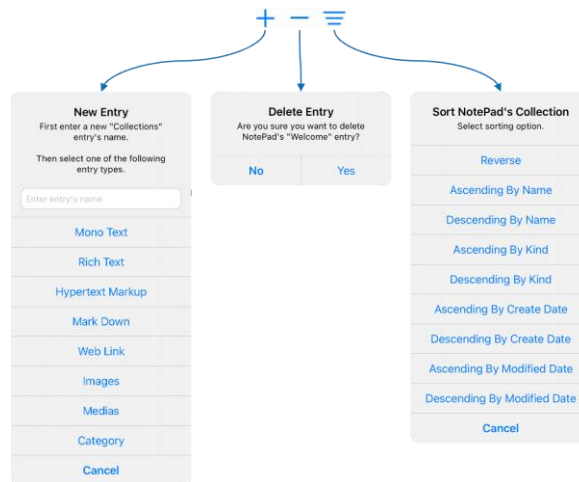


Figure 8 – Entry's Dialog Boxes

- The *Add* button will display *New Entry* dialog box to allow you to create a new document.
 - The *Mono Text* document is a simple mono-spaced text document.
 - The *Rich Text* document is Rich Text Format (RTF) document that allows simple text formatting capabilities: normal, bold, italic, underline, font, size, color, and images.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This document type is not intended to be a full featured word-processor. This app only provides basic text editing capabilities. If you required greater editing capabilities, use the Apple's TextEdit then copy and paste the text into the app.
 - The *Hypertext Markup* document is Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) text used to render the text in the viewing area.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This is useful for documents that have collections of tables that can be easily resized different device orientations and screen sizes. Editing tables in *Rich Text* format has very limited support.
 - The *Mark Down* document is a simplified alternative to HTML formatted documents.
 - The *Web Link* document is a simplified web-browser.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This document type is not intended to be a full featured web browser. This app only provides basic browsing capabilities. If you required a more comprehensive web-browsing experience, use Apple's Safari app.

- The *Images* entry is a simple container of images used for HTML or Markdown documents.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This supports PNG, JPEG, JPEG 2000, and TIFF image formats.
- The *Medias* entry is a simple container of audio and video files.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This supports MP3, M4A, AIFF, AIFC, FLAC, and WAV audio formats; MP4, M4V, and MOV video formats.
- The *Category* creates a sub-collection of documents. Supports these types: *Mono Text*, *Rich Text*, *Hypertext Markup*, *Mark Down*, *Web Link*, *Images*, and *Medias* documents.
 - ⇒ NOTE: *Category* is only one-level deep. The app doesn't support multi-level sub-collections of documents.
- The *Delete* button will display a *Delete Entry* dialog box to delete the currently selected document.
- The *Sort* button will display a dialog box to sort the documents based on name, creation, or modified dates.

1.2.3.3 View Controls

The entry in the document list contains additional button controls to manage the document.

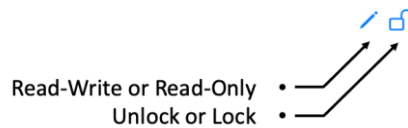


Figure 9 – View Controls

- The *Read-Write or Read-Only* button sets the entry to be editable or non-editable.
- The *Unlock or Lock* button sets the entry to be with or without a passphrase. The locked icon indicates the data is encrypted.
 - ⇒ NOTE: Locking a collection will locks all the document's entries within the collection. If any documents in the list are locked, it will have to be unlocked before locking the whole collection.

If the category entry in the collection is locked, then the list of its document's names will be visible but not viewable, until the category is unlocked.

- ⇒ IMPORTANT: If the binary data of the collection is displayed on Terminal app via UNIX dump commands, the document's titles and its data in the collection will not readable if it is encrypted (i.e., locked). However, if the category entry is locked then only the document titles will be visible. The data is still encrypted and unviewable. This is an exception to the aforementioned rule.

1.2.3.4 Media Controls

The *Medias* document type allows basic playing of audio or video files.

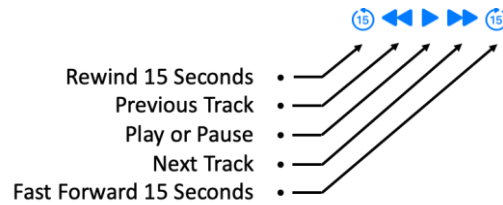


Figure 10 – Media Controls

- The *Rewind 15 Seconds* button rewinds the file to the previous 15 seconds or if it's less than 15 seconds, it will then rewind to the beginning of the file.
- The *Previous Track* button plays the previous audio track in the entry's list. If it's at the beginning of the list then it will automatically play the last audio track.
- The *Play or Pause* button toggles between play or pause modes.
- The *Next Track* button plays the next audio track in the entry's list. If it's at the end of the list then it will automatically play the first audio track.
- The *Fast Forward 15 Seconds* button fast forward the file 15 seconds or if it's less than 15 seconds, it will then go to the end of the file.

1.2.4 Menu

1.2.4.1 Dialog

- The *Menu* button will display a *Menu* dialog box to set the app's preferences, import, download, and archive documents, and other tasks.

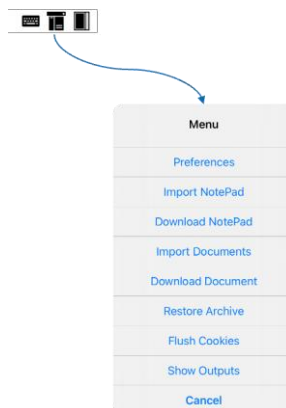


Figure 11 – Menu Dialog Box

1.2.4.2 Preferences

Selecting *Preferences* button will display another dialog box to allow various user's preferences in the app.



Figure 12 – Menu's Preferences

- The *Display Size* option sets the app's fields font's sizes to 14, 18, or 24.
- The *Text Size* option sets the mono-spaced text documents font's sizes to 10, 12, 14, 18, or 24.
- The *Text Name* option sets the mono-spaced text documents default font to Courier, Courier New, or Menlo.
- The *RTF Size* option sets the Rich Text Format documents default font's sizes to 10, 12, 14, 18, or 24.
 - ⇒ NOTE: This is only applicable on newly created RTF documents.
- The *RTF Name* option set the Rich Text Format document default font to Arial, Georgia, Helvetica, Optima, Palatino, or Times New Roman.

1.2.4.3 Importing Files

Selecting the importing buttons will display a dialog box to import the documents into the selected collection.

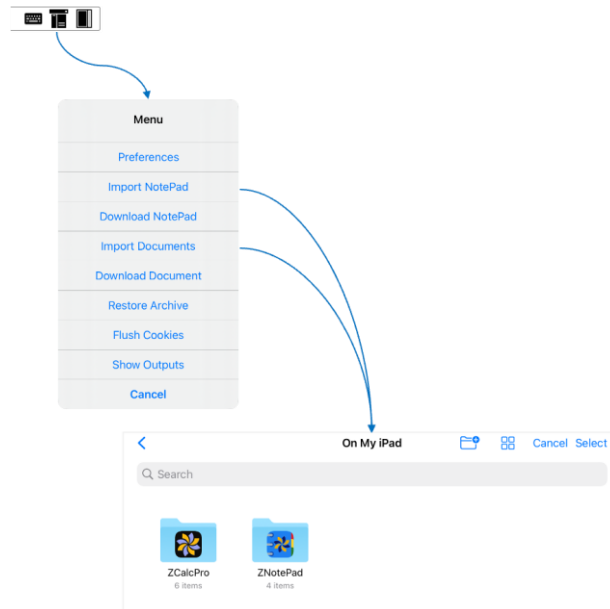


Figure 13 – Menu's Importing Files

⇒ NOTE: This figure displays the standard iOS file selection dialog box.

- The *Import NotePad* option will import collection documents.
- The *Import Document* option will import Text, RTF, HTML, Markdown, and PDF documents.

1.2.4.4 Download Document

Selecting the document button displays a dialog box to enter a website address of a document to be imported into the app.

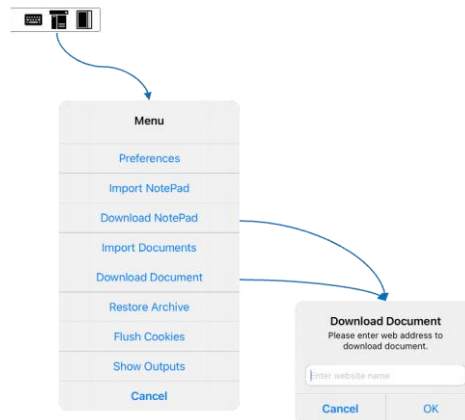


Figure 14 – Menu's Download Document

- The *Download NotePad* option will download a collection document.

⇒ HINT: The collection document file extension is znp.

- The *Download Document* option will download a Text, RTF, HTML, Markdown, or PDF document into the currently selected collection.

Whenever you are inputting the website's address there are some characters that need to use the equivalent hexi-decimal code.

Character	Code
SPACE	%20
!	%21
"	%22
#	%23
\$	%24
%	%25
&	%26
'	%27
(%28
)	%29
*	%2A
+	%2B
,	%2C
-	%2D
.	%2E
/	%2F
:	%3A
;	%3B
<	%3C
=	%3D
>	%3E
?	%3F
@	%40
[%5B
\	%5C
]	%5D
^	%5E
_	%5F
`	%60
{	%7B
	%7C
}	%7D
~	%7E

Table 1 – Uniform Resource Locator (URL) Special Characters

For example, the document on the web-site file name is *My Greatest Story (version 3).pdf*, then a properly entered website would be `My%20Greatest%20Story%20%28version%203%29.pdf`.

1.2.4.5 Restore Archive

Selecting *Restore Archive* button will display a panel of earlier saved collection archives. You will be able to restore a collection, delete the archive, or e-mail the archive. Refer to *List Controls* sub-section in creating archives.

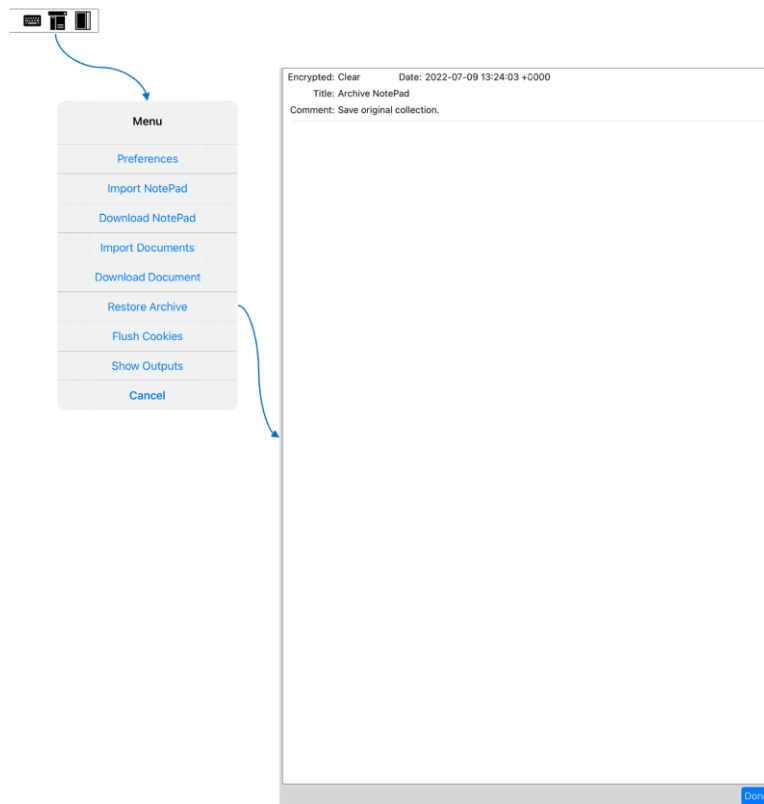


Figure 15 – Menu's Restore Archive

1.2.4.5.1 Archives View

The *Archives* view will display all earlier saved collections used to restore a collection, e-mail a collection, or delete it. Select the archive entry and swipe to the left to display its options.

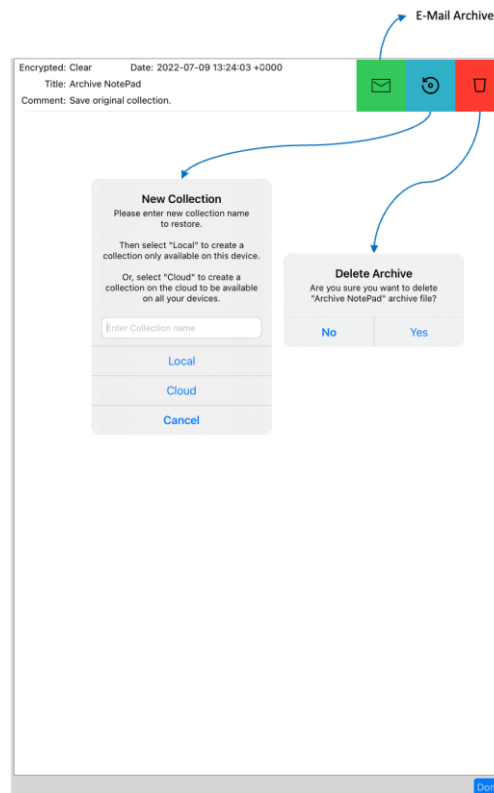


Figure 16 – Menu's Archives View

- The ✉ mail option will open the Mail app and attach the archive file to e-mail it.
- The 🔄 restore option will display “New Collection” dialog box prompting for a new collection name to restore it either in the local device or on the iCloud file system.
- The 🗑 delete option will display “Delete Archive” dialog box prompting to delete the archive.

1.2.4.6 Flush Cookies

The “Flush Cookies” dialog box prompt will delete all cookies in the app when using the *HTML*, *Markdown*, or *Link* document types.

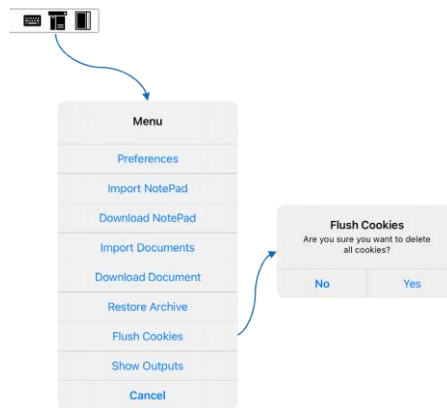


Figure 17 – Menu's Flush Cookies

1.2.4.7 Show Outputs

The *Outputs* view displays all logging messages.

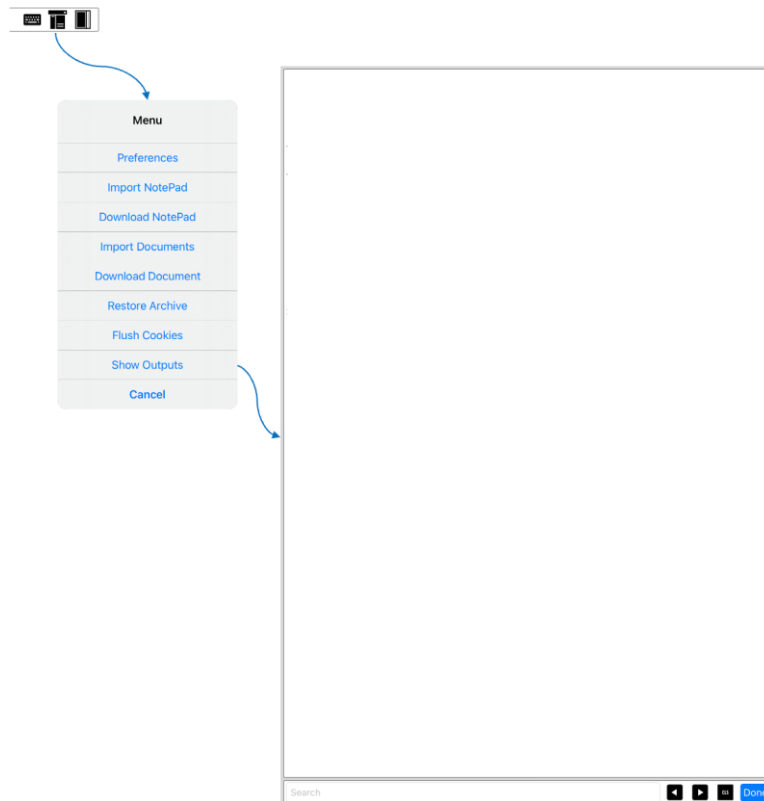


Figure 18 – Menu's Show Outputs

1.2.5 List Options

1.2.5.1 Collections

The *Collection* column list will display all collections in the app. Select the collection entry and swipe it to the left to display its options.

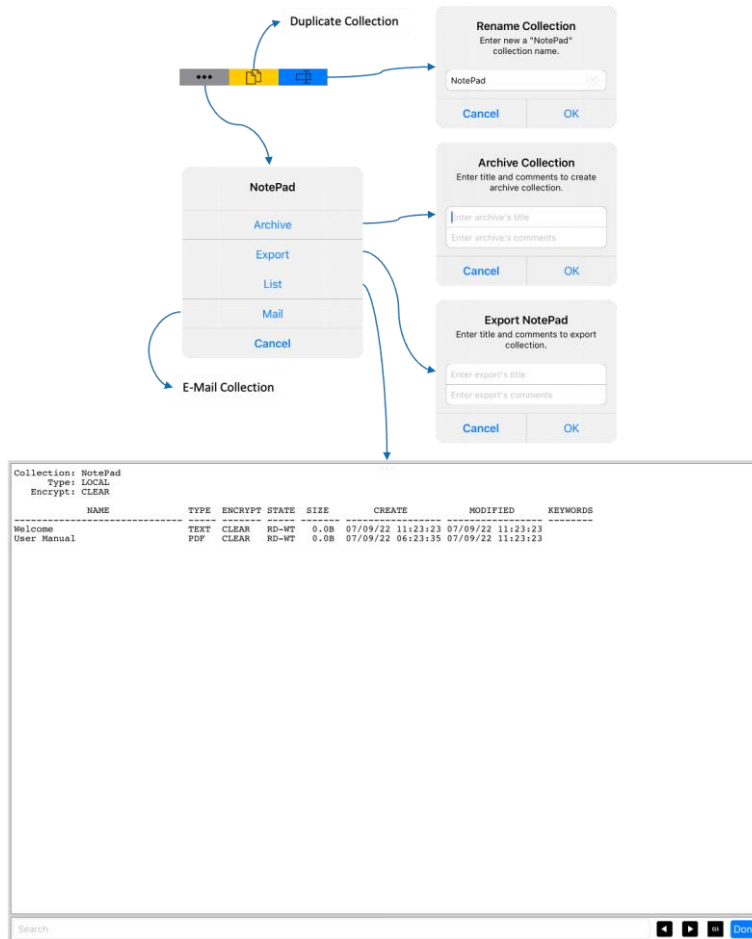



Figure 19 – Collection’s List Options

- The **•••** option will open the collection dialog box to archive, export, list, or e-mail the collection.
 - The *Archive* button will display “Archive Collection” dialog box to allow saving the selected collection. The archive’s title is required, comments are optional.
 - The *Export* button is similar to archiving, except the collection is saved externally from the app.
 - The *List* button will display a general summary of the collection in the *Outputs* view. This will automatically display the *Outputs* view. Select *Done* button to return to the main view.
 - The *Mail* button will open the Mail app and attach the collection file to e-mail it.
- The  duplicate option will duplicate the selected collection with “Copy” postfixed to the duplicated collection’s name.

- The  rename option will display “Rename Collection” dialog box prompting to rename the collection.

1.2.5.1.1 Exporting Collection

Below is an example of exporting the collection process flow. The dialog box requires the export’s title, comments are optional.

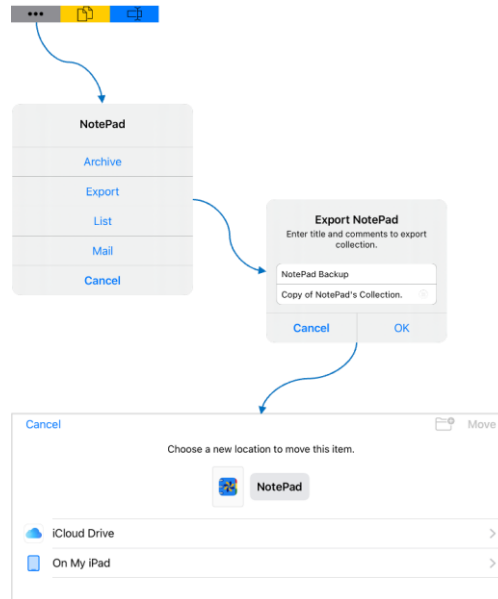


Figure 20 – Exporting Collection

1.2.5.2 Documents

The *Documents* column list will display all documents in the selected collection. Select the document entry and swipe it to the left to display its options.

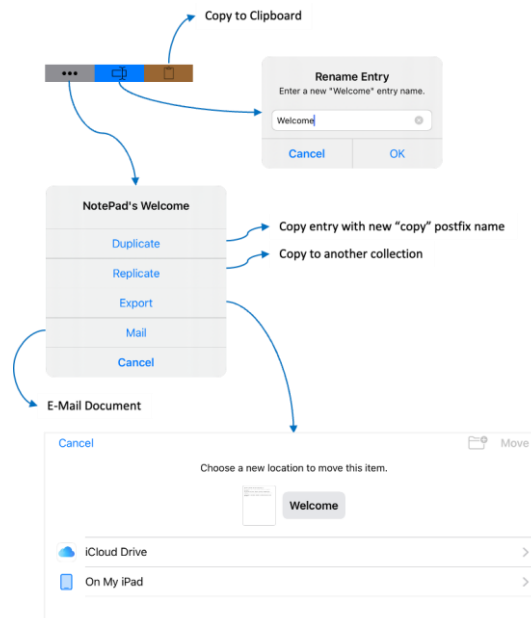


Figure 21 – Entry’s List Options

- The **⋮** option will open the entry dialog box to duplicate, replicate, export, or e-mail the collection.
 - The *Duplicate* button will duplicate the selected document with “Copy” postfixed to the duplicated document’s name.
 - The *Replicate* button will prompt a dialog box of all the collections in the app to copy the document into the designated collection.
 - The *Export* button will export the document.
 - The *Mail* button will open the Mail app and attach the document file to e-mail it.
- The **⌘** rename option will display “Rename Entry” dialog box prompting to rename the document.
- The **⌘** clipboard option will copy the document and add it to the clipboard.

1.2.6 Informational Dialog Boxes

Selection of the collection and document’s buttons display informational dialog box to allow annotating information about the entry with comments, keywords, and kind tags; similar to Apple’s Finder app document tagging.

The document’s information dialog box has an extra field called the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that is the website name referencing the original document. On the right of the field, the link **🔗** button allows opening the website’s address on the default web-browser app.

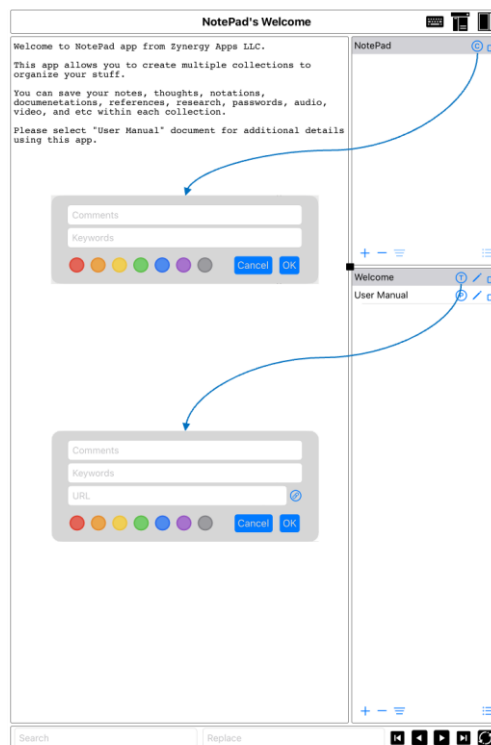


Figure 22 – Informational Dialog Boxes

The Collections and Documents' column lists have information button icons used to display a dialog box to enter associated information.

Ⓒ	Collection or Category of documents.
Ⓓ	Mono-Spaced Text format.
Ⓔ	Rich Text Format (RTF) format.
Ⓕ	Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) format.
Ⓜ	Markdown (MD) format.
Ⓟ	Portable Document Format (PDF).
Ⓘ	Image format.
Ⓢ	Audio and Video formats.
Ⓛ	Link format.
Ⓐ	Audio format.
Ⓥ	Video format.

Table 2 – Information Icons

1.2.7 Passwords Dialog Boxes

Selection of the collection and document's lock or unlock buttons will display a passphrase dialog box to lock or unlock the entry.

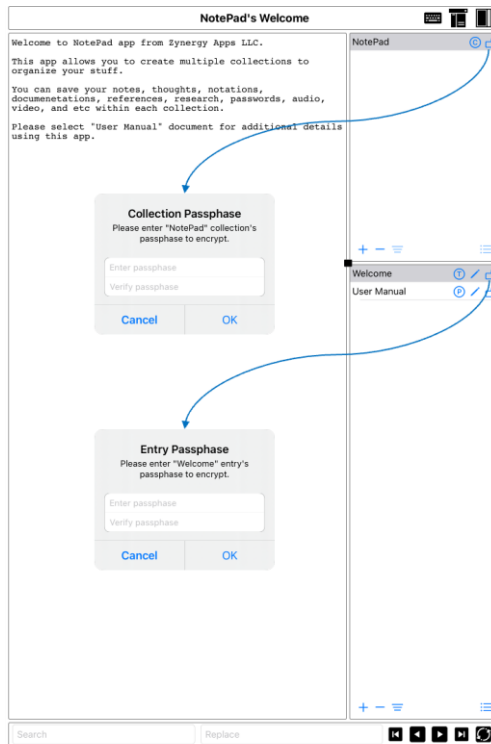


Figure 23 – Password Dialog Boxes

⇒ **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT:** If you forget your passphrase, then the collection or document will be permanently unavailable.

1.2.8 Document Formats

The app supports several document format types: Text, RTF, HTML, MD, PDF, image, audio, video, and web-page.

The following subsections display an example of various document format types using an astrometry's black hole article and Mozart's music, as examples.

⇒ NOTE: Select the *Menu's Download NotePad's* URL and enter its website name <https://zynergyapps.com/examples/znotepad/Examples.znp> to add this collection's Examples to the app.

1.2.8.1 Text View

The *Text* view is the simplest document format. It has no basic formatting capabilities such as, bold, italic, underline, etc.

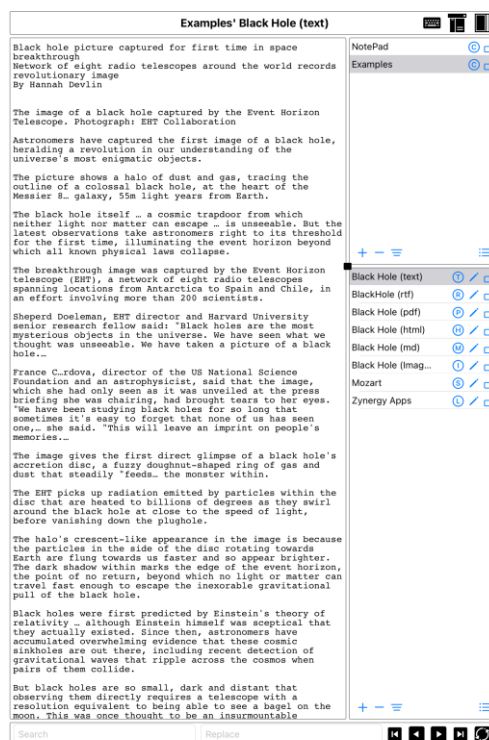


Figure 24 – Text View

Select the text and tap the selection to bring up a pop-up menu.

- The app's *Cases* command allows setting the selected text lower or upper-case.
- The other commands are standard Apple options: *Cut*, *Copy*, *Replace*, *Look Up*, *Translate*, and *Share*.

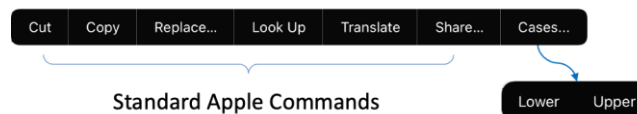


Figure 25 – Text Pop-up Menu

1.2.8.2 Rich Text Format (RTF) View

The *RTF* view is word-processing format that has basic formatting capabilities such as, bold, italic, underline, font, size, images, and, etc.

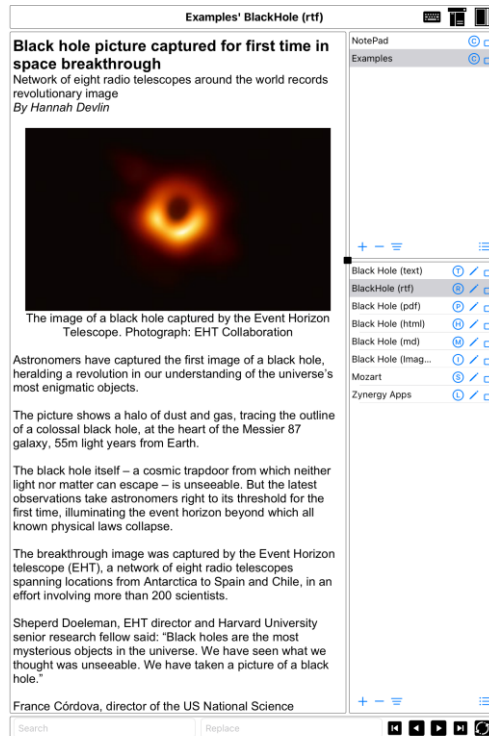


Figure 26 – Rich Text Format (RTF) View

Select the text and tap the selection to bring up a pop-up menu.

- The app's *Fonts* command allows setting the font on the selected text or insertion point.
- The other commands are standard Apple options: *Cut*, *Copy*, *Replace*, *BIU*, *Look Up*, *Translate*, and *Share*.

⇒ NOTE: Cut-n-Pasting directly from web-browser can embed hidden formatting, such as HTML tables and others, that will be difficult to edit in this app.

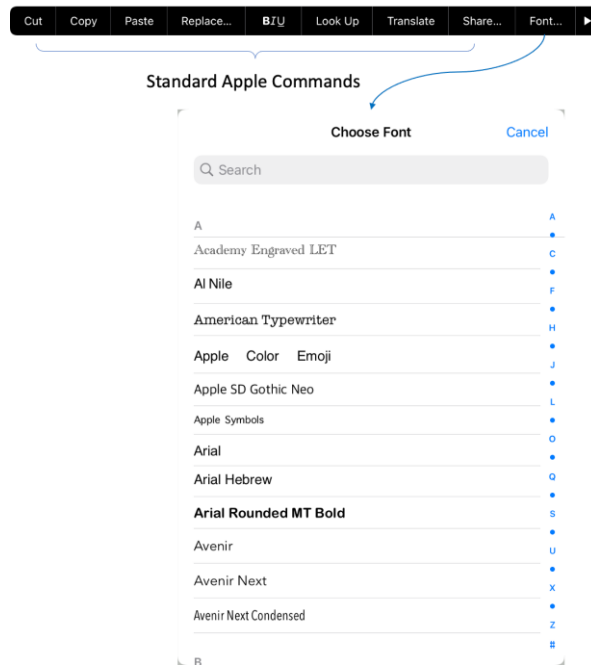


Figure 27 – RTF's Pop-up Menu

The second part of the pop-up menu contains *Color*, *Sizes*, *Align*, and *Cases* editing commands on selection of the right-arrow button.

- The *Color* command allows setting selected text or insertion point's color.
- The *Sizes* command allows setting selected text or insertion point's font size.
- The *Align* command allows setting the text's paragraph to left, center, or right alignment.
- The *Cases* command allows setting the selected text to lower or upper-case.

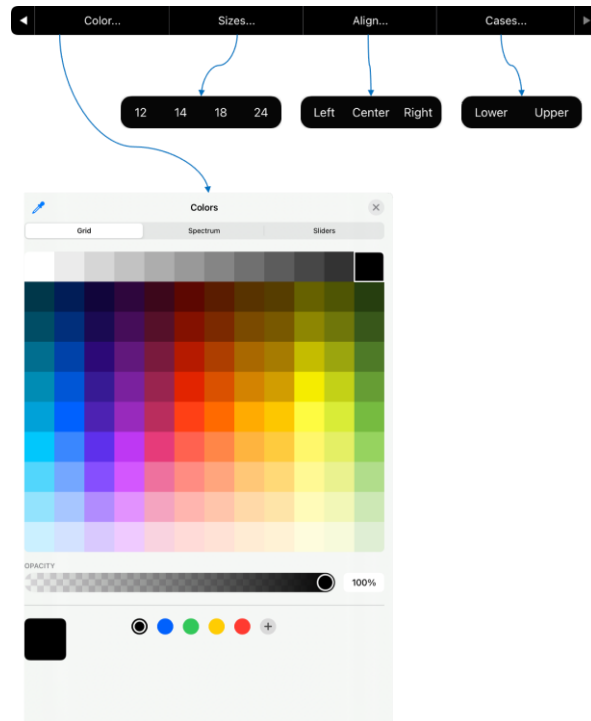


Figure 28 – Remainder RTF's Pop-up Menu

1.2.8.3 Portable Document Format (PDF) View

The *PDF* view is a simple read-only viewer.

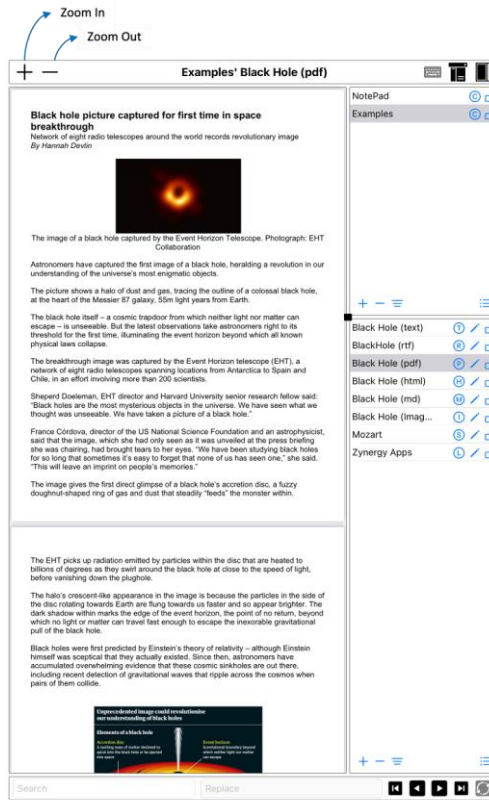


Figure 29 – Portable Document Format (PDF) View

1.2.8.4 Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) View

The *HTML* view renders the hypertext markup text for simple read-only display.

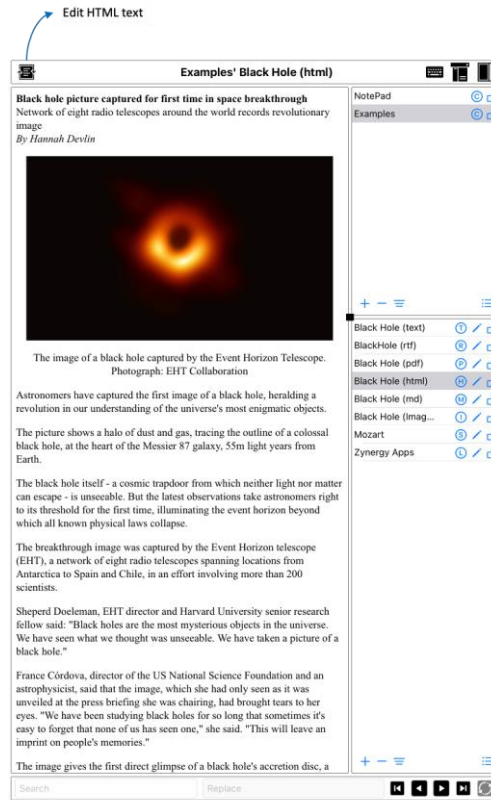


Figure 30 – Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) View

The view's bar contains several editing options:




	Select button to edit the HTML text.
	Select button to return from editing and view the rendered HTML text.
	Select button to cleanup and reformat the HTML text.

Table 3 – HTML's Buttons

1.2.8.5 Markdown (MD) View

The *Markdown* view renders the markdown text for simple read-only display.

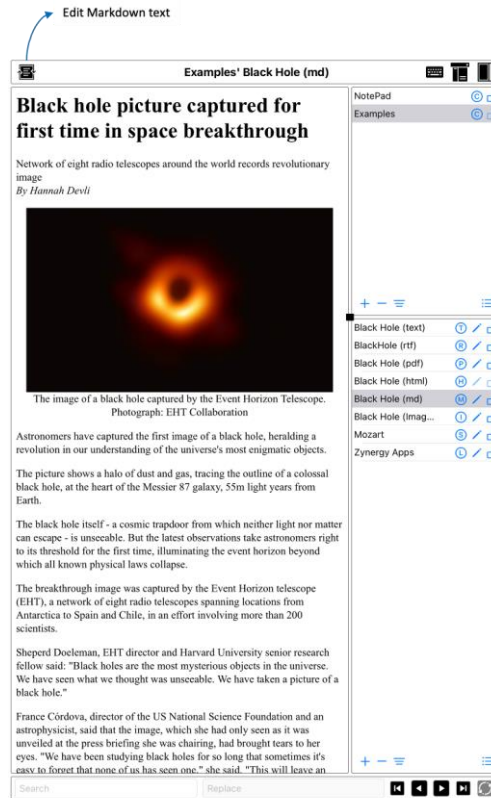


Figure 32 – Markdown (MD) View

The view's bar contains several editing options:



	Select button to edit the Markdown text.
	Select button to return from editing and view the rendered Markdown text.

Table 4 – Markdown's Buttons

1.2.8.5.1 Markdown's Text Editing

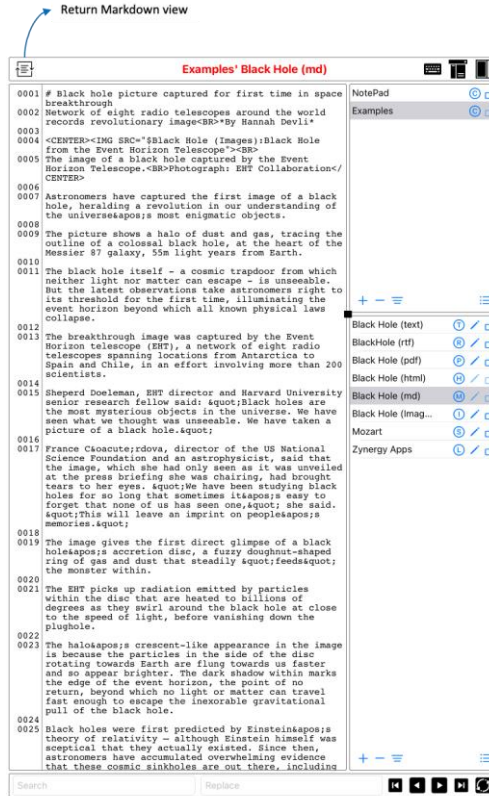


Figure 33 – Markdown Editing

1.2.8.6 Images View

Images view is a container for pictures or photos.

⇒ NOTE: This is primarily used for HTML and Markdown documents to display images without requiring the internet or cellular data to access the website's images.

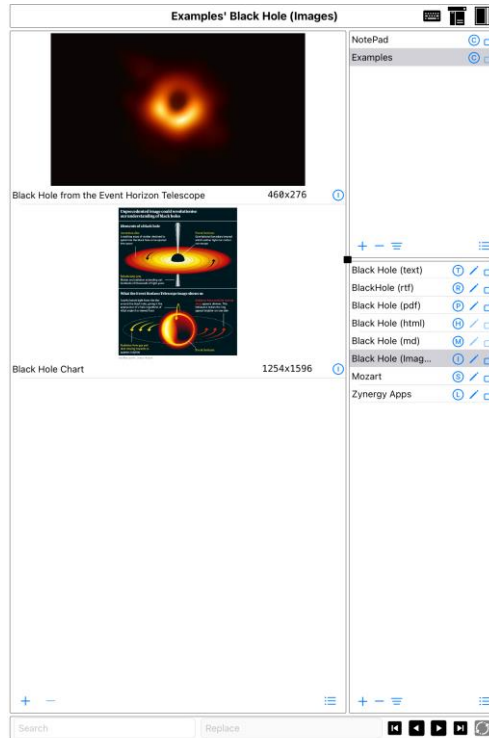


Figure 34 – Images View

1.2.8.6.1 Informational Editing



Figure 35 – Image's Information Editing

1.2.8.7 Medias View

Medias view of audio and video containers of music, movies, lectures, training, and etc.

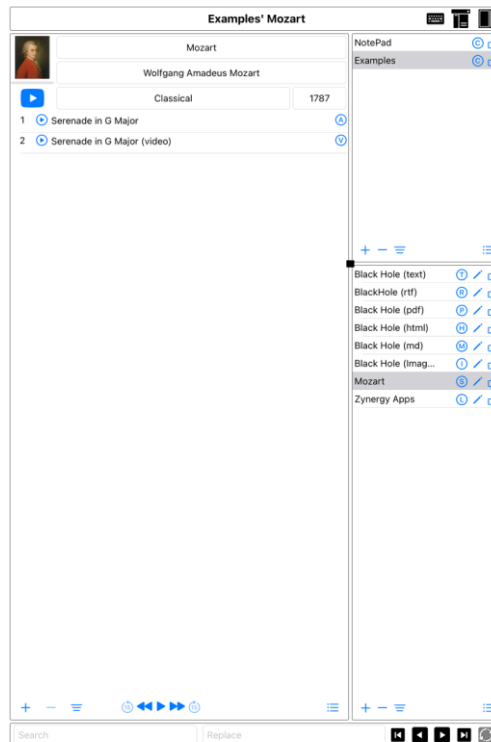


Figure 36 – Media View

1.2.8.7.1 Informational Editing

Selection of the media's entry allows setting a photo representing the audios and/or videos along with other informational fields, such as, title, author, genre, and year. Each media entry allows setting comments, keywords, and kind tags.

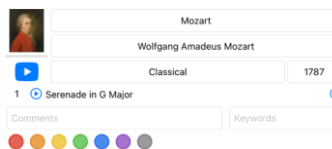


Figure 37 – Media's Informational Editing

⇒ HINT: Use your web browser to search an image of interest, then type ⌘-⌥-5 (i.e., command-shift-5) to capture a picture clip on the screen, then select “Paste from Clipboard” button to copy the image from the clipboard.

1.2.8.8 Link View

The *Link* view is simple web-browser viewer.

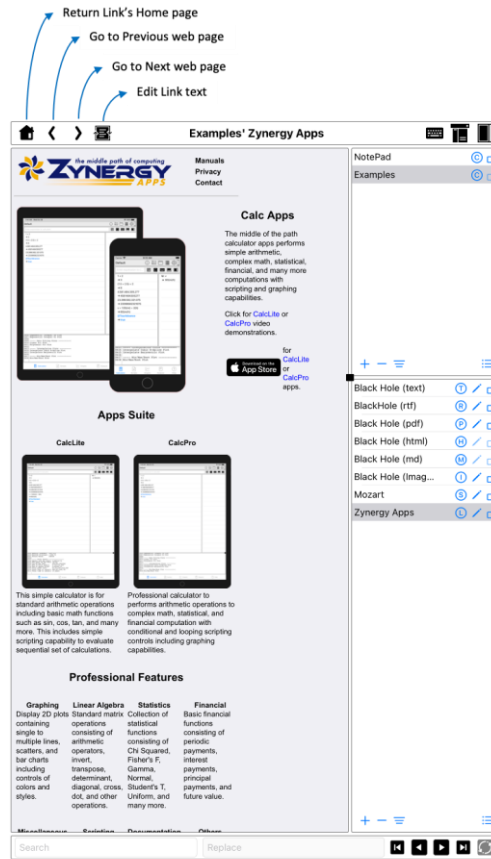


Figure 38 – Link View

The view's bar contains several control and editing options:






	Select button to return to the web site's home page.
	Select button to move to the previous webpage.
	Select button to move to the next webpage.
	Select button to edit the Link's website name.
	Select button to return from editing and view the website.

Table 5 – Link's Buttons

1.2.8.8.1 Link Text Editing

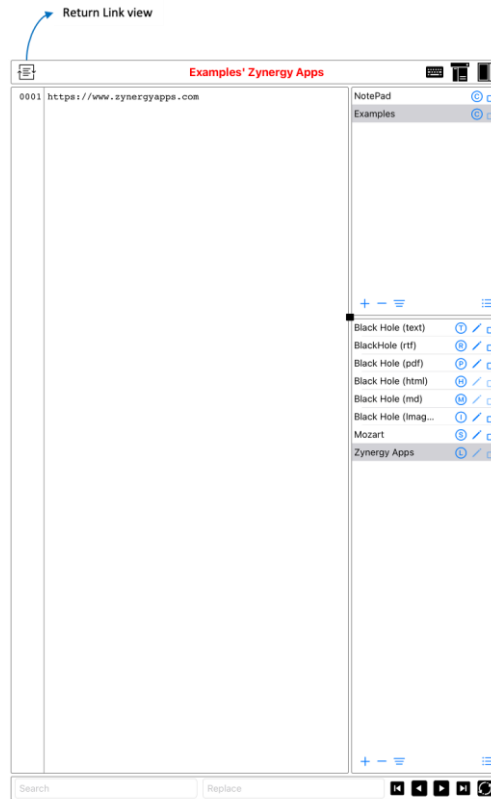


Figure 39 – Link Editing

2 Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

Hypertext Markup Language is an element tag-based syntax that allows formatting text, lists, tables, pictures, and links typically displayed on web-pages. The focus of this section is to describe basic formatting of paragraphs, lists, tables, and pictures.

First, the HTML document must have `<HTML> . . . </HTML>` enclosing element tags. This identifies the document is HTML format. The `<HTML>` element tag is signified the beginning of the HTML document. The `</HTML>` element tag is signified the end of the HTML document.

Within the `<HTML>` element tag, it requires `<BODY>` and `</BODY>` element tags with a collection of attributes described in the table below that defines the entire document presentation. Within the `<BODY>` element tag, it contains the document's text consisting a collection of `<P>`, `<TABLE>`, `` and other element tags. Those element tags will be discussed in the following sub-sections.

Attributes	Description
TEXT=" . . . "	Text color in the document, such as RED, BLUE, GREEN, BROWN, YELLOW, and other colors. Refer to the <i>Colors Table</i> sub-section for more examples.
BGCOLOR=" . . . "	Background color of the document.
LINK=" . . . "	Color of the link.
ALINK=" . . . "	Color of activated link in the document.
VLINK=" . . . "	Color of selected link in the document.

Table 6 – HTML's `<BODY>` Attributes

⇒ NOTE: This HTML section will document usage of specific deprecated element tags or attributes. The developer uses these features for simplicity rather than using more complex Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) capabilities for page publishing purposes.

⇒ LINK: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML>

2.1 Headers

The `<Hn> . . . </Hn>` element tag is a header level setting, where as n ranges from 1 to 6, with 1 displaying the largest header text to 6 the smallest header text size.

2.2 Paragraphs

The `<P> . . . </P>` element tag groups the text into a paragraph ending with a line-break.

Attributes	Description
<code>ALIGN=" . . . "</code>	Aligns text using <code>LEFT</code> , <code>CENTER</code> , or <code>RIGHT</code> attribute.

Table 7 – HTML's <P> Attributes

2.3 Lists

The ` . . . ` element tag is a group of ordered numeric list items.

Attributes	Description
<code>TYPE=" . . . "</code>	Type of number using <code>A</code> , <code>a</code> , <code>I</code> , <code>i</code> , or <code>1</code> attribute.

Table 8 – HTML's Attributes

The ` . . . ` element tag is a group of unordered bullet list of items.

Attributes	Description
<code>TYPE=" . . . "</code>	Type of bullet using <code>DISC</code> , <code>CIRCLE</code> , or <code>SQUARE</code> attribute.

Table 9 – HTML's Attributes

The ` . . . ` element tag is a list of items for ordered and unordered listing.

Attributes	Description
<code>TYPE=" . . . "</code>	Type of bullet or number using <code>DISC</code> , <code>CIRCLE</code> , <code>SQUARE</code> , <code>A</code> , <code>a</code> , <code>I</code> , <code>i</code> , or <code>1</code> attribute.

Table 10 – HTML's Attributes

2.4 Tables

The `<TABLE> . . . </TABLE>` element tag is used to create a table of rows and columns. The element tags consist of `<TR> . . . </TR>` for rows and `<TD> . . . </TD>` for columns.

Attributes	Description
<code>BORDER=" . . . "</code>	Border width around the table. If the width is 0, then there is no border.
<code>BGCOLOR=" . . . "</code>	Background color of the table.
<code>BORDERCOLOR=" . . . "</code>	Border color.

Attributes	Description
WIDTH=" . . . "	Width of the table. If the value is numeric, it refers to the number of pixels wide. Otherwise, if the value is a percentage, then it refers to the percentage the screen's width.
HEIGHT=" . . . "	Height of the table in number of pixels.
CELLSPACING=" . . . "	Amount of space, in pixels, between the cells in the table.
CELLPADDING=" . . . "	Amount of space, in pixels, between the edges of the cell and its contents.

Table 11 – HTML's <TABLE> Attributes

<TR> . . . </TR> element tag is used to create a row in the table.

Attributes	Description
BGCOLOR=" . . . "	Background color of the row.
BORDERCOLOR=" . . . "	Border color.
ALIGN=" . . . "	Horizontally align the cell's contents using LEFT, CENTER, or RIGHT attribute.
VALIGN=" . . . "	Vertically align the cell's contents using TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, or BASELINE attribute.
HEIGHT=" . . . "	Height of the row in number of pixels.

Table 12 – HTML's <TR> Attributes

<TD> . . . </TD> element tag is used to create a cell within the row and column of the table.

Attributes	Description
BGCOLOR=" . . . "	Background color of the cell.
BORDERCOLOR=" . . . "	Border color.
ALIGN=" . . . "	Horizontally align the cell's contents using LEFT, CENTER, or RIGHT attribute.
VALIGN=" . . . "	Vertically align the cell's contents using TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, or BASELINE attribute.
WIDTH=" . . . "	Width of the cell in number of pixels.
HEIGHT=" . . . "	Height of the cell in number of pixels.
ROWSPAN=" . . . "	Number of cells in the row to be treated as one cell.
COLSPAN=" . . . "	Number of cells in the column to be treated as one cell.
NOWRAP	Disable word-wrapping within the cell.

Table 13 – HTML's <TD> Attributes

2.5 Pictures

 element tag is used to display an image. There are three ways to display the source of the image for the SRC attribute:

1. The image location will retrieve the image from Uniform Resource Locator (URL) web-address.
2. The image can contain an embedded 64-base image format:

To create a 64-base image format, use the *Terminal* app and type the following command line:

```
base64 <image-file-name> > <64base-file-name>
```

The `<image-file-name>` is the image file name (i.e., say you have a file called `logo.png`), the `<64base-file-name>` is the name of 64-base output file. The `>` instructs the command line to pipe the image file into the 64-base output text file.

Use the output file results and paste it into the HTML document using the following SRC attribute:

```
SRC="data:image/png;base64, <paste>"
```

The `<paste>` is the text of the 64-base output file.

⇒ NOTE: The `data:image/png` indicates the image is PNG format. If it's JPG, then use `data:image/jpg`, and to match the associated image format.

3. The image can be retrieved from the app collection's entry list of images.

The SRC attribute to retrieve an image within the collection is as follows:

```
SRC="$<entry>:<image-name>"
```

or

```
SRC="$<collection>:<entry>:<image-name>"
```

The `<collection>` is the name of the collection in the app, the `<entry>` is the name entry in the collection that is an *Image* type that contains a list of images, and the `<image-name>` in the entry list of images.

If the `<collection>` is not specified then it will look up the image within the currently selected collection.

Attributes	Description
SRC="..."	The image location.
BORDER="..."	Border width around the image. If the width is 0, there is no border.
ALIGN="..."	Horizontally align the image using LEFT or RIGHT attribute to have the text wrapped around the image. Or, use TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, TEXTTOP, ABSMIDDLE, BASELINE, and ABSBOTTOM of the vertical alignment of the image with other items on the same line.
VSPACE="..."	Number of pixels from the edge of the upper and bottom parts of the image.
HSPACE="..."	Number of pixels from the edge of the left and right parts of the image.
WIDTH="..."	Scale the image's width to be displayed. If not specified, it will use the image's width.
HEIGHT="..."	Scale the image's height to be displayed. If not specified, it will use the image's height.

Table 14 – HTML's Attributes

2.6 Links

The `<A>` element tag is used to jump to the hypertext link within the page or an external link on the internet.

Attributes	Description
HREF="..."	Web-page URL on the internet.

Attributes	Description
NAME=" . . . "	Name of page's name anchor within the HTML document.

Table 15 – HTML's <A> Attributes

⇒ NOTE: The URL address typically has `http://<website>` or `https://<website>` format. The first part of the website containing `http` indicated the website is unsecured and `https` is secured website access.

To display the link in Safari app rather than this app, then use `$http` or `$https` to instruct the app to display the website in Safari.

2.7 Text Formatting

The ` . . . ` element tag bolds the text.

The `<I> . . . </I>` element tag italics the text.

The `<U> . . . </U>` element tag underlines the text.

The `<S> . . . </S>` element tag strikes a line through the text.

The `<SMALL> . . . </SMALL>` element tag changes the text size one size smaller.

The `_{. . .}` element tag subscripts the text.

The `^{. . .}` element tag superscripts the text

The ` . . . ` element tag changes the text's font.

Attributes	Description
SIZE=" . . . "	Sets the text's font number from 1 to 7. Or, use relative number (i.e., <code>SIZE="+2"</code>). The default font size is 3. ⇒ NOTE: The font number is a scaling of the font's size instead of font size, say Ariel 12-points.
FACE=" . . . "	Sets the font's family (i.e., Ariel, Courier, etc.).
COLOR=" . . . "	Sets the font's color.

Table 16 – HTML's Attributes

The `<CODE> . . . </CODE>` and `<TT> . . . </TT>` element tags are used to display mono-spaced typewriter font.

The `
` element tag forces the text to start on a new line.

The `<CENTER> . . . </CENTER>` element tag centers the text.

The `<HR>` element tag inserts a horizontal line

Attributes	Description
SIZE=" . . . "	Sets the horizontal line thickness by number of points (i.e., 1, 5, etc.).
WIDTH=" . . . "	Displays the line percentage of the screen's width (i.e., 50%, 90%, etc.).

Table 17 – HTML's <HR> Attributes

The <BLOCKQUOTE> . . . </BLOCKQUOTE> element tag indents the left and right margins of the contents.

The <PRE> . . . </PRE> element tag displays text as “what you see is what you get” (WYSIWYG) without collapsing spaces, word-wrapping, or formatting of the text.

2.8 Special Characters

The following is a collection of commonly used special characters. Generally, it is better to use the entity named characters instead of typing-in or pasting these characters directly into your HTML document. By using the entity named characters, this will improve the ability for web-browsers to properly display these special characters.

Character	Entity Number	Entity Name	Description
		 	Non-breaking space character
"	"	"	quotation mark
'	'	'	apostrophe
&	&	&	ampersand
<	<	<	less-than
>	>	>	greater-than
‘	‘	‘	left single quotation mark
’	’	’	right single quotation mark
,	‚	‚	single low-9 quotation mark
“	“	“	left double quotation mark
”	”	”	right double quotation mark
„	„	„	double low-9 quotation mark
†	†	†	dagger
‡	‡	‡	double dagger
•	•	•	bullet
...	…	…	horizontal ellipsis
€	€	€	euro
™	™	™	trademark
←	←	←	left arrow
↑	↑	↑	up arrow
→	→	→	right arrow
↓	↓	↓	down arrow
↵	↵	↵	carriage return arrow
∀	∀	∀	for all
∂	∂	∂	part
∃	∃	∃	exists
∅	∅	∅	empty
∇	∇	∇	nabla
∈	∈	∈	isin
∉	∉	∉	notin

Character	Entity Number	Entity Name	Description
\ni	∋	∋	ni
\prod	∏	∏	prod
\sum	∑	∑	sum
$-$	−	−	minus
$*$	∗	∗	lowast
$\sqrt{\quad}$	√	√	square root
\propto	∝	∝	proportional to
∞	∞	∞	infinity
\sphericalangle	∠	∠	angle
\wedge	∧	∧	and
\vee	∨	∨	or
\cap	∩	∩	cap
\cup	∪	∪	cup
\int	∫	∫	integral
\therefore	∴	∴	therefore
\sim	∼	∼	similar to
\cong	≅	≅	congruent to
\approx	≈	≈	almost equal
\neq	≠	≠	not equal
\equiv	≡	≡	equivalent
\leq	≤	≤	less or equal
\geq	≥	≥	greater or equal
\subset	⊂	⊂	subset of
\supset	⊃	⊃	superset of
$\not\subset$	⊄	⊄	not subset of
\subseteq	⊆	⊆	subset or equal
\supseteq	⊇	⊇	superset or equal
\oplus	⊕	⊕	circled plus
\otimes	⊗	⊗	circled times
\perp	⊥	⊥	perpendicular
\cdot	⋅	⋅	dot operator
Σ	Σ	Σ	Sigma
τ	Τ	Τ	Tau
Υ	Υ	Υ	Upsilon
Φ	Φ	Φ	Phi
χ	Χ	Χ	Chi
Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Psi
Ω	Ω	Ω	Omega
α	α	α	alpha
β	β	β	beta
γ	γ	γ	gamma
δ	δ	δ	delta
ϵ	ε	ε	epsilon
ζ	ζ	ζ	zeta
η	η	η	eta
θ	θ	θ	theta

Character	Entity Number	Entity Name	Description
ι	ι	ι	iota
κ	κ	κ	kappa
λ	λ	λ	lambda
μ	μ	μ	mu
ν	ν	ν	nu
ξ	ξ	ξ	xi
ο	ο	ο	omicron
π	π	π	pi
ρ	ρ	ρ	rho
ς	ς	ς	sigmaf
σ	σ	σ	sigma
τ	τ	τ	tau
υ	υ	υ	upsilon
φ	φ	φ	phi
χ	χ	χ	chi
ψ	ψ	ψ	psi
ω	ω	ω	omega
ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	theta symbol
Υ	ϒ	ϒ	upsilon symbol
ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	pi symbol

Table 18 – HTML’s Special Characters

2.9 Special Color Variables

There are several special color variables only applicable to the app that can be used in your HTML documents for light and dark mode settings to set the page’s background color and text’s foreground color. The HTML document will be re-rendered whenever the app’s Settings → Display & Brightness’s Appearance’s setting changes from light to dark and vice versa.

It is recommended to set the <BODY> element tag with the following attribute’s settings:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR=$BACKGROUND_COLOR
TEXT=$FOREGROUND_COLOR
LINK=$LINK_COLOR
VLINK=$VLINK_COLOR>
```

2.10 Colors Table

The following is a collection of color names with associated Red, Green, and Blue (RGB) code value. These colors can be used to set the background, text, table’s cell, and borders, etc. The RGB formatting is a hexadecimal number: RRGGBB, where the first 2 hexadecimal digits (i.e., 0 to 9 and A to F) is the RED color range from 0 to 255 decimal values, the middle two digits represent the GREEN color, and the last two digits represent the BLUE color.

Aliceblue #F0F8FF	Antiquewhite #FAEBD7	Aqua #00FFFF
----------------------	-------------------------	-----------------

Aquamarine #7FFFD4	Azure #F0FFFF	Beige #F5F5DC
Bisque #FFE4C4	Black #000000	Blanchedalmond #FFEBCD
Blue #0000FF	Blueviolet #8A2BE2	Brown #A52A2A
Burlywood #DEB887	Cadetblue #5F9EA0	Chartreuse #7FFF00
Chocolate #D2691E	Coral #FF7F50	Cornflowerblue #6495ED
Cornsilk #FFF8DC	Crimson #DC143C	Cyan #00FFFF
Darkblue #00008B	Darkcyan #008B8B	Darkgoldenrod #B8860B
Darkgray #A9A9A9	Darkgreen #006400	Darkkhaki #BDB76B
Darkmagenta #8B008B	Darkolivegreen #556B2F	Darkorange #FF8C00
Darkorchid #9932CC	Darkred #8B0000	Darksalmon #E9967A
Darkseagreen #8FBC8F	Darkslateblue #483D8B	Darkslategray #2F4F4F
Darkturquoise #00CED1	Darkviolet #9400D3	Deeppink #FF1493
Deepskyblue #00BFFF	Dimgray #696969	Dodgerblue #1E90FF
Firebrick #B22222	Floralwhite #FFFAF0	Forestgreen #228B22
Fuchsia #FF00FF	Gainsboro #DCDCDC	Ghostwhite #F8F8FF
Gold #FFD700	Goldenrod #DAA520	Gray #808080
Green #008000	Greenyellow #ADFF2F	Honeydew #F0FFF0
Hotpink #FF69B4	Indianred #CD5C5C	Indigo #4B0082
Ivory #FFFFFF	Khaki #F0E68C	Lavender #E6E6FA
Lavenderblush #FFF0F5	Lawnegreen #7CFC00	Lemonchiffon #FFFACD
Lightblue #ADD8E6	Lightcoral #F08080	Lightcyan #E0FFFF
Lightgoldenrodyellow #FAFAD2	Lightgreen #90EE90	Lightgrey #D3D3D3
Lightpink #FFB6C1	Lightsalmon #FFA07A	Lightseagreen #20B2AA
Lightskyblue #87CEFA	Lightslategray #778899	Lightsteelblue #B0C4DE

Lightyellow #FFFFE0	Lime #00FF00	Limegreen #32CD32
Linen #FAF0E6	Magenta #FF00FF	Maroon #800000
Mediumaquamarine #66CDAA	Mediumblue #0000CD	Mediumorchid #BA55D3
Mediumpurple #9370D8	Mediumseagreen #3CB371	Mediumslateblue #7B68EE
Mediumspringgreen #00FA9A	Mediumturquoise #48D1CC	Mediumvioletred #C71585
Midnightblue #191970	Mintcream #F5FFFA	Mistyrose #FFE4E1
Moccasin #FFE4B5	Navajowhite #FFDEAD	Navy #000080
Oldlace #FDF5E6	Olive #808000	Olivedrab #688E23
Orange #FFA500	Orangered #FF4500	Orchid #DA70D6
Palegoldenrod #EEE8AA	Palegreen #98FB98	Paleturquoise #AFEEEE
Palevioletred #D87093	Papayawhip #FFEFD5	Peachpuff #FFDAB9
Peru #CD853F	Pink #FFC0CB	Plum #DDA0DD
Powderblue #B0E0E6	Purple #800080	Red #FF0000
Rosybrown #BC8F8F	Royalblue #4169E1	Saddlebrown #8B4513
Salmon #FA8072	Sandybrown #F4A460	Seagreen #2E8B57
Seashell #FFF5EE	Sienna #A0522D	Silver #C0C0C0
Skyblue #87CEEB	Slateblue #6A5ACD	Slategray #708090
Snow #FFFAFA	Springgreen #00FF7F	Steelblue #4682B4
Tan #D2B48C	Teal #008080	Thistle #D8BFD8
Tomato #FF6347	Turquoise #40E0D0	Violet #EE82EE
Wheat #F5DEB3	White #FFFFFF	Whitesmoke #F5F5F5
Yellow #FFFF00	YellowGreen #9ACD32	OU #841617

Table 19 – HTML's Color Table

⇒ NOTE: The # character must precede the RGB hexadecimal number for the HTML to translate the desired color.

2.11 JAVA Script

If the `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>` element tag is found in the HTML document, it will be disabled from executing the JAVA script code.

2.12 Example

Here is a sample HTML document that uses the most of element tags and attributes as discussed in this section. You may download this document at:

<https://zynergyapps.com/examples/znotepad/demo.html>

```
<HTML>
  <BODY>

    <HR SIZE=5>

    <CENTER><H1>HTML Demo</H1></CENTER>

    <H2>Table of Contents</H2>

    <A HREF="#paragraphs">Paragraphs</A><BR>
    <A HREF="#lists">Lists</A><BR>
    <A HREF="#tables">Tables</A><BR>
    <A HREF="#pictures">Pictures</A><BR>
    <A HREF="#formatting">Formatting</A><BR>

    <H2><A NAME="paragraphs">Paragraph Examples</A></H2>

    <P>This is a default paragraph.</P>
    <P ALIGN=LEFT>This is a left-aligned paragraph.</P>
    <P ALIGN=CENTER>This is a center-aligned paragraph.</P>
    <P ALIGN=RIGHT>This is a right-aligned paragraph.</P>
    <P>Sample of Greek letters: &Sigma;, &Psi;, &Omega;,
                                &alpha;, &beta;, &gamma;, &delta;, &epsilon;</P>

    <H2><A NAME="lists">List Examples</A></H2>

    <OL TYPE=A>
      <LI>First list</LI>
      <LI>Second list</LI>
      <LI>Third list</LI>
      <LI TYPE=DISC>Ninth list with disc bullet</LI>
    </OL>

    <OL TYPE=I>
      <LI>First list</LI>
      <LI>Second list</LI>
      <LI>Third list</LI>
      <LI TYPE=CIRCLE>Ninth list with circle bullet</LI>
    </OL>

    <UL TYPE=DISC>
      <LI>First list</LI>
      <LI>Second list</LI>
      <LI>Third list</LI>
      <LI TYPE=SQUARE>Ninth list with square bullet</LI>
```



```
<UL TYPE=SQUARE>
  <LI>First list</LI>
  <LI>Second list</LI>
  <LI>Third list</LI>
  <LI TYPE=DISC>Ninth list with disc bullet</LI>
</UL>
```

<H2>Table Examples</H2>

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=DARKGRAY>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>1<SUP>st</SUP></TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>2<SUP>nd</SUP></TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>3<SUP>rd</SUP></TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>1</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>2</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>3</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>4</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>5</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>6</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>7</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>8</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>0</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```



```
<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=#A9A9A9>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=#D3D3D3>1<SUP>st</SUP></TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=#D3D3D3>2<SUP>nd</SUP></TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=#D3D3D3>3<SUP>rd</SUP></TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT COLSPAN=2>1 & 2</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT ROWSPAN=2>3 & 6</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>4</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>5</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>7</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>8</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>0</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```



```
<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=DARKGRAY CELLSPACING=10 CELLPADDING=10>
  <TR>
```

```

        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>1<SUP>st</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>2<SUP>nd</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>3<SUP>rd</SUP></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>1</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>2</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=LEFT>3</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>4</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>5</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=CENTER>6</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>7</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>8</TD>
    <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>0</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

<BR>

<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=DARKGRAY>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH=100>1<SUP>st</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH=100>2<SUP>nd</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH=100>3<SUP>rd</SUP></TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>1</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>2</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>3</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER>4</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER>5</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER>6</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>7</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>8</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=RIGHT>0</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>

<BR>

<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=DARKGRAY WIDTH=300 HEIGHT=300>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>1<SUP>st</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>2<SUP>nd</SUP></TD>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY>3<SUP>rd</SUP></TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>1</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>2</TD>
        <TD ALIGN=LEFT>3</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD ALIGN=CENTER>4</TD>

```

```
<TD ALIGN=CENTER>5</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER>6</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>7</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>8</TD>
<TD ALIGN=RIGHT>0</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

```
<BR>
```

```
<TABLE BORDER=2 BORDERCOLOR=DARKGRAY WIDTH="100%">
<TR>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH="33%">1<SUP>st</SUP> Column</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH="33%">2<SUP>nd</SUP> Column</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTGRAY WIDTH="33%">3<SUP>rd</SUP> Column</TD>
</TR>
<TR BGCOLOR=YELLOW>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>One</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Two</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Three</TD>
</TR>
<TR BGCOLOR=YELLOW>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Four</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Five</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Six</TD>
</TR>
<TR BGCOLOR=YELLOW>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Seven</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Eight</TD>
<TD ALIGN=CENTER BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>Nine</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

```
<H2><A NAME="pictures">Pictures Examples</A></H2>
```

```
<IMG SRC="logo.png">&nbsp;
```

```
<IMG SRC="data:image/png;base64,
iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUHEUgAAACAAAAAgCAYAAABzenr0AAAAAXNSR0IArs4c6QAAAAlwS
FlzAAAmcAAJnMB82x1CgAABx9JREFUeJzElnlQlGUcx7kVBF0RxCY7NKPd8uLITHOySp
zJtMk0mxQ5F0xVEoGwBNPQ8EpyBiwPMMNiWTCdQSpwURYokFMCdtmFXWDXPdz7ZPe9np5
n5UUCu6ad8Y/v7Mvu8P4+z+/5fn/P4wYAcLufcVULPe4bgN2O+8Um5pdcZDekuBSAtPSF
2pq3FdqFJ1JJU8/8vyoe80F+qduUKBC6MM2qUGqfDrKaoWt5Ts9xA3q2GzBc9rfY2neeo
hzaIPp3m83hH5OYX+o5LQYEzNo00OeXuRX5rgPQt0UYLnlShlIIUHIHxMyNbCftQ49Q8P
ektIsX3AOincWRfALjwOvrs2UEgTncD0Cr2A2YuEvbKdwYf05C/Y5JsCgN4BccD55akp
qNLolLtsCIyxqHAtQOrIlranFOAk8Vr6e3UFD+AUngLnzdwGpVL7aJQCUBXCu8qcXpKoS
BtAX39kGGkJ9iUESNlly7ulrKV4jHvB1diAFqFTqZaTx94W4mrdqVLd5qwhTLzKy+z8Bu
JvMwwyd3hJssWIBGE4G202Dy3VdObna8keMaAucXYCfOv65401t8gj/kIQRDzDBmvUHTQ
675THL1UU3DZwRaCgjfBb/vLnHQQDfewJIZbq5R3IqD6x+89hvt4d9Ipu3IP32MxF7h9Z
uPMk9fb6OpTUQDOBQhJrr11UhCPRCeV0iTyQxPTFzTtIwgvCZHgcOf1FSA+x9Txgv+1nH
dgzB9Fw7eI0c3wGSpDzPfl0769GnU9UeU6OdTkZmQvINiocvjQWeU2MAhBkoq+x8BwDMx
9qwtIIIfSCr3idki7RhCGASXP2Ti50BUKx8G+/9bK+++G5x5CFZ0VTQL2hOnuABgiC90v
YWn0Zx8g/ZPupoWug7enUQioLdSAakeoa5YpZ8qHqT8HqDZC00HxUwKx6cPf9TObcJnjK
WB2nGrt4EnzvKYqXWYWLmPU0Iu+CVnsn5yosROwoxGa0edmPqA/Fg5qOJIGROIVyNCbwY
MaD8F8EmSnI0daAuvSE7h5vpMz0aZB1hN2M21Xzr9eV1ahjRxc1QfPZCakDS/97fpgBCe
O/J5JxFO2xyEBNERngDsrKLeFU1HXs7u6UbugW31tU3imJO5FXnsVIK3WqvlUDwpbtzJ
0FvxYUci86DF0rrbUraunWm1Dr4cr5xeFUB3dL2r+KIUVRXvsOlp7JOPBNq1ypeRVgsjl
AUBQR70o5irVFFZCdcaeAODvdpGxfB8+AGSQF3HTym29h3ek55jJ/PfIFMqcOQgyxQ0Bn
5Yc9CoVs3X+fa7h2Nta955CxPFiNVorKgpJ+NwUIfmH19HY17sZw4I3h1Kfxdl+koSvnj
```


JyXwBviRt2QXE9uGGgtOKeS921Uqocf+/x45aes5G+/dzjwKf8KgLQOzLFwI5ud067kbj
t7OZF4P78xglP2e9TW+DPN6sGmLRatKHLnR5z8rGNVMTX1kct6+ZrwTr467Gpt/6tZRyq
yFi/bJ/KGvkLpYu4ouGwfBzFxC+BJZ+aGt42NECouKA7HpUPirafPN7B8GLFEWSZ3TYTo
UJaxNflHXqNshR80LBrHMx7eQQQ+xCJQfJGXfKGX6DShv5ksCGHH/P8SwNaxM8+58jh51
bKDgFjQmFFZxX8DxpD0DYoDZZUtB6lulpeakGCCsokX15Z1bA6czcK8nS1KmBB1Wm5Tto
GEpIIKDMOmTUyBuS/U+KP/n6YXcnHXz8ndKq3j4QVLMyUoloGzt4Om1v5ovDPhK30R7FD
NizcAZZpW2yB6c+lLB6TechB5M+KcQwwdTs5hBocUmiOPL9wFTuZyah0Oe8gEAEdfbpJh
3PRSSieDW+IbSfmFvzLRNEQzAgG0dAy+Swr3Z9AGNV9fWQ/s/XMtwyCokN2wf9PWk92Ln
t8z/PiCZ0qZiDRqzfos/eHj39cIBKJtsNake26BpeWDAuVfd6BieziLlnIHwqJQYDDoI9
7ZcuoKau+dI5cJKqs7dwNNxRoD5+4dwVg+U+3gH9gPHMJ5ADgYJpn5nlK1jtBotOEYNvz
QP8bQppcskgl5zFuiuhHBZ3FrlMViD16y/FMRbSivabHgs8OXSGeW+puuPCgf3bKSO90w
XPAlG6sWdJnVPS/+7/sAEjyaA59c8rESHU70ia5bnqEz24hgTHT0o7GmpaWB3w3xq1NdA
gCz6ws70Dc2UshoR05cyQOUfbKlbjV3PISG4wGkAu4ulwAgbXg/r4r2gBMAPm+J/UKB4f
gMyqEOMdWu5o0dXC4HyL/A+xClgL75bnw/W6tUKF4ZjTBunW5o31eg/iEERz7QQhgpv3q
3ywDQ9ezZ5zIG0Z0BFVep1C9PmKIoSbrBZYqbX5+UXI1rkonbol0GgFR2pX3T5qijQ/cq
Pl4EvHbBk9LbpQBIGGZ/4L/+j0sBXK0/AAAA//8DAK+0vb1z3h24AAAAAE1FTkSuQmCC">

<H2>Formatting Examples</H2>

<P>This is bold,
<I>italic</I>,
<U>underline</U>,
<S>strike-through</S>,
<SMALL>smaller text</SMALL>,

using superscript: 1st, 2nd, 3rd,

using subscript: x_i, y_j, z_k,

using mono-space: <CODE>code text</CODE>, <TT>typewriter text</TT>.
</P>

<HR WIDTH="50%">

<P>This is red text

blue courier text

green larger courier text.
</P>

<HR WIDTH="50%">

<BLOCKQUOTE>

This is a block-quoted text to show how the words are word-wrapped and indented on both left and right sides of the screen.

</BLOCKQUOTE>

<HR WIDTH="50%">

<PRE>

Here is a pre-text to illustrate how the words are displayed without any word-wrapping on the screen.

</PRE>

<P>This HTML demo is a wrap!</P>

<HR SIZE=5>

</BODY>

</HTML>

HTML Demo

Table of Contents

[Paragraphs](#)

[Lists](#)

[Tables](#)

[Pictures](#)

[Formatting](#)

Paragraph Examples

This is a default paragraph.

This is a left-aligned paragraph.

This is a center-aligned paragraph.

This is a right-aligned paragraph.

Sample of Greek letters: Σ , Ψ , Ω , α , β , γ , δ , ϵ

List Examples

- A. First list
- B. Second list
- C. Third list
 - Ninth list with disc bullet

- I. First list
- II. Second list
- III. Third list
 - Ninth list with circle bullet

- First list
- Second list
- Third list
- Ninth list with square bullet

- First list
- Second list
- Third list
- Ninth list with disc bullet

Table Examples

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	0

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1 & 2		3 & 6
4	5	
7	8	0

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	0

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	0

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	0

1 st Column	2 nd Column	3 rd Column
One	Two	Three
Four	Five	Six
Seven	Eight	Nine

Pictures Examples



Formatting Examples

This is **bold**, *italic*, underline, ~~strike-through~~, smaller text,
using superscript: 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
using subscript: x_i, y_j, z_k ,
using mono-space: `code text, typewriter text.`

This is **red** text
blue courier text
green larger courier text.

This is a block-quoted text to show how the words are word-wrapped and indented on both left and right sides of the screen.

Here is a pre-text to illustrate
how the words are displayed without any word-wrapping on the screen.

This HTML demo is a wrap!

Figure 40 – HTML Demo

3 Markdown (MD)

Markdown is a character-based syntax that allows formatting text, lists, pictures, and links used to display web-pages. This is a simplified document base format in comparison with HTML. HTML can embed element tags within the Markdown document.

Element	Markdown Syntax
Heading	# H1 ## H2 ### H3
Ordered List	1. First item 2. Second item 3. Third item
Unordered List	- First item - Second item - Third item
Pictures	![alt text] (image.jpg)
Link	[title] (https://www.example.com)

Element	Markdown Syntax
Bold	**bold text**
Italic	<i>*italicized text*</i>
Code	<code>`code`</code>
Horizontal Line	---
Blockquote	> blockquote

Table 20 – Markdown Tags

⇒ NOTE: This app’s Markdown version does not support extended syntax for tables, footnotes, subscripts, superscripts, and etc.

⇒ LINK: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown>

3.1 Example

This is a sample of a Markdown document that uses all the character-based commands discussed in this section. Download this document at:

<https://zynergyapps.com/examples/znotepad/demo.md>

```

---
# Markdown Demo

## Paragraph Examples

This is a
paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

## List Examples

- First list
- Second List
- Third List

1. First list
2. Second List
3. Third List

## Picture Example



## Formatting Examples

This is bold, italic, `mono-space text`.

---

> This is a block-quoted text to show how the words are word-wrapped and indented
> on both left and right sides of the screen.
>

```

This Markdown demo is a wrap!

3.1.1 Snapshot of the Example

Markdown Demo

Paragraph Examples

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

List Examples

- First list
- Second List
- Third List

1. First list
2. Second List
3. Third List

Picture Example



Formatting Examples

This is **bold**, *italic*, `mono-space text`.

This is a block-quoted text to show how the words are word-wrapped and indented on both left and right sides of the screen.

This Markdown demo is a wrap!

4 History

In 1984 Macintosh released its first computer. With 128 kilobytes of memory, it was state of the art for the era. It included MacWrite, MacPaint, MacDraw, and others applications. Forerunners of what would be included in the modern versions of MacOS.

The Macintosh also had what was called desk accessories, such as Notepad, Calculator, Alarm Clock, Scrapbook, and others. These are mini-apps that ran within the applications (i.e., MacWrite).

In 1988, NotePad++ desk accessory was released. An expanded form of Apple’s original Notepad, it was designed to take better advantage of the system’s capabilities at the time. The original Notepad could only allow one page of 256 characters. NotePad++ would allow up to eight with 32,000 characters per page. Later versions of the app were expanded to 35 pages and improved formatting.

The figure below displays how version 1.4 of NotePad++ would have looked in period; running on the original Mac 128K, 512K, SE and Mac II models. Note the margins contain the ruler, controlled on the left or right margin, and the style formatting controls on the bottom bar of the window.

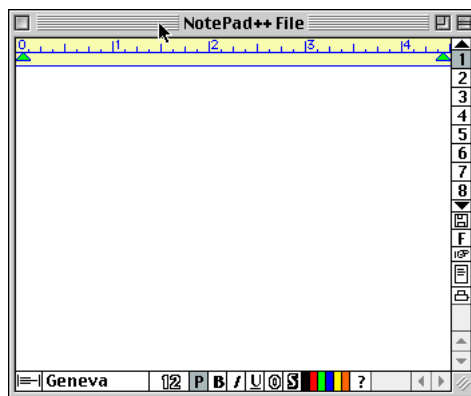


Figure 42 – NotePad++ 1.4 Desk Accessory

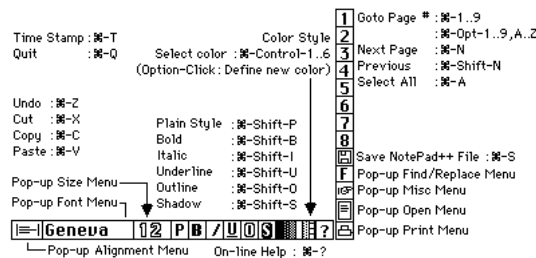


Figure 43 – NotePad++ 1.4 On-Line Help

Figure below shows version 2.2, in the PowerPC era. This screen shot was taken from a PowerPC G4 running the Classic Finder 9.2.1 with the Rosetta 68000 CPU emulator. The primary differences between 1.4 and 2.2 are the ruler controls. The version 2.2 allowed ruler controls to format the document per paragraph versus 1.4, where the ruler can only format the document as a whole.

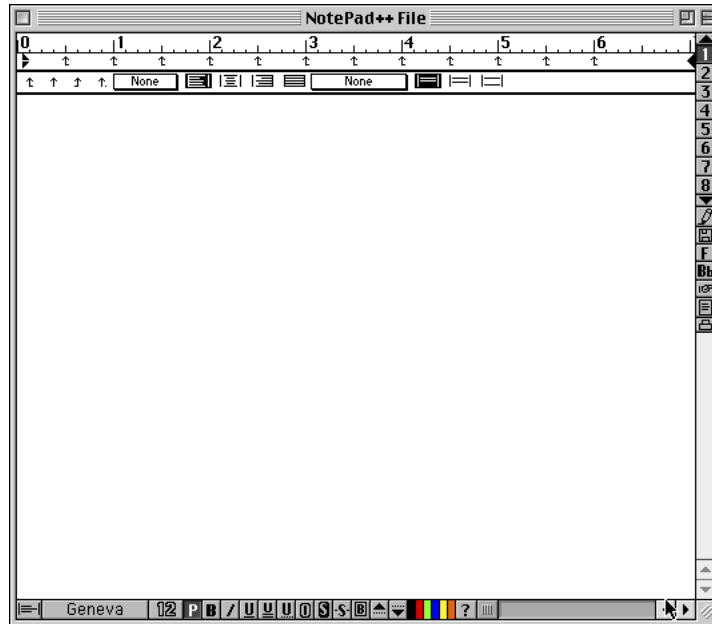


Figure 44 – NotePad++ 2.2 Application

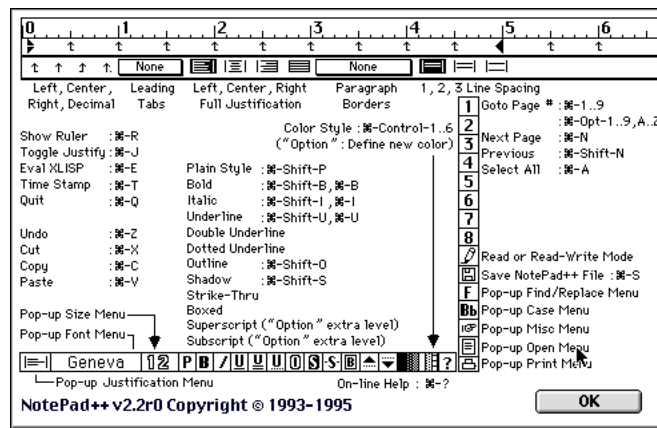


Figure 45 – NotePad++ 2.2 On-Line Help

In 1994, Macintosh switched from the Motorola 68000 CPU's to PowerPC. The NotePad++ 2.2's last release was in 1995. The binary library used for displaying the text and ruler had been written by a third-party company; no equivalent library or support was made available. To keep the existing capabilities of version 2.2, developing a custom text editing library would have been necessary. A major undertaking. In the end, it never came to fruition.

Henceforth, the figure below showing at the startup of NotePad++ dialog's logo ended.

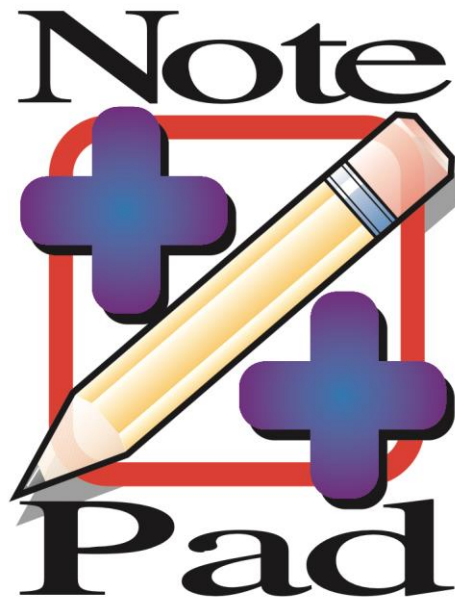


Figure 46 – NotePad++ Startup Logo

So much more to say, ZNotePad is reborn again with extended capabilities with ability organized collection of documents into set of collections (or repositories of stuff) that you can easily share with friends and colleagues.

I always say, “Are we having fun yet?”

Zynergy Apps would like to say thank you for your using this app!

5 Contact

- If you have a general questions about the app, please send e-mail to <mailto:support@zynergyapps.com>.
- If you encounter a bug in the app, please relay details to <mailto:bug@zynergyapps.com>:
 - If the bug is in the User Interface (UI), please provide sequence of steps using the app to replicate the artifact where it is misbehaving.
- If you have any suggestions, requests, or recommendations for the app, send email to <mailto:suggestions@zynergyapps.com>.

6 Licenses

6.1 Agreement

LICENSED APPLICATION END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

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b. **Consent to Use of Data:** You agree that Licensor may collect and use technical data and related information—including but not limited to technical information about your device, system and application software, and peripherals—that is gathered periodically to facilitate the provision of software updates, product support, and other services to you (if any) related to the Licensed Application. Licensor may use this information, as long as it is in a form that does not personally identify you, to improve its products or to provide services or technologies to you.

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