Curs 2

2017/2018

Programarea aplicațiilor web

Introducere

PAW

- Programarea aplicațiilor web
  - An V RC
    - 2C/1L/1P

Nota

- An V
  - 33% E
  - 66% Aplicatii
    - 33% L (0%)
    - 33% P (66%)

Documentatie

- http://rf-opto.etti.tuiasi.ro + www

Main Courses **Master** Staff Research Students

Radiocommunication Systems Microwave IC **Web Design**

Modern Web Applications Design

Course: TMPAW (2014-2015)

Course Coordinator: Assist.P. Dr. Radu-Florin Damian
Code: DS507RC
Discipline Type: DOMS; Alternative, Synthesis
Credits: 7
Enrollment Year: 5, **Sem.** 10

Activities

Course: Instructor: Assist.P. Dr. Radu-Florin Damian, 2 Hours/Week, Specialization Section, Timetable:
Laboratory: Instructor: Assist.P. Dr. Radu-Florin Damian, 1 Hours/Week, Half Group, Timetable:

Evaluation

Type: **Examen**

A: 33.33%, (Test/Colloquium)
B: 33.33%, (Seminary/Laboratory/Project Activity)
D: 33.33%, (Homework/Specialty papers)

Grades

Not yet

Attendance

Not yet

Materials

Course Slides

Fotografii

Studentii care au trimis fotografiile

Grupa: 5402

Nr.	Nume
1	APETRII MARIA

Grupa: 5403

Nr.	Nume
1	ALEXANDRESCU SEBASTIAN

Grupa: 5404

Nr.	Nume
1	APERGHIS MIHAI-ALIN

Grupa: 5405

Nr.	Nume
1	ANGHELUS MARIL

Studentii care inca nu au trimis fotografiile

Grupa: 5304

Nr.	Nume

Grupa: 5402

Nr.	Nume

Grupa: 5403

Nr.	Nume

Grupa: 5404

Nr.	Nume

Fotografii

Date:

Grupa	5304 (2015/2016)
Specializarea	Tehnologii si sisteme de telecomunicatii
Marca	5184

Trimite email acestui student | Adauga acest student la lista (0)

Detalii curente

Finantare	Buget
Bursa	Fara Bursa

Observatii

Date:

Grupa	5304 (2015/2016)
Specializarea	Tehnologii si sisteme de telecomunicatii
Marca	5244

Trimite email acestui student | Adauga acest student la lista (0)

Detalii curente

Finantare	Buget
Bursa	Bursa de Studii

Observatii

Date:

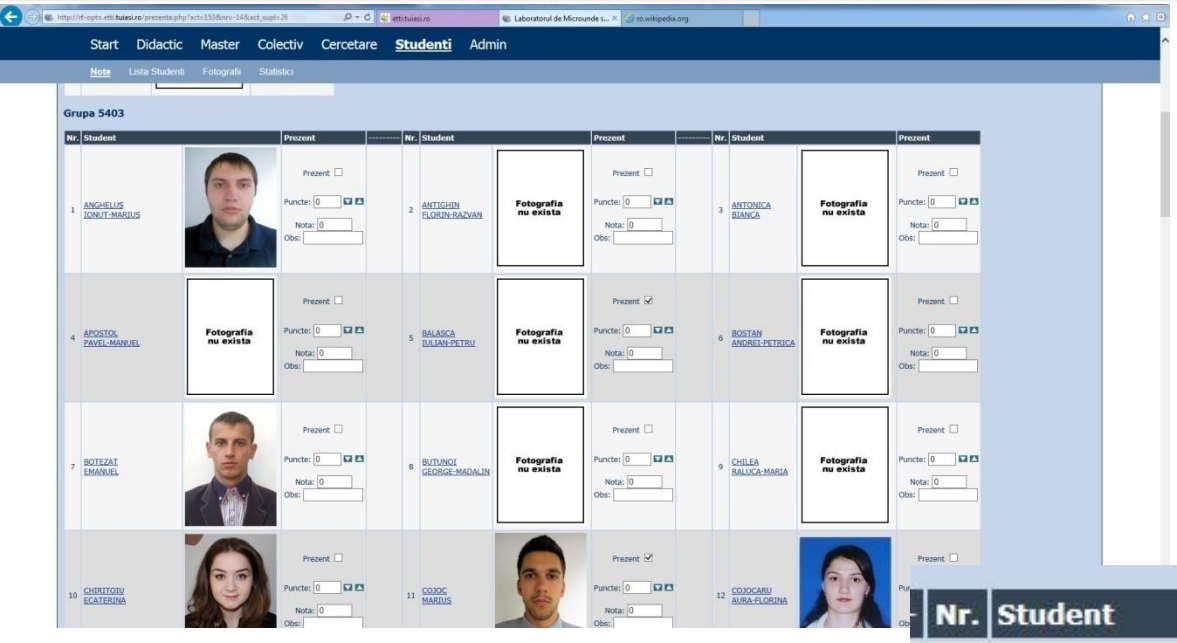
Grupa	5304 (2015/2016)
Specializarea	Tehnologii si sisteme de telecomunicatii
Marca	5184

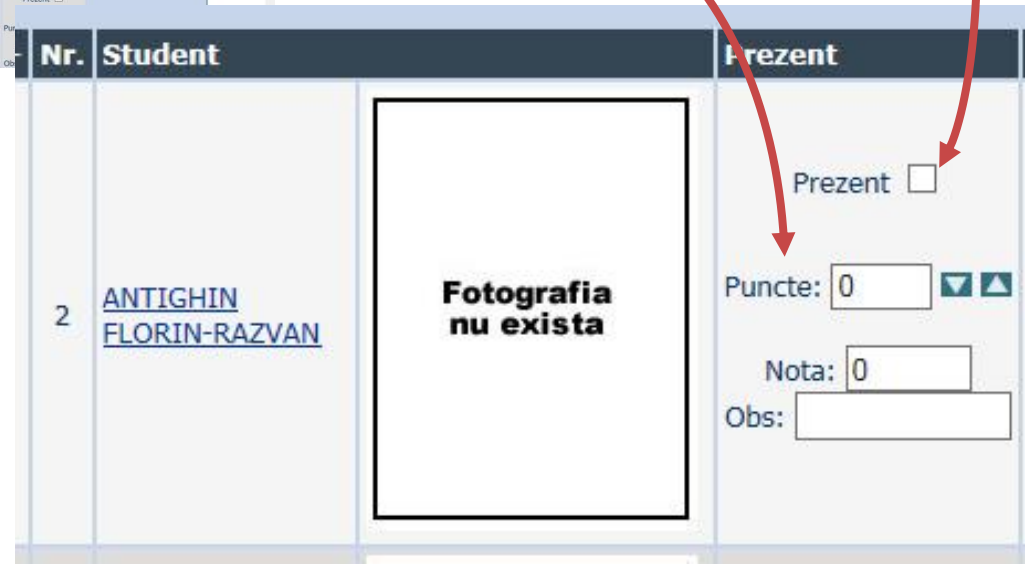
Acceseaza ca acest student

Note obtinute

Disciplina	Tip	Data	Descriere	Nota	Puncte	Obs.
TW	**Tehnologii Web**					
	N	17/01/2014	Nota finala	10	-	
	A	17/01/2014	Colocviu Tehnologii Web 2013/2014	10	7.55	
	B	17/01/2014	Laborator Tehnologii Web 2013/2014	9	-	
	D	17/01/2014	Tema Tehnologii Web 2013/2014	9	-	

Fotografii


Start Didactic Master Colectiv Cercetare Studenti Admin
Note Lista Studenti Fotografii Statistici
Grupa 5403
Nr. Student Prezent
1 ANGHELUS IONUT-MARIUS
2 ANTIGHIN FLORIN-RAZVAN
3 ANTONICA BIANCA
4 APOSTOL PAVEL-MANUEL
5 BALASCA IULIAN-PETRU
6 BOSTAN ANDREI-PETRICA
7 BOTEZAT EMANUEL
8 BUTUNOI GEORGE-MADALIN
9 CHILEA RALUCA-MARIA
10 CHIRITOIU ECATERINA
11 COJOC MARIUS
12 COJOCARU AURA-FLORINA
Fotografia nu exista
Prezent
Puncte: 0
Nota: 0
Obs:


Nr.
Student
Prezent
2
ANTIGHIN FLORIN-RAZVAN
Fotografia nu exista
Prezent
Puncte: 0
Nota: 0
Obs:

Acces

- ~~Personalizat~~

Date:

Grupa	5304 (2015/2016)
Specializarea	Tehnologii si sisteme de telecomunicatii
Marca	5184

Acceseaza ca acest student

Note obtinute

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	D	17/01/2014	Tema Tehnologii Web 2013/2014	9	-	

Nume

Email

Cod de verificare

344bd9f

Trimite

CURS

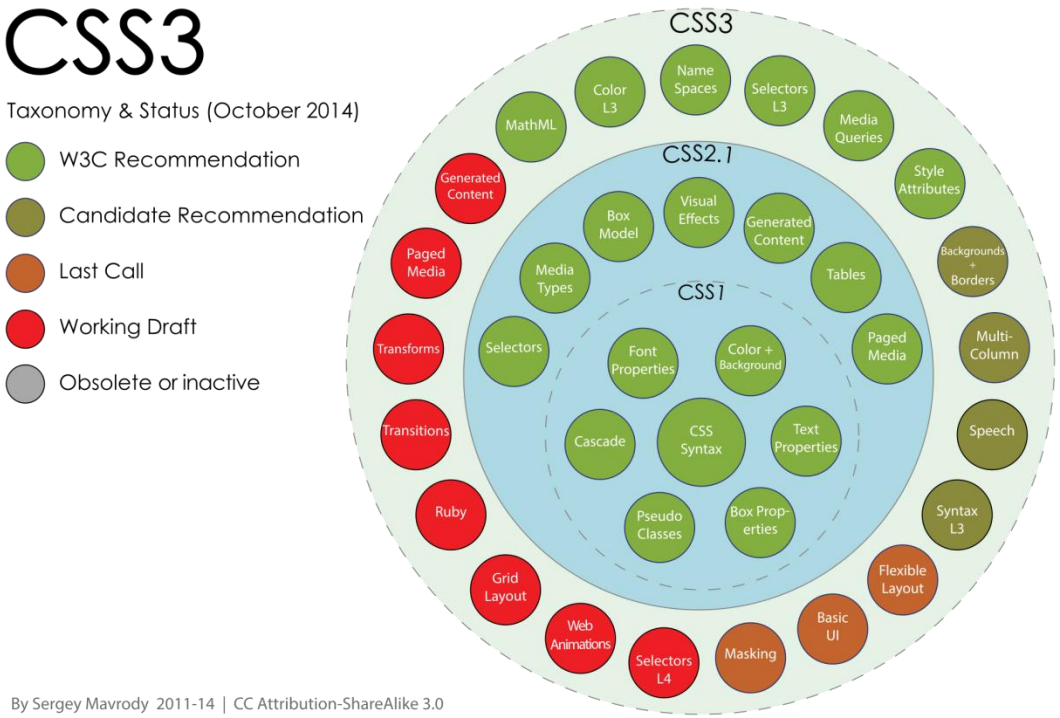
I.	HTML si XHTML (recapitulare)	1 oră
II	CSS	2 ore
III	Baze de date, punct de vedere practic	1 oră
IV	Limbajul de interogare SQL	4 ore
V	PHP - HyperText Preprocessor	8 ore
VI	XML - Extended Mark-up Language si aplicatii	4 ore
VII	Conlucrare intre PHP/MySql, PHP/XML, Javascript/HTML	2 ore
VIII	Exemple de aplicatii	6 ore
	Total	28 ore

LABORATOR

I.	Implementarea unui sistem de dezvoltare a aplicatiilor Web, instalare PHP, MySql, Apache si legaturile dintre ele	2 ore
II	Design web avansat folosind CSS	2 ore
III	Interogarea unei baze de date. Exercitii SQL	2 ore
IV	Utilizare PHP I	2 ore
V	Utilizare PHP II	2 ore
VI	Utilizare PHP pentru accesul la o baza de date	2 ore
VII	Aplicatie distribuita complexa	2 ore
	Total	14 ore

HTML/XHTML

- Curs/Laborator/Proiect
  - HTML 4.01 – 24.12.**1999**
  - XHTML 1.1 – Mai **2001**
  - CSS 2.1 – **2004**-2007



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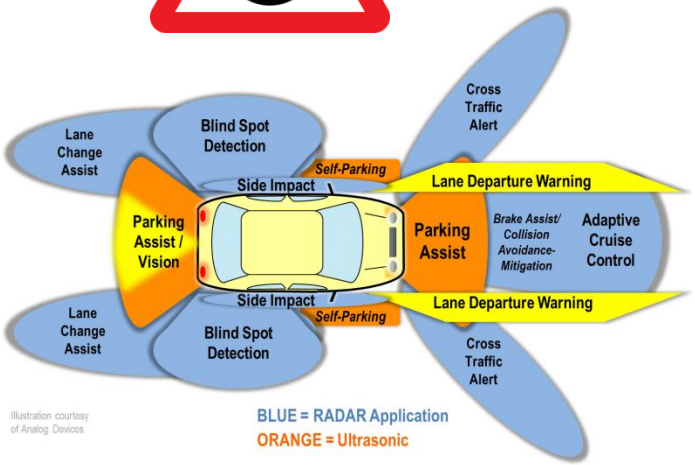
Tehnologie

> 2010



< 1950

MOTTO

- “Universitatea nu e pentru mase locul de unde emana cunoasterea, ci un obstacol intre individ si diploma pe care i-a harazit-o destinul”

- “Universitatea fiind ceva care se interpune in mod imoral intre individ si dreptul lui natural de a fi diplomat, individul are obligatia morala sa triumfe asupra universitatii prin orice mijloace”

  - Sursa citat: Internet, user: ”un student batran si plesuv”

BIBLIOGRAFIE

- **“Am mai facut odata ceva asemanator”**
- Internet
  - www.php.net
  - www.mysql.com
  - www.w3c.org
  - www.google.com
- rf-opto.etti.tuiasi.ro
  - cereti acces!

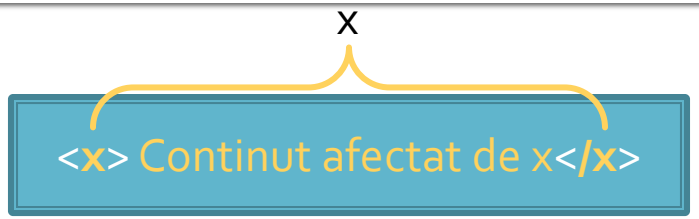
Capitolul I

Recapitulare HTML/XHTML

Necesitate

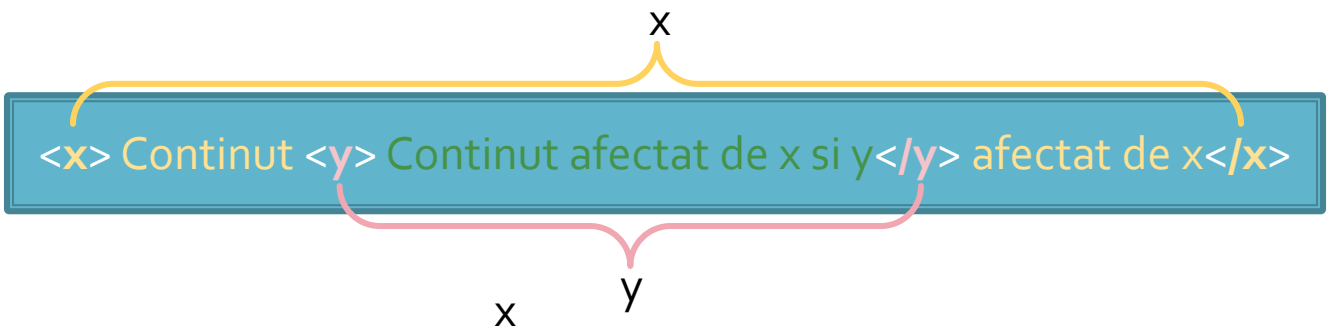
```
539         <td><?php echo  $row['Documente'];?> </td>
540         <td><?php echo $row['user_creat'];?> </td>
541         <td class="smaller"><a href="control_lot.php?id=-<?php echo $row['ID_LOT'];?>">dezactiveaza</a><br /><a href=
    "control_lot.php?id=<?php echo $row['ID_LOT'];?>">modifica</a></td>
542     </tr>
543   <?php $index++;
544     } while ( $row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result));?>
545 </table><?php
546 }
547 else
548     {
549     echo "<p>Nu exista loturi active</p>";
550     }
551 ?>
552
553 <p class="title">Loturi inactive</p>
554 <?php
555 $query = "SELECT l.*, c.`nume_user` AS `user_creat`
556         FROM `lot` AS l
557         LEFT JOIN `users` AS c ON (l.`User`=c.`id_user`)
558         WHERE l.`Activ` = 0 ORDER BY l.`ID_LOT` DESC";
559 $result = mysql_query($query);
560 $total=0;
561 if ($result && (mysql_num_rows($result) > 0))
562     {
563     $total=mysql_num_rows($result);
564     $row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result);
565     }
566 if ($total>0)
567 {?>
568 <table align="center">
569   <tr class="lista_titlu">
```

HTML Concepte 3



Legal in XHTML/HTML

Legal in XHTML/HTML



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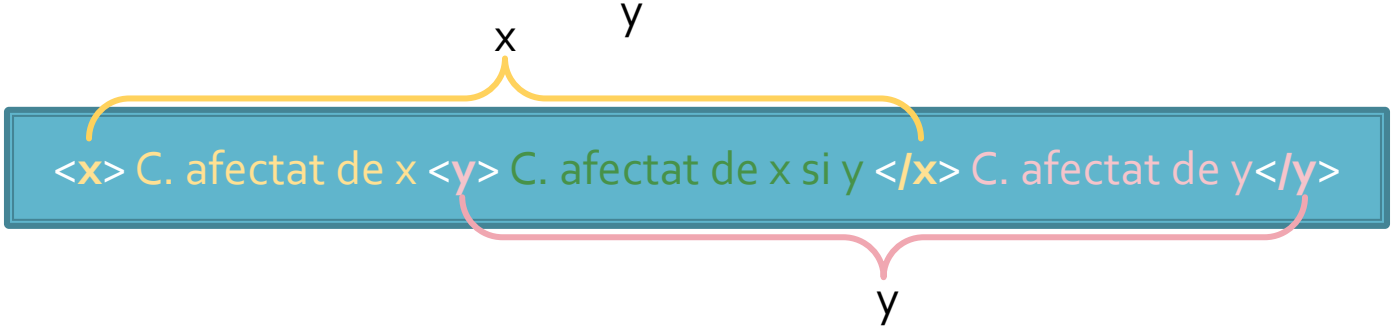

Legal **numai** in HTML **nerecomandat**

CURS

I.	HTML si XHTML (recapitulare)	1 oră
II	CSS	2 ore
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Web Design

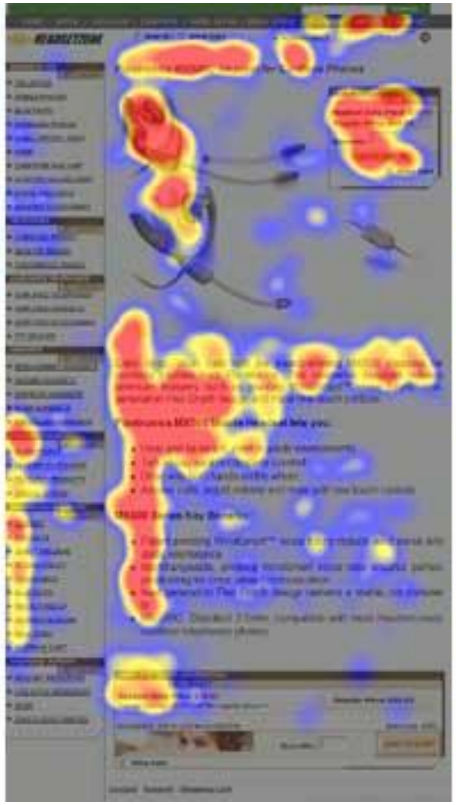
Concepte generale

Concepte

- Steve Krug: "**Don't Make Me Think**"
- Utilizatorii scaneaza pagina, nu o citesc
- Informatia trebuie redusa la minimul necesar in majoritatea locurilor
- "Daca ceva e greu de utilizat, mai bine nu o utilizez"
- Utilizatorii au comportament de **rechin**
- Originalitatea **nu e** intotdeauna **recomandata**

Test – F Shape Reading Pattern

- Obisnuinta utilizatorilor de a urmari anumite zone de pe ecran



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For Business
For IT Professionals
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Microsoft Store
Download Center
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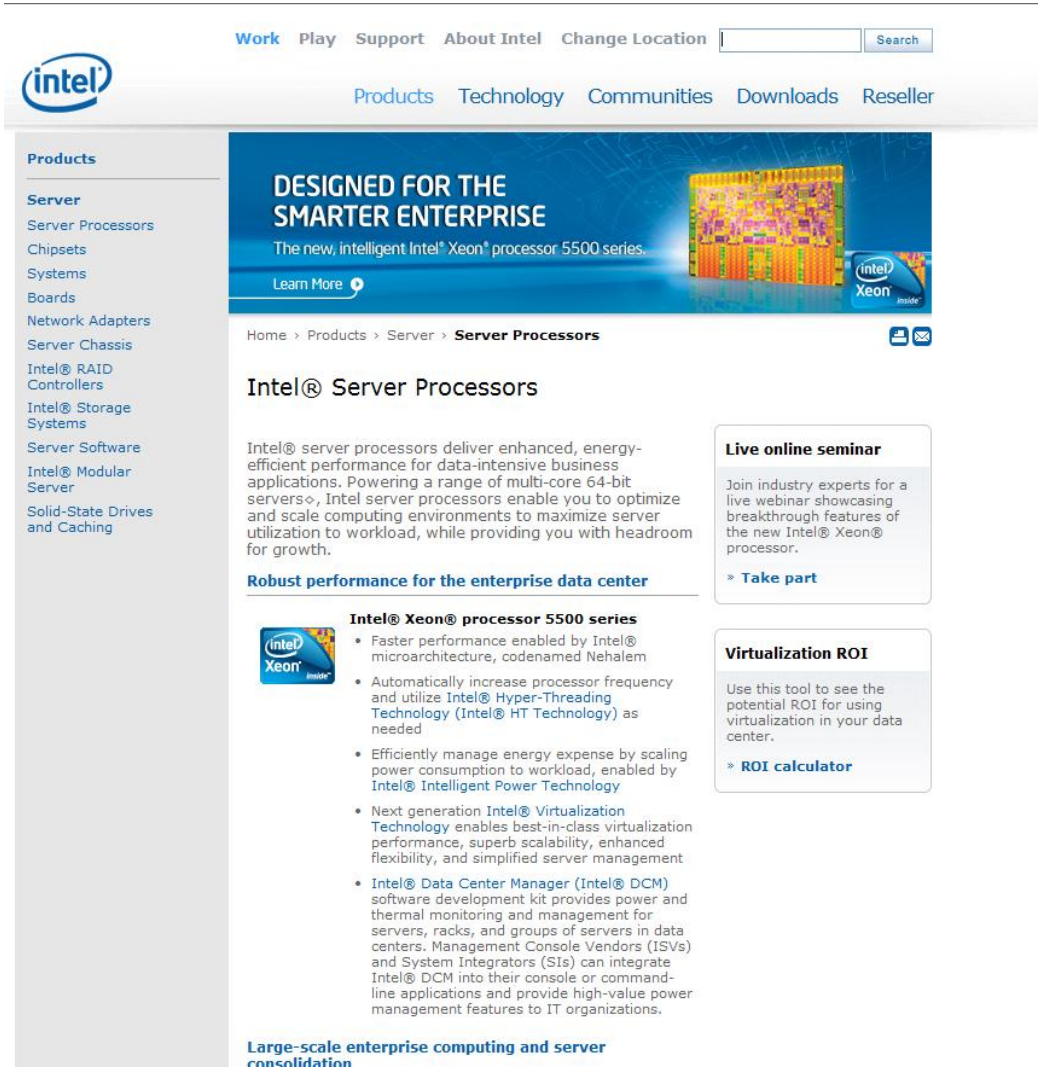
Access Your Data From Anywhere

Intel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• Efficiently manage energy expense by scaling power consumption to workload, enabled by Intel® Intelligent Power Technology
• Next generation Intel® Virtualization Technology enables best-in-class virtualization performance, superb scalability, enhanced flexibility, and simplified server management
• Intel® Data Center Manager (Intel® DCM) software development kit provides power and thermal monitoring and management for servers, racks, and groups of servers in data centers. Management Console Vendors (ISVs) and System Integrators (SIs) can integrate Intel® DCM into their console or command-line applications and provide high-value power management features to IT organizations.
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Awesome Bar
improved Find the sites you love in seconds (and without having to remember clunky URLs).
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Bookmark, search and organize Web sites quickly and easily.
Super Speed
new View Web pages way faster, using less of your computer's memory.
Easy Customization
improved Thousands of add-ons give you the freedom to make your browser your own.
Private Browsing
new Surf the Web without leaving a single trace.
Anti-Phishing & Anti-Malware
improved Enjoy the most advanced protection against online bad guys.
Tabs
improved Do more at once with tabs you can organize with the drag of a mouse.
Password Manager
Remember site passwords without ever seeing a pop-up.
Session Restore
improved Unexpected shutdown? Go back to exactly
Instant Web Site ID
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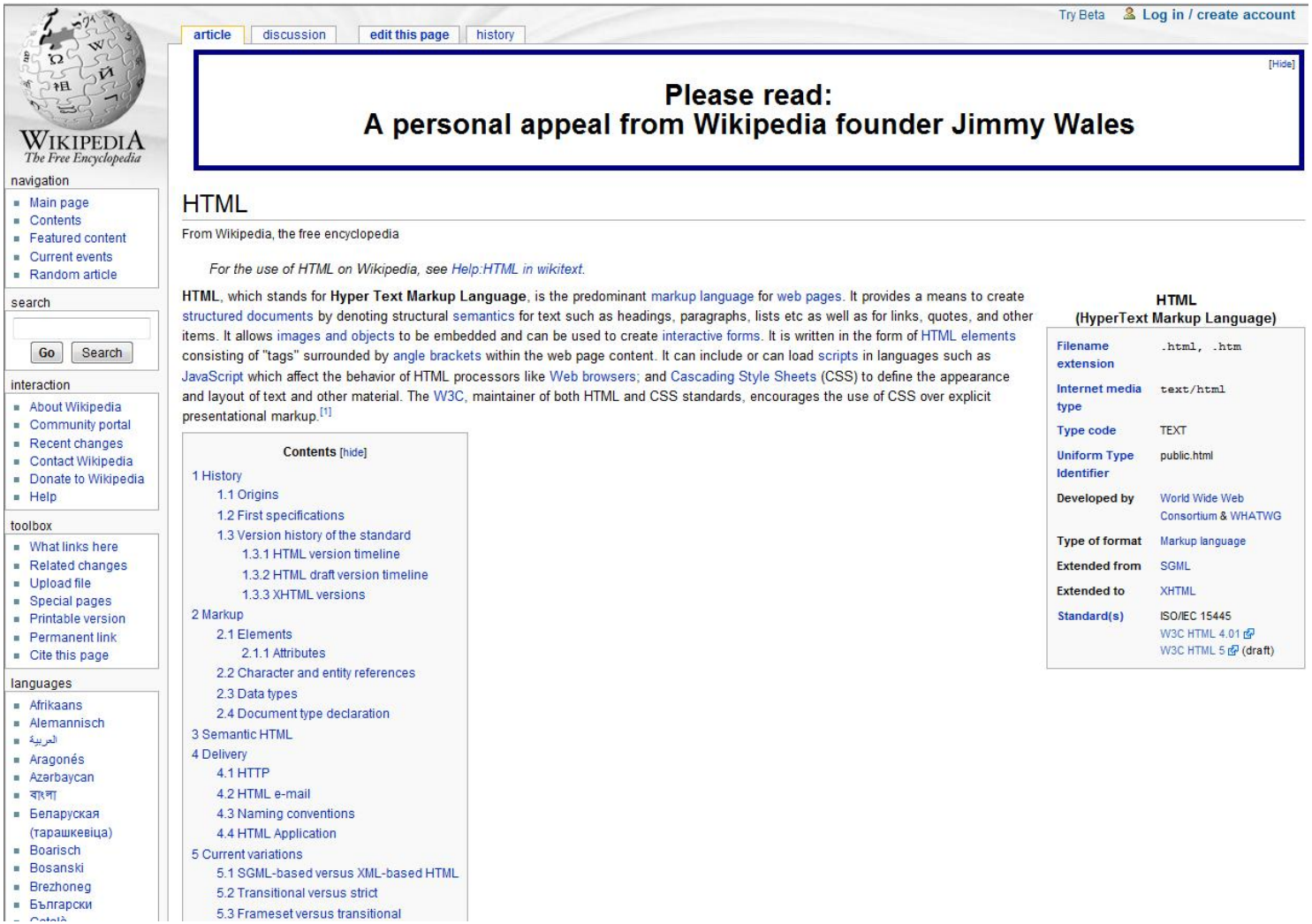
Wikipedia



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- Alemannisch
- العربية
- Aragonés
- Azərbaycan
- বাংলা
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- Brezhoneg
- Български
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Please read:
A personal appeal from Wikipedia founder Jimmy Wales

HTML

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the use of HTML on Wikipedia, see Help:HTML in wikitext.

HTML, which stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**, is the predominant markup language for web pages. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content. It can include or can load scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML processors like Web browsers; and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material. The W3C, maintainer of both HTML and CSS standards, encourages the use of CSS over explicit presentational markup.[1]

Contents [hide]

1 History
- 1.1 Origins
- 1.2 First specifications
- 1.3 Version history of the standard
  - 1.3.1 HTML version timeline
  - 1.3.2 HTML draft version timeline
  - 1.3.3 XHTML versions

2 Markup
- 2.1 Elements
  - 2.1.1 Attributes
- 2.2 Character and entity references
- 2.3 Data types
- 2.4 Document type declaration

3 Semantic HTML

4 Delivery
- 4.1 HTTP
- 4.2 HTML e-mail
- 4.3 Naming conventions
- 4.4 HTML Application

5 Current variations
- 5.1 SGML-based versus XML-based HTML
- 5.2 Transitional versus strict
- 5.3 Frameset versus transitional

HTML
(HyperText Markup Language)

Filename extension	`.html, .htm`
Internet media type	`text/html`
Type code	TEXT
Uniform Type Identifier	public.html
Developed by	World Wide Web Consortium & WHATWG
Type of format	Markup language
Extended from	SGML
Extended to	XHTML
Standard(s)	ISO/IEC 15445 W3C HTML 4.01 W3C HTML 5 (draft)

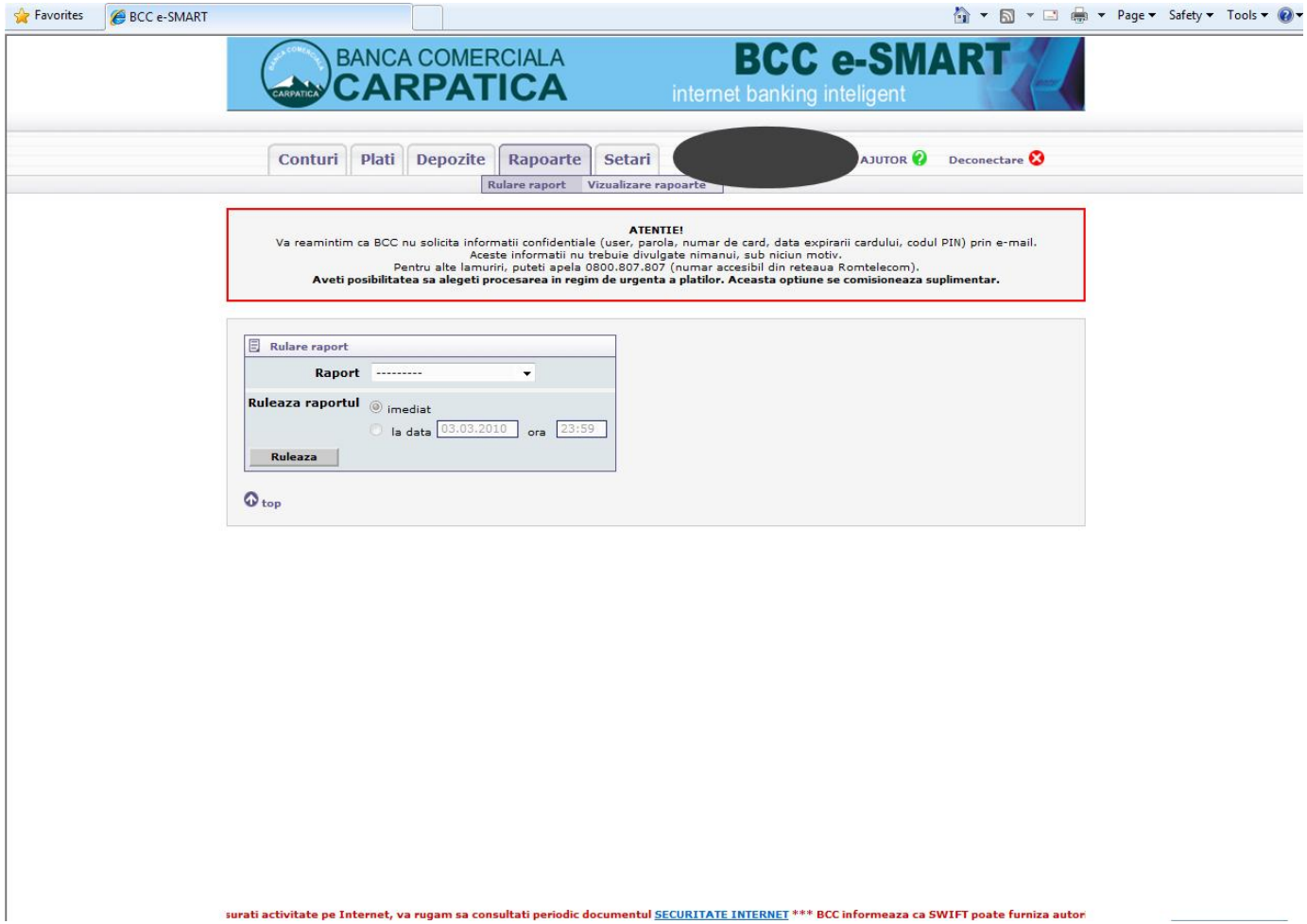
Regula nr. 1

Don't Make Me Think

Consideratii generale

Aplicatii

Aplicatii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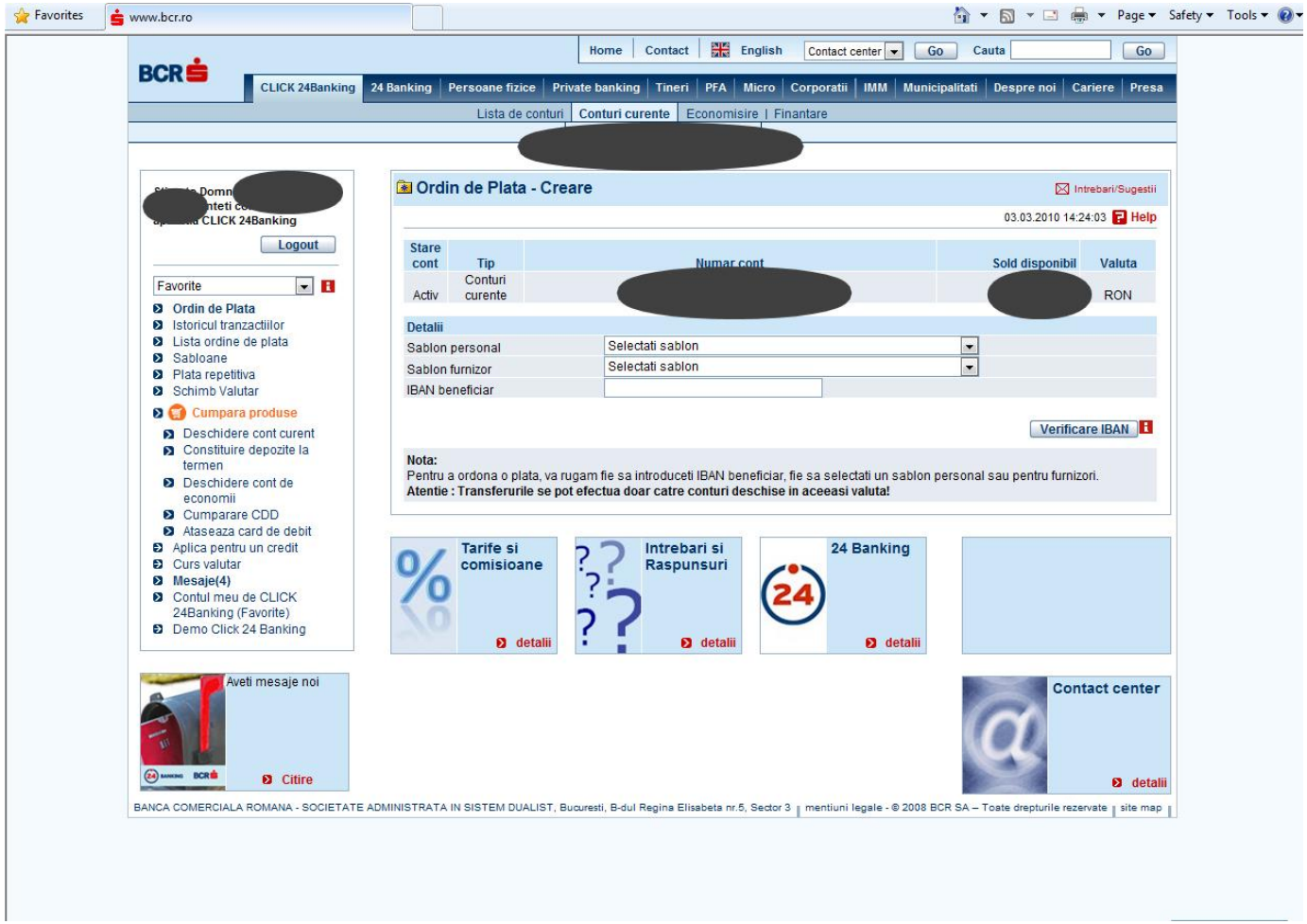
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Lista ordine de plata
Sabloane
Plata repetitiva
Schimb Valutar
Cumpara produse
Deschidere cont curent
Constituire depozite la termen
Deschidere cont de economii
Cumparare CDD
Ataseaza card de debit
Aplica pentru un credit
Curs valutar
Mesaje(4)
Contul meu de CLICK 24Banking (Favorite)
Demo Click 24 Banking
Ordin de Plata - Creare
Intrebari/Sugestii
03.03.2010 14:24:03
Help
Stare cont
Tip
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Sold disponibil
Valuta
Activ
Conturi curente
[redacted]
[redacted]
RON
Detalii
Sablon personal
Selectati sablon
Sablon furnizor
Selectati sablon
IBAN beneficiar
Verificare IBAN
Nota:
Pentru a ordona o plata, va rugam fie sa introduceti IBAN beneficiar, fie sa selectati un sablon personal sau pentru furnizori.
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detalii
Intrebari si Raspunsuri
detalii
24 Banking
detalii
Aveti mesaje noi
Citire
Contact center
detalii
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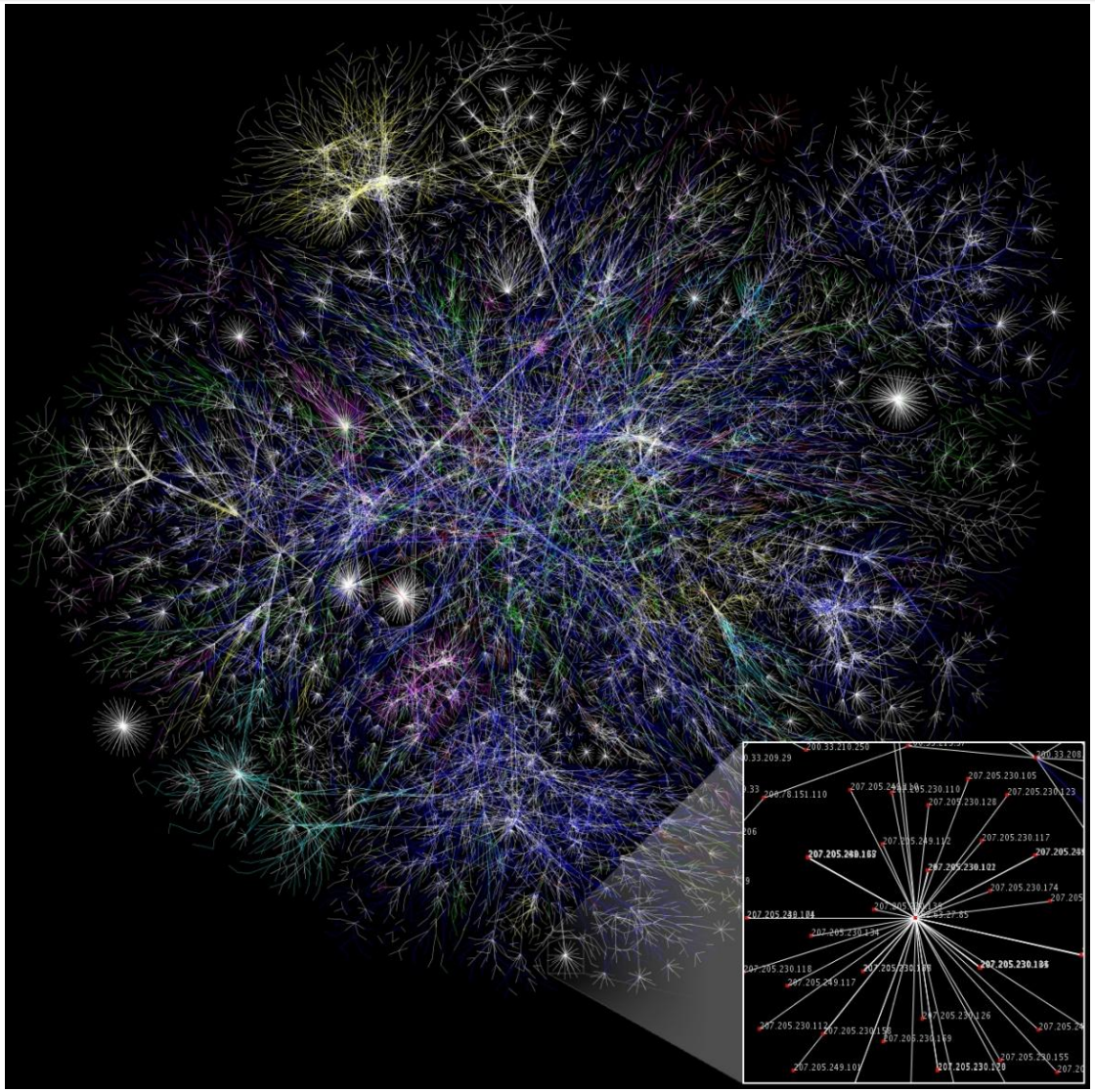
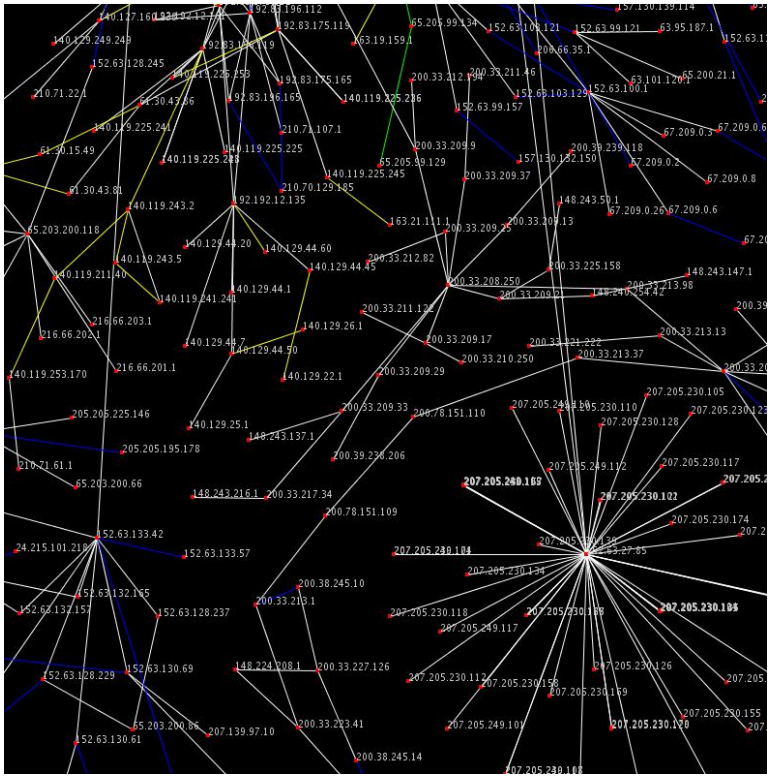
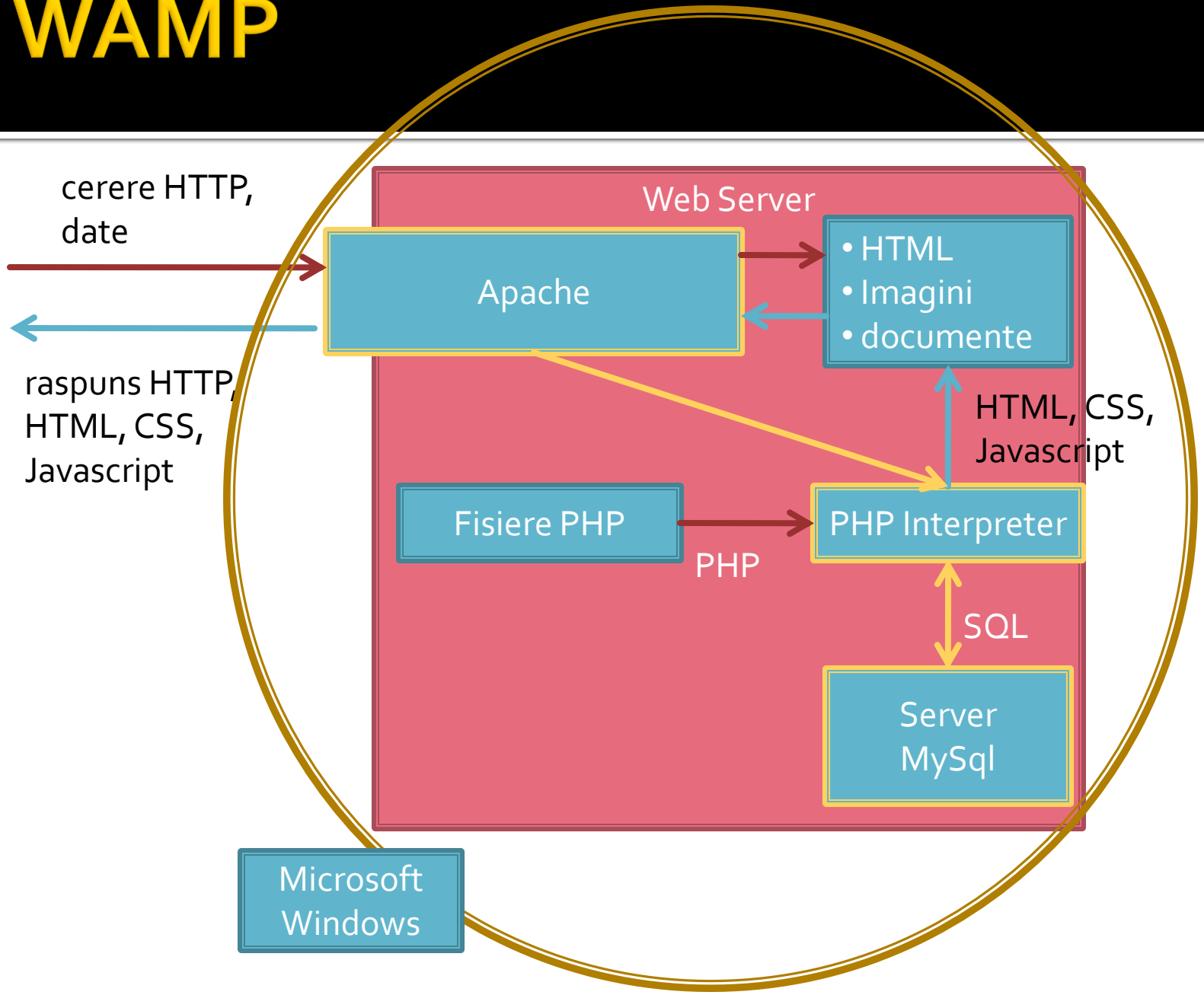
Exemple reale





WAMP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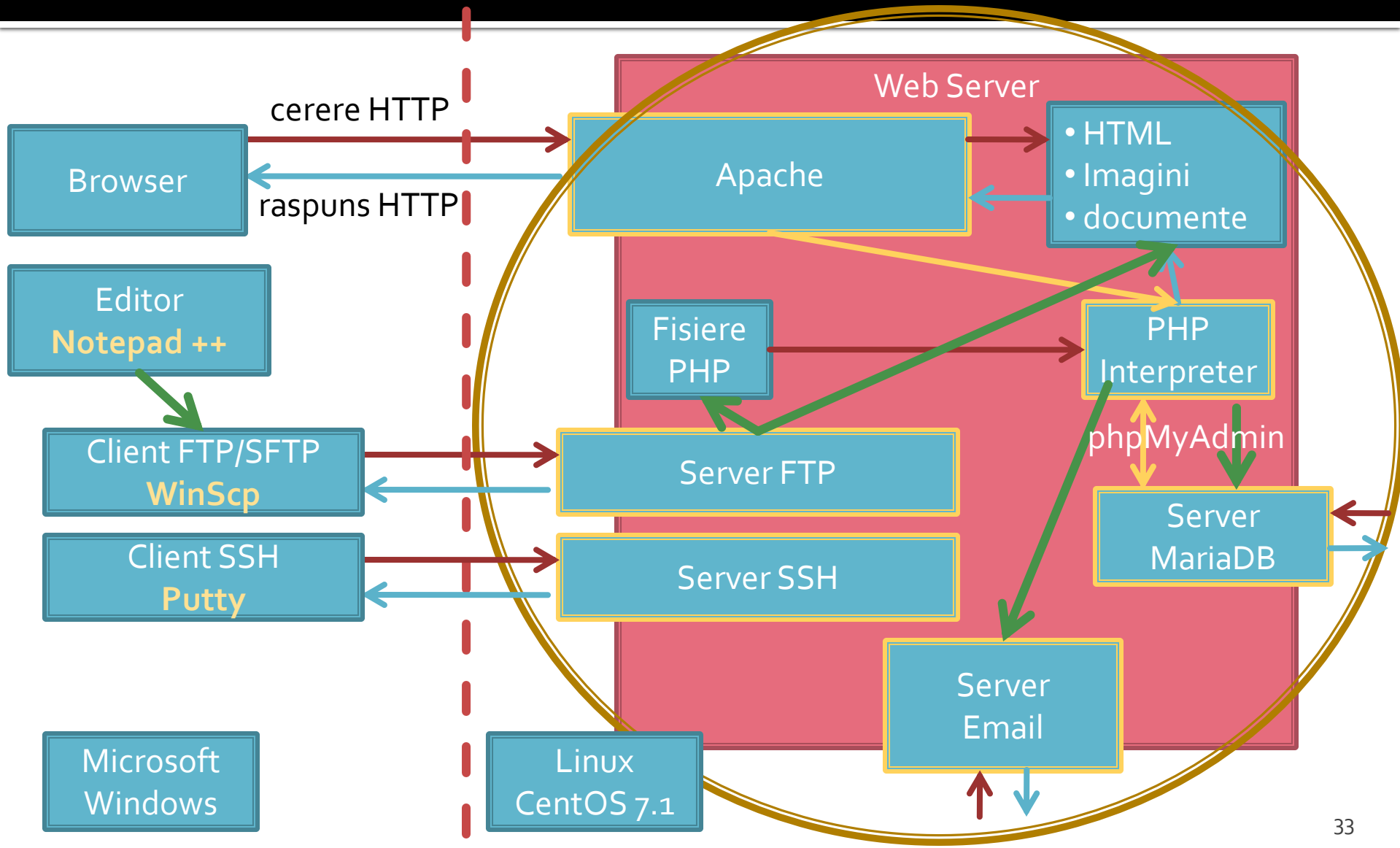
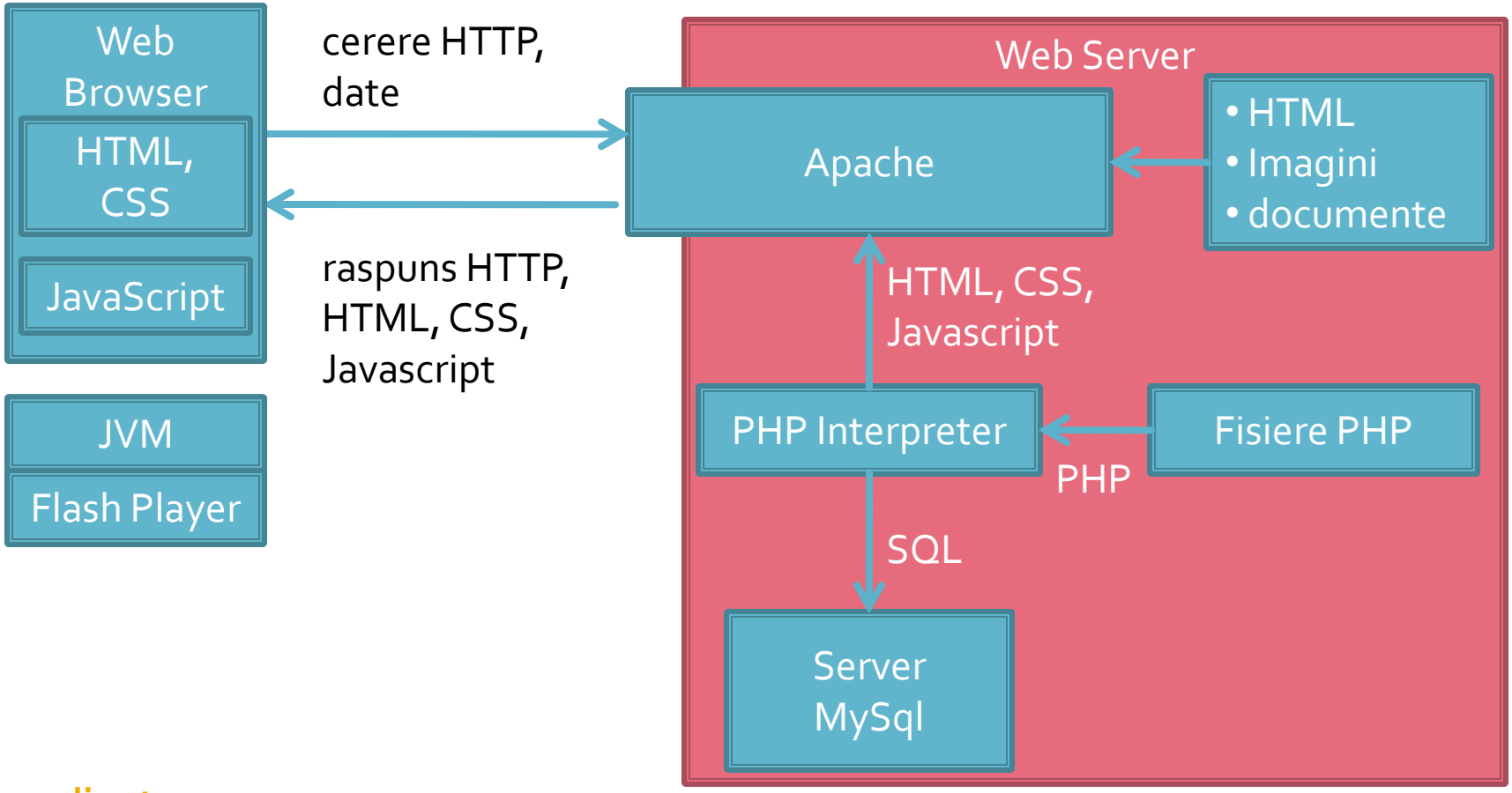
date
raspuns HTTP,
HTML, CSS,
Javascript
Web Server
Apache
• HTML
• Imagini
• documente
HTML, CSS,
Javascript
Fisiere PHP
PHP
PHP Interpreter
SQL
Server
MySql
Microsoft
Windows

LAMP


Web Server
cerere HTTP
raspuns HTTP
Browser
Apache
• HTML
• Imagini
• documente
Editor
Notepad ++
Fisiere PHP
PHP Interpreter
phpMyAdmin
Client FTP/SFTP
WinScp
Server FTP
Server MariaDB
Client SSH
Putty
Server SSH
Server Email
Microsoft Windows
Linux CentOS 7.1

Client/Server Scripting



client side scripting

server side scripting

Exemple reale

- View Source (sau echivalent) ofera acces **TOTAL** la surse:
  - HTML
  - CSS
  - Javascript
- numai pentru observatorul "avizat"
- Firefox/Chrome beneficiaza de cateva extensii extrem de utile pentru web designer
  - Web Developper
  - Firebug
  - Dom Inspector (implicit pana la 3.0)

Exemple reale

- Nu e valabil pentru sursele PHP/MySql care nu ajung pe calculatorul client decat in caz de eroare
- Flash si Java ajung de asemenea in forma binara, compilata
- cateodata apar artificii de “ascundere” a codului: se ingreuneaza citirea de un utilizator uman

Aplicatie Web

- presupune prelucrarea unor date si oferirea unui document personalizat (rezultat al datelor respective)
- datele pot fi obtinute:
  - de la utilizator
  - o sursa externa (baze de date)
  - **combinatie** utilizator/baze de date

Forme in HTML

- necesare pentru ca utilizatorul sa poate trimite date server-ului
- <form>…</form>
- Atribute specifice:
  - action: adresa documentului care preia datele
    - <form action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];?>">
    - <form action="actiuni/fisier2.html">
  - method: modalitatea de transmitere a datelor: post sau get
    - <form method="post" action= … >

Metode de transmitere

- **post** datele sunt transmise in bloc
- **get** datele sunt atasate adresei documentului de procesare : results.php?prob=81&an=2009
- **get** trebuie folosit numai cand datele sunt "idempotente",
  - nu cauzeaza efecte colaterale
  - nu modifica starea server-ului (baze date, etc)
- se poate simula realizarea unei forme (**get**) prin scrierea corespunzatoare a link-urilor

Elemente de interactiune cu utilizatorul

- in interiorul etichetei <form>…</form>
  - input
  - select/option
  - textarea
  - button
- **toate** elementele vor avea un nume
  - atribut: name=“”
  - numele va fi intalnit in uri-ul generat prin get, sau in numele variabilei trimisa prin post
- trimiterea datelor se face prin intermediul unui buton cu tipul type="submit"

INPUT

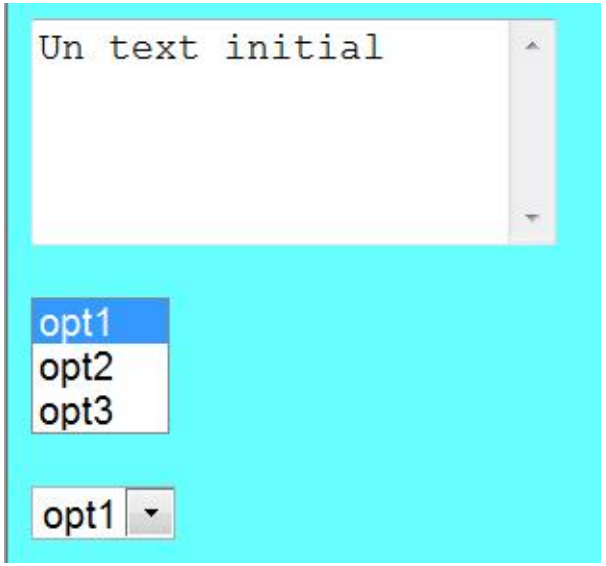
- <input .../>
- Atribute:
  - type: text | password | checkbox | radio | submit | reset | file | hidden | image | button
  - name: numele variabilei
  - value: valoarea trimisa server-ului la selectie (valoarea initiala in anumite cazuri)
  - checked/src/size/maxlength in functie de tip

Exemple

```
<input name="textfield" type="text" value="ceva" />

<input name="Ok" type="submit" value="Trimite" />

<label><input name="check" type="checkbox" value="5" checked />check1</label>

<label><input name="RG1" type="radio" value="a" checked="checked" />but1</label>
<label><input name="RG1" type="radio" value="b" />but2</label>

<input name="hid" type="hidden" value="6" />
```

TEXTAREA/SELECT

```
<textarea name="textarea" cols="20" rows="5">Un text initial</textarea><br /><br />

<select name="select." size="3">
 <option value="1" selected="selected">opt1</option>
 <option value="2">opt2</option>
 <option value="3">opt3</option>
</select><br /><br />

<select name="select...">
 <option value="1" selected="selected">opt1</option>
 <option value="2">opt2</option>
 <option value="3">opt3</option>
</select>
```



BUTTON

```
<button type="button" onClick="do ( );">Click Here</button>

<button type="submit" value="infoOnly">Request Info<img
src="arrowb.gif" /></button>

<button type="reset"><img src="arrowr.gif" />Clear</button>

<button type="submit" id="sender"
value="infoOnly">Request<br />Info<br /><img
src="arrowb.gif" /></button>

<button type="submit" id="sender"
value="infoOnly"><p>Request</p><p><b><i>Info</i></b></p>
<img src="arrowb.gif" /></button>
```

- introdus pentru a oferi posibilitatea introducerii de continut mai complex (text formatat,imagini) in interiorul butoanelor de pe forma

Exemplu – forma

- Mic magazin online
- Formular de comanda cu procesarea comenzii

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Magazin online XXX SRL</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Magazin online XXX SRL</h1>
<h2>Realizati comanda</h2>
<form action="rezultat.html" method="post">
<table border="0">
<tr bgcolor="#cccccc"><td width="150">Produs</td><td width="15">Cantitate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carti</td><td align="center"><input type="text" name="carti_cant" size="3" maxlength="3" /></td></tr>
<tr><td>Caiete</td><td align="center"><input type="text" name="caiete_cant" size="3" maxlength="3" /></td></tr>
<tr><td>Penare</td><td align="center"><input type="text" name="penare_cant" size="3" maxlength="3" /></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center"><input type="submit" value="Trimite" /></td></tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Exemplu – raspuns static

- fisier html
- fisierele HTML sunt doar "servite" de server
- in aparenta a existat o procesare, real **nu**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Magazin online XXX SRL</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Magazin online XXX SRL</h1>
<h2>Rezultate comanda</h2>
<p>Comanda receptionata</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Capitolul II

CSS

CURS

I.	HTML si XHTML (recapitulare)	1 oră
II	CSS	2 ore
III	Baze de date, punct de vedere practic	1 oră
IV	Limbajul de interogare SQL	4 ore
V	PHP - HyperText Preprocessor	8 ore
VI	XML - Extended Mark-up Language si aplicatii	4 ore
VII	Conlucrare intre PHP/MySql, PHP/XML, Javascript/HTML	2 ore
VIII	Exemple de aplicatii	6 ore
	Total	28 ore

CSS vs. HTML

- HTML/XHTML concepute pentru a descrie **structura** documentului, nu **forma**
- Etichete HTML privitoare la **forma** (<font>, color="red") au fost introduse in HTML 3.2 si declarate depreciate in HTML 4.01
- Intercalarea intre elementele de structura si forma in HTML duce la cresterea complexitatii documentului si creste inutil dimensiunea acestuia
- Exemplu tipic: Microsoft Word -> Save as HTML -> documente de 10 ori mai mari decat un document cu aceeasi forma scris pur in HTML

CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Introdus pentru a separa **continutul** documentului de **prezentarea** sa (forma, culori, caractere)
- Permite:
  - Accesibilitate crescuta (acelasi document poate fi afisat diferit pe dispozitive diferite)
  - Tratare unitara a mai multor pagini
  - Reduce complexitatea pozitionarii

CSS vs. HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
<html>
<!-- created 2003-12-12 -->
 <head>
  <title>sample</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>Voluptatem accusantium
   totam rem aperiam.</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

HTML

```
h1 { color: white;
  background: orange;
  border: 1px solid bla
  padding: 0 0 0 0;
  font-weight: bold;
}
/* begin: seaside-theme */

body {
  background-color:white;
  color:black;
  font-family:Arial,sans-serif;
  margin: 0 4px 0 0;
  border: 12px solid;
}
```

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

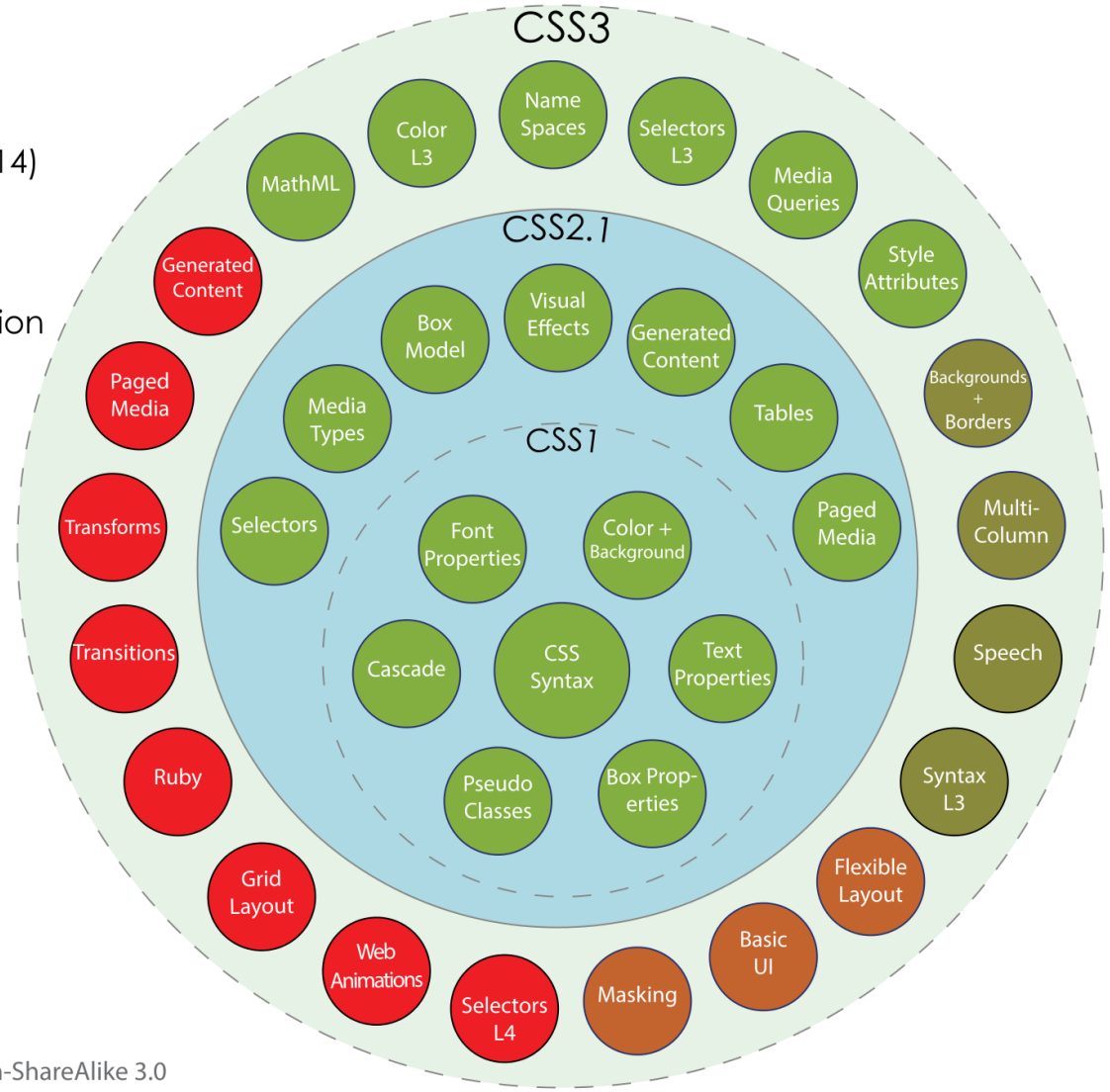
- CSS 1 – 1996 (forma)
- CSS 2 – 1998 (pozitionare)
- CSS 2.1 – 2007 (corectii)
- CSS 3.0 – module independente
  - 2011/2012
- Utilitatea dependenta de suportul din partea dispozitivelor de afisare
- Majoritatea browser-elor suporta CSS 2.
  - suport partial CSS 3.0 pentru majoritatea browser-elor moderne
- CSS implica degradare eleganta (“degrade gracefully”)

CSS3

CSS3

Taxonomy & Status (October 2014)

- W3C Recommendation
- Candidate Recommendation
- Last Call
- Working Draft
- Obsolete or inactive



By Sergey Mavrody 2011-14 | CC Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0

CSS Concepte

- Specificatiile CSS sunt de forma:
  - Selector { “regula CSS”; [“regula CSS”;] }
- Reguli CSS de forma:
  - atribut:valoare;
- Comentarii
  - Similar cu C/C++ , PHP, etc.
  - Cuprinse intre “/*” si “*/”

Selector CSS

- Selector HTML
  - conceput pentru a modifica modalitatea de afisare standard a etichetelor HTML
- Selector clasa
  - conceput pentru a lucra cu atributul HTML class="..."
  - util pentru aplicare uniforma a formei mai multor elemente din document
- Selector identificator
  - conceput pentru a lucra cu atributul HTML id="..."
  - util pentru aplicarea unei forme specifice unui anume element din document

Selector CSS

- Redefinirea etichetelor HTML standard
  - exemplu: afisarea implicita a tuturor celulelor de tabel din document este schimbata
- Redefinirea se poate face **si** doar in interiorul unei clase
  - exemplu: in interiorul claselor “footer” link-urile vor fi afisate altfel

```
td {
font-family:Tahoma, Verdana;
font-size:14px;
color:#D5A787;
vertical-align: top;
text-align: center;
}
```

```
.footer a {
color:#FFD2B3;
text-decoration:none;
 }
.footer a:hover {
color:#ffffff;
text-decoration:none;
}
```

Selector CSS

- clase – “.”
  - Semnul “.” inaintea numelui
  - permit reutilizarea unei anumite forme grafice
    - …
    - <h1 class=“menu”>…</h1>
    - <tr class=“menu”>…</tr>
- identificator element – “#”
  - Semnul “#” inaintea numelui
    - <tr class=“menu”>…
      <td id=“menu_curent”>…</td>
      …</tr>

```
.menu {
font-family:Tahoma, Verdana;
font-size:14px;
color:#6F3A15;
text-align:center;
font-weight:bold;
}
```

```
#menu_curent {
font-family:Tahoma, Verdana;
font-size:15px;
color:#FFFFFF;
text-align:center;
font-weight:bold;
}
```

Selector CSS

- selector clasa si identificator concepute pentru a fi utilizate cu elementele de grupare HTML
  - … : grupare de tip bloc (“block”)
  - … : grupare inserata (“in-line”)
- anumite reguli au efect numai daca sunt atribuite unor elemente corespunzatoare (block sau in-line)

Specificari complexe ale selectorilor

- .clasa1 {} – pentru orice element caruia i se atribuie atributul HTML class="clasa1"
- p.clasa1 {} – numai paragrafelor care sunt afectate clasei "clasa1" …
- .clasa1 p {} – oricarui paragraf aflat in interiorul unui bloc afectat clasei "clasa1"
  - … …
- in anumite conditii speciale (mai ales pentru eticheta HTML <a>)
  - a:hover {} , a:visited {}

Specificitati CSS (ponderi)

Selectors	Specificity
H1 {color: white;}	1
P EM {color: green;}	2
.grape {color: red;}	10
P.bright {color: blue;}	11
P.bright EM.dark {color: yellow;}	22
#id218 {color: brown;}	100
style=" "	1000

Exemplu specificitati

- style="color: blue"
- suprascrie
- #xyz { color: red; }

```
< <html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<style type="text/css">
#xyz { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="xyz" style="color: blue"> Demonstratie </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Concepte CSS

CSS concepte

- Trei modalitati de a specifica stiluri
  - stiluri externe (External style sheet)
  - stiluri interne (Internal style sheet)
  - stiluri inserate (Inline style)
- Trei entitati care impun stiluri:
  - dispozitivul de afisare (browser)
  - autorul documentului
  - cititorul documentului

CSS concepte

- In orice moment un element din document poate fi sub controlul mai multor reguli care se contrazic
- Ordinea prioritatilor (in ordinea cresterii acesteia)
  - dispozitivul de afisare (browser)
  - autorul documentului – in ordinea definirii. De obicei:
    - External style sheet
    - Internal style sheet
    - Inline style
  - cititorul documentului (in diverse forme, “text size”, ”zoom” de ex)
- Prioritatea maxima data cititorului documentului este in dezbatere si inconsistenta (nu la toate regulile)

Ordinea prioritatilor CSS

High Priority	CSS Source Type	Description
1	Importance	The '!important' value overwrites the previous priority types
2	Inline	A style applied to an HTML element via HTML 'style' property
3	Media Type	A property definition applies to all media types, unless a media specific CSS defined
4	User defined	Most browsers have the accessibility feature: a user defined CSS
5	Selector specificity	A specific contextual selector (#heading p) overwrites generic definition
6	Rule order	Last rule declaration has a higher priority
7	Parent inheritance	If a property is not specified, it is inherited from a parent element
8	CSS property definition in HTML document	CSS rule or CSS inline style overwrites a default browser value
9	Browser default	The lowest priority: browser default value is determined by W3C initial value specifications

External style sheet

- regulile CSS se gasesc intr-un fisier extern, de obicei cu extensia “.css”
- fisierul respectiv este incarcat in document in sectiunea antet
  - <head><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href=“stiluri.css" /></head>
- utilizare obligatorie cand o suita de documente au o prezentare comuna

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href=“stiluri.css" />
</head>
```

External style sheet

- Dezavantaje –minore in conditiile actuale
  - necesitatea unei conexiuni suplimentare la server
  - cantitatea de date mai mare (doar la prima pagina incarcata – se aduc si stilurile care nu sunt folosite)
- Avantaje
  - separa total continutul de forma
  - tratare unitara a paginilor, usureaza
    - navigarea, dpdv. al utilizatorului
    - intretinerea si modificarea intregului site, dpdv. al designer-ului
  - dimensiune minima a documentelor (o regula se aplica de multe ori dar se scrie o singura data)
  - incepand de la a doua pagina din suita, browser-ul este deja in posesia stilurilor, viteza e sporita

Internal style sheet

- Regulile CSS sunt indicate de asemenea in sectiunea antet (<head>… </head>)
- Se foloseste eticheta HTML <style>…</style>
- Se foloseste cand un document are o forma unica in site

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("b.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Internal style sheet

- Avantaj
  - se elimina conexiunea suplimentara la server
  - separa continutul de forma
- **Dezavantaj/Avantaj**
  - Daca in sectiunea antet apare dupa fisierul extern de stiluri, va suprascrie stilurile corespunzatoare
- Dezavantaj
  - nu permite tratarea uniforma a documentelor

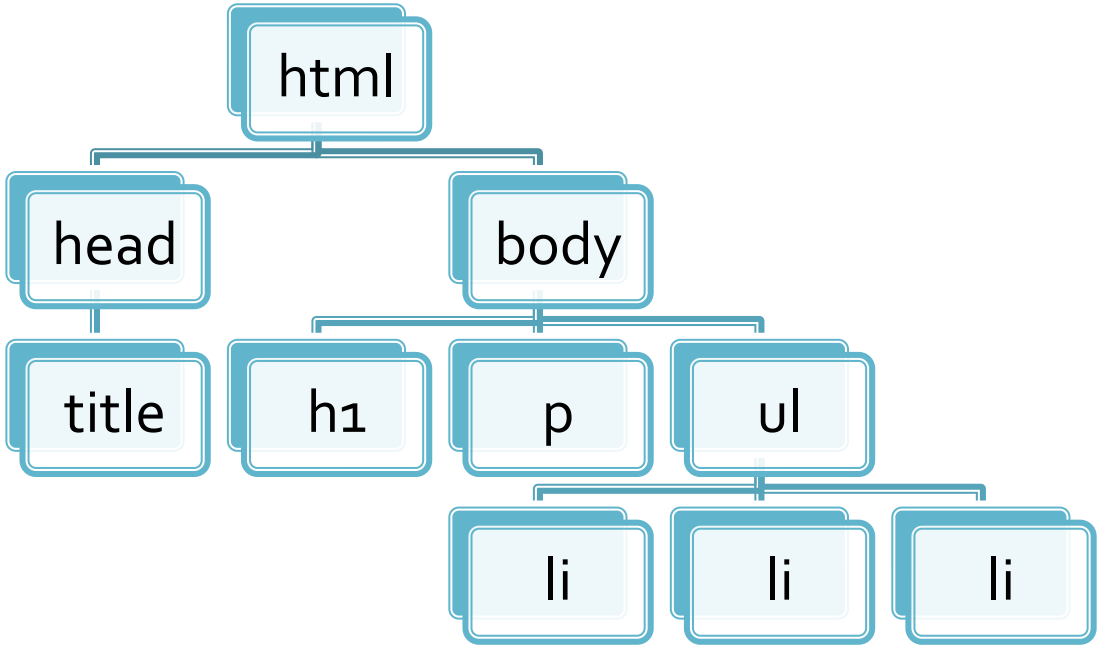
Inline style sheet

- Se utilizeaza atributul HTML style=“”
- Modifica o singura eticheta
- Un paragraf
- De obicei utilizat punctual pentru a introduce efecte ce nu pot fi obtinute cu HTML
- De evitat:
  - **nu** separa forma de continut
  - creste dimensiunea documentului (vezi un fisier HTML salvat cu Microsoft Word)

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">Un paragraf</p>
```

Relatia parinte copil si mostenire

- Orice document are o structura de tip graf in care elementele sunt introduse in interiorul altor elemente (DOM)




```
<html>
 <title>pagina mea</title>
 <body>
  <h1>Compozitori:</h1>
  <p>
  <ul>
   <li> elvis costello
   <li> johannes brahms
   <li> georges brassens
  </ul>
 </body>
</html>
```

Relatia parinte copil si mostenire

- in CSS valoarea implicita a multor reguli este **inherit** mostenire de la parinte
- Exemplu:
  - daca pentru body se fixeaza regula: body {color:#FFoooo;} textul va fi implicit rosu pentru toate elementele incluse (p,li,ul) daca:
    - nu apar reguli suplimentare (p {color:black;})
    - nu exista reguli predefinite (h1 – regula browser-ului – h1 mai mare decat p, dar nu afecteaza culoarea)

```
<html>
 <title>pagina mea</title>
 <body>
  <h1>Compozitori:</h1>
  <p>
  <ul>
   <li> elvis costello
   <li> johannes brahms
   <li> georges brassens
  </ul>
 </body>
</html>
```

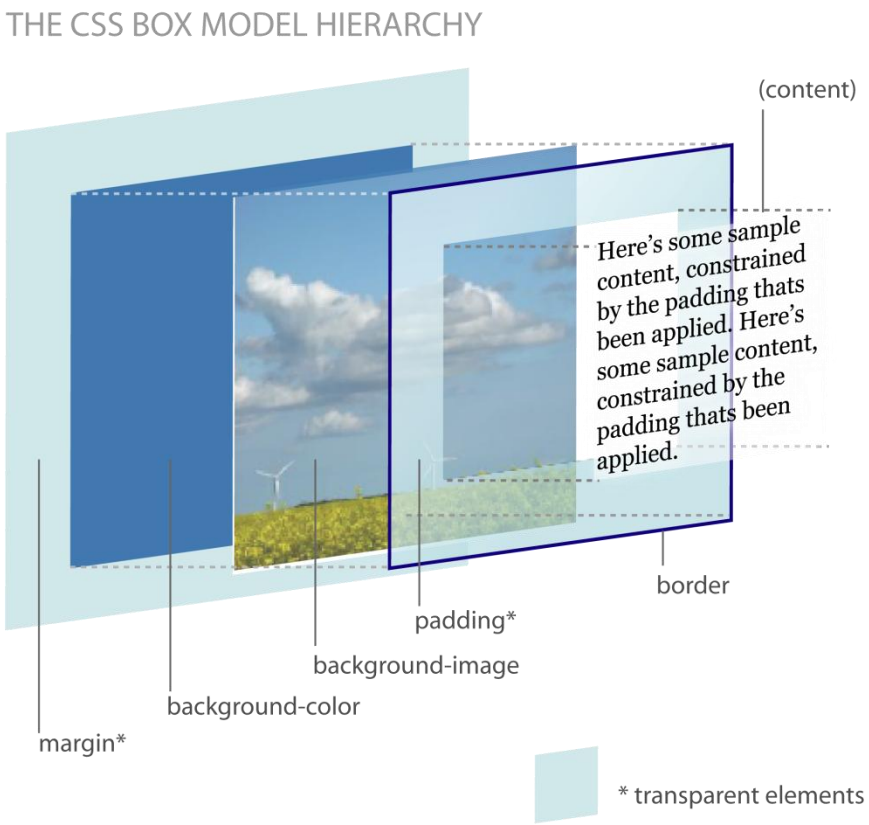
Elemente generale

Dimensiunile in CSS

- relativ la dimensiunea implicita in browser
  - xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large (implicit medium)
- relativ la dimensiunea din blocul parinte
  - smaller, larger
- absolute
  - in, cm, mm, pt (1 point = 1/72 in), pc (1 pica = 12 pt)
- relative
  - em, ex – relative la dimensiunea in blocul parinte
    - un cuvant cu dimensiunea 2em = dimensiunea de 2 ori mai mare decat a textului din acel paragraf
    - precizie mai buna, valori fractionare permise (1.25em, 0.85em etc.)
  - px (pixeli) dependent de dispozitivul de afisare

CSS Box Model

- Orientat in jurul conceptului de “cutie” – Box model



Elemente utilizate frecvent

Controlul fundalului: culoare

- Pentru elementele cu structura bloc
- background-color=culoare
  - nume:
    - background-color= black;
  - Hexa - # Rosu (0-255=00-FF), Verde, Albastru
    - background-color =#FF0000;
  - RGB – rgb(rosu = 0-255,verde,albastru)
    - background-color:rgb(15,150,47);

Controlul fundalului: imagine

- background-image
  - body {background-image:url('bgdesert.jpg');}
- background-repeat
  - repeat-x; repeat-y; repeat; no-repeat; inherit;
- background-attachment: fixed; scroll;
- background-position: “oriz.” “vert.”;
  - “oriz.”: left; right; center; valoare[um]
  - “vert.”: top; bottom; center; valoare[um]

Controlul fundalului - scurt

- background
- Exemplu: body {background:#ffffff url('img_bkg.png') no-repeat top right;}
- Ordinea:
  - background-color
  - background-image
  - background-repeat
  - background-attachment
  - background-position

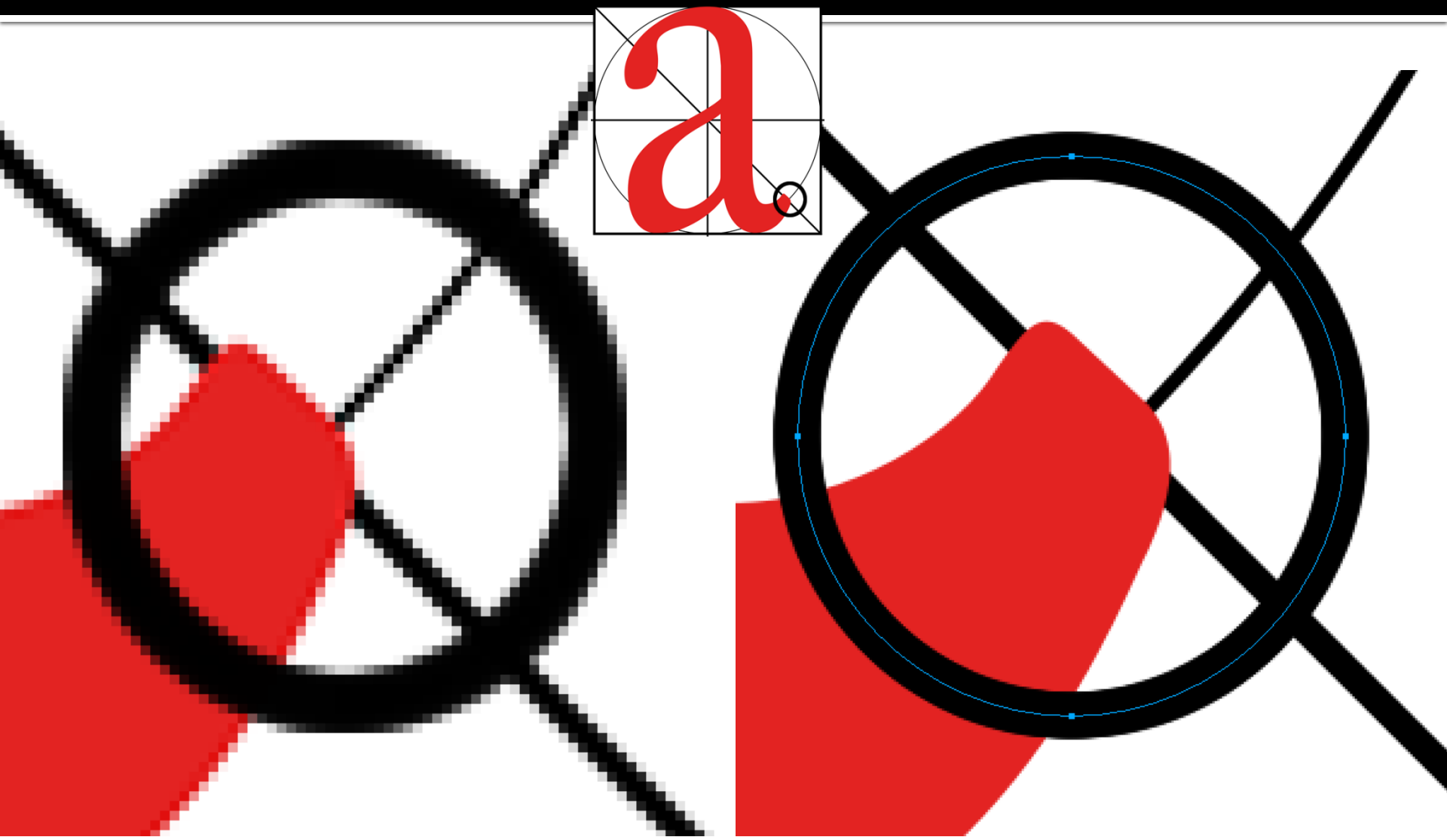
Modificarea textului

- culoare – color:[valoare];
- aliniere – text-align:left | center | right | justify;
- decorare – text-decoration:overline | line-through | underline | blink | none;
  - de obicei utilizat pentru eliminarea sublinierii la link-uri <a style="text-decoration: none;">
- transformare – text-transform:uppercase | lowercase | capitalize;
- indent – alinierea primului rand din paragraf text-indent:50px;

Font

- Definitie: Font = desenul (forma grafica) a caracterului
- Fonturi
  - Outline font (True type) = desen vectorial, curbe Bezier - scalarea pastreaza calitatea maxima
  - Bitmap font = harta de pixeli – scalarea duce la aparitia artifactelor

True Type - Bitmap



Web safe font

- Fonturi definite de CSS
  - sans-serif
  - serif
  - monospace
  - cursive
  - fantasy
- Fonturi safe Microsoft
  - Arial
  - Courier New
  - Georgia
  - Times New Roman
  - Verdana
  - Trebuchet MS
  - Lucida Sans

sans-serif
serif
monospace
cursive
fantasy

Arial
Courier New
Georgia
Times New Roman
Verdana
Trebuchet MS
Lucida Sans

Font

- desen de caractere

Generic	Familie	Descriere
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Apar mici linii la terminatia anumitor caractere
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	Fara liniute la sfarsit de caracter
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	Latime constanta a caracterelor

Font

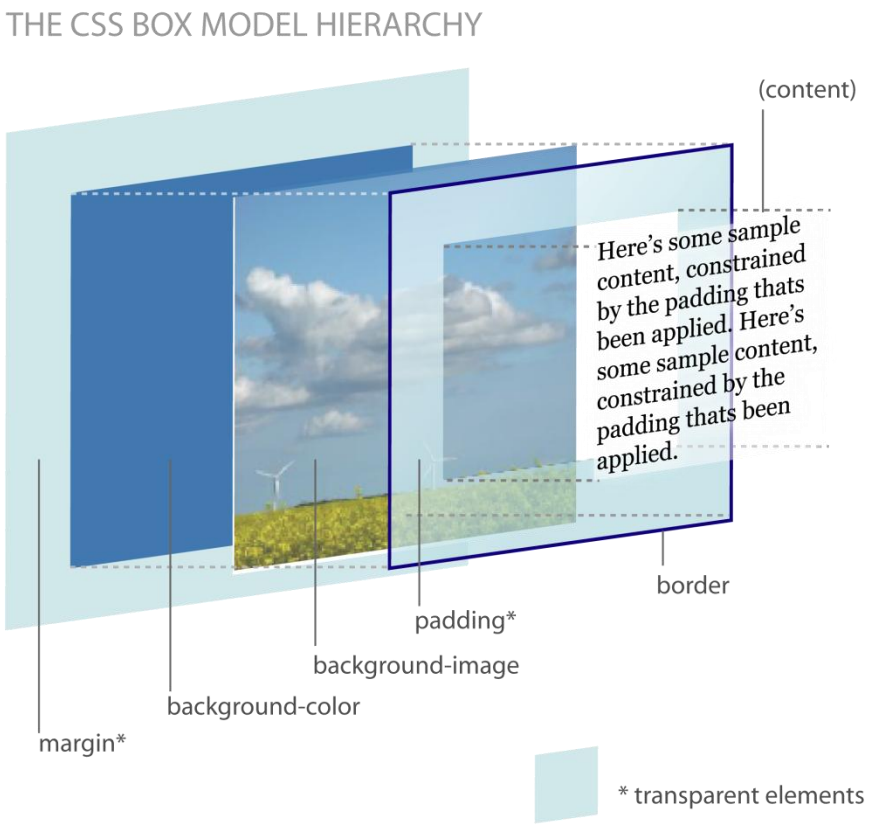
- desen de caracter – font-family:[lista];
  - font-family: Arial ,”Times New Roman”,sans-serif;
    - se utilizeaza Arial
    - daca Arial nu exista se utilizeaza Times New Roman
    - daca nici Times New Roman nu exista se utilizeaza sans-serif
    - daca nici sans-serif nu exista se utilizeaza fontul implicit in browser
- font-style:normal | italic | oblique;
- font-size:[dimensiune];
- font-weight: normal | bold | bolder | lighter | 100 – 900;
- inherit implicit pentru toate atributele;

Dimensiunile in CSS (text)

- relativ la dimensiunea implicita in browser
  - **xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large** (implicit medium)
- relativ la dimensiunea din blocul parinte
  - **smaller, larger**
- absolute
  - in, cm, mm, pt (1 point = 1/72 in), pc (1 pica = 12 pt)
- relative
  - **em, ex – relative la dimensiunea in blocul parinte**
    - un cuvant cu dimensiunea 2em = dimensiunea de 2 ori mai mare decat a textului din acel paragraf
    - precizie mai buna, valori fractionare permise (1.25em, 0.85em etc.)
  - px (pixeli) dependent de dispozitivul de afisare

CSS Box Model

- Orientat in jurul conceptului de “cutie” – Box model



CSS Box Model

- parametrii “box model” pot fi aplicati tuturor elementelor cu structura bloc, controland intregul bloc (margini, chenar, distanta intre chenar si continut).

Margine

- spatiu liber lasat in exteriorul blocului
- margin-top:[valoare] | auto;
- margin-right:[valoare] | auto;
- margin-bottom:[valoare] | auto;
- margin-left:[valoare] | auto;
- scurt
  - margin: [top] [right] [bottom] [left];
  - margin: [top] [right= left] [bottom];
  - margin: [top=bottom] [right= left];
  - margin: [top=bottom=right= left];

Chenar

- border-style:none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset | inherit; - deblocheaza celelalte proprietati
- border-color:culoare;
- border-width:thin | medium | thick | [valoare] | inherit;
- scurt: border: [border-width] [border-style] [border-color];
  - border:5px solid red;
- detaliat:
  - border-left-color:...
  - border-top-width:..
  - etc.

Distanta chenar-continut

- spatiu liber lasat in interiorulblocului
- padding-top:[valoare] | auto;
- padding-right:[valoare] | auto;
- padding-bottom:[valoare] | auto;
- padding-left:[valoare] | auto;
- scurt
  - padding: [top] [right] [bottom] [left];
  - padding: [top] [right= left] [bottom];
  - padding: [top=bottom] [right= left];
  - padding: [top=bottom=right= left];

Dimensiuni, vizibilitate, afisare

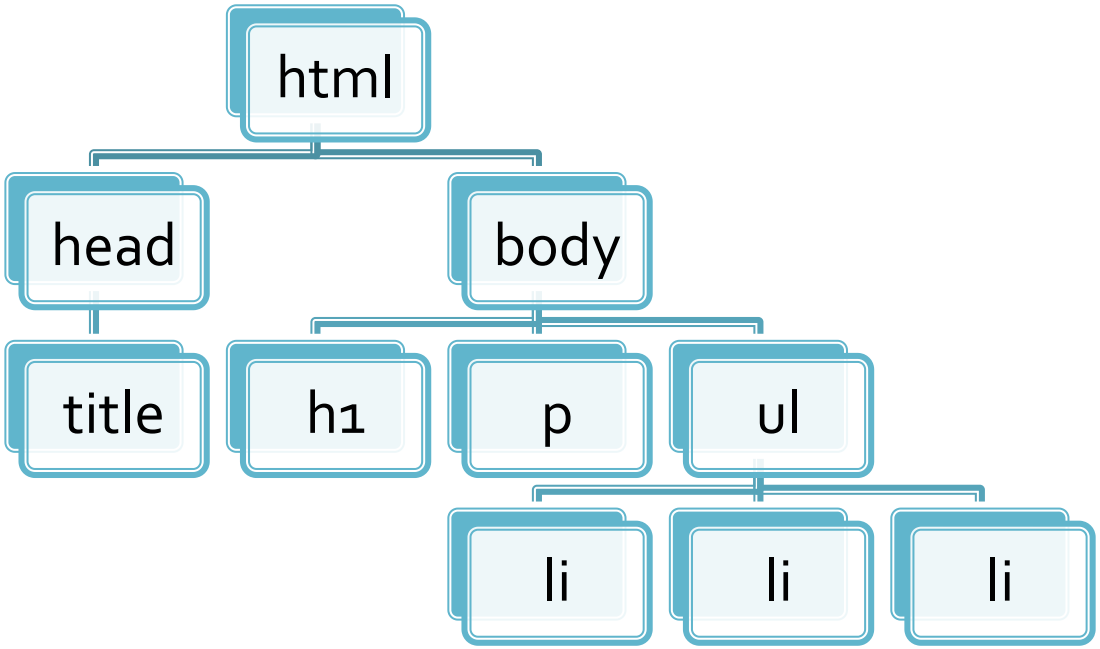
- height: auto | [valoare] | [%] | inherit
- width: auto | [valoare] | [%] | inherit
- CSS 2: min-height, max-height, min- width, max- width:none(max) | [valoare] | [%] | inherit
- visibility:visible | hidden;
- display:none | inline | block;

Pozitionare

- position:absolute | fixed | relative | static | inherit;
- top, right, bottom, left:auto | [valoare] | [%] | inherit;
- z-index:[valoare intreaga]; - mai mare = deasupra

DOM

- DOM – Document Object Model: structura de tip graf




```
<html>
 <title>pagina mea</title>
 <body>
  <h1>Compozitori:</h1>
  <p>
  <ul>
   <li> elvis costello
   <li> johannes brahms
   <li> georges brassens
  </ul>
 </body>
</html>
```

Relatie cu Javascript in aplicatii

- Javascript poat accesa prin intermediul obiectului DOM atasat documentului HTML elementele din structura arbore DOM si modifica proprietatile corespunzatoare
- se deschide astfel calea spre aplicatii dinamice

CSS Zen Garden

CSS Zen Garden

- http://www.csszengarden.com/
- un fisier html comun
- schimbarea formei permisa numai prin intermediul CSS

CSS Zen Garden – HTML original

css Zen Garden

The Beauty of CSS Design

A demonstration of what can be accomplished visually through CSS-based design. Select any style sheet from the list to load it into this page.

Download the sample html file and css file

The Road to Enlightenment

Littering a dark and dreary road lay the past relics of browser-specific tags, incompatible DOMs, and broken CSS support.

Today, we must clear the mind of past practices. Web enlightenment has been achieved thanks to the tireless efforts of folk like the W3C, WaSP and the major browser creators.

The css Zen Garden invites you to relax and meditate on the important lessons of the masters. Begin to see with clarity. Learn to use the (yet to be) time-honored techniques in new and invigorating fashion. Become one with the web.

So What is This About?

There is clearly a need for CSS to be taken seriously by graphic artists. The Zen Garden aims to excite, inspire, and encourage participation. To begin, view some of the existing designs in the list. Clicking on any one will load the style sheet into this very page. The code remains the same, the only thing that has changed is the external .css file. Yes, really.

CSS allows complete and total control over the style of a hypertext document. The only way this can be illustrated in a way that gets people excited is by demonstrating what it can truly be, once the reins are placed in the hands of those able to create beauty from structure. To date, most examples of neat tricks and hacks have been demonstrated by structurists and coders. Designers have yet to make their mark. This needs to change.

Participation

Graphic artists only please. You are modifying this page, so strong CSS skills are necessary, but the example files are commented well enough that even CSS novices can use them as starting points. Please see the CSS Resource Guide for advanced tutorials and tips on working with CSS.

You may modify the style sheet in any way you wish, but not the HTML. This may seem daunting at first if you've never worked this way before, but follow the listed links to learn more, and use the sample files as a guide.

Download the sample html file and css file to work on a copy locally. Once you have completed your masterpiece (and please, don't submit half-finished work) upload your .css file to a web server under your control. Send us a link to the file and if we choose to use it, we will spider the associated images. Final submissions will be placed on our server.

Benefits

Why participate? For recognition, inspiration, and a resource we can all refer to when making the case for CSS-based design. This is sorely needed, even today. More and more major sites are taking the leap, but not enough have. One day this gallery will be a historical curiosity; that day is not today.

Requirements

We would like to see as much CSS1 as possible. CSS2 should be limited to widely-supported elements only. The css Zen Garden is about functional, practical CSS and not the latest bleeding-edge tricks viewable by 2% of the browsing public. The only real requirement we have is that your CSS validates.

CSS Zen Garden – HTML original

css Zen Garden

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CSS Zen Garden

CSS Zen Garden

Download the sample html file and css file

CSS Zen Garden

A demonstration of what can be accomplished visually through CSS-based design. Select any stylesheet from the list to load it into this page.

Select a Design

- Under the Sea!
  by Eric Steltz
- Make 'em Proud
  by Michael McAghon and Scotty Reifsnyder
- Orchid Beauty
  by Kevin Addison
- Oceanscape
  by Justin Gray
- CSS Co., Ltd.
  by Benjamin Klemm
- Sakura
  by Tatsuya Uchida
- Kyoto Forest
  by John Politowski
- A Walk in the Garden
  by Simon Van Hauwermeiren

Archives

- next designs »
- View All Designs

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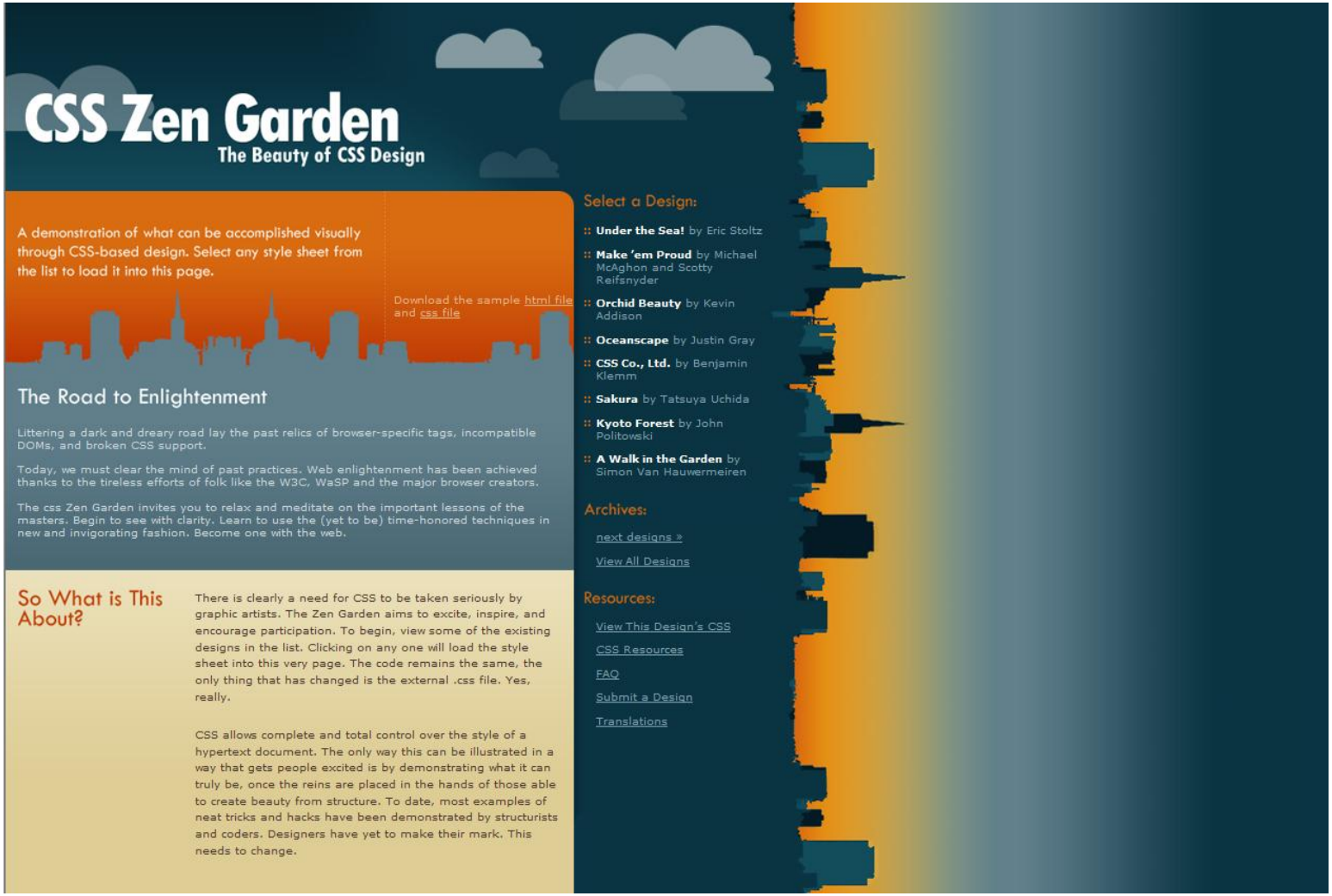
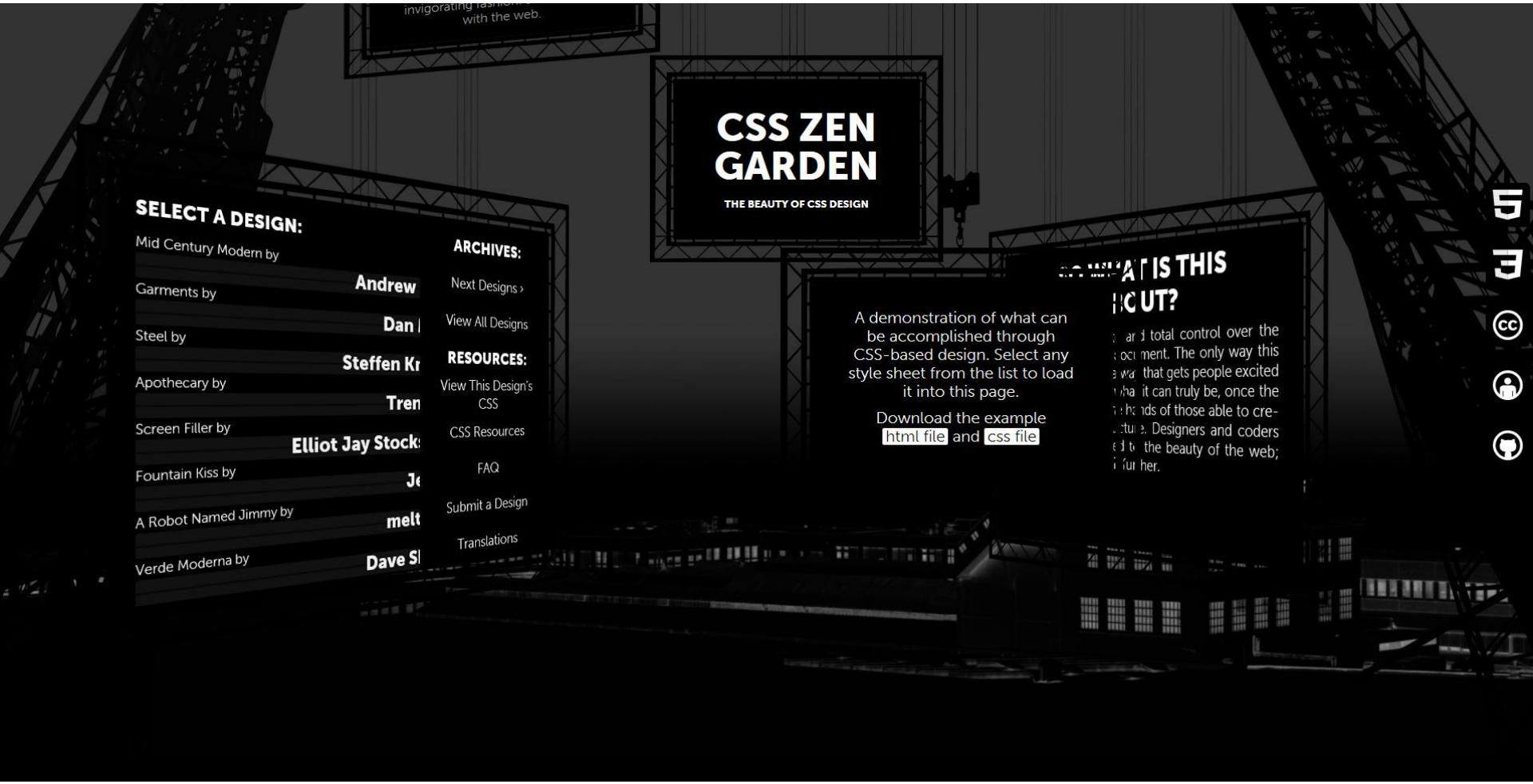
CSS Zen Garden

CSS Zen Garden



CSS Zen Garden

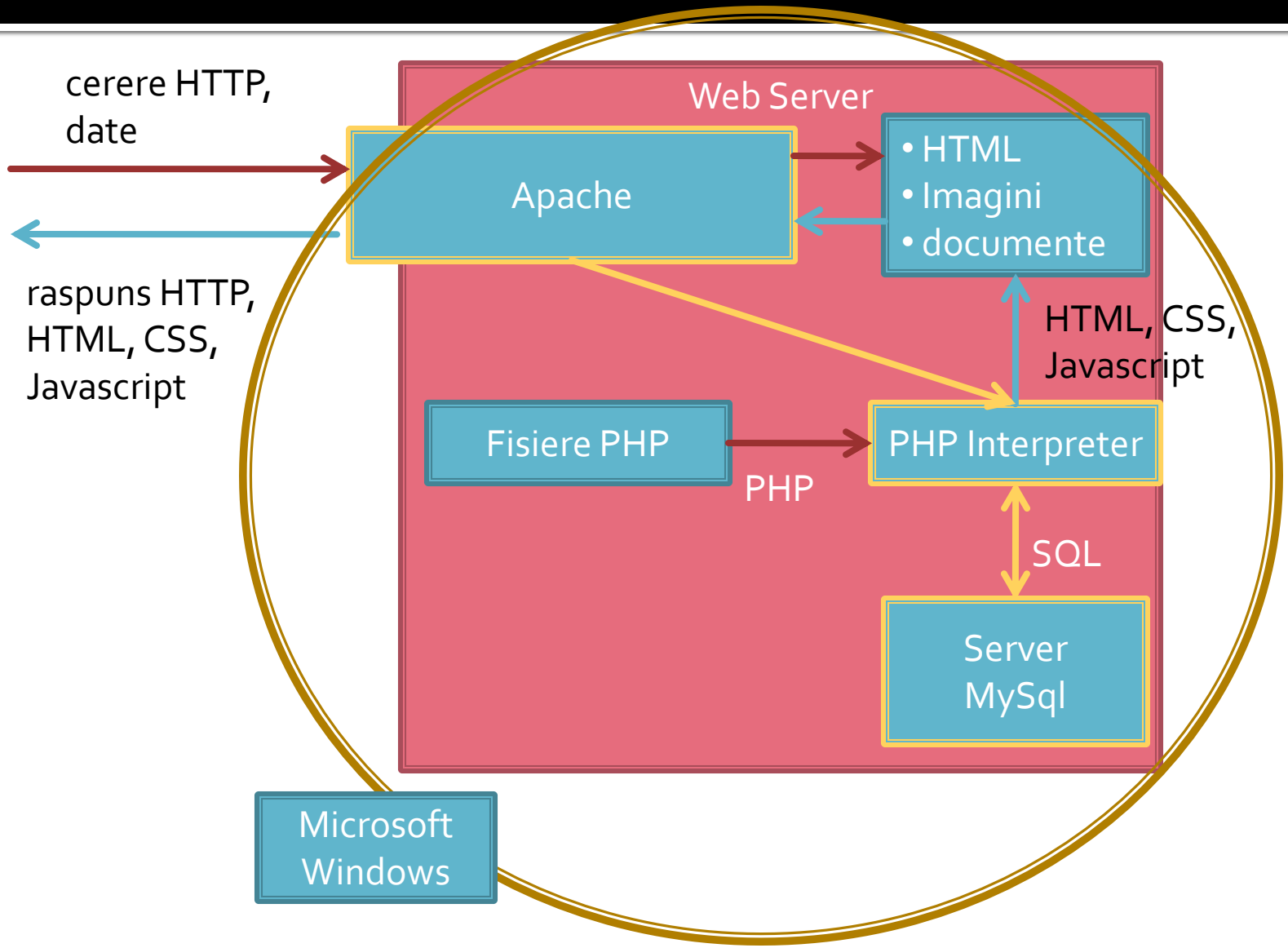
CSS Zen Garden



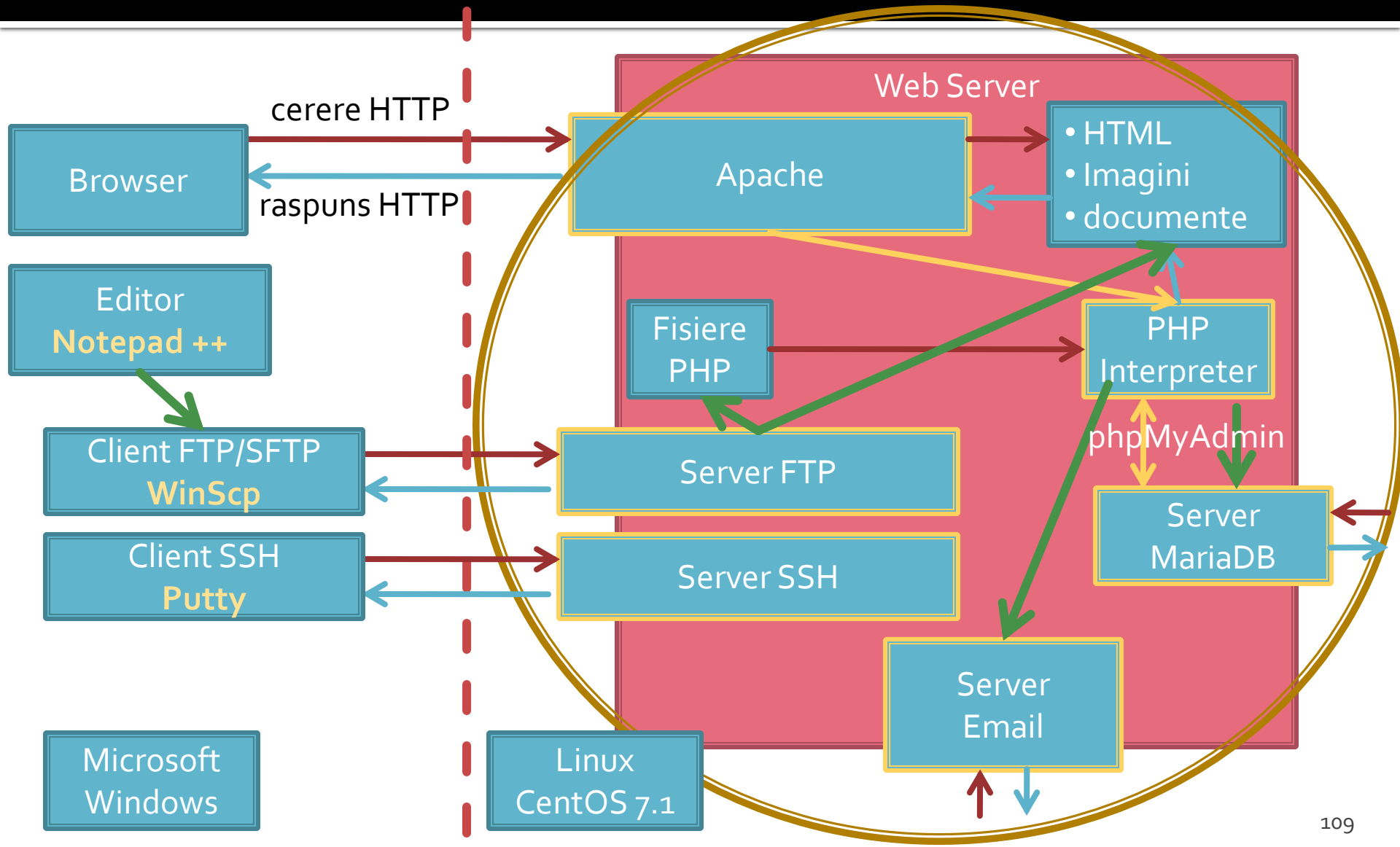
CSS Zen Garden

Laborator 2

Continuare/finalizare WAMP



Utilizare LAMP



Utilizare LAMP

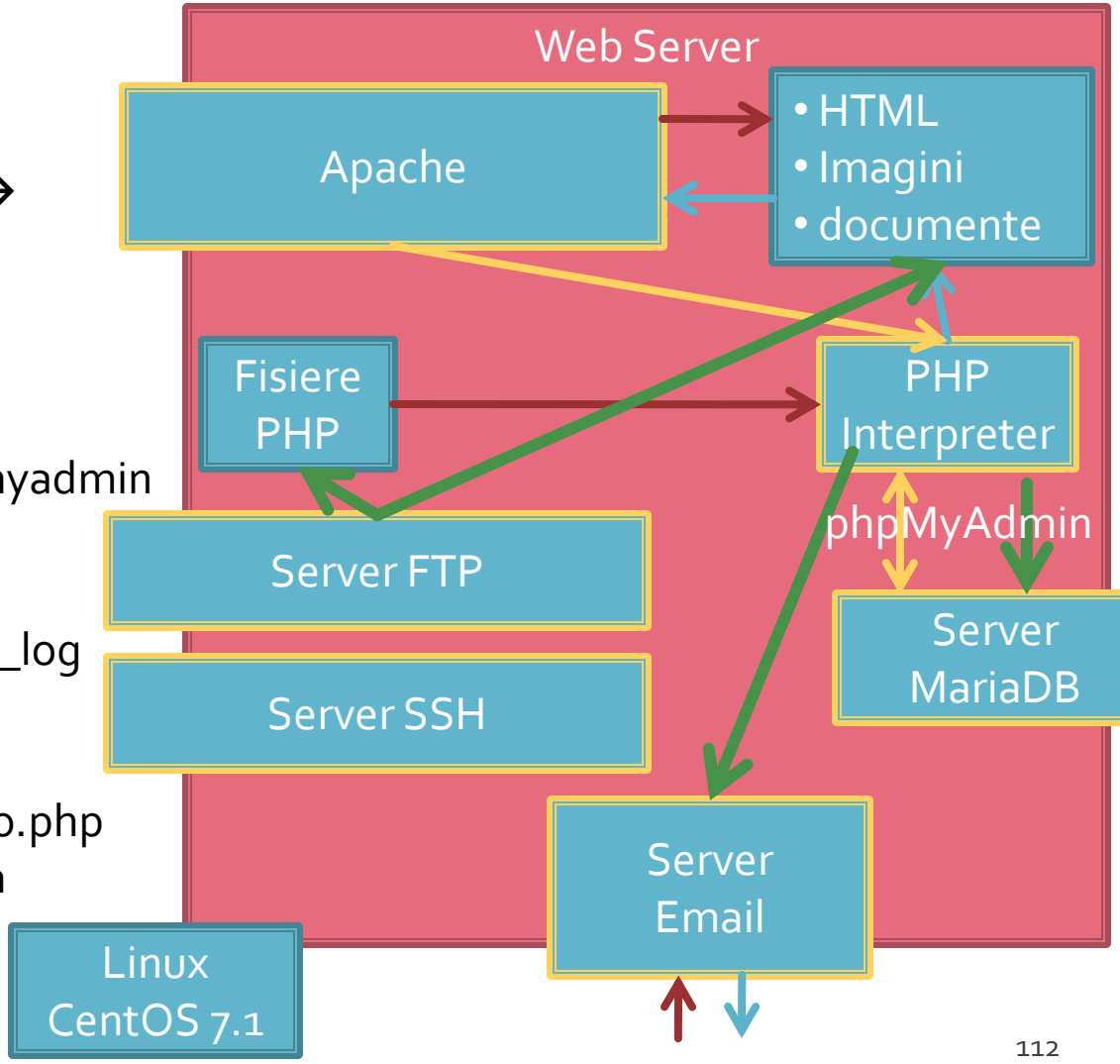
- diferente principale fata de server-ul Windows
  - comenzile in sistem greoaie
    - linie de comanda, SSH, Putty
  - fisierele sunt trimise prin FTP
    - Copy/Paste indisponibil
  - administrarea serverului MySql:
    - prin phpMyAdmin (instalat)
    - prin (eventuale) instrumente instalate pe masina host (MySQL Workbench)

Utilizare LAMP – Avantaje

- Avantaje principale fata de server-ul Windows
  - Aplicatiile au versiuni actualizate
    - CentOS/7.1, Apache/2.4.6, PHP/5.4.16, MariaDB/5.5.44, PhpMyAdmin/4.4.15
  - Aplicatii disponibile similare celor intalnite in practica
    - SSH
    - FTP
    - Email
      - pentru utilizarea deplina a acestor aplicatii este utila trecerea interfetei de retea a masinii virtuale **Host-only** -> **Bridged**

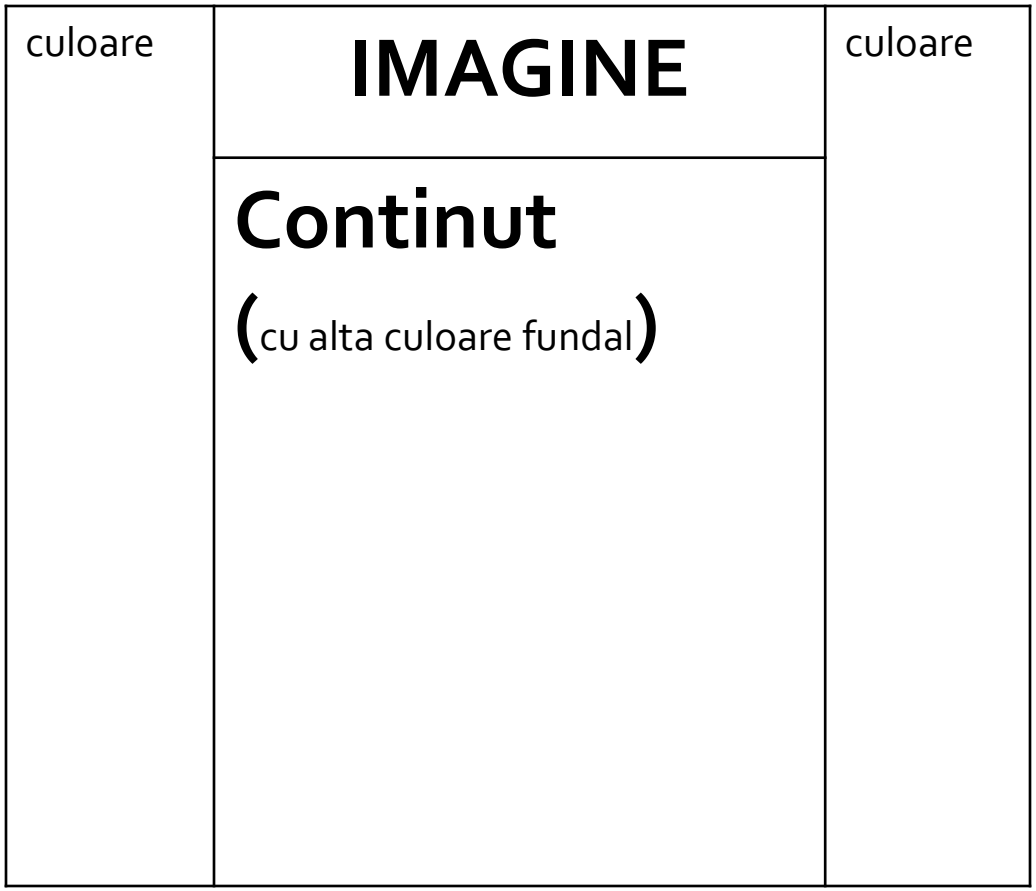
Utilizare LAMP

1. login → root:masterrc
2. ifconfig → 192.168.30.5
3. putty.exe → 192.168.30.5 → SSH → root:masterrc (remote login)
4. [alte comenzi linux dorite]
5. FTP → Winscp → SFTP → student:masterrc@192.168.30.5
6. MySql → http://192.168.30.5/phpmyadmin → root:masterrc
7. Apache Error Log →
7a. putty → nano /var/log/httpd/error_log
7b. http://192.168.30.5/logfile.php (nonstandard)
8. PHP info → http://192.168.30.5/info.php
9. daca serviciul DHCP duce la oprirea Apache: service httpd restart



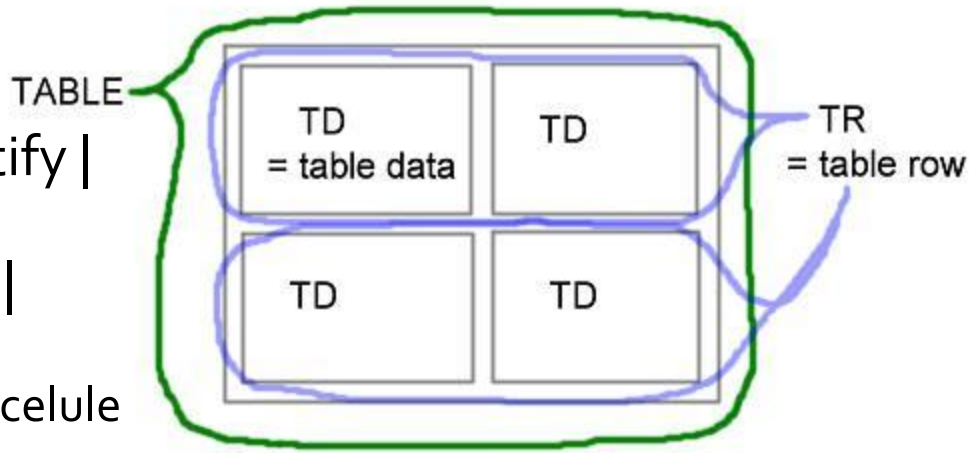
Laborator 2 – HTML/CSS

- se creaza o pagina care sa arate ca in schita alaturata
- forma paginilor:
  - tabel
- Se **experimenteaza** diversele elemente de interactiune cu utilizatorul (<form>)



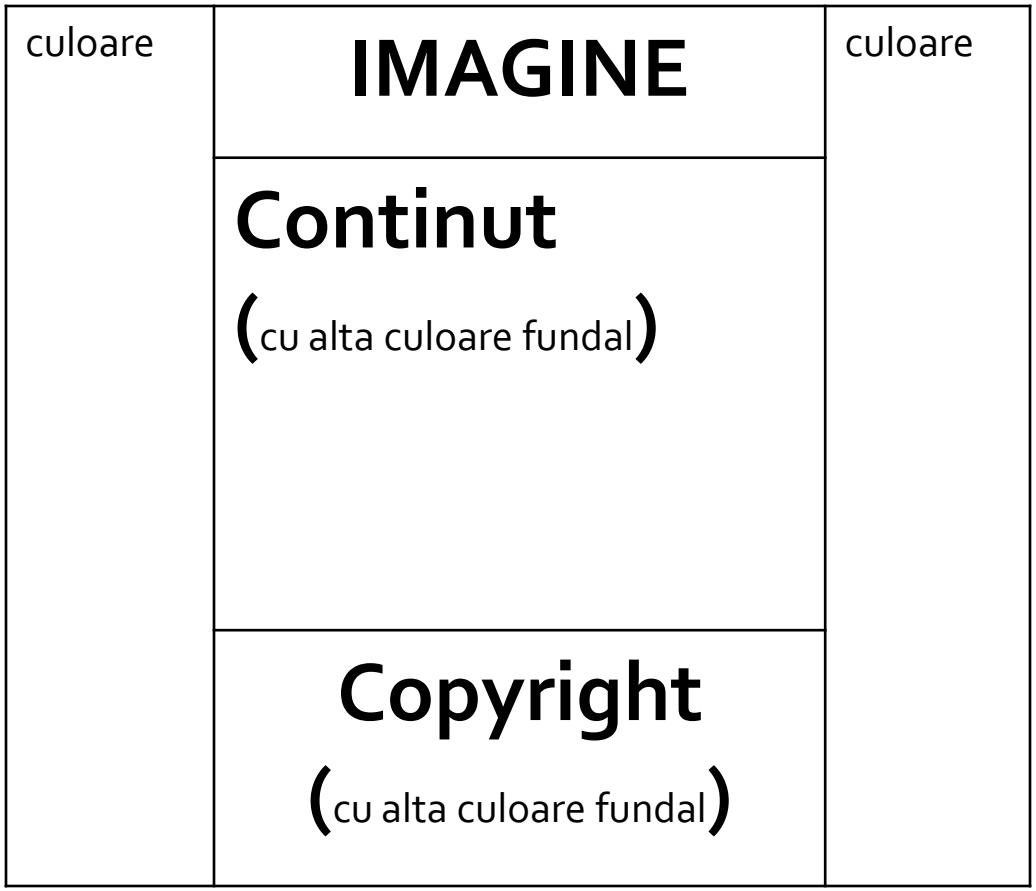
5.5. Linii

- <tr>…</tr> (“table row”)
- defineste o linie in tabel
- fara efect vizual, este un container **necesar si obligatoriu** pentru celulele tabelului
- atribute:
  - bgcolor = “culoare”
  - align = “left | center | right | justify | char”
  - valign = “top | middle | bottom | baseline”
    - alinierea pe verticala a datelor in celule
    - implicit: “middle”
  - altele: id, class, title, style etc.



Laborator 2 – Suplimentar

- forma din schita alaturata
- forma paginilor:
  - tabel controlat prin CSS
  - strict CSS



Contact

- Laboratorul de microunde si optoelectronica
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- rdamian@etti.tuiasi.ro