

Supliment
2012/2013

Tehnologii Web

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

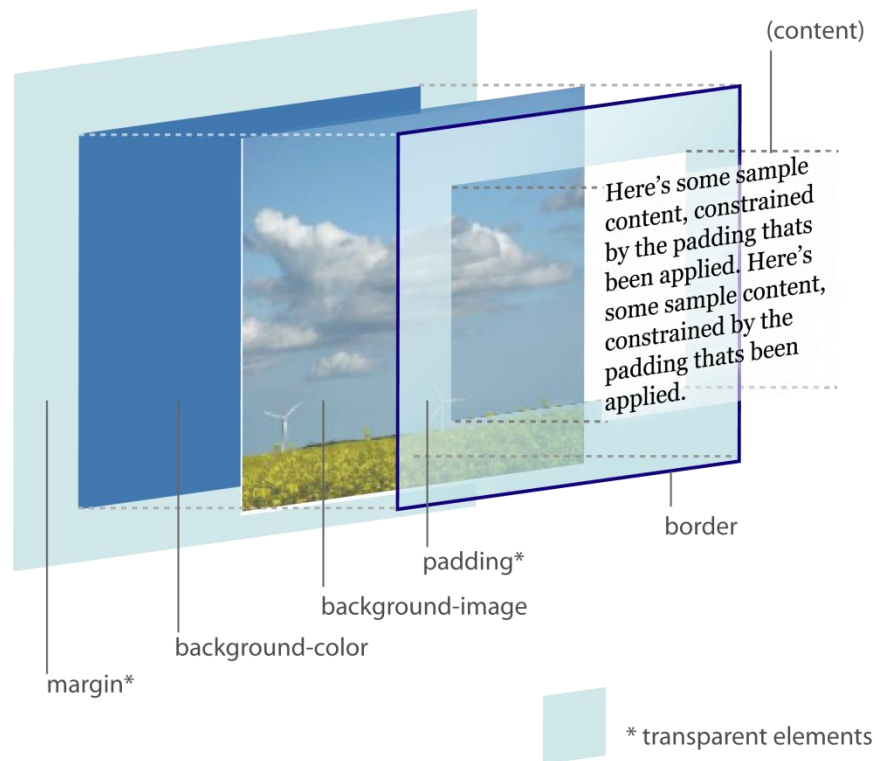
Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS 1 – 1996 (forma)
- CSS 2 – 1998 (pozitionare)
- CSS 2.1 – 2007 (corectii)
- Introdus pentru a separa **continutul** documentului de **prezentarea** sa (forma, culori, caractere)
- Permite:
 - Accesibilitate crescuta
 - Tratare unitara a mai multor pagini
 - Reduce complexitatea pozitionarii

CSS Box Model

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

THE CSS BOX MODEL HIERARCHY



CSS

- Indicatii pentru afisare:
 - "atribut: valoare;"
 - exemplu: "color: red;" sau "color : #FF0000;"
- Poate fi utilizat in-line cu atributul HTML style
 - <p style="color: red; font-size: 12px;">CSS Box</p>
- Utilitatea maxima este obtinuta la creerea unui fisier extern de stiluri care sa adune toate indicatiile grafice
 - <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="ea.css" />

CSS

- clase – “.”
 - Semnul “.” inaintea numelui
 - permit reutilizarea unei anumite forme grafice
 - `<p class="menu">...</p>`
 - `<h1 class="menu">...</h1>`
 - `<tr class="menu">...</tr>`
- nume 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;  
}
```

CSS

- Redefinirea etichetelor HTML standard
 - exemplu: afisarea implicita a tuturor celulelor de tabel din document este schimbata
- Redefinirea se poate face 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;  
}
```

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



Microsoft

United States [Change](#)

Microsoft [bing](#) [Web](#)

[Windows](#) [Office](#) [All Products](#) [Buy Now](#) [Downloads & Trials](#) [Partner & Customer Solutions](#) [Security & Updates](#) [Training & Events](#) [Support](#) [About Microsoft](#)

Experience this in Silverlight
Download the free plug-in →



5 ways to speed up your computer
Keep your PC running in top form ▶

Microsoft Download Center

↓

Your destination for trials, updates, & service packs

Free security downloads & more ▶



NEWS New Technology Fights Child Porn by Tracking Its 'PhotoDNA' ▼

Highlights ▶

- Latest releases
- Using your computer
- For Business
- For IT Professionals
- For Developers



Is your PC ready for Windows 7?
You may be able to run Windows 7 on your current PC. Download the free Upgrade Advisor to find out.

- Buy Windows 7
- Learn about Windows 7

- Search Server 2008 Express free download**
Empower your organization to quickly find information on your file servers, Web sites, and SharePoint sites
- Microsoft Office 2007 free trial**
Choose the suite that suits you best and try it free for 60 days
 - Buy now at Microsoft Store
- Now available: Visual Studio 2010 Beta 2**
Download the beta now to implement your next

Popular Downloads

- Internet Explorer 8
- Windows 7 Upgrade Advisor
- Windows Vista Service Pack 2

Top Searches

- Windows 7
- Service Pack
- Office Templates

Frequent Destinations

- Microsoft Store
- Download Center
- Microsoft Update



Windows Small Business Server 2008
Access Your Data From Anywhere

Intel



[Work](#) [Play](#) [Support](#) [About Intel](#) [Change Location](#)

[Products](#) [Technology](#) [Communities](#) [Downloads](#) [Reseller](#)

Products

Server

[Server Processors](#)
[Chipsets](#)
[Systems](#)
[Boards](#)
[Network Adapters](#)
[Server Chassis](#)
[Intel® RAID Controllers](#)
[Intel® Storage Systems](#)
[Server Software](#)
[Intel® Modular Server](#)
[Solid-State Drives and Caching](#)

DESIGNED FOR THE SMARTER ENTERPRISE

The new, intelligent Intel® Xeon® processor 5500 series.

[Learn More](#)



[Home](#) > [Products](#) > [Server](#) > **Server Processors**



Intel® Server Processors

Intel® server processors deliver enhanced, energy-efficient performance for data-intensive business applications. Powering a range of multi-core 64-bit servers, Intel server processors enable you to optimize and scale computing environments to maximize server utilization to workload, while providing you with headroom for growth.

Robust performance for the enterprise data center



Intel® Xeon® processor 5500 series

- Faster performance enabled by Intel® microarchitecture, codenamed Nehalem
- Automatically increase processor frequency and utilize Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology (Intel® HT Technology) as needed
- 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.

Large-scale enterprise computing and server consolidation

Live online seminar

Join industry experts for a live webinar showcasing breakthrough features of the new Intel® Xeon® processor.

[Take part](#)

Virtualization ROI

Use this tool to see the potential ROI for using virtualization in your data center.

[ROI calculator](#)

Mozilla

mozilla[Products](#)[Add-ons](#)[Support](#)[Community](#)[About](#)


Firefox Features

See what's new, what's been improved and what's just as awesome as ever.

[Products / Firefox](#)

- Features
- Performance
- Security
- Customization
- 100% Organic Software
- Tips & Tricks
- Videos
- Fastest Firefox

Top Features



Awesome Bar

improved Find the sites you love in seconds (and without having to remember clunky URLs).

One-Click Bookmarking

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.

Session Restore

improved Unexpected shutdown? Go back to exactly

Password Manager

Remember site passwords without ever seeing a pop-up.

Instant Web Site ID

Avoid online scams, unsafe transactions and forgeries with

[Browse By Category](#)

- [Security & Privacy](#)
- [Performance](#)
- [Customization](#)
- [Personal](#)
- [Productivity](#)
- [Tabs](#)
- [Search](#)
- [Universal Access](#)
- [The Cutting Edge](#)
- [Help](#)


Get Firefox 3.5

3.5.6, English (US), Windows (7.7MB)

 [Download Now - Free](#)

[Release Notes](#) - [Other Systems and Languages](#)

Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article

search

interaction

- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact Wikipedia
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Help

toolbox

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Printable version
- Permanent link
- Cite this page

languages

- Afrikaans
- Alemannisch
- العربية
- Aragonés
- Azərbaycan
- Беларуская (тарашкевіца)
- Boarisch
- Bosanski
- Brezhoneg
- Български
- ...

article

discussion

edit this page

history

Please read:
A personal appeal from Wikipedia founder Jimmy Wales

[Hide]

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

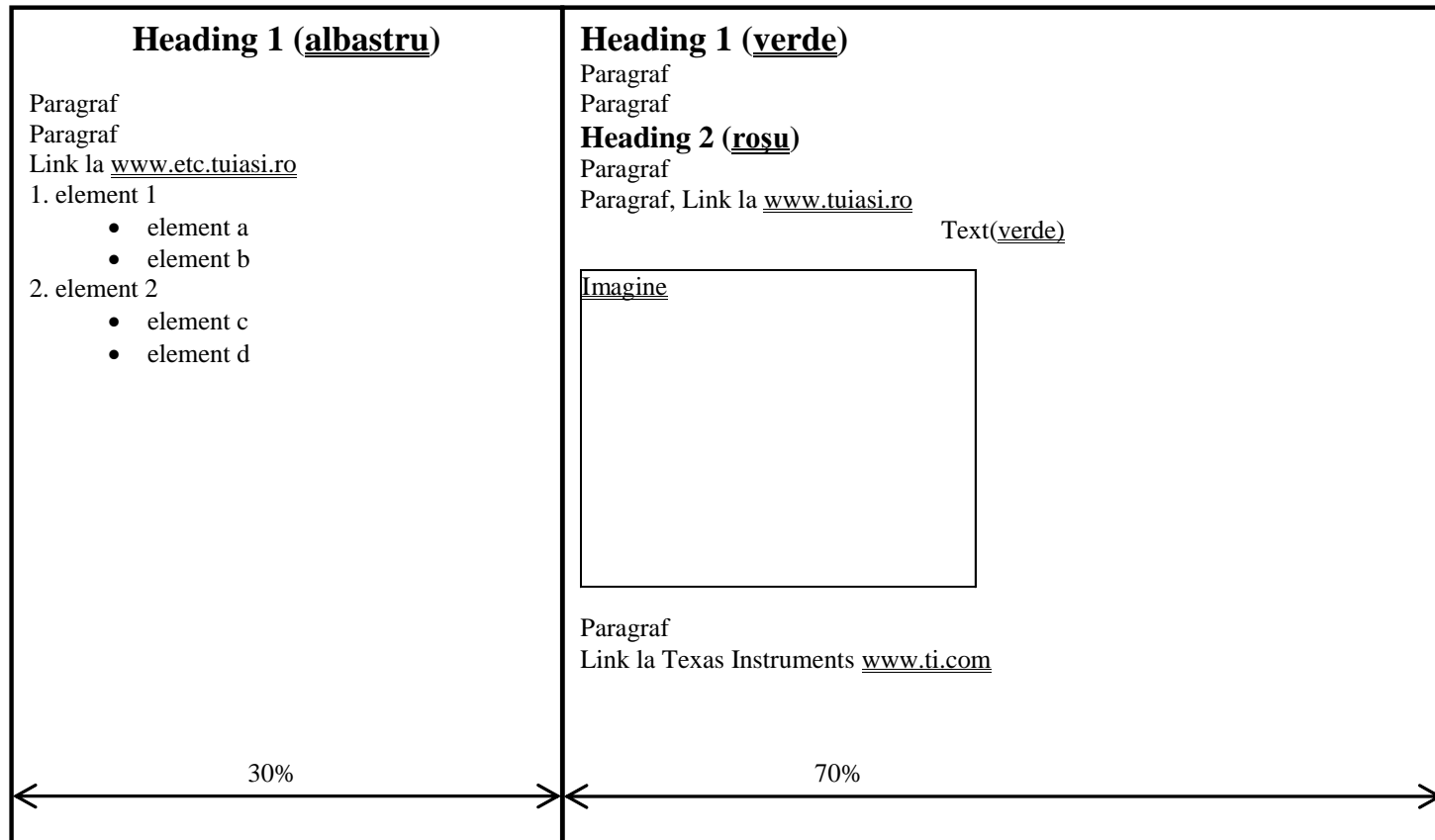
Don't Make Me Think

HTML

Exemplu

Exemplu

- Sa se creeze in HTML o pagina web care sa arate astfel:



Impartirea paginii pe zone

- se poate face in doua moduri utilizand:
 - tabele
 - frame-uri
- utilizarea <frameset> e acoperita la laborator, e mai putin utilizata recent, datorita unor dezavantaje:
 - necesitatea incarcarii mai multor fisiere - conexiuni multiple: timpul de obtinere al datelor e dat de:
 - stabilirea unei conexiuni
 - transferul efectiv al datelor (scade pe masura cresterii vitezelor fizice de transmisie)
 - complexitatea incarcarii paginilor in documente cu frame-uri si posibilitatea aparitiei erorilor sau afisarii nedorite in frame-ul unui alt document
 - vulnerabilitati ale browser-elor legate de incarcarea unor fisiere nedorite (mai ales <iframe>)

Impartirea paginii pe zone

- CSS adauga nivele suplimentare de control
 - orice element poate fi plasat precis **oriunde** pe pagina
 - afisare 2.5D (2D in plan, 3D in spatiu, 2.5D oricate planuri suprapuse) – un element poate fi pus in fata altui element, mascandu-l, partial sau total
- modalitatea preferata in HTML este utilizarea tabelelor.
- atributul de fixare al inaltimii celulelor in HTML (de exemplu `<td height="50">`) e de multe ori nefunctional (fiind depreciat in HTML 4.01)
 - comportarea implicita a browser-elor este de a lasa controlul dimensionarii pe orizontala creatorului paginii, iar pozitionarea pe verticala este data de situatia existenta pe calculatorul clientului: dimensiune font, rezolutie, dimensiune fereastră browser, pe principiul "se aloca atat spatiu cat este necesar"
 - fortarea browser-ului se face prin utilizarea unei imagini transparente (invizibile) de dimensiunea dorita

Exemplu pas cu pas - 1

- Tabelul container:
 - alinierea verticala pe mijloc implicita pentru tabele nu este cea mai uzuala si de cele mai multe ori trebuie modificata
 - `valign = "middle"`
 - de multe ori zonele nu se doresc delimitate prin linii
 - `border = "0"`
 - deseori unele zone trebuie sa fie lipite intre ele, de exemplu pentru extinderea unei imagini pe mai multe celule de tabel
 - `cellspacing = "0"`
 - `cellpadding = "0"`
 - trebuie sa se asigure extinderea tabelului pe toata latimea ferestrei browser-ului
 - `width = "100%"`

```
<body>
<table border="0"
cellspacing = "0" cellpadding = "0"
bgcolor = "white" width = "100%">
<tr valign="top">
<td width = "30%">...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
```

Exemplu pas cu pas - 2

■ Culoare:

- singura modalitate de a indica culoarea in HTML este cu eticheta font
 - ``
 - ``
- CSS extinde posibilitatea tuturor elementelor, accesibil in HTML prin atributul style
 - `style = "font-size: 12pt; color: red"`

■ Link-uri

- intotdeauna trebuie specificat URI intreg, inclusiv protocolul pentru link-urile exterioare
 - `href = "http://www.etc ..."`
- zona activa este intre `<a>` si ``, nu se lasa niciodata necompletata, altfel link-ul exista dar nu va putea fi utilizat de nimeni
 - `ceva pe care sa faca click utilizatorul`

```
<h1 align="center"><font color="blue">Un  
titlu albastru</font></h1>  
<h1><font color="#008000">Un titlu  
verde</font></h1>
```

```
<p>In acest paragraf link la <a  
href="http://www.tuiasi.ro">Universitate</a  
></p>  
<p>Aici se va introduce un link la o <a  
href="http://www.ti.com">Firma (nu facem  
reclama, vezi CNA :) dar link-ul trimite unde  
trebuie)</a></p>
```

Exemplu pas cu pas - 3

- Liste:
 - lista are o structura bloc (echivalent cu existenta unei etichete <p> inainte si </p> dupa)
 - liste intercalate: intr-un element din lista se introduce o alta lista
- Imagini
 - imaginea are o structura "inline" eventualul paragraf dorit trebuie fortat cu o eticheta <p> inainte si </p> dupa
 - este (foarte) recomandabila utilizarea caii relative spre imagine, pornind de la documentul curent. in acest fel mutarea intregului site in alt loc pastreaza relatiile document/imagini intacte
 - src="images/imaginer_exemplu.gif"

```
<ol><li>element 1
    <ul type="disc"><li>element a</li>
    <li>element b</li>
    </ul></li>
<li>element 2
    <ul type="disc"><li>element c</li>
    <li>element d</li>
    </ul>
</li></ol>
```

```
<p></p>
```

Exemplu pas cu pas - 4

■ Imagini

- atributul alt = "text alternativ" este util pentru
 - afisare pe browser-e nonvizuale (de ex. telefon)
 - afisare tooltip explicativ in browser-e vizuale
- **nu e recomandabila** redimensionarea imaginii cu attributele width = "..." si height = "..." datorita scaderii drastice a calitatii. Originalul se va redimensiona la dimensiunile dorite. Indicarea dimensiunii imaginii este **de dorit** totusi pentru accelerarea afisarii paginii (browser-ul stie cat loc trebuie sa pastreze inaintea primirii datelor efective pentru imagine)
- daca imaginea constituie si link, apare un chenar suplimentar in jurul ei. In acest caz se impune utilizarea atributului border = "o"
 - ``

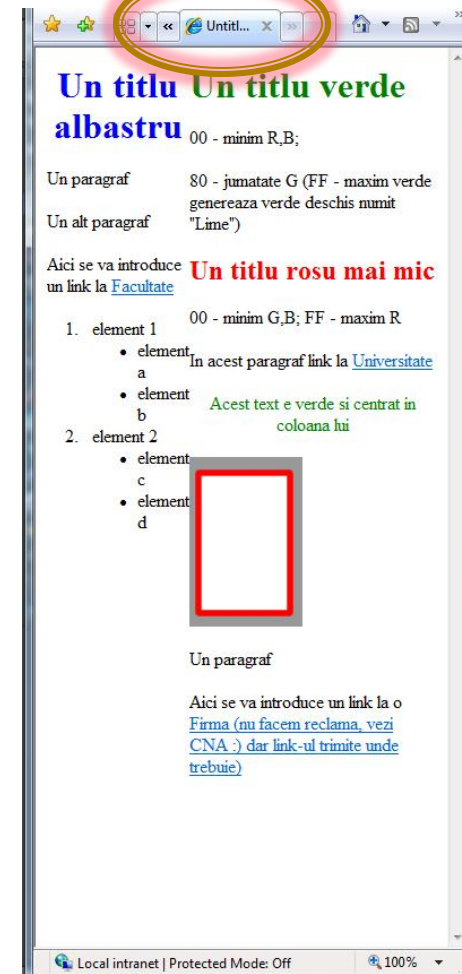
```
<p></p>
```

Exemplu pas cu pas - 5

- Nu uitati sa utilizati eticheta <title> in sectiunea <head>. Aparitia "Untitled document" ca in exemplul urmator este jenanta.
- Adoptarea dimensiunilor fixe sau relative (tipic pixeli/procente) se face in functie de design-ul dorit. Oricare din urmatoarele comportari poate fi de dorit in anumte zone ale paginii
 - Relativ (%): apare redimensionare in functie de dimensiunea ferestrei browser-ului
 - Fix (px): latimea zonei se va pastra

Efectul redimensionării ferestrei

Untitled document ☹



Document HTML - 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Nu uitati sa treceti titlu</title>
</head>
<body>
<table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding = "0" bgcolor = "white">
<tr valign="top">
<td width = "30%">
<h1 align="center"><font color="blue">Un titlu albastru</font></h1>
<p>Un paragraf</p>
<p>Un alt paragraf</p>
<p>Aici se va introduce un link la <a href="http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro">Facultate</a></p>
```

Document HTML - 2

```
<p>Aici se va introduce un link la <a href="http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro">Facultate</a></p>
<ol>
<li>element 1
    <ul type="disc">
        <li>element a</li>
        <li>element b</li>
    </ul>
</li>
<li>element 2
    <ul type="disc">
        <li>element c</li>
        <li>element d</li>
    </ul>
</li>
</ol>
</td>
```

Document HTML - 3

```
<td>
<h1><font color="#008000">Un titlu verde</font></h1>
<p>00 - minim R,B;</p>
<p>80 - jumătate G (FF - maxim verde generează verde deschis numit "Lime")</p>
<h2><font color="#FF0000">Un titlu roșu mai mic</font></h2>
<p>00 - minim G,B; FF - maxim R</p>
<p>În acest paragraf link la <a href="http://www.tuiasi.ro">Universitate</a></p>
<p align="center"><font color="green">Acest text e verde și centrat în coloana
lui</font></p>
<p></p>
<p>Un paragraf</p>
<p>Aici se va introduce un link la o <a href="http://www.ti.com">Firma (nu facem reclama,
vezi CNA :) dar link-ul trimite unde trebuie)</a></p>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Efect in Internet Explorer 7

Un titlu albastru

Un paragraf

Un alt paragraf

Aici se va introduce un link la [Facultate](#)

- element 1
 - element a
 - element b
- element 2
 - element c
 - element d

Un titlu verde

00 - minim R,B;

80 - jumatate G (FF - maxim verde genereaza verde deschis numit "Lime")

Un titlu rosu mai mic

00 - minim G,B; FF - maxim R

In acest paragraf link la [Universitate](#)

Acest text e verde si centrat in coloana lui



Un paragraf

Aici se va introduce un link la o [Firma \(nu facem reclama, vezi CNA :\) dar link-ul trimite unde trebuie\)](#)

HTML

Bibliografie

Bibliografie HTML

- World Wide Web Consortium (W₃C), HTML 4.01 Specification
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/>
- HTML - manual interactiv on-line (lb. romana)
 - <http://profs.info.uaic.ro/~val/htmlearn.html>

Contact

- Laboratorul de microunde si optoelectronica
- <http://rf-opto.etti.tuiasi.ro>
- rdamian@etti.tuiasi.ro