

Supliment
2013/2014

Tehnologii Web

CSS

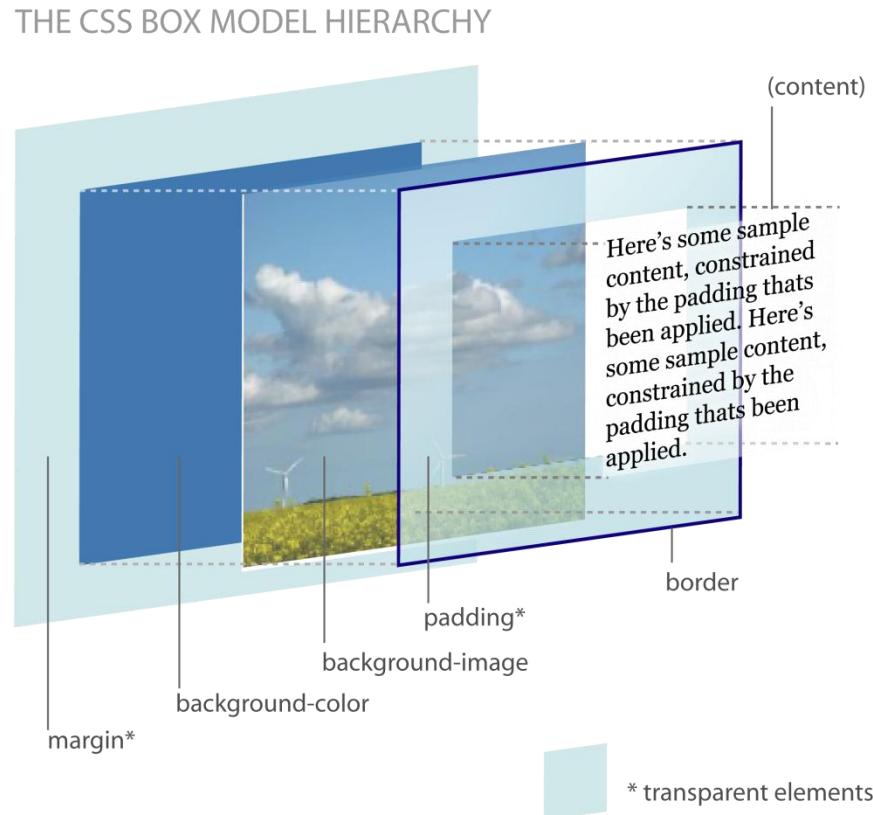
Cascading Style Sheets

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 în jurul conceptului de “cutie” – Box model



CSS

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

CSS

■ clase – “.”

- Semnul “.” înaintea numelui permit reutilizarea unei anumite forme grafice
 - <p class=“menu”>...</p>
 - <h1 class=“menu”>...</h1>
 - <tr class=“menu”>...</tr>

■ nume element – “#”

- Semnul “#” înaintea 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 scanaza 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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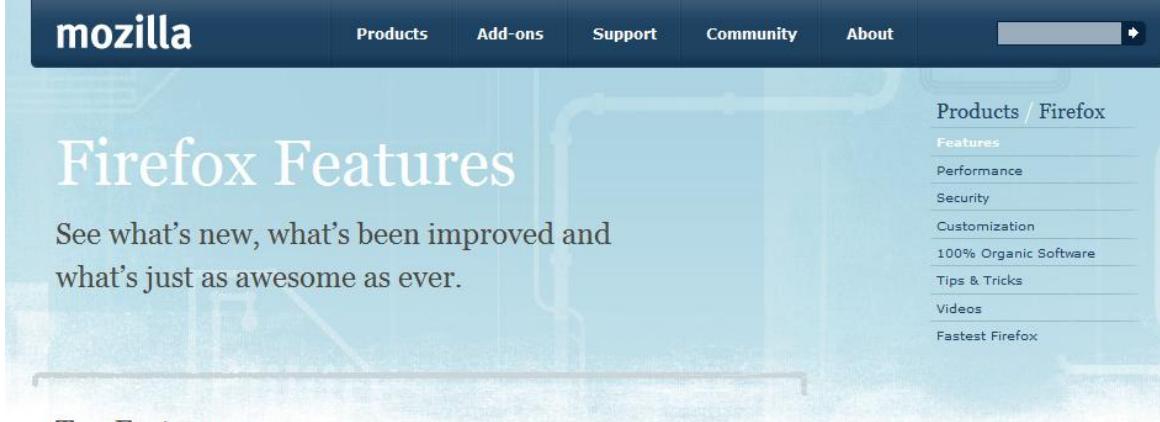
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Mozilla



The screenshot shows the Mozilla Firefox Features page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Products, Add-ons, Support, Community, and About. Below the navigation is a large section titled "Firefox Features" with a sub-section "Top Features". On the left, there's a "Private Browsing" icon and a "Password Manager" icon. The main content area lists various features with status indicators (e.g., "new", "improved"). To the right, there's a sidebar titled "Products / Firefox" with links to Features, Performance, Security, Customization, 100% Organic Software, Tips & Tricks, Videos, and Fastest Firefox. At the bottom right, there's a "Get Firefox 3.5" button with a download link.

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.

Top Features

 **Private Browsing**
new Surf the Web without leaving a single trace.

 **Password Manager**
Remember site passwords without ever seeing a pop-up.

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

Super Speed
new View Web pages way faster, using less of your computer's memory.

Anti-Phishing & Anti-Malware
improved Enjoy the most advanced protection against online bad guys.

Session Restore
improved Unexpected shutdown? Go back to exactly

One-Click Bookmarking
Bookmark, search and organize Web sites quickly and easily.

Easy Customization
improved Thousands of add-ons give you the freedom to make your browser your own.

Tabs
improved Do more at once with tabs you can organize with the drag of a mouse.

Instant Web Site ID
Avoid online scams, unsafe transactions and forgeries with

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Performance
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Customization
100% Organic Software
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3.5.6, English (US), Windows (7.7MB)

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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
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- 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:

<p>Heading 1 (<u>albastru</u>)</p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Link la www/etc.tuiasi.ro</p> <p>1. element 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• element a• element b <p>2. element 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• element c• element d	<p>Heading 1 (<u>verde</u>)</p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Heading 2 (<u>rosu</u>)</p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Paragraf, Link la www.tuiasi.ro</p> <p>Text(<u>verde</u>)</p> <p><u>Imagine</u></p> <p>Paragraf</p> <p>Link la Texas Instruments www.ti.com</p>
---	--

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, parcial sau total
- modalitatea preferata in HTML este utilizarea tabelelor.
- atributul de fixare al inalitimii 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 fereastra 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

inainte si

 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

inainte si

 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/imagine_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 atributele 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 = "0"
 -

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

Exemplu pas cu pas - 5

- Nu uitati sa utilizati eticheta <title> in sectiunea <head>. Aparitia “Untitled document” ca in exemplul urmator este jenantă.
- 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 redimensionarii ferestrei

Untitled document 😞

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of a Microsoft Word document titled "Untitled document". A red oval highlights the title bar of the left window, and a yellow oval highlights the title bar of the right window. The left window displays the following content:

- Un titlu albastru**
- Un paragraf
- Un alt paragraf
- Aici se va introduce un link la [Facultate](#)
- 1. element 1
 - element a
 - element b
- 2. element 2
 - element c
 - element d

The right window shows the same document after it has been resized. The title bar is also highlighted with a yellow oval. The content has shifted to fit the new window size:

- Un titlu albastru** **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)

The right window also contains some additional text and a red rectangle placeholder that did not fit in the original screenshot.

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>oo - minim R,B;</p>
<p>8o - jumataate G (FF - maxim verde genereaza verde deschis numit "Lime")</p>
<h2><font color="#FF0000">Un titlu rosu mai mic</font></h2>
<p>oo - minim G,B; FF - maxim R</p>
<p>In acest paragraf link la <a href="http://www.tuiasi.ro">Universitate</a></p>
<p align="center"><font color="green">Acum textul e verde si centrata in 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

00 - minim R,B;

Un alt paragraf

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

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

1. element 1

- element a
- element b

2. element 2

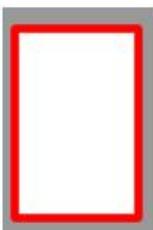
- element c
- element d

Un titlu verde

Un titlu rosu mai mic

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>

Exercitii on-line

- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
 - si multe altele...

w3schools.com



```
<html>
  <body>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself »

Click on the "Try it yourself" button to see how it works

Source Code:

Submit Code »

Result:

[W3Schools.com - Try it yourself](#)

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

<h1>Tehnologii Web anul I</h1>

<p>Exercitii.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Tehnologii Web anul I

Exercitii.

Contact

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