

Curs 2

2022/2023

Programarea aplicațiilor web

- Programarea aplicațiilor web
 - An V RC
 - 1.5C/1L/1P

Program

- An V
 - Saptamana 1
 - Luni 17-20 Curs (Intro/HTML/CSS)
 - Saptamanile 2-8
 - Luni 16(17)-18 Curs
 - Luni 18-20 Laborator
 - Saptamanile 9-14
 - Luni 16(17)-18 Curs
 - Luni 18-20 Proiect

Orar

- <https://orar.etti.tuiasi.ro/> : C->16(17)-18, L/P -> 18



FACULTATEA DE ELECTRONICA, TELECOMUNICATII SI TEHNOLOGIA INFORMATIEI

55RC

ETTI_


	1 8:00 - 8:50	2 9:00 - 9:50	3 10:00 - 10:50	4 11:00 - 11:50	5 12:00 - 12:50	6 13:00 - 13:50	7 14:00 - 14:50	8 15:00 - 15:50	9 16:00 - 16:50	10 17:00 - 17:50	11 18:00 - 18:50	12 19:00 - 19:50
L										Damian R. PAW (C) 2.13 TC (R)	Damian R. PAW (L) 2.13 TC (R)	
Ma								C1	Scripcariu L. RCALSC (C)		Scripcariu L. RCALSC (L) 2.13 TC (R)	
Mi								Casian-Botez I. Etic (C) P6 (Amf.)	Casian-Botez I. Etic (S) P6 (Amf.)		Trifina L. TEFO (L) 3.25 TTI (L) Alecsandrescu I. POO (L) CI5(Corp C)	
J									Sirbu A. POO (C) P2 (Amf.)		Trifina L. TEFO (L) 3.25 TTI (L)	
V											Trifina L. TEFO (C) 3.25 TTI (L)	

Nota

- An V
 - 33% E
 - 66% Aplicatii
 - 33% L
 - 33% P

Documentatie

- <http://rf-opto.etti.tuiasi.ro> + WWW



The screenshot shows the website for RF-OPTO at ETTI Tuiasi. The header features the ETTI logo, the text 'RF-OPTO', and a navigation bar with links: Main, Courses, **Master**, Staff, Research, and Students. Below the navigation bar, there are links for Radiocommunication Systems, Microwave IC, and Web Design. The main content area is titled 'Modern Web Applications Design' and includes the following information:

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

Acces

■ Personalizat



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	-	

Nume

Email

Cod de verificare

Trimite

"Examene" Online

- acces la **examene** necesita **parola** primita prin email

English | Romana |

Start Didactic Master Colectiv Cercetare Studii

Note Lista Studenti Examene Fotografii

POPESCU GOPO ION

Fotografia nu exista

Date:

Grupa	5700 (2019/2020)
Specializarea	Inginerie electronica si telecomunicatii
Marca	7000021

[Acceseaza ca acest student](#) | [Cere acces la licente](#)

Note obtinute

Inca nu a fost notat.

Start Didactic Master Colectiv C

Note Lista Studenti Examene Fotografii

Identificare

Introduceti numele si adresa de email utilizata la inscriere

Nume
POPESCU GOPO

E-mail/Parola

Introduceti codul afisat mai jos

4db4457

Trimite

"Examene" Online

- acces email/parola

[Start](#) [Didactic](#) [Master](#) [Colectiv](#)

[Note](#) [Lista Studenti](#) [Examene](#) [Fotografii](#)

POPESCU GOPO ION

Fotografia
nu exista

Date:

Grupa	5700 (2019/2020)
Specializarea	Inginerie electronica
Marca	7000021

Se acceseaza site-ul **ca acest student!**

[Start](#) [Didactic](#) [Master](#) [Colectiv](#) [C](#)

[Note](#) [Lista Studenti](#) [Examene](#) [Fotografii](#)

POPESCU GOPO ION

Fotografia
nu exista

Date:

Grupa	5700 (2019/2020)
Specializarea	Inginerie electronica s
Marca	7000021

Se acceseaza site-ul **ca acest student (inclusiv examene)!**

Parola

■ primita prin email

Important message from RF-OPTO

Inbox x



Radu-Florin Damian

to me, POPESCU



Romanian

> English

[Translate message](#)



Laboratorul de Microunde si Optoelectronica
Facultatea de Electronica, Telecomunicatii si Tehnologia Informatiei
Universitatea Tehnica "Gh. Asachi" Iasi

In atentia: POPESCU GOPO ION

Parola pentru a accesa examenele pe server-ul **rf-opto** este

Parola: [REDACTED]

Identificati-va pe [server](#), cu parola, cat mai rapid, pentru confirmare.

Memorati acest mesaj intr-un loc sigur, pentru utilizare ulterioara

Attention: POPESCU GOPO ION

The password to access the exams on the **rf-opto** server is

Password: [REDACTED]

Login to the [server](#), with this password, as soon as possible, for confirmation.

Save this message in a safe place for later use

Reply

Reply all

Forward

Subject	Correspondents
Important message from RF-OPTO	POPESCU GOPO ION
Validation of MDCK exam from 02/05/2020	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

From: Me <rdamian@etti.tuiasi.ro> ★

Subject: Important message from RF-OPTO

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: Me <rdamian@etti.tuiasi.ro> ★



Laboratorul de Microunde si Optoelectronica
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Login to the [server](#), with this password, as soon as possible, for confirmation.

Save this message in a safe place for later use

Manual examen online

- Aplicatia de examen online utilizata la:
 - **curs (prezenta) – numai curs 1+2**
 - laborator -> Activitate suplimentara (**+lab 1**)
 - proiect -> Alocare/predare proiect
 - ~~**examen**~~

Materials

Other data

[Manual examen on-line](#) (pdf, 2.65 MB, ro, 🇷🇴)

[Simulare Examen](#) (video) (mp4, 65.12 MB, ro, 🇷🇴)

Microwave Devices and Circuits (Englis

Examen online

- intotdeauna **contratimp**
 - perioada lunga (proiect, activitate suplimentara)
 - ~~perioada scurta (teste: 15min, examen: 2h)~~

The screenshot shows a web interface for an online exam. At the top is a dark blue navigation bar with links: Start, Didactic, Master, Colectiv, Cercetare, and **Studenti**. Below this is a lighter blue bar with links: Note, Lista Studenti, **Examene**, and Fotografii. A table with six columns is displayed: Anunț (17:28 (29/04/2020)), Material suport (17:30 (29/04/2020)), Subiecte (17:32 (29/04/2020)), Rezultate (17:35 (29/04/2020)), Finalizare (17:45 (29/04/2020)), and Confirmare (17:45 (30/04/2020)). To the right of the table, a box shows 'Urmatorul interval de timp in: 01 m 08 s' and a 'Reincarca acum' link. Below the table, the 'Anunț' section contains the text 'In acest examen se verifica diverse actiuni ale studentilor pentru examen'. The 'Ora pe server' section states 'Toate examenele sunt bazate pe fusul orar al server-ului (ar putea sa fie diferit de timpul local). Pentru referinta ora pe server este acum: 29/04/2020 17:28:51'.

Anunț	Material suport	Subiecte	Rezultate	Finalizare	Confirmare
17:28 (29/04/2020)	17:30 (29/04/2020)	17:32 (29/04/2020)	17:35 (29/04/2020)	17:45 (29/04/2020)	17:45 (30/04/2020)

Anunț

In acest examen se verifica diverse actiuni ale studentilor pentru examen

Ora pe server

Toate examenele sunt bazate pe fusul orar al server-ului (ar putea sa fie diferit de timpul local). Pentru referinta ora pe server este acum:

29/04/2020 17:28:51

Urmatorul interval de timp in:
01 m 08 s
[Reincarca acum](#)

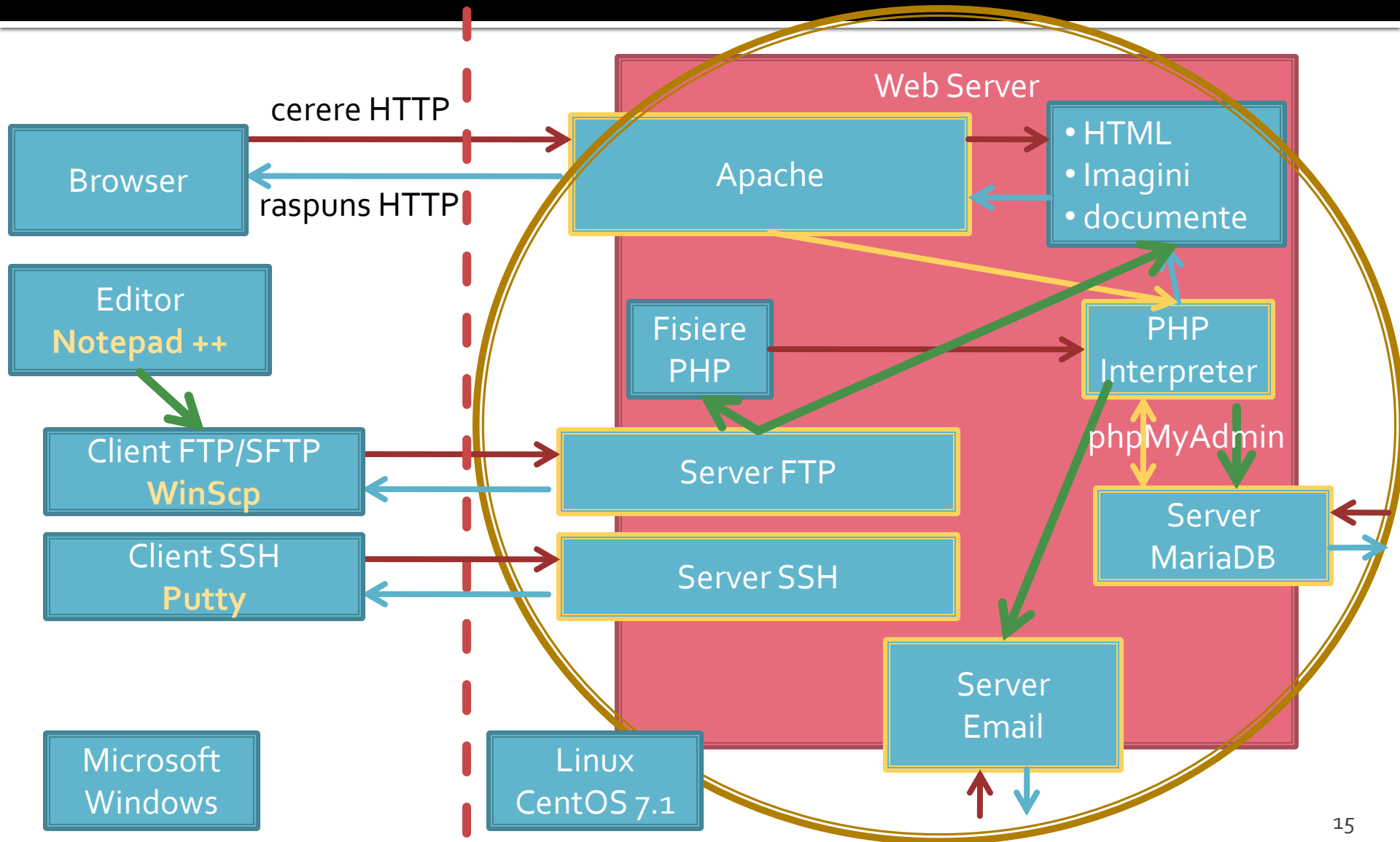
Nota

- An V
 - 33% E
 - 33% L
 - 33% P
- Laborator - Prezenta
 - 1pz = 1p ($p > 5 \leftrightarrow$ Curs)
- Examen
 - Prezenta la curs: 3pz = 0.5p
 - Asemanator cu materia de proiect
- Activitate suplimentara
 - Dupa terminarea activitatii la laborator
 - +2p la E/L

BIBLIOGRAFIE

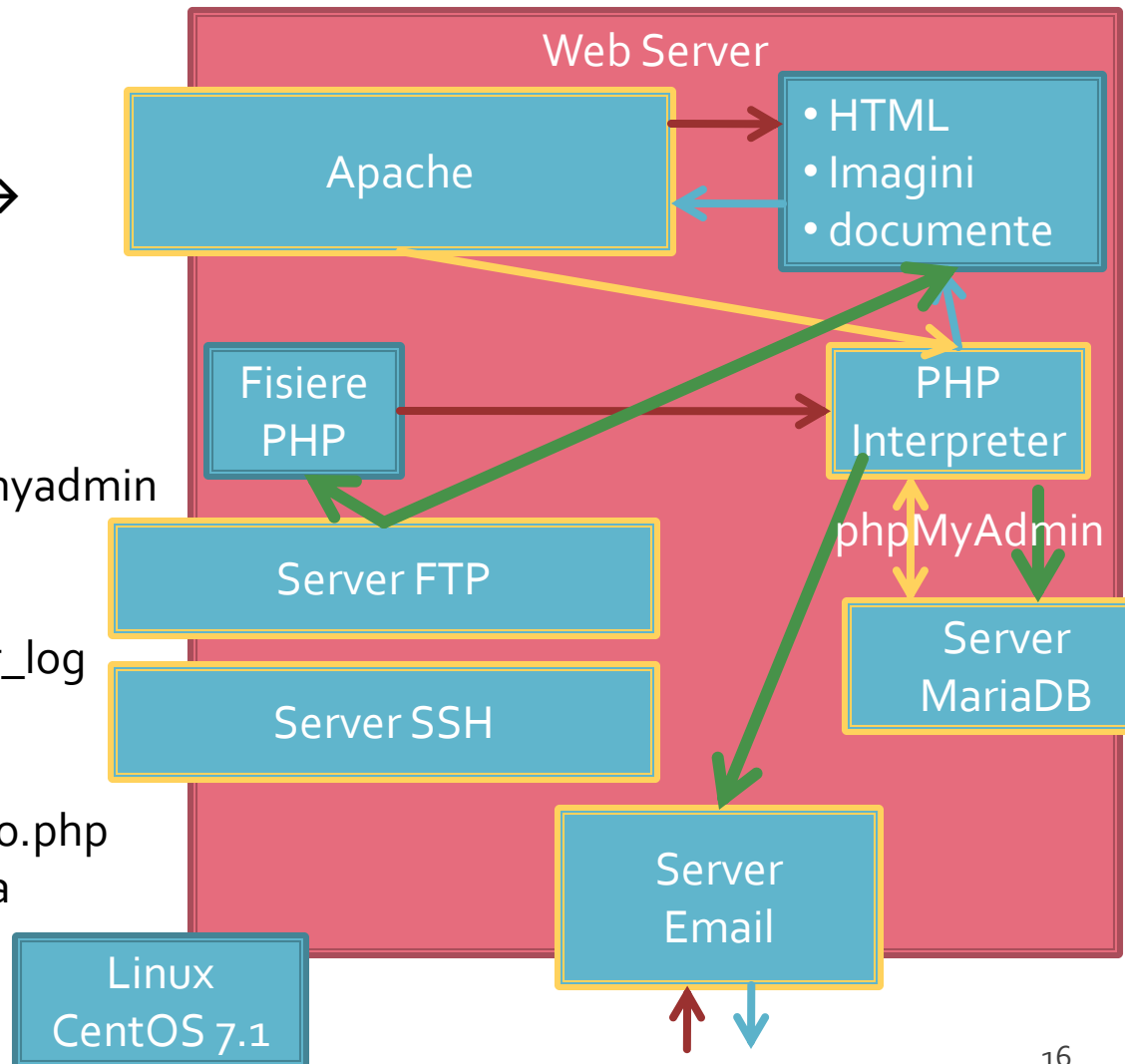
- **“Am mai facut odata ceva asemanator”**
- Internet
 - www.php.net
 - www.mysql.com
 - www.w3c.org
 - www.google.com
- rf-opto.etti.tuiasi.ro

LAMP



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



Server referinta LAMP

- Linux, doua variante
 - Centos 7.1
 - PHP 5.4.16
 - MariaDB 5.5.44
 - Apache 2.4.6
 - **root**/student:masterrc
 - Ubuntu 20.04
 - PHP 7.4.3
 - MariaDB 10.3.31
 - Apache 2.4.41
 - **paw**/student:masteretti
 - necesar suplimentar pentru **acces FTP paw**:
 - sudo usermod -a -G upload paw
 - sudo chmod -R 775 /var/www

Necesitate

```
E:\Documents\Pagini Web\Safir dep\lista_lot.php - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
logfile.php lista_lot.php
539 <?php ?>
540
541 <div id="maincontent"><!-- InstanceBeginEditable name="Continut" -->
542 <p><span class="title">Adauga</span><br/>
543 <a href="control_lot.php?id=0">Lot nou</a></p>
544 <p class="title">Loturi active</p>
545 <?php
546 $query = "SELECT l.*, c.`nume_user` AS `user_creat`
547 FROM `lot` AS l
548 LEFT JOIN `users` AS c ON (l.`User`=c.`id_user`)
549 WHERE l.`Activ` <> 0 ORDER BY l.`ID_LOT` DESC";
550 $result = mysql_query($query);
551 $total=0;
552 if ($result && (mysql_num_rows($result) > 0))
553 {
554 $total=mysql_num_rows($result);
555 $row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result);
556 }
557 if ($total>0)
558 {
559 <table align="center">
560 <tr class="lista_titlu">
561 <td align="center">Nr.</td>
562 <td>Numar</td>
563 <td>Data</td>
564 <td>Nr. pui</td>
565 <td>Gr. pui</td>
566 <td>Nr. pui morti</td>
567 <td>Gr. pui morti</td>
568 <td>Ferma</td>
569 <td>Documente</td>
570 <td>Creat</td>
571 <td>Comenzi</td>
572 </tr>
573 <?php $index=1;
574 do {
575 <tr class="<?php if ($index%2) echo "lista_impar"; else echo "lista_par";?>">
576 <td align="center"><?php echo $index; ?></td>
577 <td><?php echo $row['Numar'];?></td>
578 <td><?php echo date("d/m/Y", strtotime($row['Data']));?></td>
579 <td><?php echo $row['Pui'];?></td>
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```

HTML (+ CSS)

E:\Documents\Pagini Web\Safir dep\lista_lot.php - Notepad++

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Win

logfile.php lista_lot.php

```
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HTML + PHP

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```


HTML + PHP + SQL

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$total=0;
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{
$total=mysql_num_rows($result);
$row = mysql_fetch_assoc($result);
}
```

HTML

- HTML 2.0 – Noiembrie 1995
 - IETF – Internet Engineering Task Force -> 1996
- HTML 3.0 Draft 1995
- HTML 3.2
 - WWW Consortium <http://www.w3c.org> ->1996
- HTML 4.0 – 18.12.1997
- HTML 4.01 – 24.12.1999
- HTML 5.0 – octombrie 2014
 - HTML 5.2 – decembrie 2017
- HTML Living Standard
 - Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG) <https://whatwg.org> -> 2019



Capitolul I

Recapitulare HTML/XHTML

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

HTML Concepte 1

- Un document HTML e un document **ASCII** (Notepad) care contine etichete, interpretat si afisat de browser (View Source)
- **Tags: etichete**, marcaje, `<>`
 - individuale: `<X/>`
 - ex: `
` (`
` - HTML)
 - pereche (container): `<X>` Continut_oarecare`</X>`
 - ex: `<p>`Un paragraf`</p>`
 - Eticheta `X` afecteaza cu sensul ei modul in care apare pe ecran **Continut_oarecare**
 - majoritatea etichetelor sunt pereche

Attribute

- Optiuni ale etichetelor utilizate pentru detalierea efectului etichetei
- Apar in eticheta de inceput in cazul perechilor
 - `<p id="un_id" align="left">ceva </p>`
- Ca si etichetele sunt cuvinte cheie care trebuie respectate (XML permite definirea atributelor dar HTML si XHTML nu)

HTML Concepte 3

x
`<x> Continut afectat de x</x>`

Legal in
XHTML/HTML

x si atrib si val
`<x atrib="val"> Continut afectat de x si atrib si val </x>`

Legal in
XHTML/HTML

x
`<x> Continut <y> Continut afectat de x si y</y> afectat de x</x>`

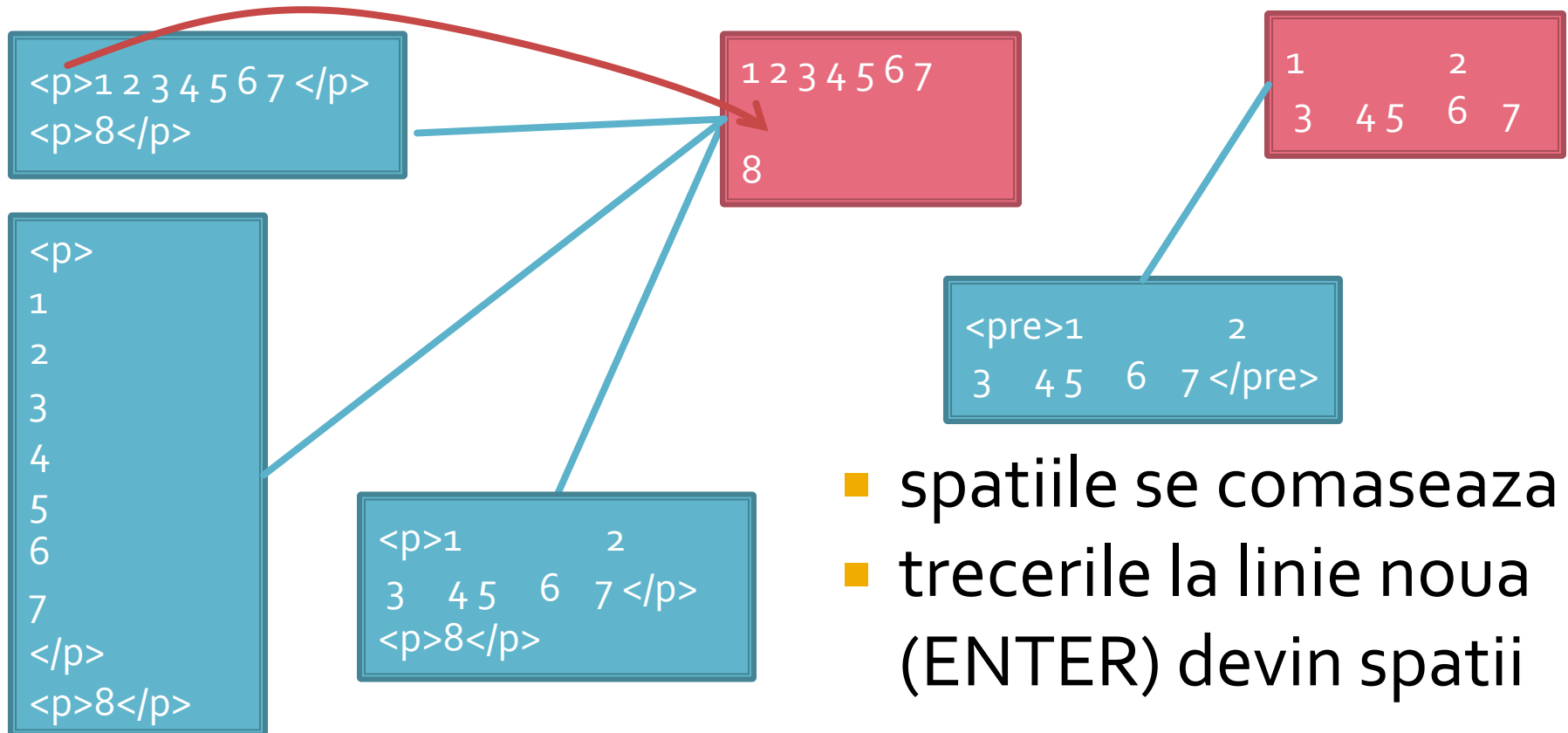
Legal in
XHTML/HTML

x
y
`<x> C. afectat de x <y> C. afectat de x si y </x> C. afectat de y</y>`
y

Legal **numai** in
HTML
nerecomandat

Formatare

- Nu recunoaste aranjarea documentului ASCII sursa
 - singura exceptie: `<pre>....</pre>`



- spatiile se comaseaza
- trecerile la linie noua (ENTER) devin spatii

Document HTML minimal

```
<!DOCTYPE .....
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
....
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
....
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



The diagram illustrates the structure of a minimal HTML document. It shows the following elements and their nesting:

- `<html>` (dark green opening tag) and `</html>` (dark green closing tag) form the outermost container.
- `<head>` (yellow opening tag) and `</head>` (yellow closing tag) are nested within the `<html>` tag.
- `<body>` (red opening tag) and `</body>` (red closing tag) are nested within the `<html>` tag, after the `</head>` tag.

The closing tags are color-coded to match their corresponding opening tags: yellow for `<head>` and red for `<body>`. The `<html>` and `</html>` tags are dark green.

HTML

5. Tabele

Rowspan si colspan

colspan = "2" →

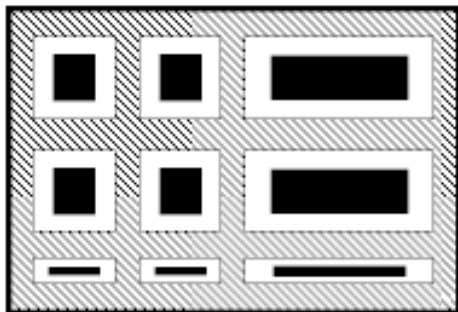
rowspan = "2"
colspan = "2" ↗


rowspan = "3" ↗


5.9. Spatierea celulelor

- se aplica ca attribute la <table>...</table>
- attribute:
 - cellpadding = "lungime"
 - lungime = pixeli
 - cellspacing = "lungime"
 - lungime = pixeli sau %

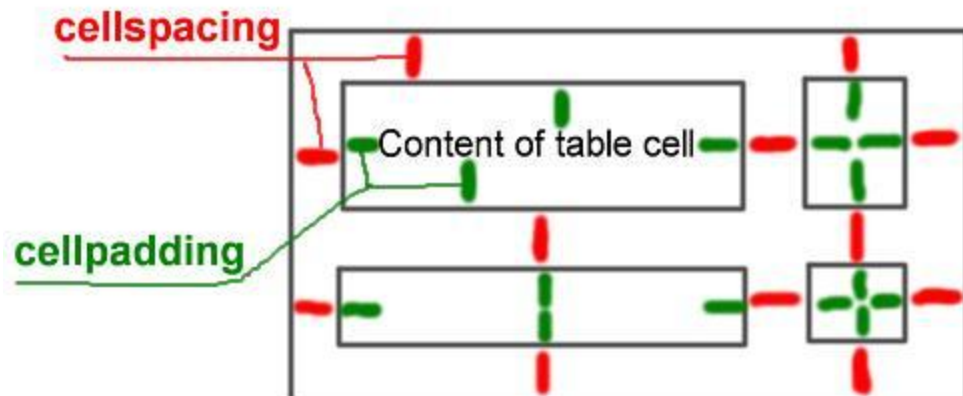
Table border _____



Cellspacing 

Cellpadding 

Cell content 



HTML

6. Legaturi (Link)

Link-uri si ancore

- **<a>...**
- poate fi folosita pentru a realiza o legatura intre doua resurse, legatura care are doua :
 - punct de plecare spre un alt document la activarea cu mouse, tastatura, vocal, etc. (**A ca link**)
 - ex: <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/links.html> activeaza in browser documentul de la adresa (URI) indicata
 - punct destinatie in interiorul unui document, caz in care constituie tinta pentru alte trimiteri (**A ca ancora**)
 - ex: <http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/links.html#edef-name-A> activeaza acelasi document, dar cu pozitionare in dreptul zonei identificata de ancora "**edef-name-A**"

HTML

Bibliografie

Bibliografie HTML

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), HTML 4.01 Specification
 - <https://www.w3.org/TR/html401/>
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), HTML 5
 - <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/>
- W3schools.com – Try it Yourself
 - <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>
- HTML - manual interactiv on-line (lb. romana)
 - <https://profs.info.uaic.ro/~val/htmllearn.html>

Consideratii generale

Aplicatii

Aplicatii

★ Favorites BCC e-SMART

BANCA COMERCIALA CARPATICA BCC e-SMART internet banking inteligent

Conturi Plati Depozite Rapoarte Setari

Rulare raport Vizualizare rapoarte

ATENTIE!
Va reamintim ca BCC nu solicita informatii confidentiale (user, parola, numar de card, data expirarii cardului, codul PIN) prin e-mail.
Aceste informatii nu trebuie divulgate nimanui, sub niciun motiv.
Pentru alte lamuriri, puteti apela 0800.807.807 (numar accesibil din retea Romtelecom).
Aveti posibilitatea sa alegeti procesarea in regim de urgenta a platilor. Aceasta optiune se comisioneaza suplimentar.

Rulare raport

Raport

Ruleaza raportul

☒ imediat

☐ la data 03.03.2010 ora 23:59

Ruleaza

top

surati activitate pe Internet, va rugam sa consultati periodic documentul [SECURITATE INTERNET](#) *** BCC informeaza ca SWIFT poate furniza autor

Aplicatii

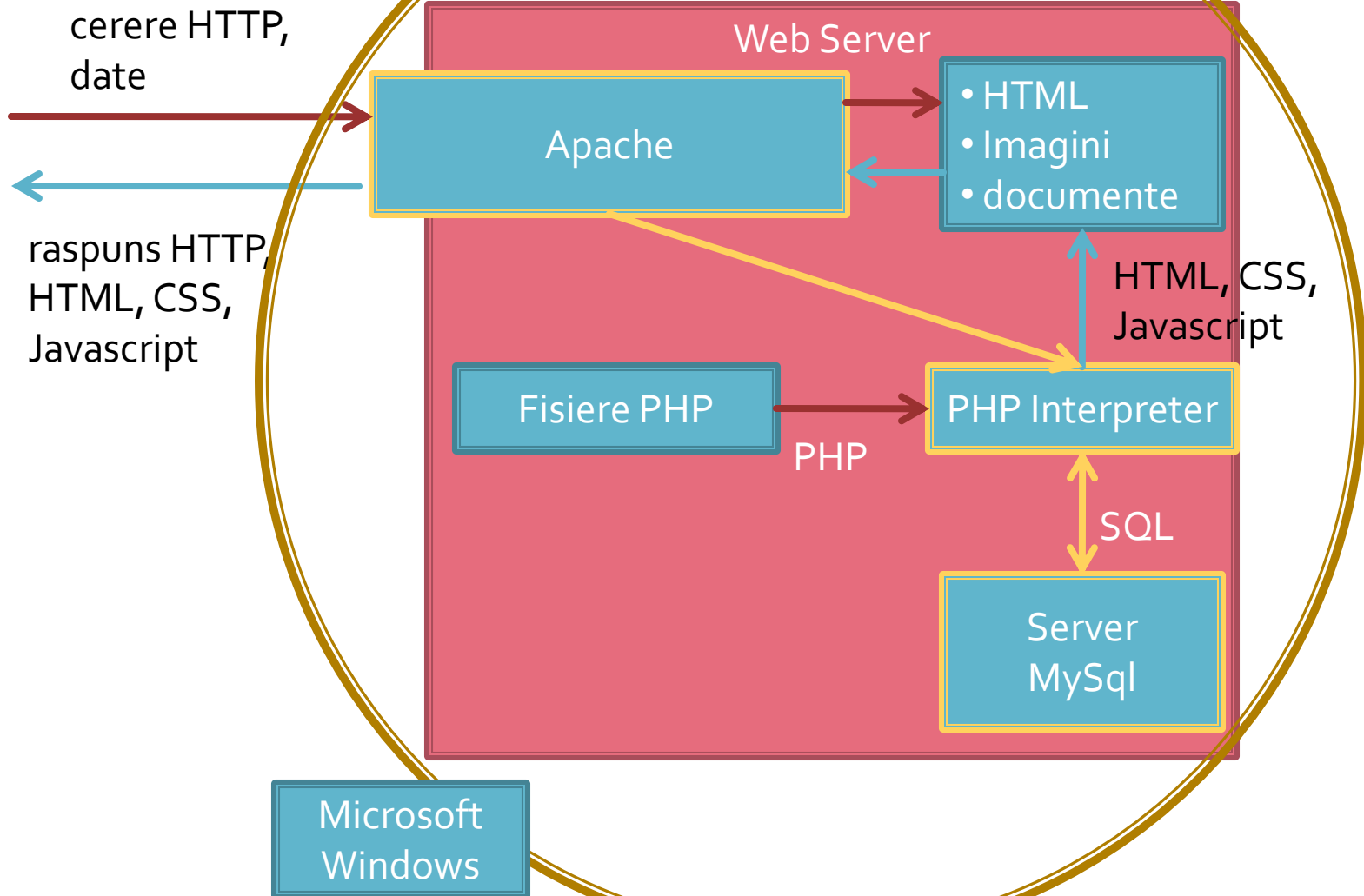
Internet Explorer browser window showing the BCR (Banca Comerciala Romana) website. The address bar displays "www.bcr.ro". The page features a navigation menu with links like "Home", "Contact", "English", "Contact center", "Go", "Cauta", and "Go". The main menu includes "CLICK 24Banking", "24 Banking", "Persoane fizice", "Private banking", "Tineri", "PFA", "Micro", "Corporatii", "IMM", "Municipalitati", "Despre noi", "Carriere", and "Presa". A sub-menu for "Conturi curente" is visible, listing "Lista de conturi", "Conturi curente", "Economisire", and "Finantare".

The main content area displays the "Ordin de Plata - Creare" (Payment Order - Create) form. The form includes fields for "Stare cont" (Account status), "Tip" (Type), "Numar cont" (Account number), "Sold disponibil" (Available balance), and "Valuta" (Currency). The "Valuta" field is set to "RON". Below the form, there are sections for "Detalii" (Details) and "Verificare IBAN" (IBAN verification).

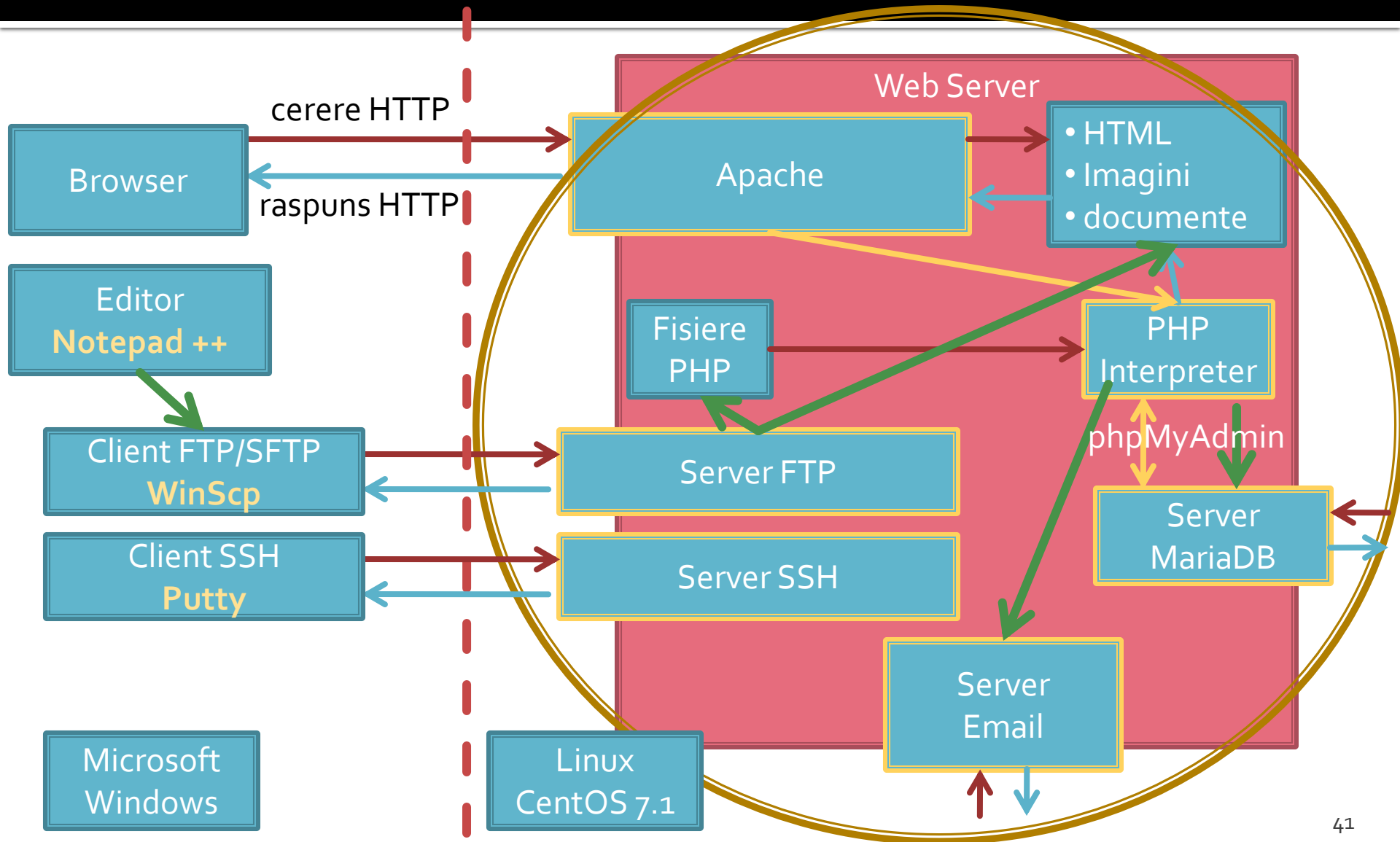
The left sidebar contains a "Logout" button and a "Favorite" dropdown menu. The "Favorite" menu lists various services: "Ordin de Plata", "Istoricul tranzactiilor", "Lista ordine de plata", "Sabloane", "Plata repetitiva", "Schimb Valutar", "Cumpara produse", "Deschidere cont curent", "Constituire depozite 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)", and "Demo Click 24 Banking".

The bottom of the page features a footer with the text: "BANCA COMERCIALA ROMANA - SOCIETATE ADMINISTRATA IN SISTEM DUALIST, Bucuresti, B-dul Regina Elisabeta nr.5, Sector 3 | mentiuni legale - © 2008 BCR SA - Toate drepturile rezervate | site map".

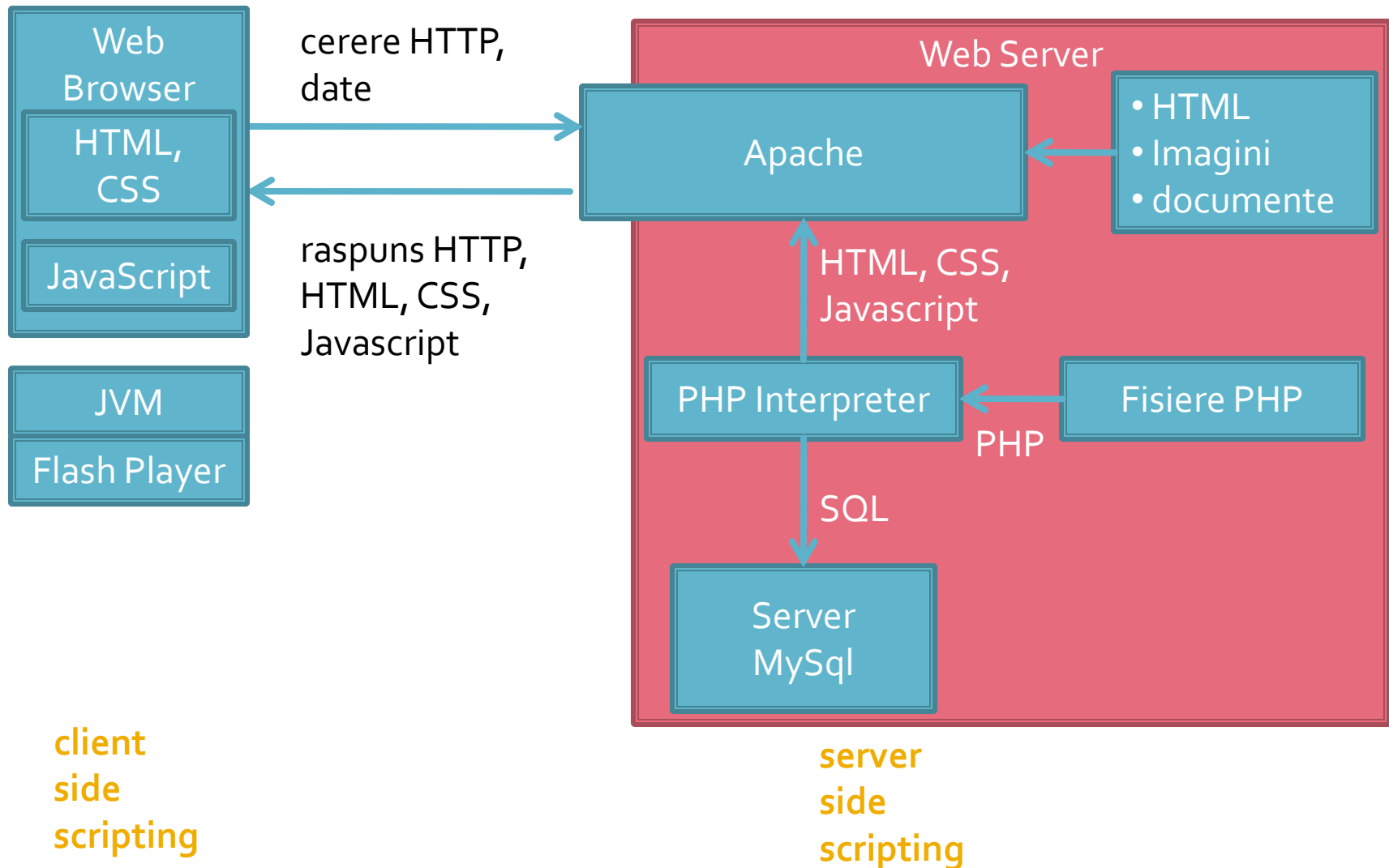
WAMP



LAMP



Client/Server 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 Developer
 - 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

HTML

Forme

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>`
- Attribute 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 – <form>

- 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 .../>`
- Attribute:
 - 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

Example

```
<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" />
```

ceva

Trimite



check1



but1



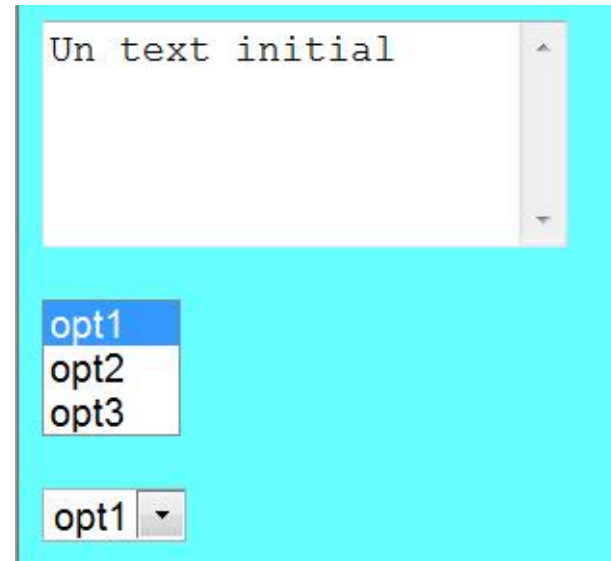
but2

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>
```



Un text initial

opt1
opt2
opt3

opt1 ▼

BUTTON

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

```
<button type="submit" value="infoOnly">Request Info</button>
```

```
<button type="reset">Clear</button>
```

```
<button type="submit" id="sender"  
value="infoOnly">Request<br />Info<br /></button>
```

```
<button type="submit" id="sender"  
value="infoOnly"><p>Request</p><p><b><i>Info</i></b></p>  
</button>
```

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

Click Here

Request Info 

 Clear

Request
Info



Request

Info



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>
```

Magazin online XXX SRL

Realizati comanda

Produs	Cantitate
Carti	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Caiete	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Penare	<input type="text" value="3"/>

Trimite

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>
```

Magazin online XXX SRL

Rezultate comanda

Comanda receptionata

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** (, 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

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

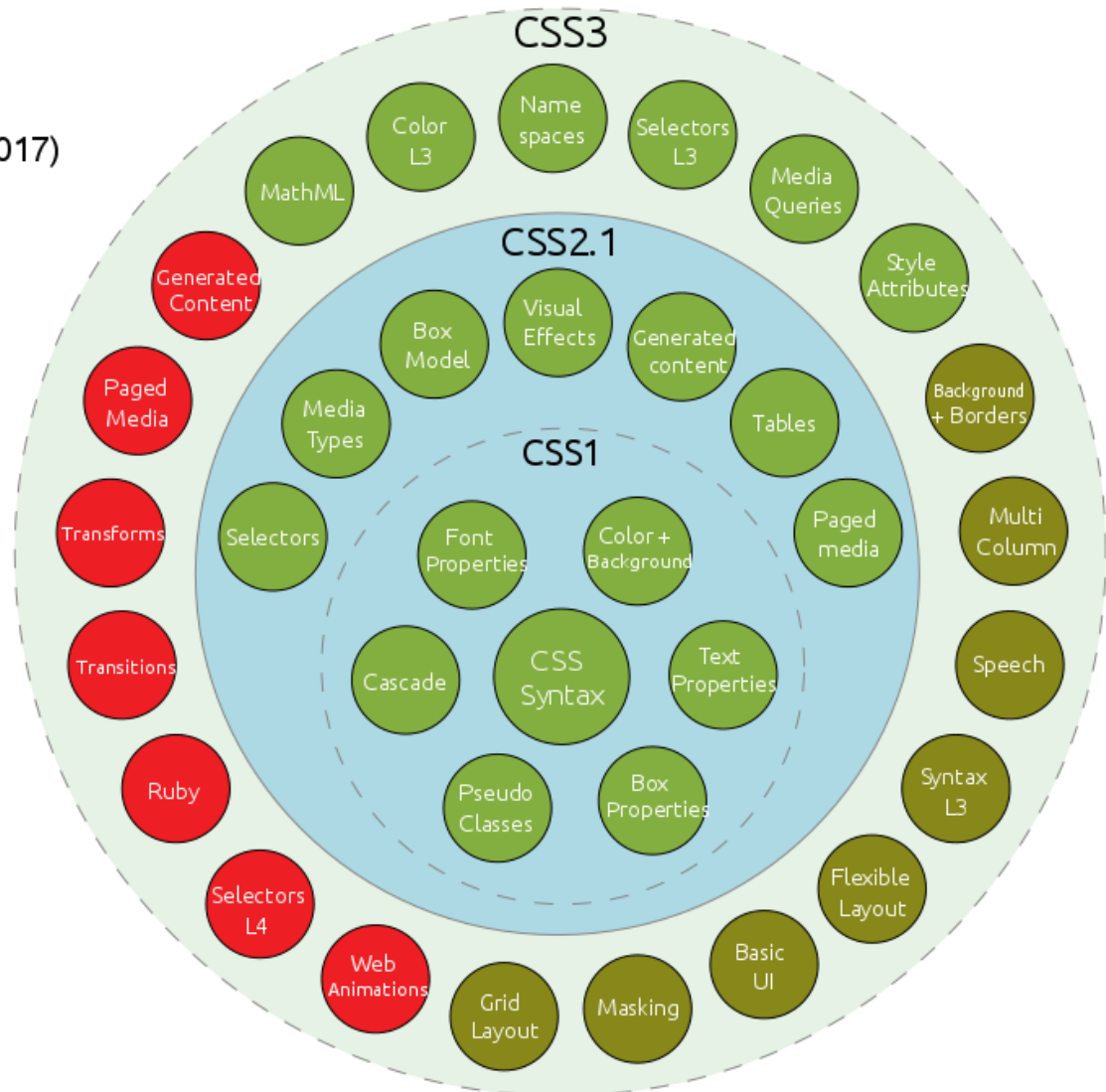
- CSS 1 – 1996 (forma)
- CSS 2 – 1998 (pozitionare)
- CSS 2.1 – 2007 (corectii)
- CSS 3.0 – module independente
 - 2011/2012
- Utilitatea dependenta de suportul din partea dispozitivelor de afisare
- Majoritatea browser-elor suporta CSS 2.
 - suport partial CSS 3.0 pentru majoritatea browser-elor moderne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

CSS3

CSS3

Taxonomy & Status (September 2017)

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



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
 - `<p class="menu">...</p>`
 - `<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
 - `<div>...</div>` : 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"` `<p class="clasa1">...`
- `.clasa1 p {}` – oricarui paragraf aflat in interiorul unui bloc afectat clasei `"clasa1"`
 - `<div class="clasa1"><p>...</p><p>...</p></div>`
- `[attribute=value]` – oricarui element cu un anumit atribut si o anumita valoare
 - `[target=_blank]`
- 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 priorităților (in ordinea creșterii acesteia)
 - dispozitivul de afișare (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 priorităților 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

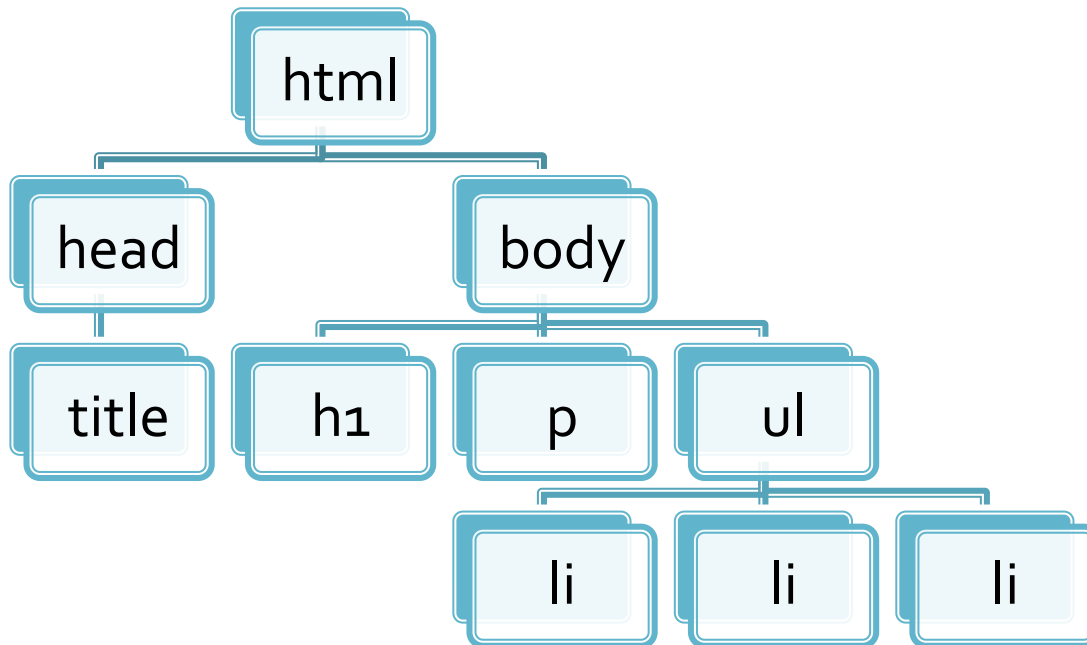
Inline style sheet

- Se utilizeaza **atributul** HTML `style=""`
- Modifica o singura eticheta
- `<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">Un paragraf</p>`
- 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:#FF0000;}` 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>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Elemente generale

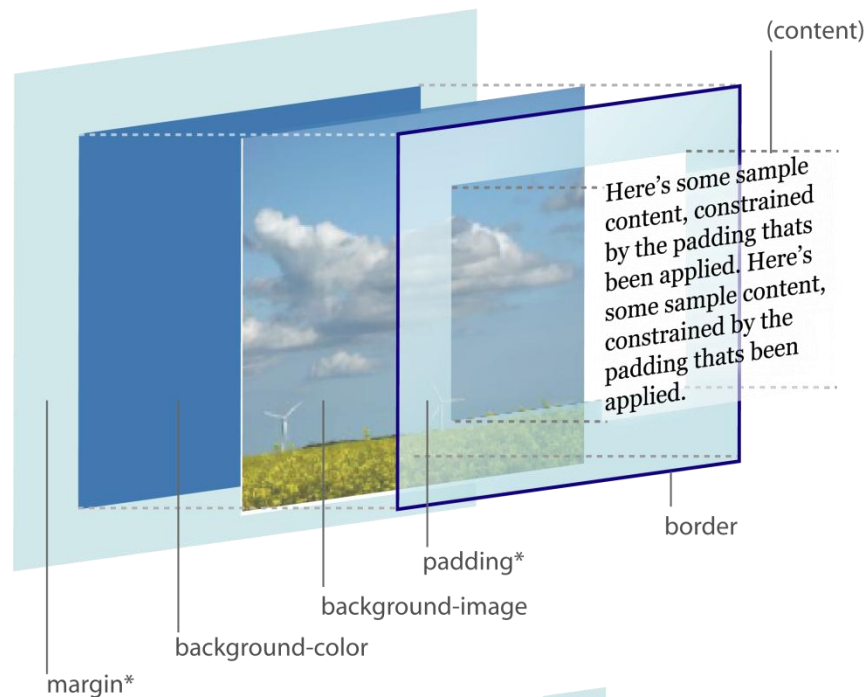
Dimensiunile in CSS

- 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 cuvânt 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

THE CSS BOX MODEL HIERARCHY



* transparent elements

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.";ul>- "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

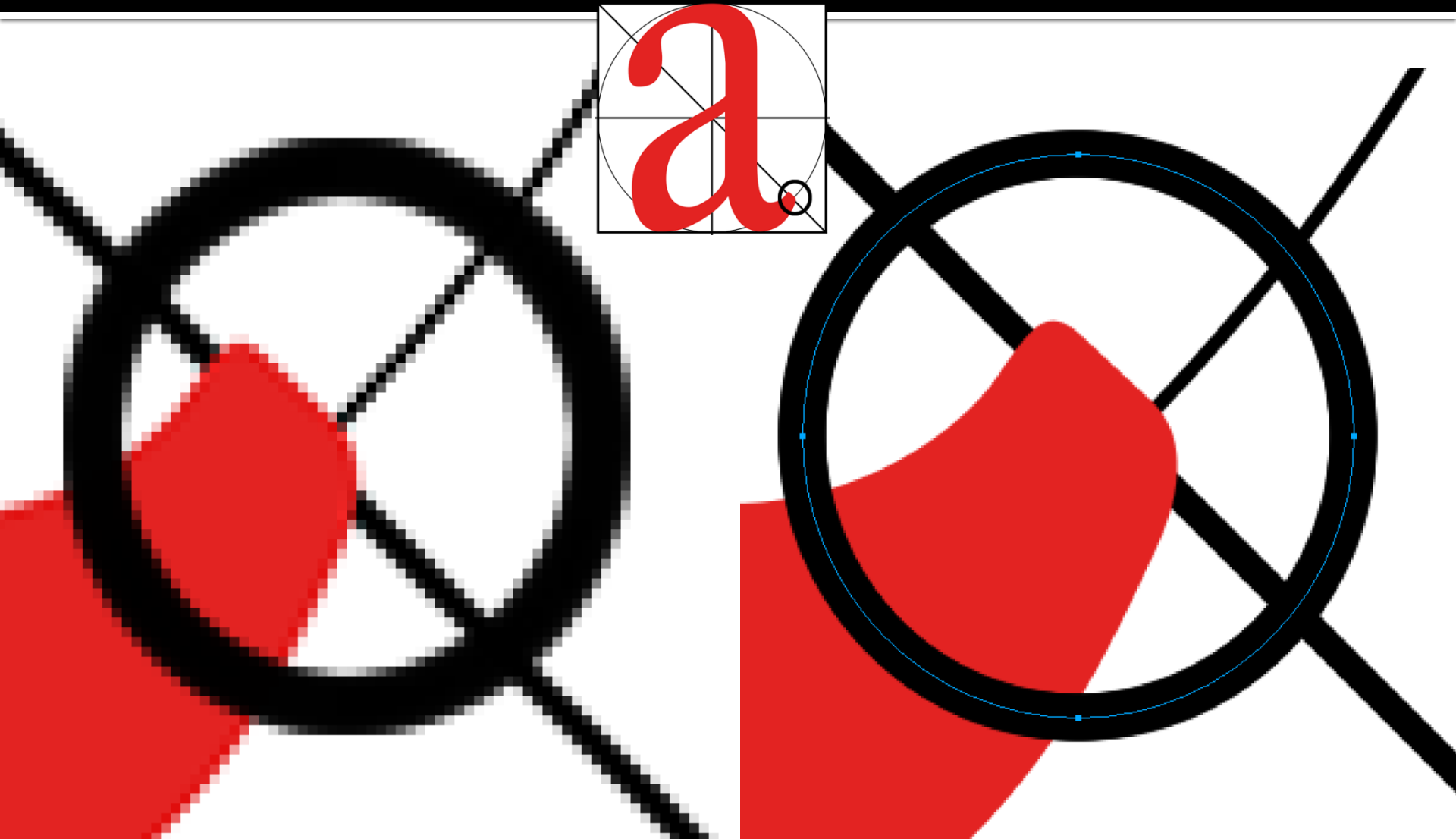
Modificarea textului

- culoare – `color:[valoare];`
- aliniere – `text-align:left | center | right | justify;`
- decorare – `text-decoration:underline | line-through | underline | blink | none;`
 - de obicei utilizat pentru eliminarea sublinierii la link-uri ``
- 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
- Google Fonts – 1493: <https://fonts.google.com/>

sans-serif
serif
monospace
cursive
fantasy

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

Font

- desen de caractere

F

Sans-serif

F

Serif

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 attributele;

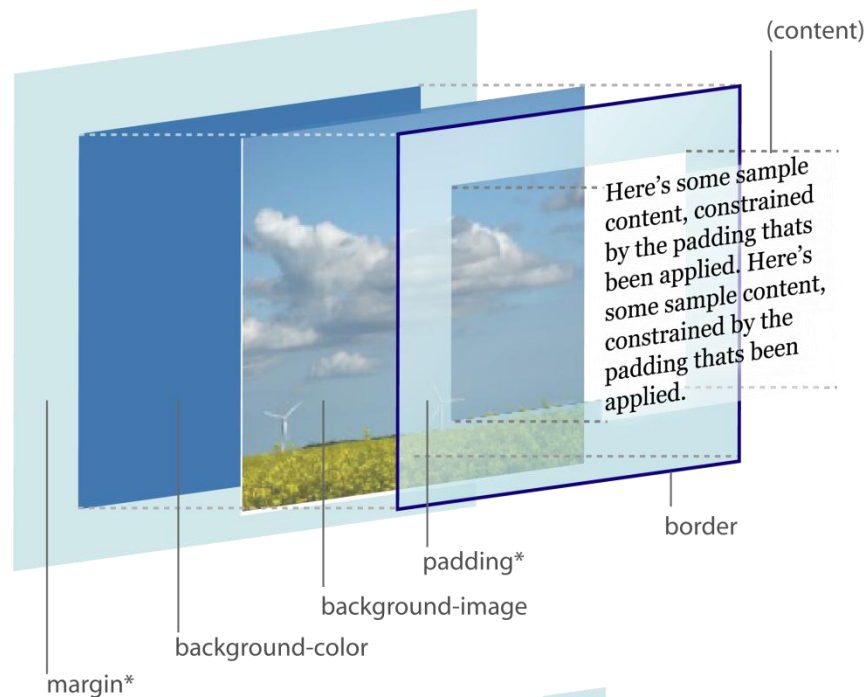
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CSS Box Model

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

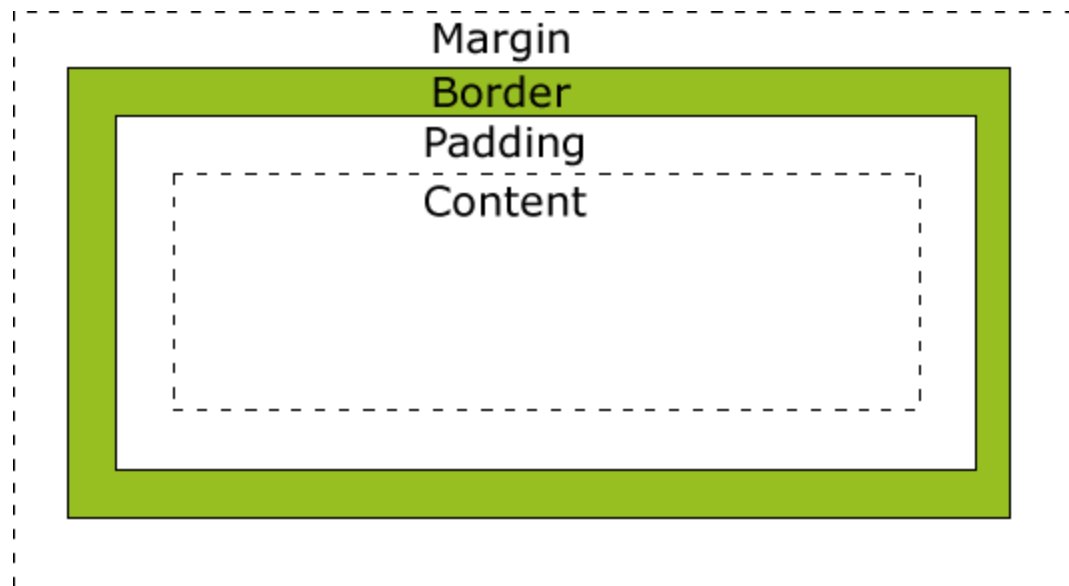
THE CSS BOX MODEL HIERARCHY



* transparent elements

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.

Distanța chenar-continut

- spațiu liber lasat în interiorul blocului
- `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

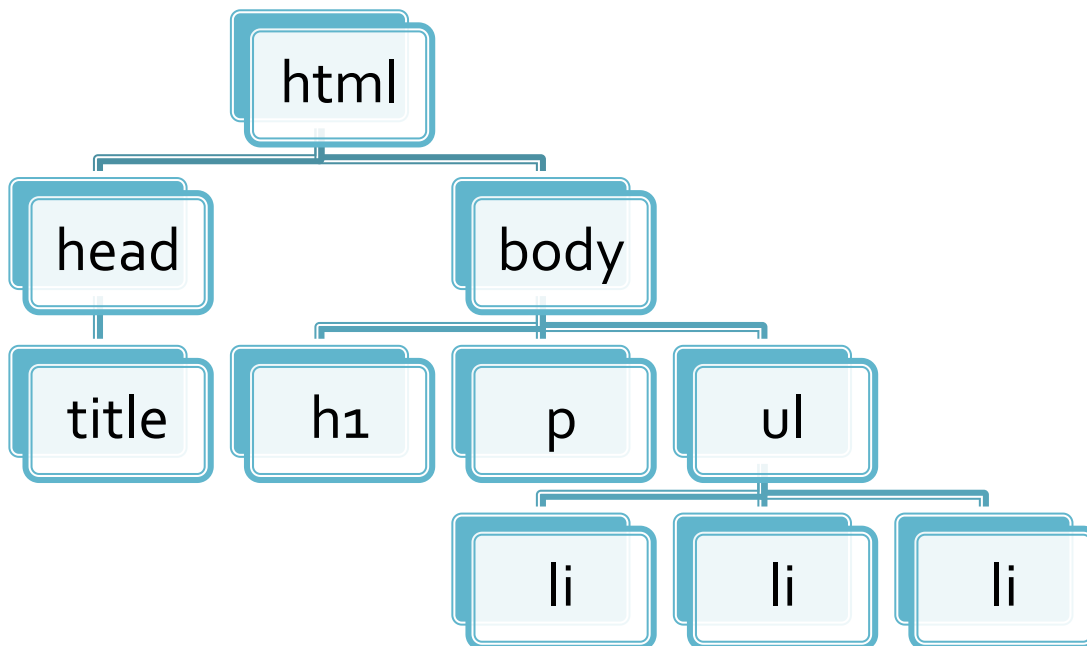
- **position**: absolute | fixed | relative | static | inherit;
- **top, right, bottom, left**: auto | [valoare] | [%] | inherit;
- **z-index**: [valoare intreaga]; - mai mare = deasupra

Pozitionare

- Este **esentiala** in CSS
- Forma si structura vizuala a documentelor HTML este controlata foarte precis prin:
 - separarea continutului in zone dreptunghiulare, (uneori artificial create cu <div>)
 - pozitionarea foarte exacta a acestor zone, eventual unele in raport cu altele

DOM

- DOM – Document Object Model: structura de tip graf



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

Relatie cu Javascript in aplicatii

- Javascript poate 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

the beauty of css design.

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[\[X\] DOWNLOAD THE SAMPLE HTML FILE AND CSS FILE](#)



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☒ [Under the Seal](#)
by Eric Stoltz

☐ [Make 'em Proud](#)
by Michael McLaughlin and
Scotty Relfanyder

☐ [Orchid Beauty](#)
by Kevin Addison

☐ [Oceanscape](#)
by Justin Gray

☐ [CSS Co., Ltd.](#)
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☐ [Sakura](#)
by Tatsuya Uchida

☐ [Kyoto Forest](#)
by John Polowski

☐ [A Walk in the
Garden](#)
by Simon Van
Hauwermeiren

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RESOURCES:

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CSS Zen Garden



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禪

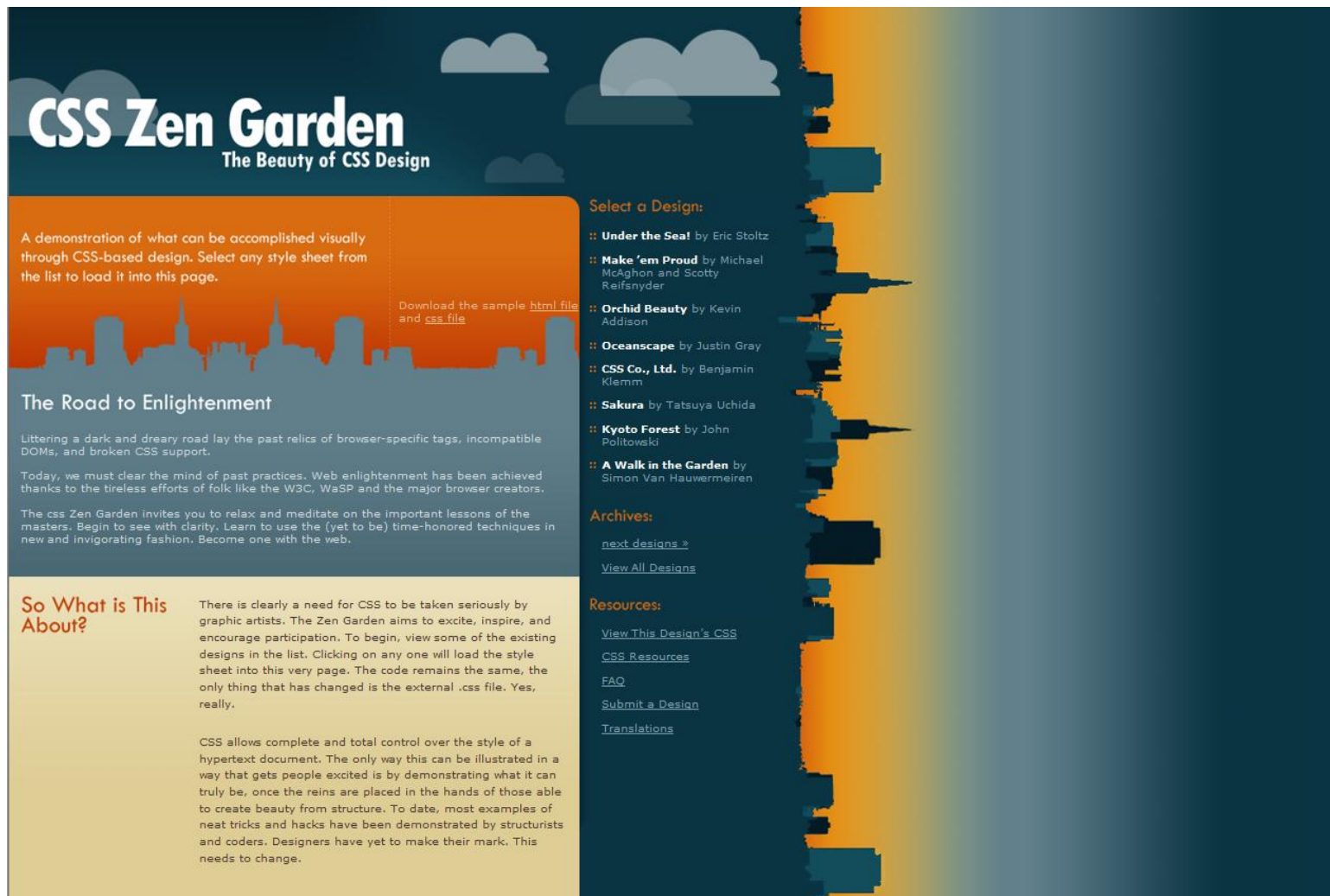
CSS ZEN GARDEN

Select a design

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Archives

CSS Zen Garden



CSS Zen Garden

The Beauty of CSS Design

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- [CSS Resources](#)
- [FAQ](#)
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CSS Zen Garden

The Beauty of CSS Design

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The Road to Enlightenment

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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. Designers and coders alike have contributed to the beauty of the web; we can always push it further.

HTML
CSS
CC
A11y
GH

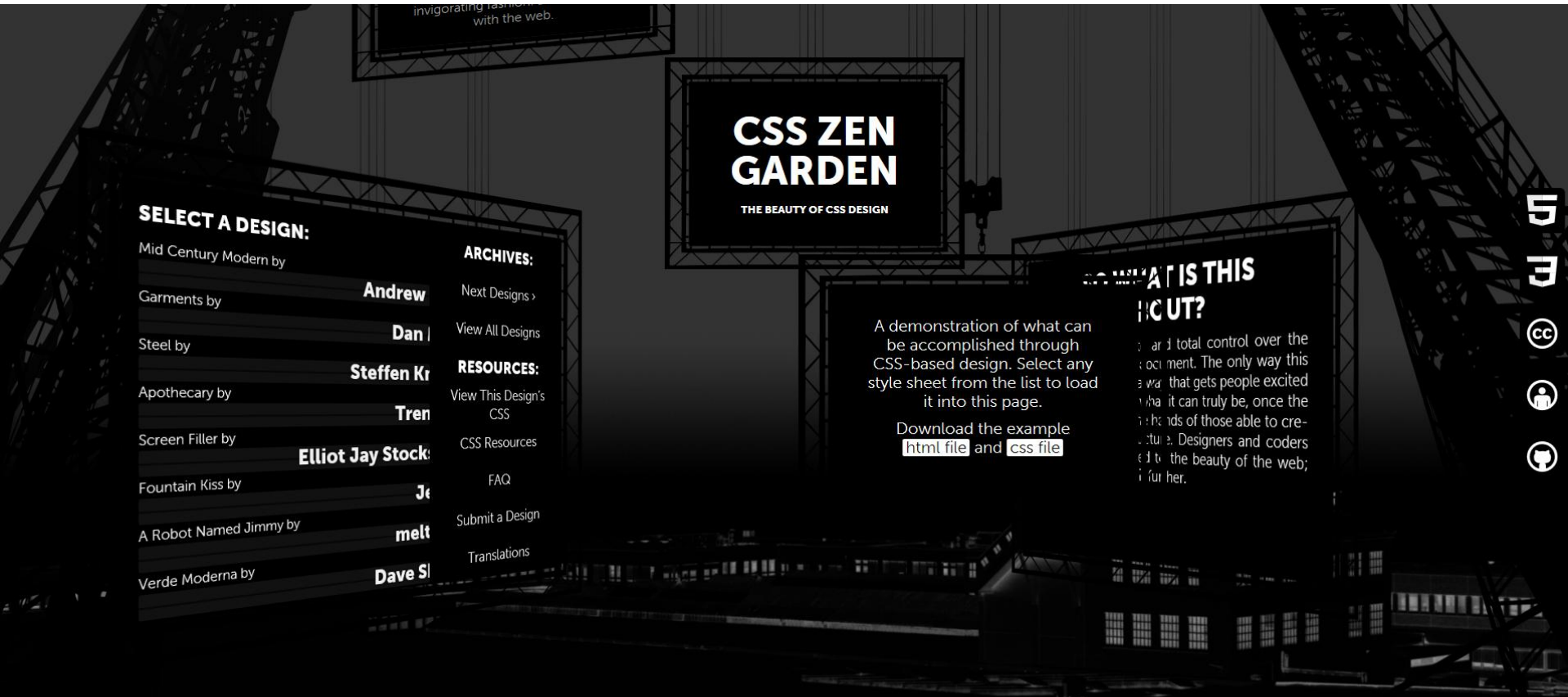
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CSS Zen Garden



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CSS ZEN GARDEN

The Beauty of CSS Design

A DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH CSS-BASED DESIGN. SELECT ANY STYLE SHEET FROM THE LIST TO LOAD IT INTO THIS PAGE.

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[Mid Century Modern](#) by [Andrew Lohman](#)

[Garments](#) by [Dan Mall](#)

[Steel](#) by [Steffen Knoeller](#)

[Apothecary](#) by [Trent Walton](#)

[Screen Filler](#) by [Elliot Jay Stocks](#)

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[A Robot Named Jimmy](#) by [meltmedia](#)

[Verde Moderna](#) by [Dave Shea](#)

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Web Design

Concepte generale

Concepte

- Steve Krug: “**Don't Make Me Think, Revisited**”
- 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



Google



Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Google.ro offered in: Română magy Deutsch

I'm Feeling Lucky 😊

Intel

The screenshot displays the Intel website's homepage. At the top, a blue navigation bar contains the Intel logo, links for 'Products', 'Learn & Develop', and 'Support', and a language selector set to 'USA (English)'. Below the navigation bar is a large hero image of Tom Brady sitting on a bed in a modern room. Overlaid on this image is the text 'BRADY EVERYDAY #SB51 AD' and a sub-headline: 'Intel® 360 Replay Technology can make anything look epic. Even Tom Brady.' A 'Check it out' button is positioned below the sub-headline. A secondary navigation bar below the hero image features icons and labels for 'Support', 'Product Specs', 'See Products', 'Processor Comparison', and 'Download Center'. The bottom of the page features another advertisement for Tom Brady, showing him holding a football with the text 'BRADY NEVER LOOKED BETTER' overlaid.

Products Learn & Develop Support

intel

USA (English) Sign In

BRADY EVERYDAY #SB51 AD

Intel® 360 Replay Technology can make anything look epic. Even Tom Brady.

Check it out

Support Product Specs See Products Processor Comparison Download Center

BRADY NEVER LOOKED BETTER



SUPPORT

Support Home > Drivers & Software > Intel® PROSet/Wireless Software and Drivers for Windows 7*



Intel® PROSet/Wireless Software and Drivers for Windows 7*

Version: 19.20.3 (Latest)

Date: 12/5/2016

Available Downloads

Windows 7, 64-bit*

Language: English

Size: 89.39 MB

MD5: 02f828f9a0d4edc62b5ba927d6eff4f1

[Wireless_19.20.3_PROSet64_Win7.exe](#)

Windows 7, 32-bit*

Language: English

Size: 76.95 MB

MD5: e834ceca534cc74dfb5b344ffdf49b7

[Wireless_19.20.3_PROSet32_Win7.exe](#)

Other Versions

19.20.0

19.10.0

19.1.0

Detailed Description

Purpose

Intel® PROSet/Wireless WiFi Software is recommended for end-customers, including home users and business customers who do not need advanced IT administrator tools.

Not sure what to download?

Confirm you have the Windows® 7 operating system before installing. [Check if your operating system is 32-bit or 64-bit.](#)

Determine which [file type](#) to download for your wireless adapter.

Intel® Wireless Adapter [driver versions](#) of some products may not update. Ensure this download supports your wireless adapter.

To determine which wireless adapter is installed in your computer system:

- [Automatically detect](#) and update your drivers and software with the Intel® Driver Update Utility.
- [Manually identify](#) your Intel® Wireless Adapter and driver version number.

Software and drivers:

Intel® PROSet/Wireless WiFi Software (includes drivers):

Wireless_19.20.3_PROSet32_Win7.exe (32bit) and Wireless_19.20.3_PROSet64_Win7.exe (64bit)

Note:

Intel® PROSet software version = 19.20.3

2021



intel

PRODUCTS

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SOLUTIONS

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Intel Welcomes Pat Gelsinger as CEO

Gelsinger is an accomplished CEO and industry veteran with more than four decades of technology and leadership experience, including 30 years at Intel where he began his career. Welcome, Pat!

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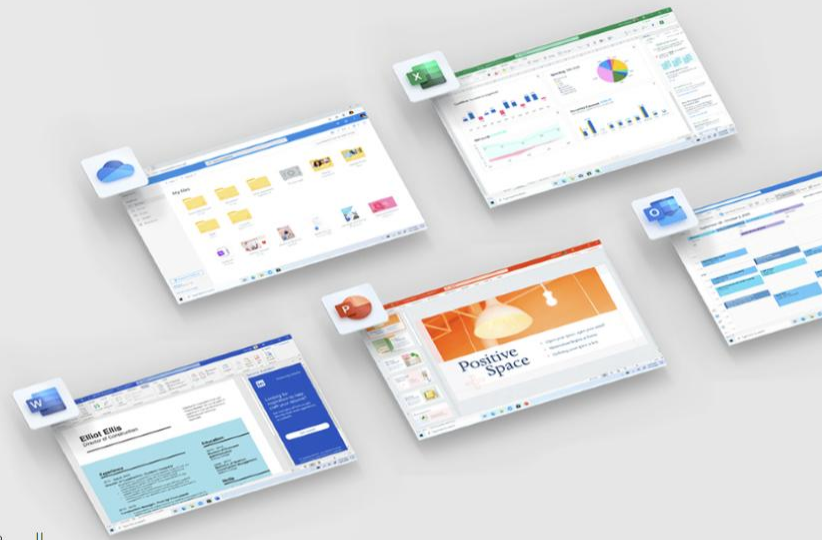


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Aplicații Office premium, spațiu de stocare suplimentar în cloud, securitate avansată și multe altele, toate într-un singur abonament convenabil

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HTML

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*"[.htm](#)" and "[.html](#)" redirect here. For other uses, see [HTML](#).
For the use of HTML on Wikipedia, see [Help:HTML in wikitext](#).*

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard [markup language](#) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](#). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets \(CSS\)](#) and scripting languages such as [JavaScript](#).

[Web browsers](#) receive HTML documents from a [web server](#) or from local storage and [render](#) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](#) *semantically* and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML [elements](#) are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, [images](#) and other objects such as [interactive forms](#) may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create [structured](#) documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as [JavaScript](#), which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of [CSS](#) defines the look and layout of content. The [World Wide Web Consortium](#) (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the [CSS](#) standards, has encouraged the use of [CSS](#) over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.^[2]

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HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)



The official logo of the latest version, HTML5^[1]

Filename extension	.html .htm
Internet media type	text/html
Type code	TEXT
Developed by	WHATWG
Initial release	1993, 28 years ago
Latest release	Living Standard  (2021)
Type of format	Document file format
Container for	HTML elements
Contained by	Web browser
Extended from	SGML
Extended to	XHTML
Open format?	Yes
Website	html.spec.whatwg.org 

HTML

Dynamic HTML · HTML5 (audio · canvas · video) · XHTML (Basic · Mobile Profile · C-HTML) · HTML element (span and div) · HTML attribute · HTML frame · HTML editor · Character encodings (Unicode) · Language code · Document Object Model · Browser Object Model · Style sheets (CSS) · Font family · Web colors · HTML scripting · JavaScript (WebGL · WebCL) · W3C (Validator) · WHATWG · Quirks mode ·

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 - Ecran mic
- Nu pentru lucrurile importante
 - Retur la F-Shape
- “I know better what you need, please don’t think”
 - I’m feeling lucky

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