Curs 7

Tehnologii Web

HTML

6. Legaturi (Link)

Link-uri si ancore

- <a>…
- poate fi folosita ca:
  - trimitere 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
  - denumirea unei zone a documentului curent, caz in care constituie tinta pentru alte trimiteri (A ca ancora)
    - ex: http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/links.html**#adef-name-A** activeaza acelasi document, dar cu pozitionare in dreptul zonei identificata de ancora "**adef-name-A**"

A

- atribute:
  - name = “text”: numele de identificare la definire de ancora
  - href = “URI”: adresa tintei la utilizarea ca link
  - target = “_blank | _self | _parent | _top”: modalitatea de deschidere a paginii:
    - _blank: o noua fereastra (cu pastrarea paginii anterioare)
    - _self, _ parent, _top: la utilizarea frameset, specificarea modalitatii de afisare in pagina curenta: in acelasi frame, in frame-ul parinte sau ca pagina independenta, inlocuind orice alt frame existent
  - type = “text MIME caracterizand tipul documentului tinta”
    - ex: “text/html”, “text/css”, “application/pdf”, “image/gif”, etc. pentru a permite interpretarea corecta de catre browser a tintei. Implicit este “text/html”
  - altele: id, class, title, etc.

A

- utilizarea tipica:
  - A ca link: Dati click aici pentru a ajunge la Google: efectul vizual (afisare diferentiata, tipic albastru subliniat si cu activarea unui cursor diferit pentru mouse la survolare)
  - A ca ancora: Aici incepe capitolul 1 fara efect vizual dar cu definire interna a unei tinte pentru alte link-uri de tipul: http://document.html#cap1
  - simultan link si ancora: <a href="alt document" name="ancora in documentul curent"

A

- indicarea resursei de accesat
  - absolut: prin indicarea URL complet.
    - ...
    - obligatoriu cu specificarea protocolului (e.g. "**http://**") altfel interpretarea este facuta relativ.
  - relativ: la o cale indicata de (se verifica in ordine)
    - eticheta BASE, in sectiunea HEAD: <base href="http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro">
    - indicata de server in protocolul utilizat (HTTP in acest caz)
    - adresa documentului curent (cazul cel mai frecvent si recomandat)
      - exemplu pozitiv: daca in documentul de la adresa http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro/doc/ceva.html exista un link: ... va exista o trimitere spre documentul http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro/ images/poza.gif
      - exemplu negativ: daca in documentul de la adresa http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro/doc/ceva.html exista un link: ... va exista o trimitere spre documentul http://www.etc.tuiasi.ro/ doc/ www.google.com

HTML

7. Obiecte

Imagini

-
- atribute:
  - src = “URI”: adresa imaginii care trebuie introduse
  - alt = “text”: descriere alternativa, de multe ori afisat ca tool-tip in browser-ele vizuale, si ca inlocuitor al imaginii in browser-ele tip text
  - longdesc = “URI”: adresa unui alt document cu explicatii detaliate: suport minimal in browser-e
  - altele: ismap, usemap (pentru utilizarea ca zona activa), name, id etc.

Obiecte

- <object> …</object>
- mai general, pentru incluziunea diferitelor tipuri de obiecte
- in particular se poate folosi pentru a afisa imagini:
  -
  - <object data="poza_pasaport.gif" type="image/gif">Poza de pasaport</object>
- permite oferirea de indicatii suplimentare browser-ului si eventual initializarea obiectului cu eticheta **param**>

Obiecte

- cea mai raspandita utilizare curenta, introducerea continutului multimedia, in special filme sau aplicatii Flash.
- exemplu:

```
<object classid="clsid:d27cdb6e-ae6d-11cf-96b8-444553540000"
codebase="http://fpdownload.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=8,0,0,0" width="224" height="99" id="sigla" align="middle">
<param name="allowScriptAccess" value="sameDomain" />
<param name="movie" value="sigla.swf" /><param name="quality" value="high" /><param name="bgcolor" value="#585d4b" /><embed src="sigla.swf" quality="high"
bgcolor="#585d4b" width="224" height="99" name="sigla" align="middle"
allowScriptAccess="sameDomain" type="application/x-shockwave-flash"
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer" />
</object>
```

CSS

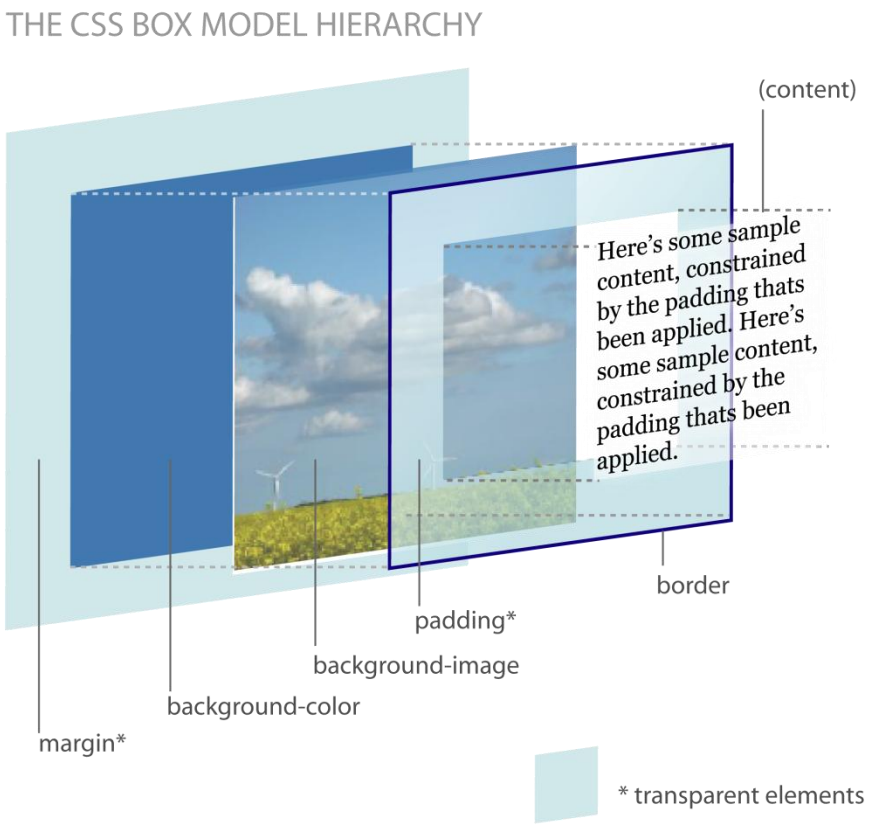
Cascading Style Sheets

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



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 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
    - …
    - <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

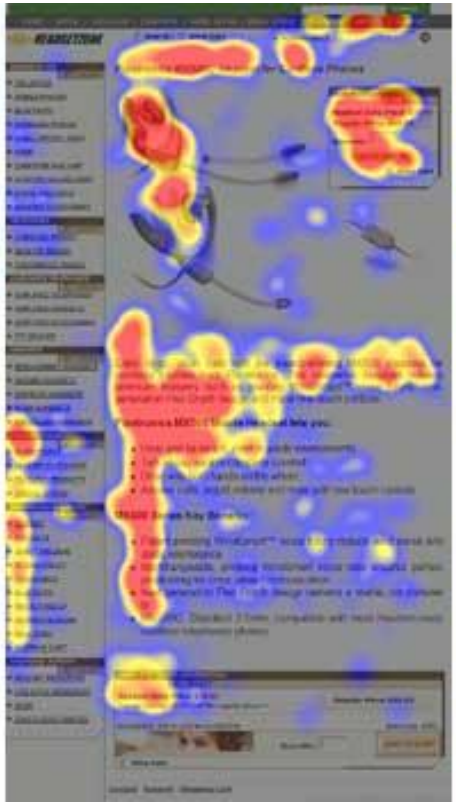
Concepte generale

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



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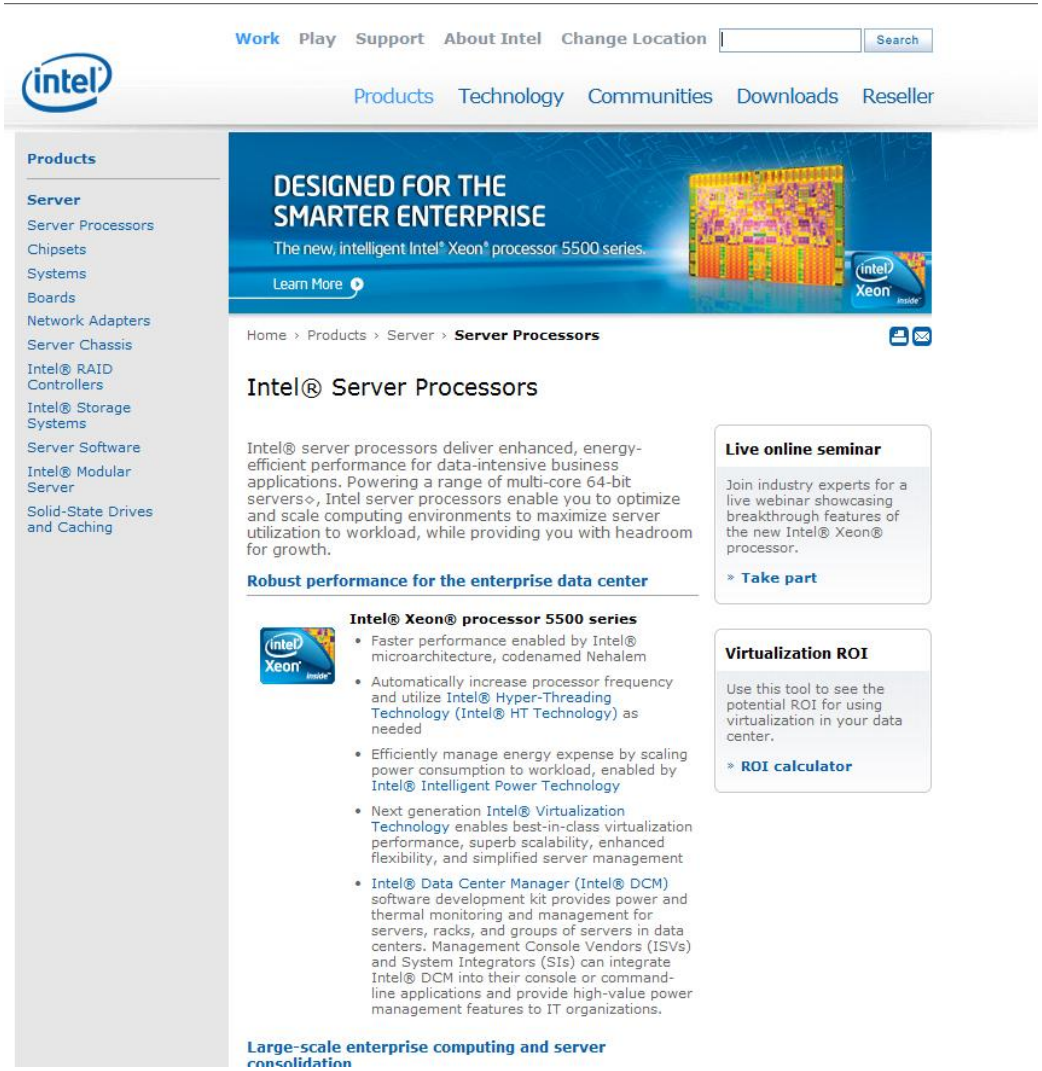
Access Your Data From Anywhere

Intel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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.
Password Manager
Remember site passwords without ever seeing a pop-up.
Session Restore
improved Unexpected shutdown? Go back to exactly
Instant Web Site ID
Avoid online scams, unsafe transactions and forgeries with
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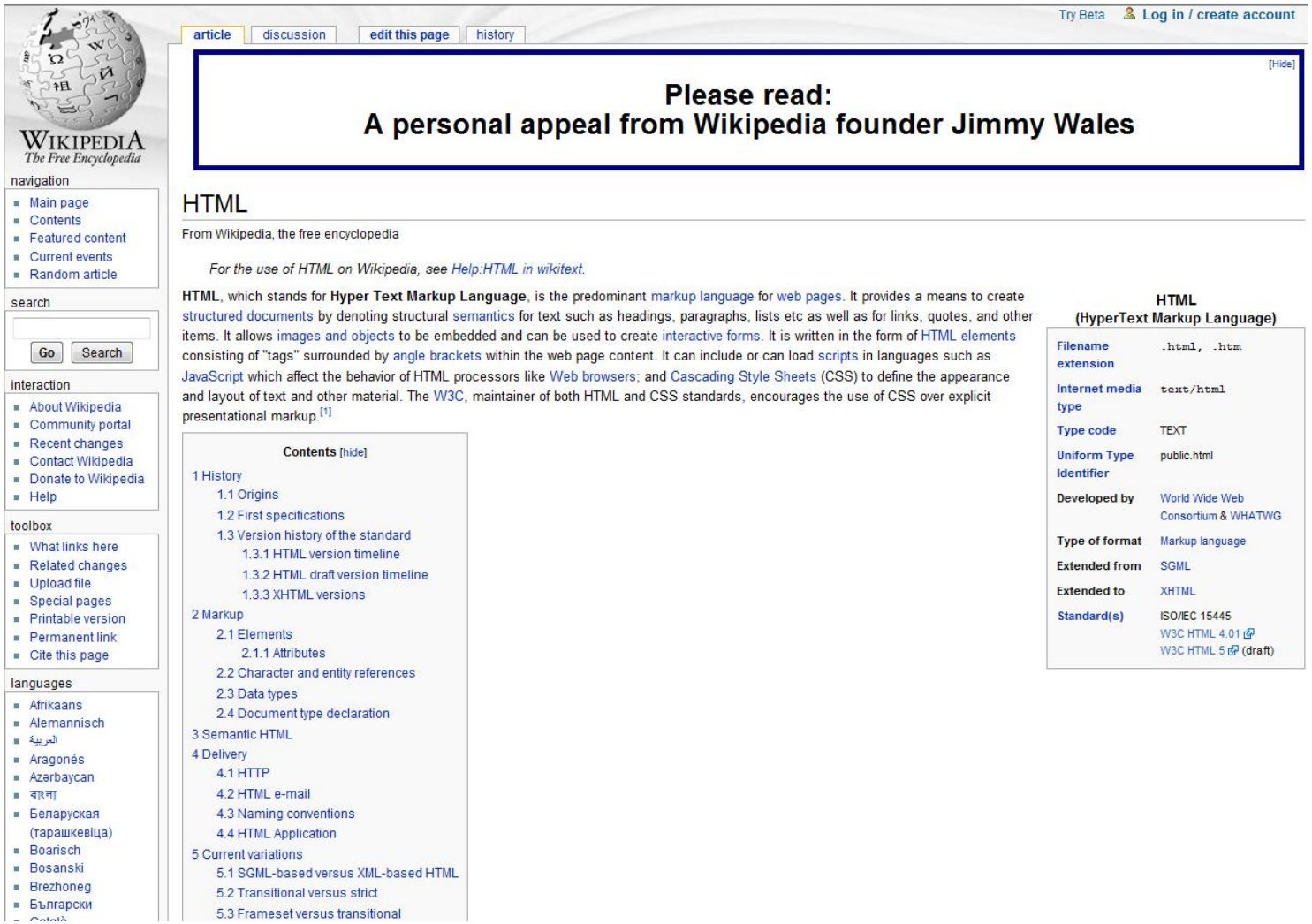

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HTML

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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]

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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

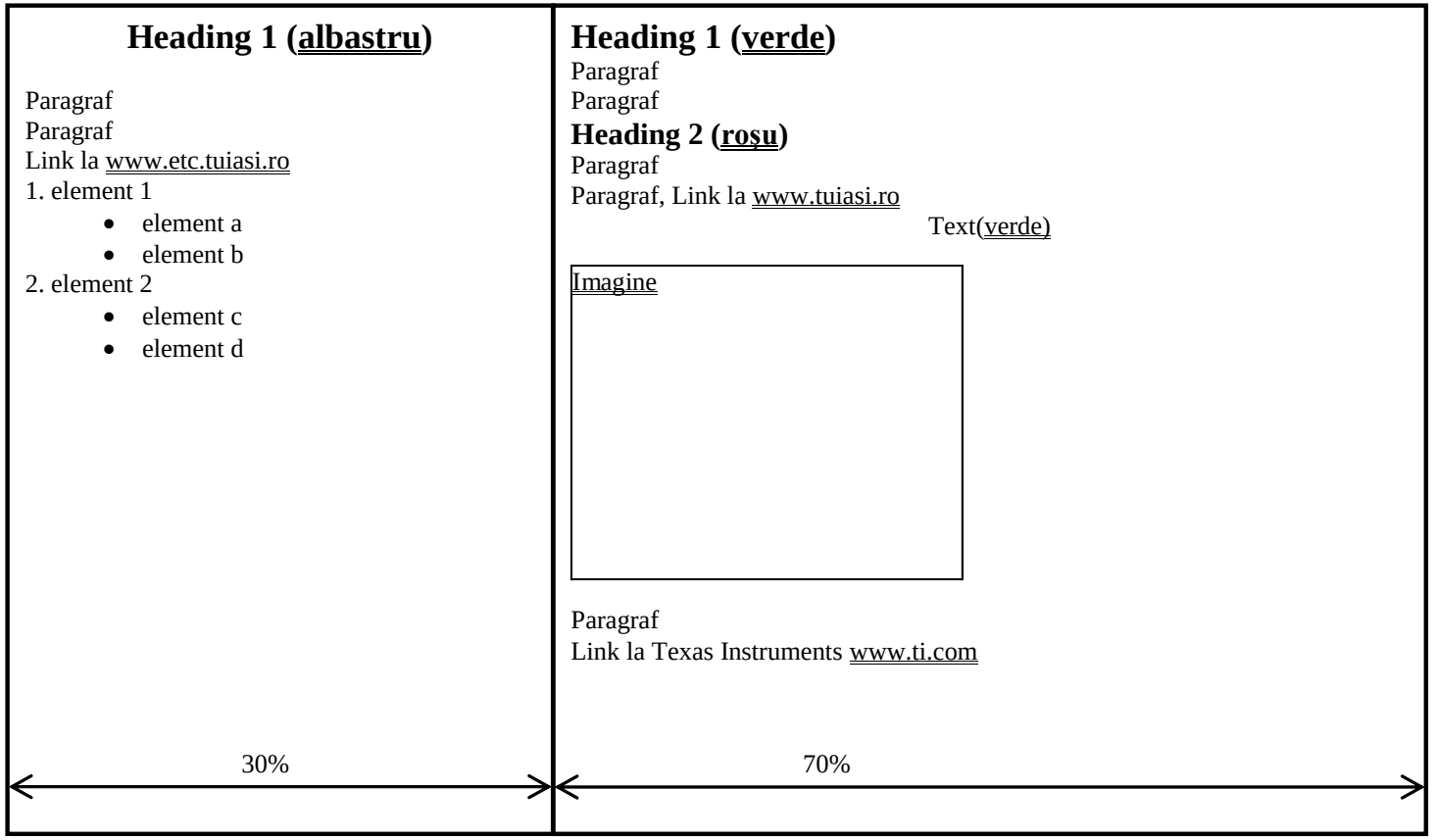
Don't Make Me Think

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 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 trabuie 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
    - <font color = "red">
    - <font color = "#FF0000">
  - 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><img src="images/imagine_exemplu.gif"
alt="un exemplu de imagine" width="100"
height="150" /></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

```
<p><img src="images/imagine_exemplu.gif"
alt="un exemplu de imagine" width="100"
height="150" /></p>
```

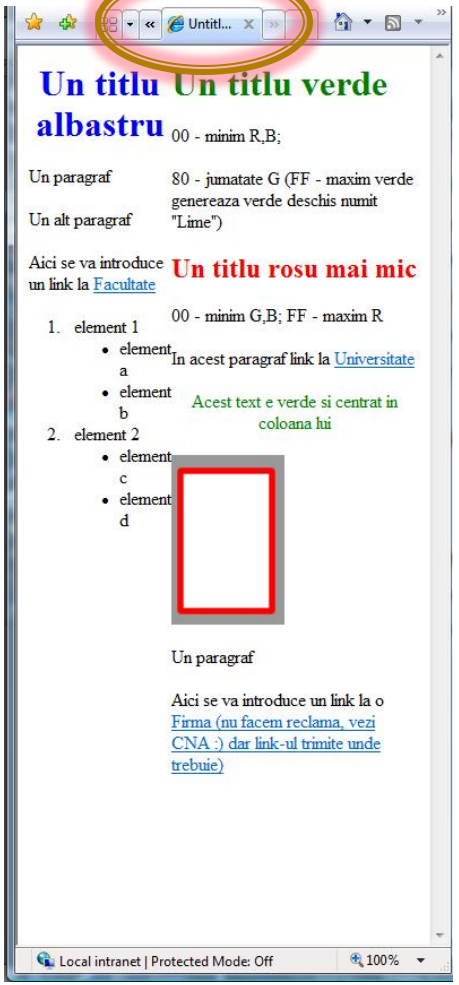
  - **nu e recomandabila** redimensionarea imaginii cu atributele width = "..." si height = "..." datorita scaderii drastice a calitatii. Originalul se va redimensiona la dimensiunile dorite. Indicarea dimensiunii imaginii este **de dorit** totusi pentru accelerarea afisarii paginii (browser-ul stie cat 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"
    -

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 redimensionarii 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 - jumatate G (FF - maxim verde genereaza verde deschis numit "Lime")</p>
<h2><font color="#FF0000">Un titlu rosu mai mic</font></h2>
<p>00 - 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">Acest text e verde si centrat in coloana
lui</font></p>
<p><img src="images/imagine_exemplu.gif" alt="un exemplu de imagine" width="100"
height="150" /></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

Snatch - ... | HTML Co... | imdb sna... | td height ... | tr height ... | table cell ... | Laborator... | Snatch. (2... | Untitle... | Page | Tools

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

Un titlu verde

00 - minim R,B;

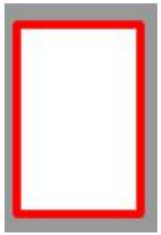
80 - jumatate G (FF - maxim verde genereaza verde deschis numit "Lime")

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

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