فصل اول
HTML

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Web Pages

- ❖ Static Web Page
- ❖ Dynamic Web Page

Static Web Page

❖ **Static Web Page** : HTML Page

❖ **Hyper Text Markup Language**

Example1:

```
<html>
    <body>
        <h1> My First Heading  </h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

Static Web Page

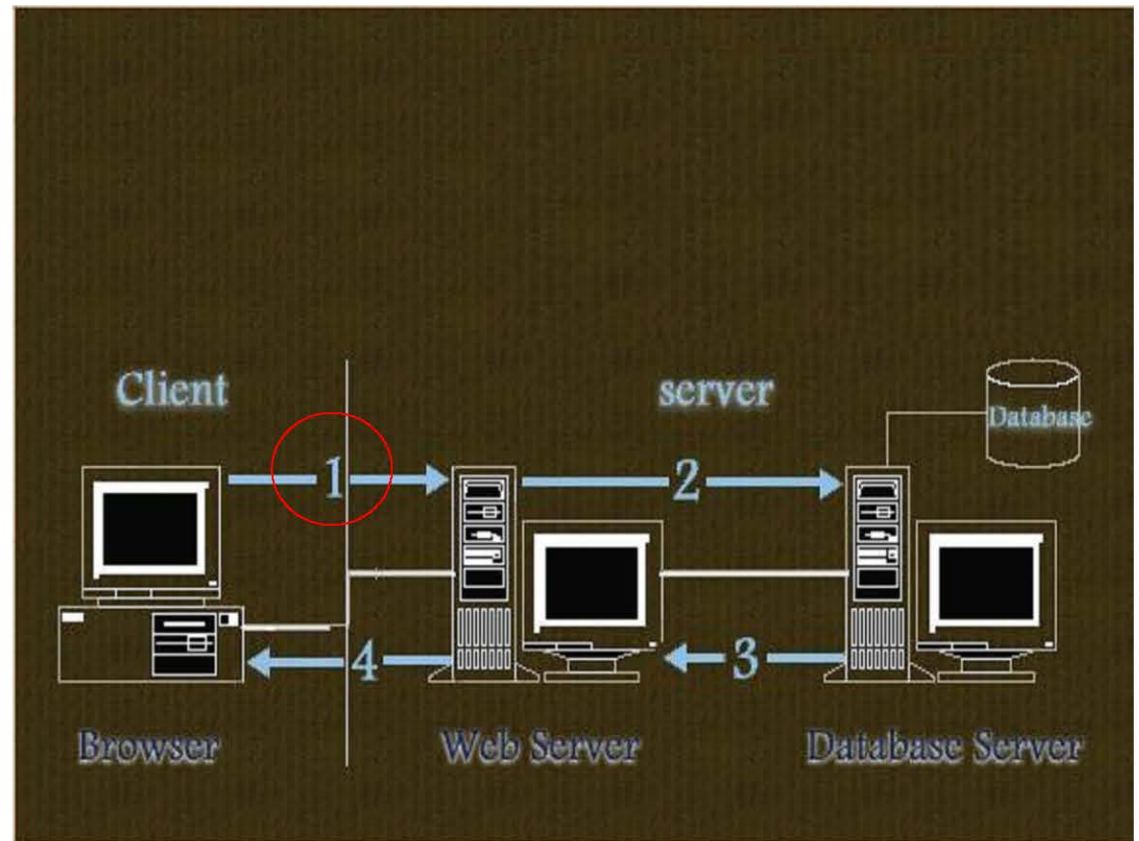**Example2:**

```
<html>
    <body>
        <a href="http://www.asp.net">
                <h1> My First Heading  </h1>
        </a>
    </body>
</html>
```
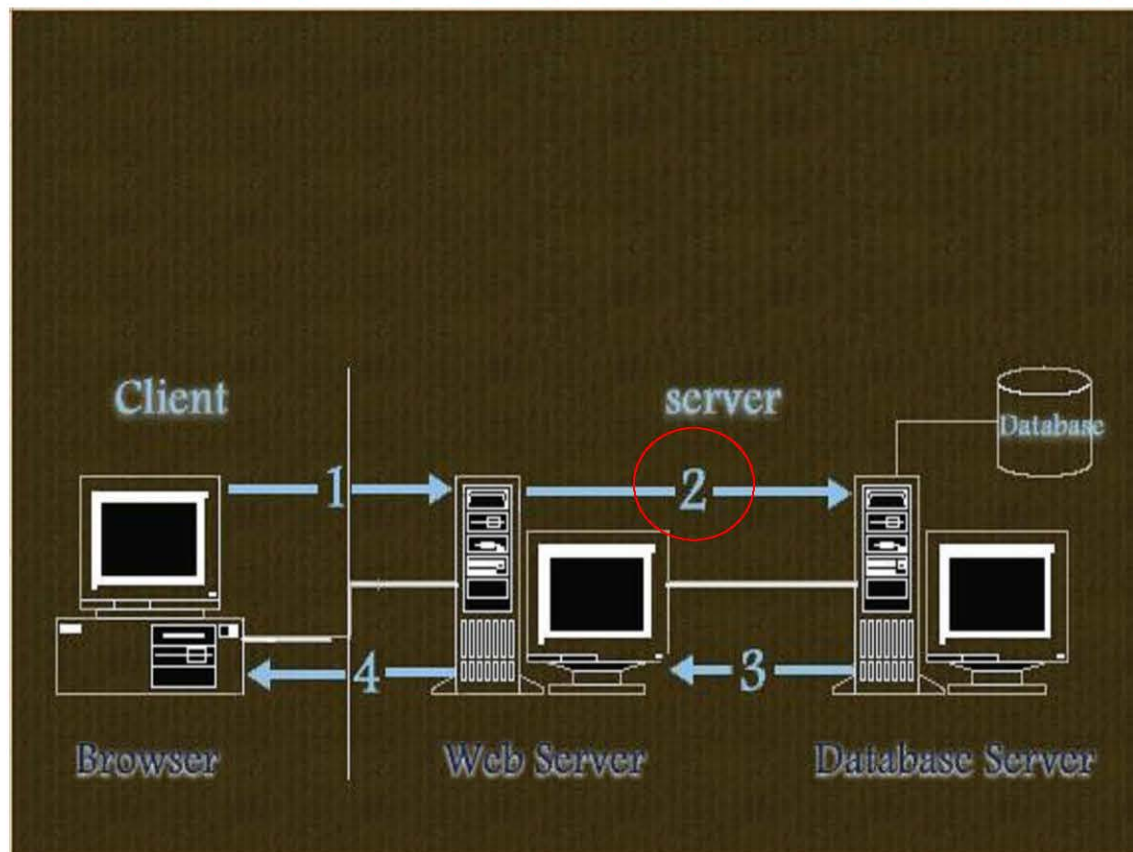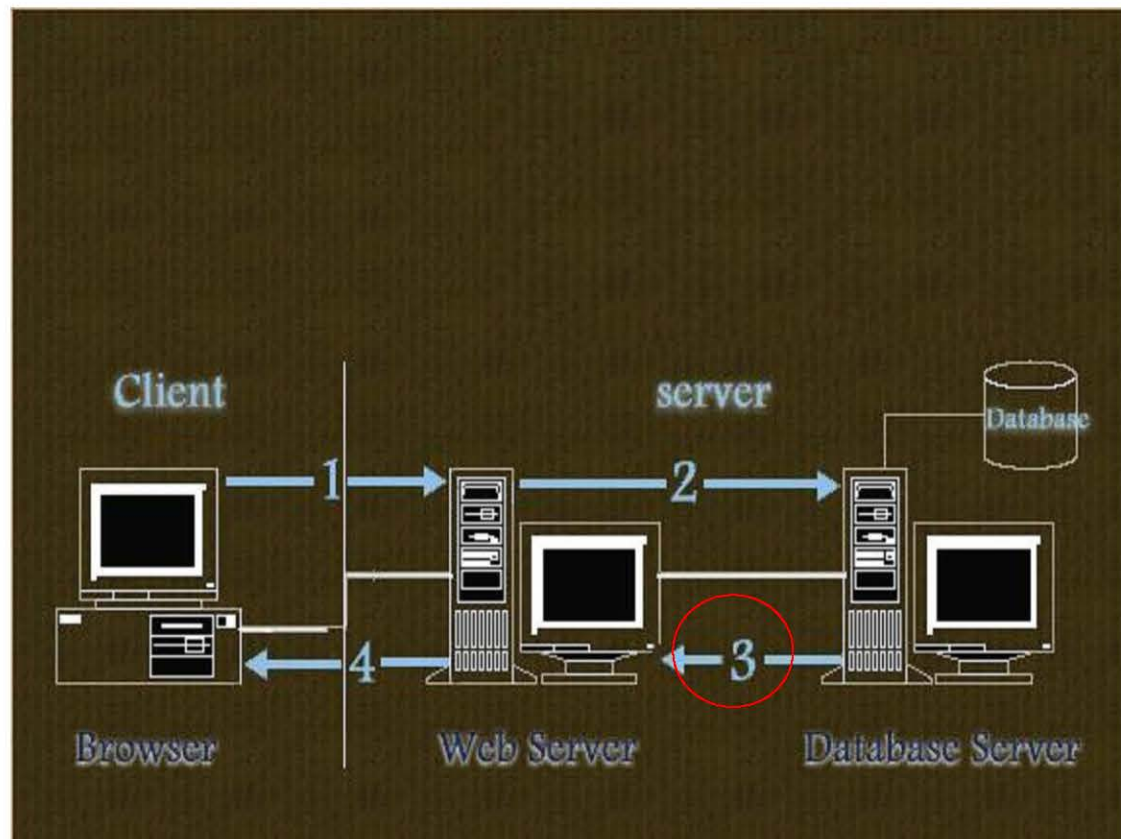
Dynamic Web Page

How to work ?

Client Request

Dynamic Web Page

Receive information and send to Data base

Dynamic Web Page

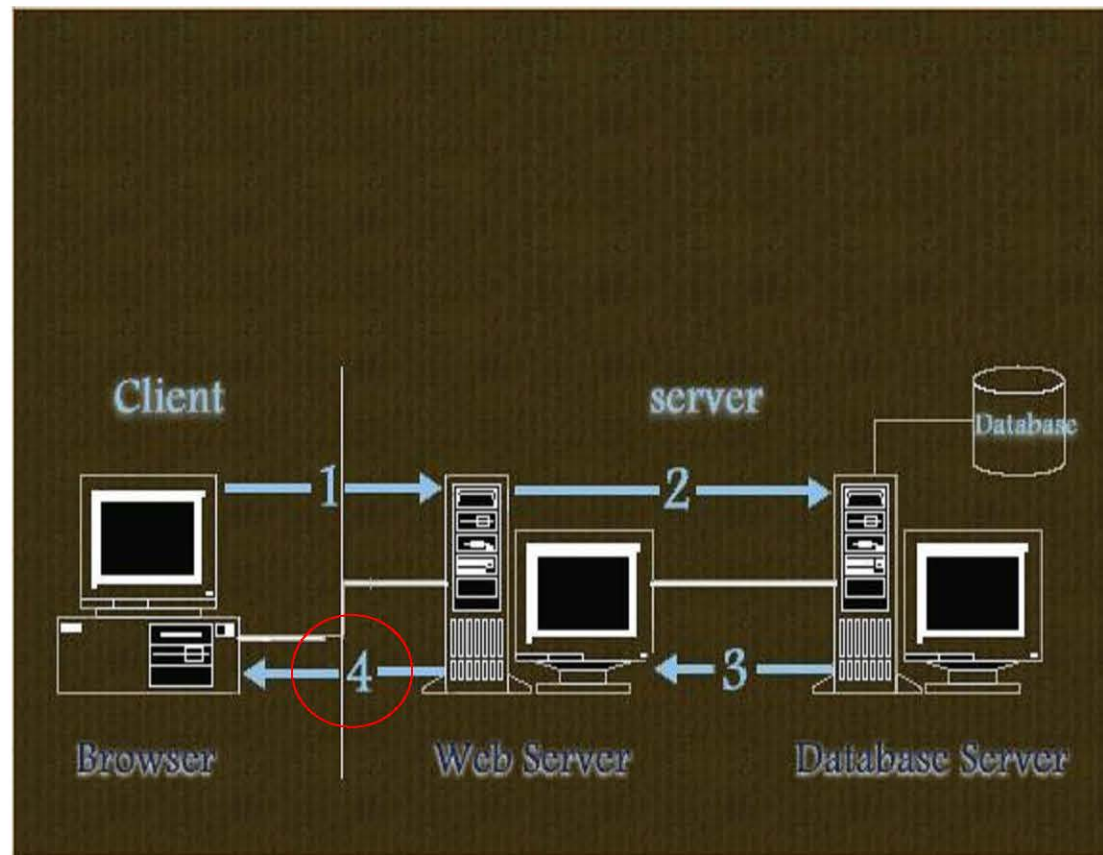Send to web server

Dynamic Web Page

Send HTML file to client

Tags and Elements

element

```
<h1>About Google</h1>
```

opening tag

closing tag

Figure 1-2

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XHTML tags should always be written in lowercase letters.

HTML

```
<html>
    <head>
                    <title>Popular Websites: Google</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>About Google</h1>
        <p>...</p>
        <p>Google's mission is to organize the world's
        information and make it universally accessible and
        useful.</p>
        <p>Its founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin started
        Google at Stanford University.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```
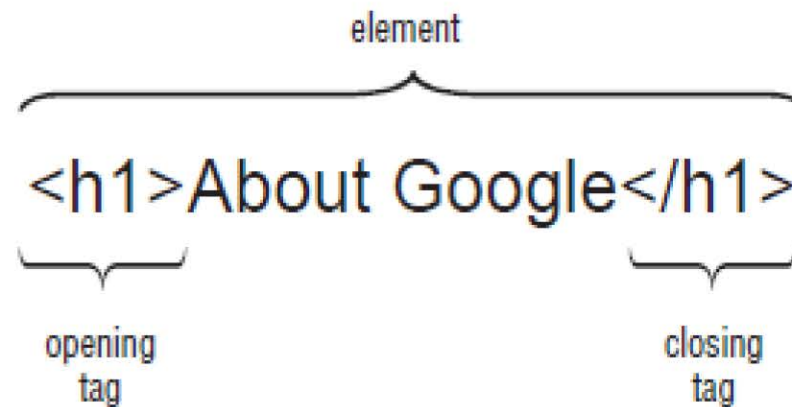
HTML

Separating Heads from Bodies

The <head> element: Often referred to as the head of the page, this contains information *about*

The <body> element: Often referred to as the body of the page, this contains the information you

HTML

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Popular Websites: Google</title
</head>
<body>
    <h1>About Google</h1>
    <p>Google is best known for its search engine, although Google now offers a
    number of other services.</p>
    <p>Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it
    universally accessible and useful.</p>
    <p>Its founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin started Google at Stanford
    University.</p>
    <p><a href="http://www.Google.com/">Click here to visit Google's Website.</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```
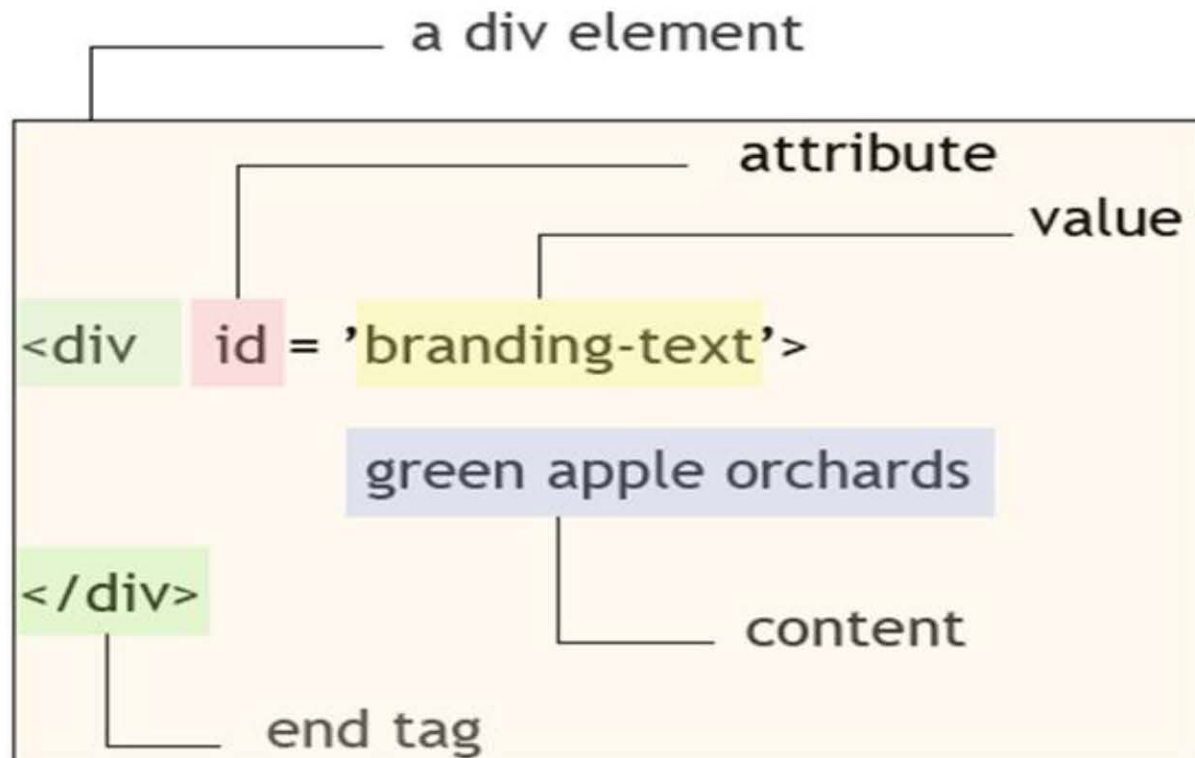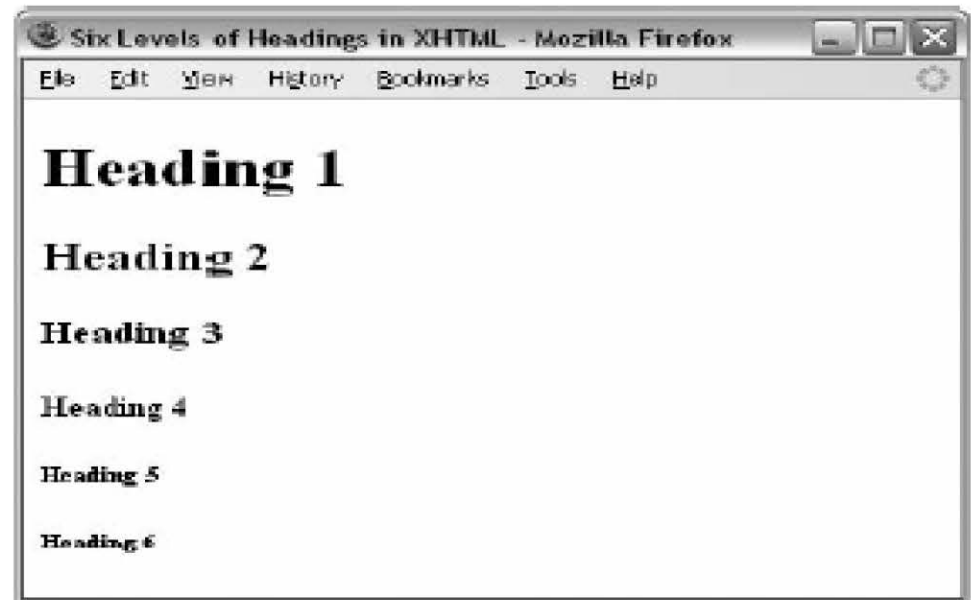
HTML

a div element

attribute

value

`<div` `id` = `'branding-text'>`

green apple orchards

`</div>`

content

end tag

HTML

Creating Headings Using hn Elements

Six Levels of Headings in XHTML - Mozilla Firefox

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

```
<h1>Basic Text Formatting</h1>
<p> ….</p>
<h2>Whitespace and Flow</h2>
<p> …</p>
<h2>Creating Headings Using hn Elements </h2>
<p> ….</p>
```

The align Attribute

value	description
left	Aligns the text to the left
Center	Centers the text
right	Aligns the text to the right
justify	Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines)

The align Attribute

<h1 align="left">Left-Aligned Heading</h1>

<p>This heading uses the align attribute with a value of left.</p>

<h1 align="center">Centered Heading</h1>

<p>This heading uses the align attribute with a value of center.</p>

<h1 align="right">Right-Aligned Heading</h1>

<p>This heading uses the align attribute with a value of right.</p>

*Creating Line Breaks Using the
 Element*

HTML

Presentational Elements

The Element

The <i> Element

The <u> Element (deprecated)

The <s> and <strike> Elements (deprecated)

The <sub> Element

The <big> Element

The <small> Element

The <hr /> Element

HTML

تمرین: این تگها چه کاری انجام می دهد؟ (به همراه مثال)

<em> and <strong>

<blockquote>, <cite>, and <q>

<abbr>, <acronym>, and <dfn> for

<code>, <kbd>, <var>, and <samp>

<address>

<em>

<strong>

<abbr>

<acronym>

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HTML

The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

The following word uses an **<i>italic</i>** typeface.

Written on the 31 **st** February.

The EPR paradox **₂** was devised by Einstein, Podolsky, and Rosen.

The following word should be **<big>bigger</big>** than those around it.

The following word should be **<small>smaller</small>** than those around it.

<hr />

Lists

- **Unordered lists: which are like lists of bullet points**

- **Ordered lists: which use a sequence of numbers or letters instead of bullet points**

- **Definition lists: which allow you to specify a term and its definition**

ListsUsing the <ul> Element to Create Unordered

                                                               Bullet point number one

  Bullet point number two

  Bullet point number three

Ordered Lists

```
<ol>
    <li>Point number one</li>
    <li>Point number two</li>
    <li>Point number three</li>
</ol>
<ol type="i">
    <li>This is the first point</li>
    <li>This is the second point</li>
    <li>This is the third point</li>
</ol>
<ol type="i" start="4">
    <li>Point number one</li>
    <li>Point number two</li>
    <li>Point number three</li>
</ol>
```

Valuefor type Attribute	Description	Examples
1	Arabic numerals (the default)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
A	Capital letters	A, B, C, D, E
a	Small letters	a, b, c, d, e
L	Large Roman numerals	I, II, III, IV, V
i	Small Roman numerals	i, ii, iii, iv, v

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Lists

Definition Lists

1. Dt   definition title
2. Dc dominion content

```
<dl>
    <dt>Unordered List</dt>
    <dd>A list of bullet points.</dd>

    <dt>Ordered List</dt>
    <dd>An ordered list of points, such as a numbered set of steps.</dd>

    <dt>Definition List</dt>
    <dd>A list of terms and definitions.</dd>
</dl>
```

Nesting Lists

```
<ol type="I">
    <li>Item one</li>
    <li>Item two</li>
    <li>Item three</li>
    <li>Item four
    <ol type="i">
        <li>Item 4.1</li>
        <li>Item 4.2</li>
        <li>Item 4.3</li>
    </ol>
    </li>
    <li>Item Five</li>
</ol>
```

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Tables

- Inside the <table> element, the table is written out row by row. A row is contained inside a <tr> element which stands for *table row.*

- *And each cell is then written inside the row element using a <td> element — which stands for table data.*

ROWS			
Column 1 Row 1	Column 2 Row 1	Column 3 Row 1	Column 4 Row 1
Column 1 Row 2	Column 2 Row 2	Column 3 Row 2	Column 4 Row 2
Column 1 Row 3	Column 2 Row 3	Column 3 Row 3	Column 4 Row 3
Column 1 Row 4	Column 2 Row 4	Column 3 Row 4	Column 4 Row 4
Column 1 Row 5	Column 2 Row 5	Column 3 Row 5	Column 4 Row 5

COLUMNS

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Tables

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
        <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
        <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```
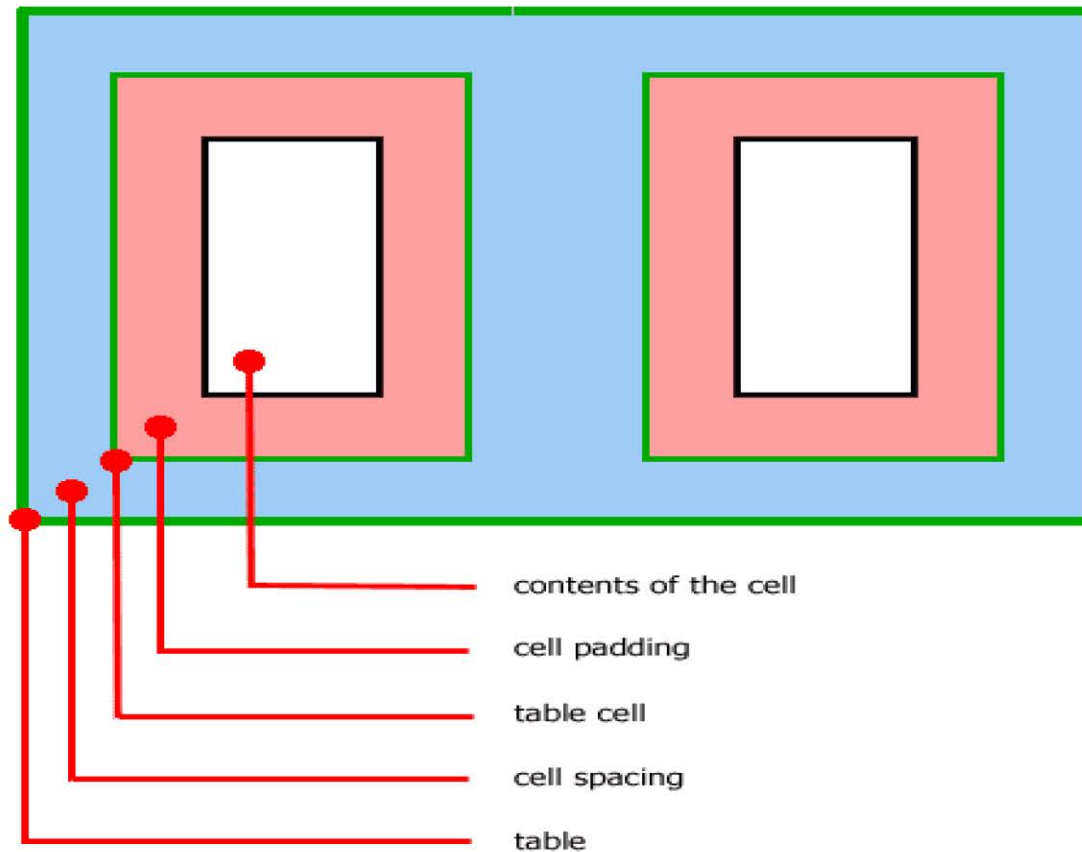
Tables

The align Attribute

<table border="1" align="left">

The cellpadding Attribute

cellpadding="5" or cellpadding="2%"

The cellspacing Attribute

cellspacing="6" or cellspacing="2%"

contents of the cell

cell padding

table cell

cell spacing

table

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <th></th>
        <th>Outgoings ({$})</th>
        <th>Receipts ({$})</th>
        <th>Profit ({$})</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th>Quarter 1 (Jan-Mar)</th>
        <td>11200.00</td>
        <td>21800.00</td>
        <td><b>10600.00</b></td>
    </tr>
</table>
```
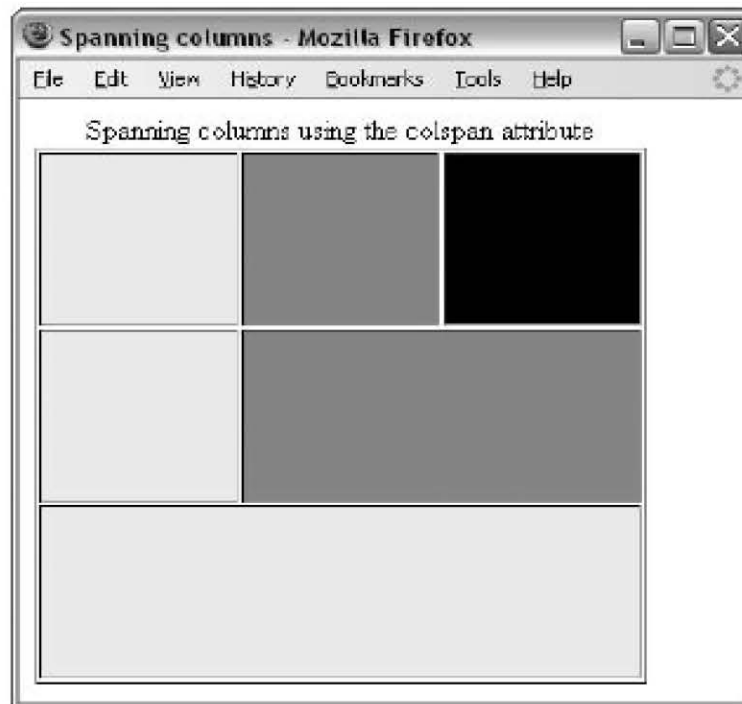
	Outgoings (($))	Receipts (($))	Profit (($))
Quarter 1 (Jan-Mar)	11200.00	21800.00	10600.00

Advanced Tables

Spanning Columns Using the colspan Attribute

As you saw when looking at the <td> and <th> elements, both can carry an attribute that allows the table cell to span more than one column.
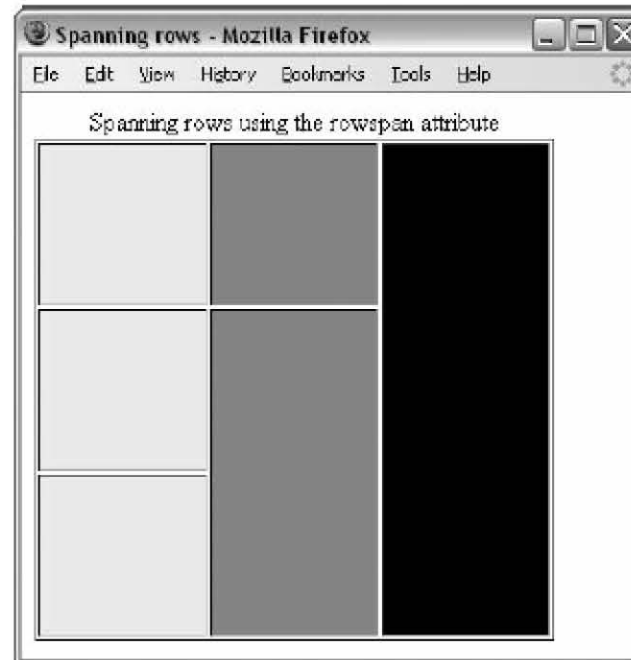
Advanced Tables

```
<table border="1">
<caption>Spanning columns using the colspan attribute</caption>
    <tr>
        <td bgcolor="#efefef" width="100" height="100"> </td>
        <td bgcolor="#999999" width="100" height="100"> </td>
        <td bgcolor="#000000" width="100" height="100"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td bgcolor="#efefef" width="100" height="100"> </td>
        <td colspan="2" bgcolor="#999999"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="3" bgcolor="#efefef" height="100"> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Advanced Tables

Spanning Rows Using the rowspan Attribute

- The rowpsan attribute does much the same thing as the colspan attribute, but it works in the opposite direction; it allows cells to stretch vertically across cells.
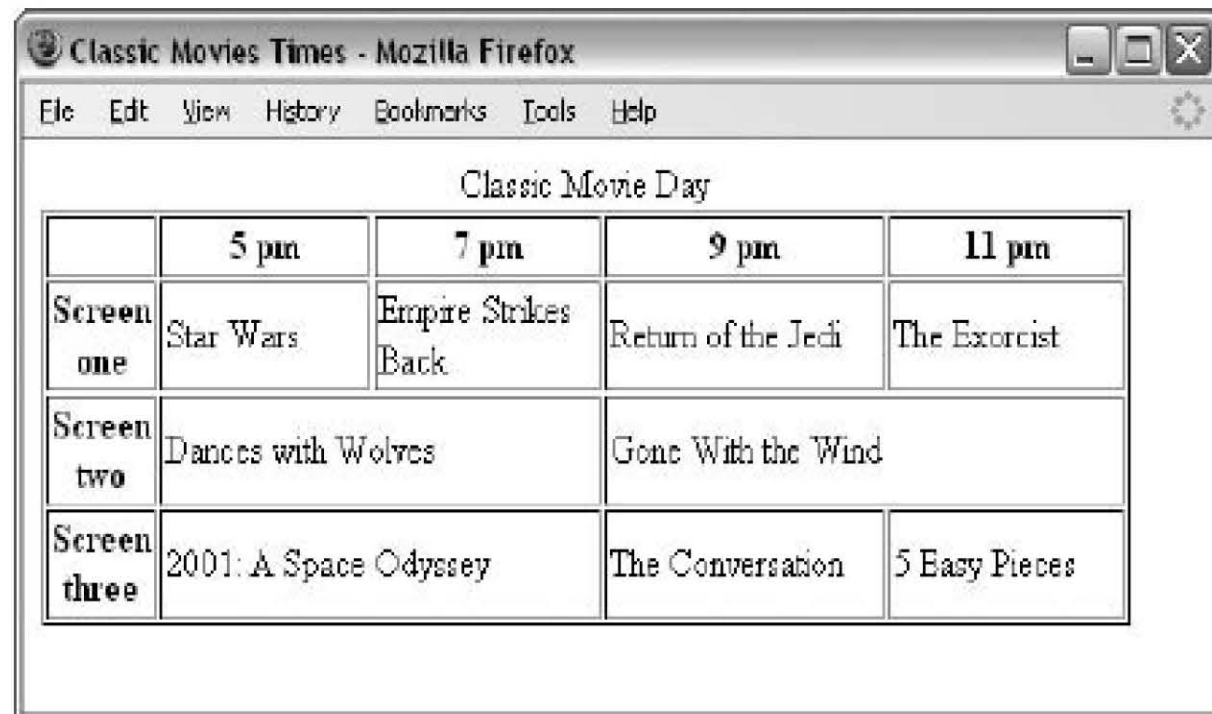
Advanced Tables

```
<table border="1">
<caption>Spanning rows using the rowspan attribute</caption>
    <tr>
        <td bgcolor="#efefef" width="100" height="100"> </td>
        <td bgcolor="#999999" width="100" height="100"> </td>
        <td rowspan="3" bgcolor="#000000" width="100" height="100"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>

        <td bgcolor="#efefef" height="100"> </td>
        <td rowspan="2" bgcolor="#999999"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>

        <td bgcolor="#efefef" height="100"> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Advanced Tables

Links and Navigation

Basic Links

index page.

Google

is a very popular search engine.

Linking to E-mail Addresses
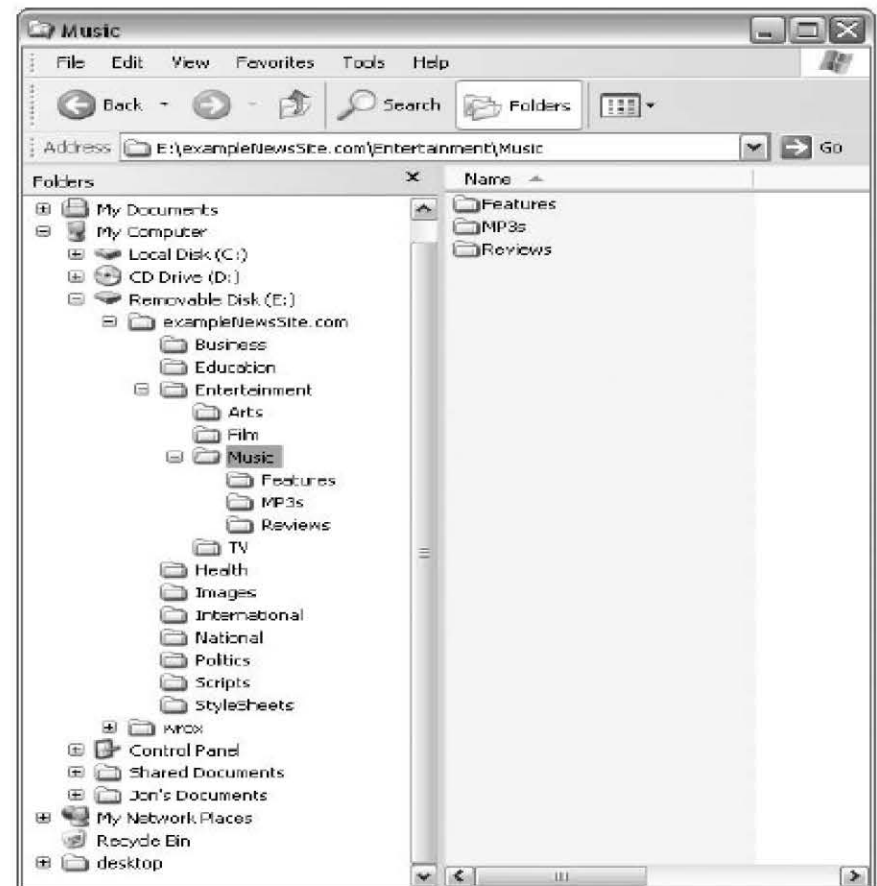
E-mail us.

Understanding Directories and Directory Structures

http://www.ExampleNewsSite.com/Business/

http://www.ExampleNewsSite.com/Entertainment/Music/

Links and Navigation

- The main directory …. *root folder*
- *subdirectory*
- *parent directory subdirectory*

Links and Navigation

- *What a URL Is Made Up Of?*

Links and Navigation

- **http://**
  - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used to request pages from web servers and send them back from web servers to browsers.

- **https://**
  - Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTPS) encrypts the data sent between the browser and the web server using a digital certificate.

- **ftp://**
  - File Transfer Protocol is another method for transferring files on the Web.

- **File://**
  - Used to indicate that a file is on the local hard disk or a shared directory on a LAN.

Links and Navigation

- ***The Host Address***

  It can either be an IP address (four sets of numbers between 0 and 255, for example, 192.0.110.255) or more commonly the domain name for a site such as www.tebyan.net.

- ***The Filepath***

  /books/newReleases/BeginningWebDevelopment/Overview.html

- *Credentials*

  – http://administrator:letmein@www.wrox.com/administration/index.html

- *Ports*

  – *Ports are like the doors to a web server. A web server often has several server programs running on the* same machine, and each program communicates using a different port. http://www.tebyan.net:8080/index.html

Links and Navigation

- *Ports*
  - *Fragment identifiers can be used after a filename to indicate a specific part of the page that a browser should go to immediately.*
    http://www.tebyan.net/newTitles/index.html#HTML

- *Query String*
  - http://www.wrox.com/search.aspx?searchTerm=HTML

- *Absolute and Relative URLs*

`<a href="test.htm">test.htm</a> ` `<a href="Images1/1.htm">Images1/1.htm</a>` ` ` `<a href="Images02/2.htm">Images02/2.htm</a>` `<a href="Images1/1.htm"></a>`	`<a href="../test.htm">../test.htm</a> ` `<a href="../Images02/2.htm">../Images02/2.htm</a>` ` ` `<a href="../Images1/1.htm">../Images1/1.htm</a>`

Links and Navigation

- ***linking to a specific part of a page***

  ```
  <h2><a id="URL">URLs</a></h2>
  <p><a href="#top">Back to top</a></p>
  <h2><a id="SourceAnchors">Source Anchors</a></h2>
  <p><a href="#top">Back to top</a></p>
  <h2><a id="DestinationAnchors">Destination Anchors</a></h2>
  <p><a href="#top">Back to top</a></p>
  <h2><a id="Examples">Examples</a></h2>
  <p><a href="#top">Back to top</a></p>
  <ul>

      <li><a href="#URL">URLs</a></li>
      <li><a href="#SourceAnchors">Source Anchors</a></li>
      <li><a href="#DestinationAnchors">Destination Anchors</a></li>
      <li><a href="#Examples">Examples</a></li>
    </ul>
  ```

Links and Navigation

- ***Advanced E-mail Links***

  ```
  <a href="mailto:info@example.org?subject=XHTML
  &cc=sales@example.org">
  </a>
  ```

سوال