



الجامعة المستنصرية  
كلية العلوم / قسم علوم الحاسوب  
تصميم مواقع الملزمة الاولى

# عملي تصميم مواقع بلغة HTML

The Hyper Text Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language (لغة ترميز النص الفائق) for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.

HTML is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning HTML:

- Create Web site - You can create a website or customize an existing web template if you know HTML well.
- Become a web designer - If you want to start a carrer as a professional web designer, HTML and CSS designing is a must skill.
- Understand web - If you want to optimize your website, to boost its speed and performance, it is good to know HTML to yield best results.
- Learn other languages - Once you understand the basic of HTML then other related technologies like javascript, php, or angular are become easier to understand.

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

- Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.
- As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

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

تتألف صفحات HTML من عناصر، والتي تتألف عادةً من وسم بداية ووسم نهاية، ويكون بينهما محتوى نصي عادةً؛ ويمكن أن نضع في وسم البداية بعض الخصائص التي تُغيّر من سلوك العنصر أو تؤدي إلى ضبطه. لاحظ أنّ بعض العناصر يمكن أن تتشعب داخل بعضها بعضًا. الأقسام الأساسية للعناصر هي:

وسم البداية: وهو يحتوي على اسم العنصر، موضوعًا ضمن قوسين على شكل زاوية، وقد يلي الاسم الخصائص التي تؤثر عليه. مثلًا <p>.

وسم النهاية: وهو يحتوي على اسم العنصر أيضًا مسبقًا بخطٍ مائل قبله للإشارة إلى نهاية العنصر؛ لاحظ أنّ نسيان وسم النهاية قد </p>. يسبب أخطاءً في بعض الأحيان، لذا خذ حذرًا وتذكره. مثلًا

المحتوى: وهو موجودٌ بين وسمي البداية والنهاية، ويُمثّل في معظم الأحيان محتوى العنصر

العنصر: هو وسم البداية ووسم النهاية إضافةً إلى المحتوى



## HTML Tags

As told earlier, HTML is a markup language and makes use of various tags to format the content. These tags are enclosed within angle braces **<Tag Name>**. Except few tags, most of the tags have their corresponding closing tags. For example, **<html>** has its closing tag **</html>** and **<body>** tag has its closing tag **</body>** tag etc.

Above example of HTML document uses the following tags –

Sr.No	Tag & Description
1	<b>&lt;!DOCTYPE...&gt;</b> This tag defines the document type and HTML version.
2	<b>&lt;html&gt;</b> This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <b>&lt;head&gt;...&lt;/head&gt;</b> and document body which is represented by <b>&lt;body&gt;...&lt;/body&gt;</b> tags.
3	<b>&lt;head&gt;</b> This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <b>&lt;title&gt;</b> , <b>&lt;link&gt;</b> etc.
4	<b>&lt;title&gt;</b> The <b>&lt;title&gt;</b> tag is used inside the <b>&lt;head&gt;</b> tag to mention the document title.
5	<b>&lt;body&gt;</b> This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <b>&lt;h1&gt;</b> , <b>&lt;div&gt;</b> , <b>&lt;p&gt;</b> etc.
6	<b>&lt;h1&gt;</b> This tag represents the heading.
7	<b>&lt;p&gt;</b> This tag represents a paragraph.

### The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tag is used by the web browser to understand the version of the HTML used in the document. Current version of HTML is 5 and it makes use of the following declaration –

```
DOCTYPE html!>
```

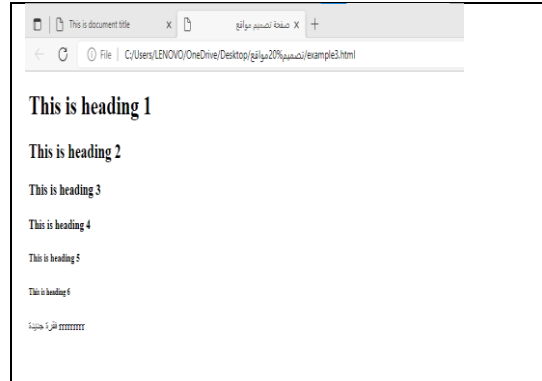
There are many other declaration types which can be used in HTML document depending on what version of HTML is being used.

### Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

### Example 3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>صفحة تصميم مواقع</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
    <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
    <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
    <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
    <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
    <h6>This is heading 6</h6>
    <p>new paragraph فقرة جديدةrrrrrr</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



### Line Break Tag

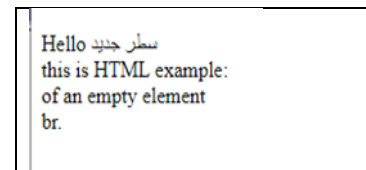
Whenever you use the <br /> element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <br /> tag has a space between the characters br and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <br> it is not valid in XHTML.

### Example 4

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Line Break Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Hello<br />
    this is HTML example:<br />الاختلاف يكون نهاية الوسم من اليمين للسطر الجديد
    of an empty element<br />
    br. </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



## Centering Content

You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Example 5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Centring Content Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This text is not in the center.</p>
    <center>
      <p>This text is in the center.</p>
    </center>
  </body>
</html>
```

