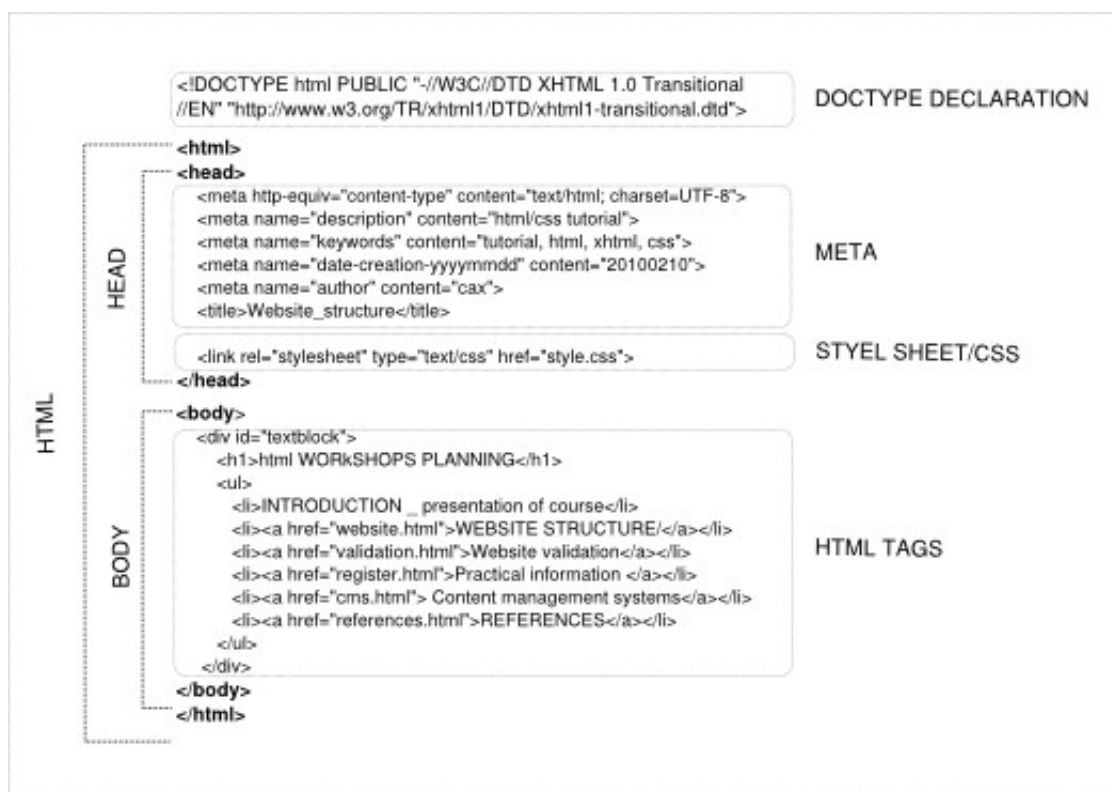


“Pour moi le code présente beaucoup de similitude avec par exemple la poésie ou certains genres d'écriture. Sa beauté réside dans sa structure et dans le fait de classer les idées une par une de façon claire. Si le code est bon, vous pouvez le lire sans commentaire . Vous comprendrez immédiatement pourquoi il a été écrit et combien il est élégant. Vous recherchez un code à la fois élégant et clair, mais qui ne repose pas sur des astuces de programmation. Qui ne fasse pas d'hypothèses qui risqueraient de s'avérer fausses à l'avenir. Parce que la dernière chose que vous voulez, c'est avoir trop de codes dans le noyau final (...) “
Alan Cox dans “Nom de code: linux”

1. WEBSITE STRUCTURE



The HTML document has to have a minimum of required tags:

```
DOCTYPE declaration  
<html>  
  <head>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

THE DOCTYPE DECLARATION

The DOCTYPE declaration is a first line of text in the beginning of a webpage, before the html tag. It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of the markup language the page is written, so that the browsers can render the content correctly.

HTML 4.01 STRICT

This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, but does NOT INCLUDE presentational or deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

HTML 4.01 TRANSITIONAL

this DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, INCLUDING presentational and deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

HTML 4.01 FRAMESET

This DTD is equal to HTML 4.01 Transitional, but allows the use of frameset content.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.0 STRICT

This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, but does NOT INCLUDE presentational or deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed. The markup must also be written as well-formed XML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.0 TRANSITIONAL

This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, INCLUDING presentational and deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed. The markup must also be written as well-formed XML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.0 FRAMESET

This DTD is equal to XHTML 1.0 Transitional, but allows the use of frameset content.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```

XHTML 1.1

This DTD is equal to XHTML 1.0 Strict, but allows you to add modules (for example to provide ruby support for East-Asian languages).

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML/XHTML

XHTML is a combination of HTML and XML (Extensible Markup Language).

XML is a markup language where everything must be marked up correctly, which results in "well-formed" documents. XML is designed to describe data, and HTML is designed to display data.

Today's market consists of different browser technologies, some browsers run on computers, and some browsers run on mobile phones or other small devices. The last-mentioned do not have the resources or power to interpret a "bad" markup language. Therefore - by combining the strengths of HTML and XML, W3C recommended a markup language that is useful now and in the future - XHTML.

The Most Important Differences:

1. XHTML elements must be properly nested

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</i></b>
```

2. XHTML elements must always be closed

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

3. XHTML elements must be in lowercase

```
<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
</body>
```

4. XHTML documents must have one root element.
All XHTML elements must be nested within the **<html>** root element.
Child elements must be in pairs and correctly nested within their parent element.

```
<html>  
<head> ... </head>  
<body> ... </body>  
</html>
```

THE HEAD SECTION - METADATA

Metadata is information about data. Metadata is not displayed on the page, their elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modifications etc. They can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (description, keywords), or other web services.

The <meta> tag always goes inside the head element.

```
<head>  
<meta name="description" content="xxxxxxxxx" />  
<meta name="keywords" content="xxxxxxxxx" />  
<meta name="author" content="xxxxxxxxx" />  
<meta name="date-creation-yyyyymmdd" content="xxxxxxxxx" />  
<meta name="robots" content="index,follow" />  
</head>
```

THE BODY SECTION - HTML TAGS

1. Header h1

```
<h1>This is a header h1.</h1>
<h2>This is a header h2.</h2>
<h3>This is a header h3.</h3>
<h5>This is a header h5.</h5>
<h6>This is a header h6.</h6>
```

This is a header h1
This is a header h2
This is a header h3
This is a header h5
This is a header h6

2. Comment and paragraph

```
<!--This is a comment. Comments are not displayed
in the browser-->
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This is a paragraph.

3. Format text in a document

```
<i>Italic text</i>
<b>Bold text</b>
<big>Big text</big>
<small>Small text</small>
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code text</code>
<samp>Sample computer code text</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard text</kbd>
<cite>Citation</cite>
```

Italic text
Bold text
Big text
Small text
Emphasized text
Strong text
Definition term
Computer code text
Sample computer code text
Keyboard text
Citation

4. Line break

This text contains
a line break.

This text contains
a line break.

5. Image

```

```



6. Hyperlink is a reference (an address) to any resource on the web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie...

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

[Visit W3Schools!](http://www.w3schools.com)

The target Attribute defines where the linked document will be opened.
The code below will open the document in a new browser window:

Attribute Values

- _blank**: Load in a new window
- _self**: Load in the same frame as it was clicked
- _parent**: Load in the parent frameset
- _top**: Load in the full body of the window
- framename**: Load in a named frame

`Visit W3Schools!`

[Visit W3Schools!](http://www.w3schools.com/)

7. Link Image

``



8. Link Music file

`download 3.59 MB`

[download 3.59 MB](http://potlatch20.net/queer/10.Shahaf_Iftar_Too_many_windows.mp3)

9. List - one ordered and one unordered HTML list

``

`Coffee`

`Tea`

`Milk`

``

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

``

`Coffee`

`Tea`

`Milk`

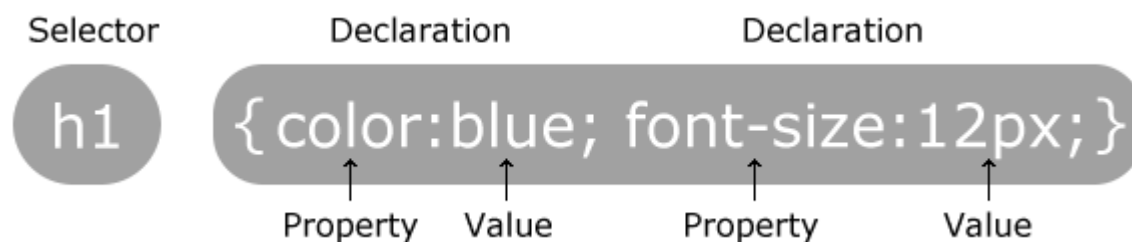
``

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

CSS

CSS - Cascading Style Sheets is a styles which defines how to display HTML elements. Styles CSS be saved in external .css files which saves a lot of work! External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in a Web site, just by editing one single file!

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style. Each declaration consists of a property and a value. The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

1. CSS declarations always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets:

`p {color:red;text-align:center;}`

To make the CSS more readable, you can put one declaration on each line.

```
p
{
color:red;
text-align:center;
}
```

2. CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

```
/*This is a comment*/
p
{
text-align:center;
}
```

3. Internal Style Sheets

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1
{
font-family:"Times New Roman",Georgia,Serif;
font-size: 18px;
color: red;
text-align:left;
line-height:28px;
text-decoration: underline;
text-transform:uppercase;
}
</style>
</head>
```

This is a paragraph.

4. Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly!

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:150px">This is a    This is a paragraph.
paragraph.</p>
```

5. External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages.

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="style.css" />                    style.css
```

6. Fonts

Complex informations about web fonts use:

<http://ampsoft.net/webdesign-l/WindowsMacFonts.html>

"The elements of typographic Dyle Applied to the Web" <http://webtypography.net/>

7. CSS background-color Property

```
body{
background-color:yellow;
}
h1{
background-color:#00ff00;
}
p{
background-color:rgb(255,0,255);
}
```



8. DIV defines a division or a section in an HTML document. It is often used to group block-elements to format them with styles. The section below will be displayed in violet:

```
<div style="background-
color:#d400aa;width:200px;float:right">
  <h3>THIS IS A HEADER</h3>
</div>
```



9. Link pseudo-class - specify the color of links:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a:link
{color: black; text-decoration:underline;}
/* unvisited link */
```

CSS :link pseudo-class

```
a:visited
{color: yellow; text-decoration: none;}
/* visited link */
```

Cybercultures

```
a:hover
{ color: green; text-decoration:blink;}
/* mouse over link */
```

GNU/Linux

```
a:active
{color: blue; text-decoration: none;}
/* selected link */
</style>
</hea
```

data visualisation

2. HTML EDITORS

OPEN-SOURCE HTML EDITORS

The most well-known open-source "WYSIWYG" HTML editors are **KompoZer** (Linux/Windows/Mac OSX) **Amaya** (Linux/Windows/Mac OSX) and **Quanta Plu** (Linux).

The SeaMonkey project is the Mozilla suite HTML "WYSIWYG" editor, web-browser, advanced e-mail, newsgroup and feed client, and IRC chat.

Some text-based editors with HTML support and built-in FTP: **Bluefish** (Linux/Windows/Mac OSX), **Komodo Edit** (Linux/Windows/Mac OSX) **jEdit** (Linux/Windows/Mac OSX)

PROPRIETARY HTML EDITORS

The best known proprietary "WYSIWYG" HTML editor is **Adobe Dreamweaver**.

Other editors for Mac OSX: **Coda**, **Espresso**; for Windows: **HTML Kit**

FIREFOX ADD-ONS

- FireBug
- Web Developer Extension

FTP - FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL

File transfer protocol is a standard network protocol used to exchange and manipulate files from our computer to a web server. It has to be installed in order to transfer your file on your web server.

FileZilla Client is a free, open source, cross-platform FTP client. **FireFTP** is a FTP client for Mozilla Firefox.

3. WEB PAGE VALIDATION

The Markup Validation Service by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) allows Internet users to check HTML documents for conformance to HTML or XHTML standards. It also provides a quick method for web page authors to check their posted pages for mark-up errors.

You can validate your HTML files with W3C <http://www.w3schools.com/site/html.htm>

You can validate your CSS files with W3C <http://www.w3schools.com/stdtheme.css>

You can validate your XHTML files with W3C <http://www.w3schools.com/xhtml/default.asp>

4. REGISTERING A DOMAIN NAME

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participants. Most importantly, it translates domain names meaningful to humans into the numerical (binary) identifiers associated with networking equipment for the purpose of locating and addressing these devices worldwide.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

<http://www.gandi.net/>

<http://namebay.com/>

5. WEB HOSTING

A web hosting service is a type of Internet hosting service that allows individuals and organizations to make their own website accessible via the World Wide Web.

What are the important factors to look for in choosing a web hosting?

- webspace: how much space do they offer?
- how many email addresses
- which quality of webmail interfaces
- mailing-lists, newsletters
- MySQL databases
- Subdomains

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_hosting_service

http://workshop.bzzp.biz/index.php?title=Web_hosting_basics

FREE WEB HOSTING

<http://www.byethost.com/>

<http://www.110mb.com/plans.php>

<http://www.0fees.net/hosting.php>

<http://www.surge8.com/index.jsp>

<http://www.free-drupaltheme.com/fr/free-web-hosts>

6. CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A content management system (CMS) is a collection of procedures used to manage work flow in a collaborative environment.

It allows:

- a large number of people to contribute to and share stored data
- Control access to data, based on user roles. User roles define what information each user can view or edit
- Aid in easy storage and retrieval of data
- Reduce repetitive duplicate input
- Improve the ease of report writing
- Improve communication between users

<http://drupal.org/>

<http://wordpress.org/>

<http://info.tikiwiki.org/tiki-index.php>

<http://typo3.org/>

<http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/MediaWiki>

7. REFERENCES

THE DOCTYPE DECLARATION

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Type_Declaration

<http://htmlhelp.com/tools/validator/doctype.html>

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_DOCTYPE.asp

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML/XHTML

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_DOCTYPE.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/xhtml/xhtml_syntax.asp

METADATA

<http://www.ybet.be/internet-22/liste-meta.htm>

HTML TAGS

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_comment.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_symbols.asp

CSS

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_span

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_pseudo_hover.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_border-style.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/Css/css_boxmodel.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_margin.asp

http://www.w3schools.com/css/pr_class_float.asp http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp

FONTS

"The elements of typographic Dyle Applied to the Web" <http://webtypography.net/>

<http://ampsoft.net/webdesign-I/WindowsMacFonts.html>

http://www.w3schools.com/CSS/css_font.asp

WEB COLORS

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_colors

<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/syndata.html#color-units>

The Canonical List of Online Color Resources for Designers <http://www.avivadirectory.com/color/>

<http://colorsuckr.com/> <https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/13383>

WEB COLOR PICKER FIREFOX PLUGIN

<http://www.colorzilla.com/firefox/>

<https://addons.mozilla.org/fr/firefox/addon/14328>

WEB COLOR SCHEME DESIGNER

<http://www.colorschemer.com/schemes/>

<http://colorschemedesigner.com/>

WEB COLOR SCHEME SOFTWARES

ColorSchemer Studio 2 (Windows/Mac OSX) <http://colorschemedesigner.com/>

Agave (Linux/) <http://home.gna.org/colorscheme/>

OPEN-SOURCE HTML EDITORS

<http://kompozer.net/>

<http://www.w3.org/Amaya/>

<http://quanta.kdewebdev.org/>

<http://www.seamonkey-project.org/>

<http://bluefish.openoffice.nl/download.html>

http://www.activestate.com/komodo_edit/downloads/

<http://www.jedit.org/>

PROPRIETARY HTML EDITORS

<http://www.adobe.com/products/dreamweaver/>

<http://www.htmlkit.com/>

<http://macrabbbit.com/espresso/>

<http://www.panic.com/coda/>

FIREFOX ADD-ONS HTML EDITORS

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/1843>

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/60>

FTP - FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL

<http://filezilla-project.org/>

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/684>

<http://fireftp.mozdev.org/>

WEB PAGE VALIDATION

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service

<http://validator.w3.org/>

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<http://namebay.com/>

WEB HOSTING/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_hosting_service

http://workshop.bzzp.biz/index.php?title=Web_hosting_basics

<http://www.free-drupaltheme.com/fr/free-web-hosts>

CMS

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<http://wordpress.org/>

<http://info.tikiwiki.org/tiki-index.php>

<http://typo3.org/>

<http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/MediaWiki>