

# Library Website

READERS ARE LEADERS

## **Welcome to Our Library**

**your community's resource into the Future.**

- ♦ **Stop by to visit and explore our website and discover the many offerings of the library that we'd like to share with you.**
- ♦ **It is a safe and caring place and We hope that this website help you connect to resources you need.**
- ♦ **We look forward to helping you find books, information, and ideas for you to find your way in the world and to keep you entertained.**

### **Team Members:**

Maria Nabil

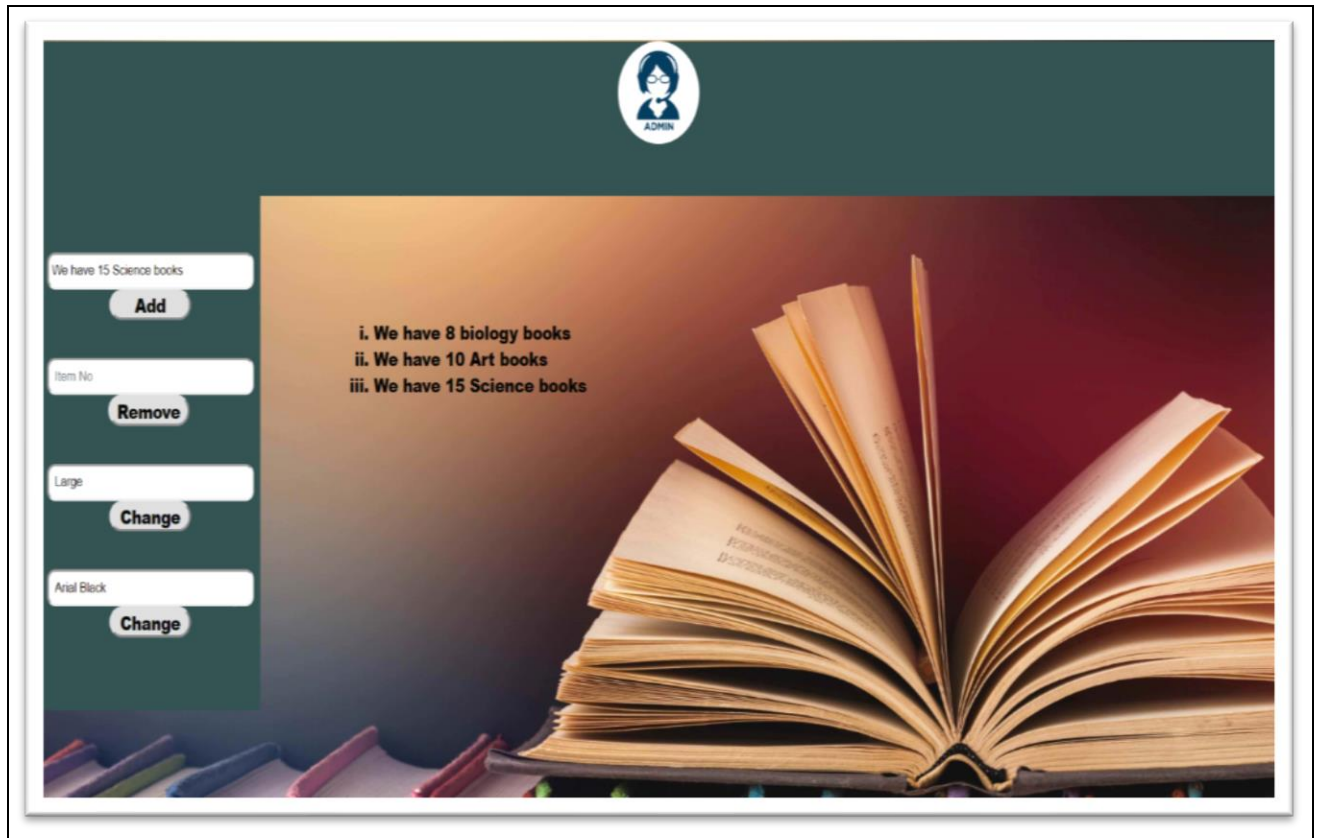
Nermin Ezzy

Sara Moushier

Tasneem Ahmad

Yasmeen Mohamed

## ADMIN PAGE



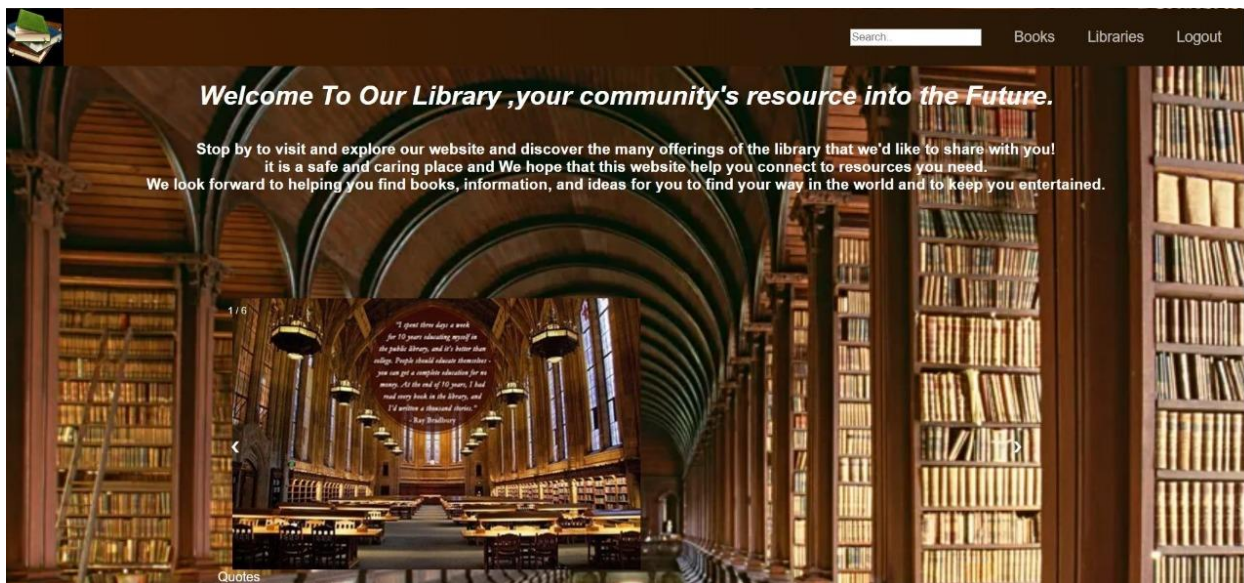
### ➤ Description

It is a page reached only by the admin through the log in page by a username only the admin knows. It contains information about the website

### ➤ Functionality

This page allows the admin to edit and update website by controlling font-Size, font-Family, adding or removing list items as an example

## Home page



The Home page is the welcome page showing the name of the corporation and its meaning, also including a small gallery showing quotes pictures about the importance of libraries and reading because READERS ARE LEADERS.

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript were used in this page.

# Libraries page



Home Books Logout

## Libraries In The Whole World

### National Library Of Brasil Rio De Janeiro

Approximately nine million items are contained in the National Library of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro. Ranking seventh in size amongst all other libraries around the world, it features a 19th-century collection of tens of thousands of photographs that, due to their significance, are on the register of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. The fantastically ornate building has its origins in an earthquake that took place in Lisbon in 1755, which led to a lot of the collections contained within the Portuguese city's Royal Library being transported all the way to Brazil. The South American facility was founded in 1810, but its current incarnation – which showcases elements of the neoclassical and Art Nouveau styles – was inaugurated exactly a century later.

### Admont Abbey



Admont Abbey (German: Stift Admont) is a Benedictine monastery located on the Enns River[1] in the town of Admont, Austria. The oldest remaining monastery in Styria, Admont Abbey contains the largest monastic library in the world[2] as well as a long-established scientific collection. It is known for its Baroque architecture, art, and manuscripts. The abbey's location on the borders of the mountainous Gesäuse National Park (the name Admont derives from the Latin expression "ad montes", "at the mountains") is of unusual scenic beauty. Dedicated to Saint Blaise, Admont Abbey was founded in 1074 by Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg with the legacy of the late Saint Hemma of Gurk.[1] and settled by monks from St. Peter's Abbey in Salzburg under abbot Isngim. The second abbot, Giselbert, is said to have introduced the Cistercian reforms here. Another of the early abbots, Wolfhold, established a convent for the education of girls of noble family[1] and the educational tradition has remained strong ever since. The monastery prospered during the Middle Ages and possessed a productive scriptorium. Abbot Engelbert of Admont (1287–1327) was a famous scholar and author of many works. The wars against the Turks and the Reformation (Abbot Valentine was obliged to resign because of his Reformed views) caused a lengthy decline, but with the Counter-Reformation the abbey flourished once again. In addition to the secondary school, which later moved to Judenburg, there were faculties of theology and philosophy. Abbot Albert von Muchar was well known as an historian and taught at the University of Graz.[1] In the 17th and 18th centuries, the abbey reached a high point of artistic productivity, with the works of the world-famous ecclesiastical embroiderer Brother Benno Haan (1631–1720) and the sculptor Joseph Stammel (1695–1765). On April 27, 1865, a disastrous fire[1] destroyed almost the entire monastery. While the monastic archives burned, the library could be salvaged. Reconstruction began the following year but was still not complete by 1890.[3] The economic crises of the 1930s forced the abbey to sell off many of its art treasures, and during the period of the National Socialist government the monastery was dissolved and the monks evicted. They were able to return in 1946 and the abbey today is again a thriving Benedictine community. From 1844, the abbey was a member of the Salzburg Corporation, which in 1920 was merged into the present Austrian Corporation of the



The universe is full of wonders; Explore page shows you some of the most interesting and mysterious beauties of libraries in the whole world.

starting with national libraries going to international one and finally this page shows you some information about Greatest Libraries.

### The Great Library Of Alexandria

The Great Library of Alexandria in Alexandria, Egypt, was one of the largest and most significant libraries of the ancient world. The library was part of a large research institution called the Mouseion, which was dedicated to the Muses, the nine goddesses of the arts.[1] The idea of a universal library in Alexandria may have been proposed by Demetrius of Phaleron, an exiled Athenian statesman living in Alexandria, to Ptolemy I Soter, who may have established plans for the library. But the library itself was probably not built until the reign of his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus. The library quickly acquired a large number of papyrus scrolls. One legend in the Ptolemaic king's appetite and was known for its growing collection. It is unknown precisely how many scrolls were housed at any given time, but estimates range from 40,000 to 400,000 in its height. Alexandria came to be regarded as the capital of knowledge and learning, in part because of the Great Library.[1] Many important and influential scholars worked at the library during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, including, among many others, Zeno of Sidon, who worked towards standardizing the texts of the Homeric poems; Callimachus, who wrote the *Pinakes*, sometimes considered to be the world's first library catalogue; Apollonius of Rhodes, who composed the epic poem the *Argonautica*; Eratosthenes of Cyrene, who calculated the circumference of the earth within a few hundred kilometers of accuracy; Archimedes of Syracuse, who invented the system of Greek numerals and was the first to divide decimal fractions into tenths; and Aristarchus of Samothrace, who produced the definitive texts of the Homeric poems as well as extensive commentaries on them. During the reign of Ptolemy III Euergetes, a daughter library was established in the Serapeum, a temple to the Greek god Serapis. Despite the widespread modern belief that the library was burned once and completely destroyed, the library actually declined gradually over the course of several centuries, starting with the purging of intellectuals from Alexandria in 145 BC during the reign of Ptolemy VIII Physkon, which resulted in Aristarchus of Samothrace, the head librarian, resigning from his position and seeking refuge in Cyprus. Many other scholars, including Theophrastus and Apollonius of Rhodes, fled to other cities, where they continued teaching and conducting scholarship. The library, or part of its collection, was accidentally burned by Julius Caesar during his civil war in 48 BC, but it is unclear how much was actually destroyed and it seems to have either survived or been rebuilt shortly thereafter. The geographer Strabo mentions having visited the Museum in around 25 BC and the prodigious scholarly output of Origen, Chalcidius in Alexandria from the period indicates that he had access to at least some of the library's resources. The library declined during the Roman Period, due to lack of funding and support. Its membership appears to have ceased by the 200s AD. Between 270 and 275 AD, the city of Alexandria saw a rebellion and an imperial counterattack that probably resulted in the destruction of the library. It is still debated as to whether the library was destroyed by fire or by the rebellion. The Serapeum was vandalized and demolished in 391 AD under a decree issued by Coptic Christian Pope Theophilus of Alexandria, but it does not seem to have housed books at the time and was mainly used as a gathering place for Neoplatonist philosophers following the teachings of Plotinus.

### UNAM Central Library Mexico City

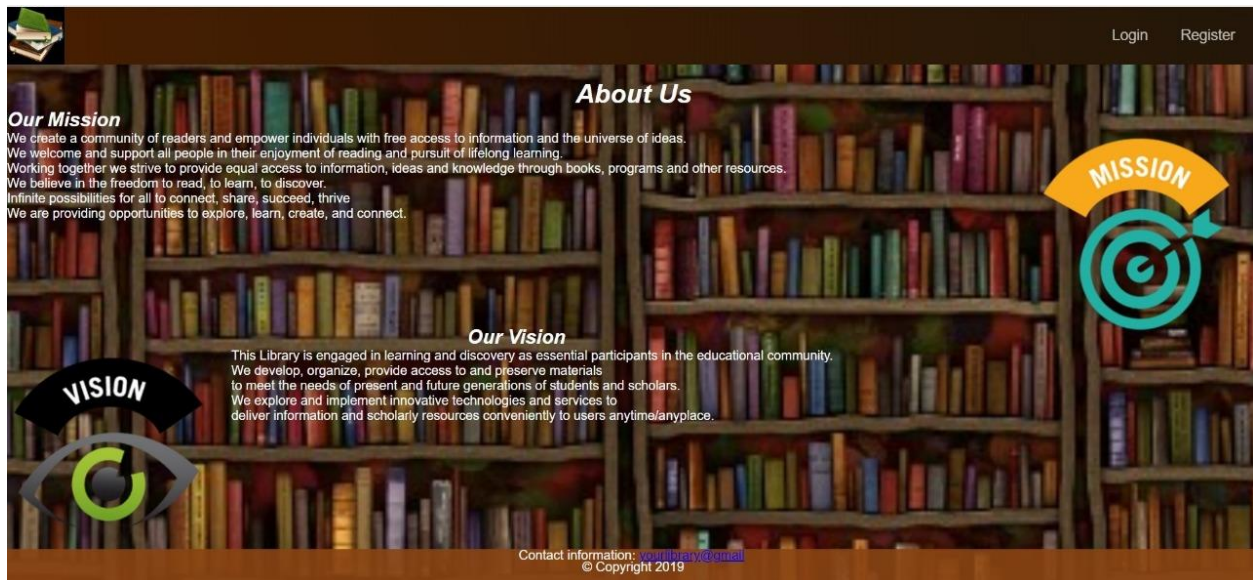
The splendid Central Library is arguably the jewel in the crown of the Ciudad Universitaria campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico in Mexico City. Completed in 1952, the building – designed by Gustavo Saavedra and Juan Marchetti de Velasco – holds approximately 400,000 books. However, it is perhaps best known for its exterior murals, which were crafted by Mexican artists and painter Juan O'Gorman and cover the ten-story building in a mosaic that recounts the history of the country. Perhaps surprisingly, none of the murals are painted. O'Gorman journeyed through Mexico to find the brightly colored stones of which they're made.



HTML, CSS, and HTML5 were used in this page.

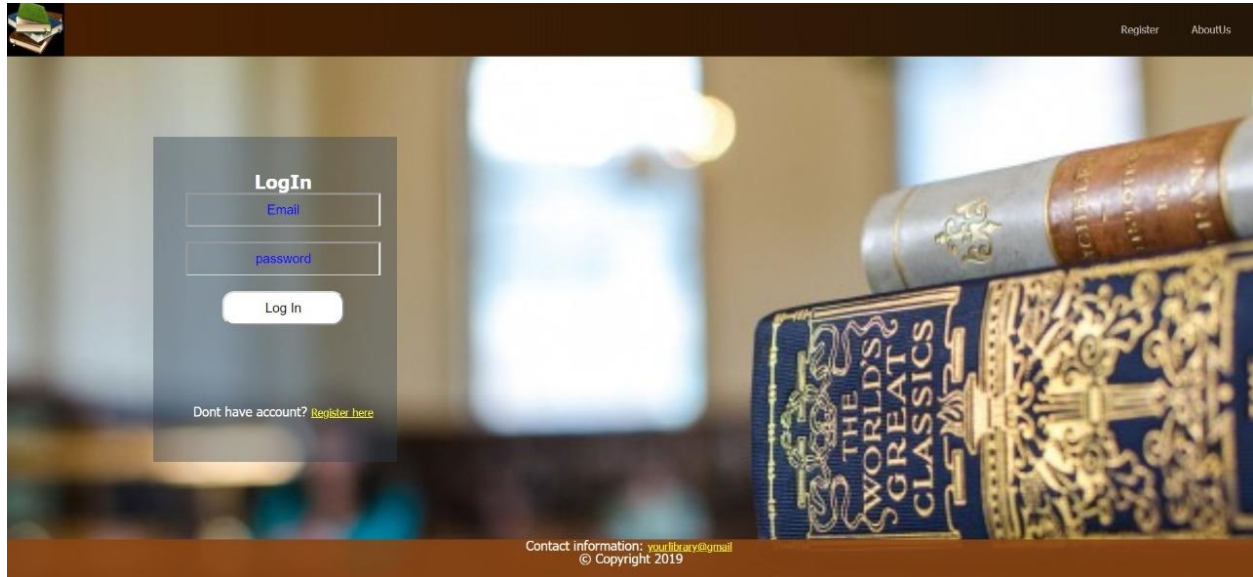


## About us



A few years ago, Website Libraries was just a dream, in About Us page, the user is informed how it all began, what is our mission now and our vision in the future. HTML, and CSS were used in this page.

## Login page



This page helps the user to take the advantage of special events and help you connect to resources you need.

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript were used in this page

## Books page

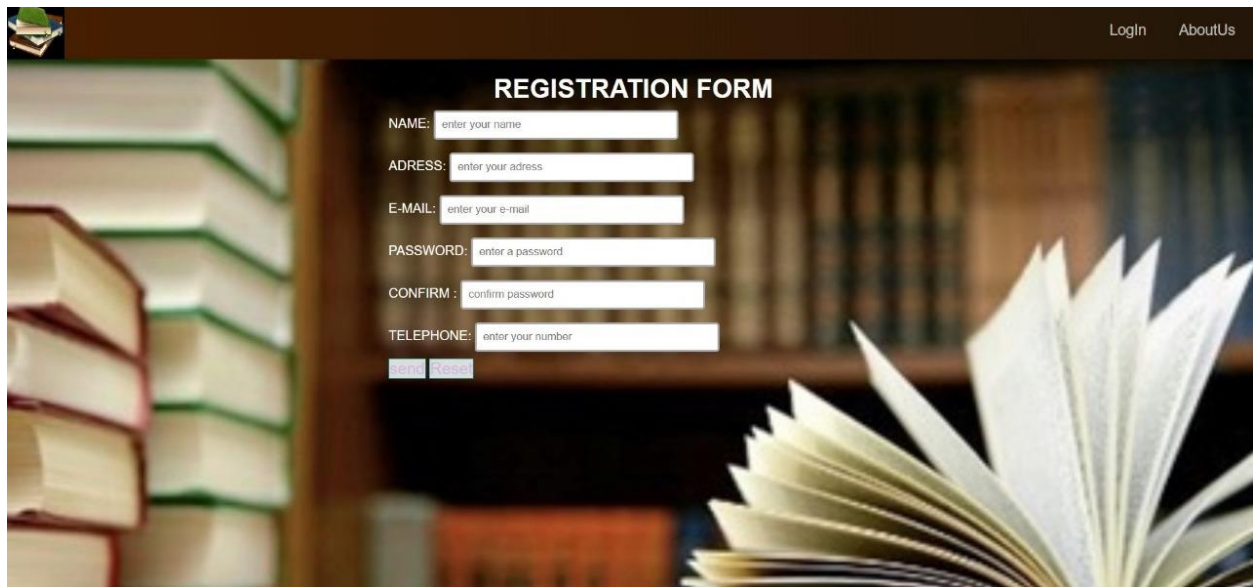


This page was created to enable the user to find books, information, and ideas to find his way in the world and to keep him entertained.

HTML, CSS, and JavaScript were used in this page.



## Registration page

The image shows a web browser window displaying a registration form. The background of the page is a blurred image of a library with bookshelves and an open book in the foreground. The form is titled "REGISTRATION FORM" in bold, uppercase letters. It contains several input fields with placeholder text: "NAME: enter your name", "ADRESS: enter your adress", "E-MAIL: enter your e-mail", "PASSWORD: enter a password", "CONFIRM: confirm password", and "TELEPHONE: enter your number". Below these fields are two buttons labeled "Send" and "Cancel". In the top right corner of the browser window, there are links for "Login" and "AboutUs".

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME:

ADRESS:

E-MAIL:

PASSWORD:

CONFIRM:

TELEPHONE:

It enables the user to create an account in order to benefit from all the advantages received by being our website member and explore our website and discover the many offerings of the library that we'd like to share with you.

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