Mavzu: HTML tiliga kirish. HTML hujjatining umumiy strukturasi va uning asosiy teglari

Zohidov J.B.

Reja:

- HTMLga kirish
- HTML hujjatlar tuzilishi
- HTMLning asosiy teglari, atributlar
- Sarlavha teglari
- Rasm va jadvallar bilan ishlash teglari
- Havolalar va ro'yxatlar bilan ishlash teglari
- HTML formlar



- Internet (Net-tarmoq) dunyodagi eng yirik kompyuter tarmog'idir;
- Elektron pochta;
- Web o'zaro bog'langan ko'plab axborotli sahifalarning yig'indisi;
- Internet Explorer Veb hujjatlarni ko'ruvchi brouzer programmasi



WWW nima?



World Wide Web -butun jahon o'rgimchak to'ri

http {протокол передачи гипертекстовых файлов) — veb-brouzer va Veb server orasidagi aloqa;

 URL {унифицированный указатель информационных ресурсов) – adres.

• HTML {язык разметки гипертекста) — Veb sahifalar yoziladigan til, uning 1-versiyasi 1989 yilda Jenevadagi elementar zarralar fizikasi Evropa laboratoriyasida kashf etildi. Uni britaniyalik tadqiqotchi Tim Berners Li yaratdi.

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HTML nima uchun zarur?

- ► HTML {язык разметки гипертекста) Veb sahifalar yoziladigan til bo'lib, u dasturlash tili emas.
- Fayllarning o'lchami kichik bo'lishi lozim, chunki...
- Modem tezligi 128 Kbit/s=16 Kbayt/s Tarmoqdagi xatoliklar hisobga olinsa: 16/1.5=10.66
- 1 minutda 10.66*60=640 Kbayt axborot olish mumkin
 - asturiy ta'minot ham arzonga tushadi.

HTML redaktorlar

- 1) Vizual redaktorlar
- Word
- Namo Web Editor
- Macromedia Dreamweaver MX va h.
- 2) Vizual bo'lmagan redaktorlar (faqat HTML-kod ko'rinishida)
- Notepad (Bloknot)
 - Home Site va h.

Deskriptor (teg)lar - kalit so'zlar

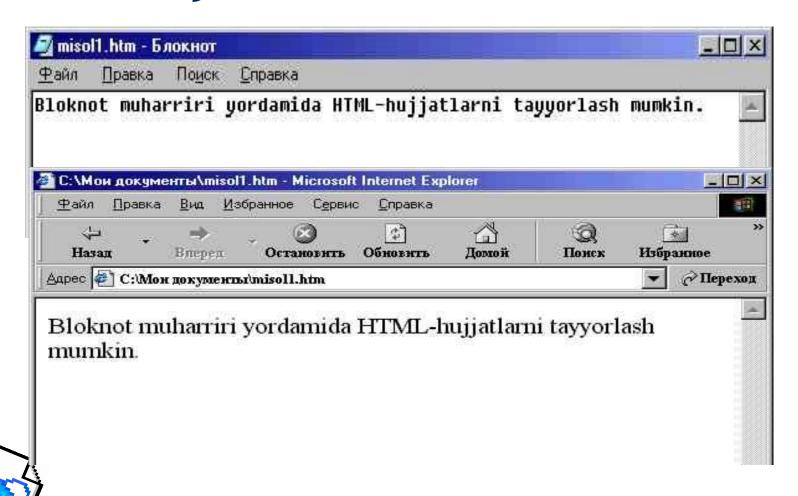
- Teglar HTML ning kalit so'zlari bo'lib, hujjatning biror qismini kerakli ko'rinishda formatlash uchun ishlatiladi;
- Ular < (kichik) va > (katta) belgilari orasiga yoziladi;
- Ular ochiluvchi <> va yopiluvchi </>
 bo'lishi mumkin;
- Katta yoki kichkina harflarda yozilishi mumkin.

Veb sahifaning asosiy teglari

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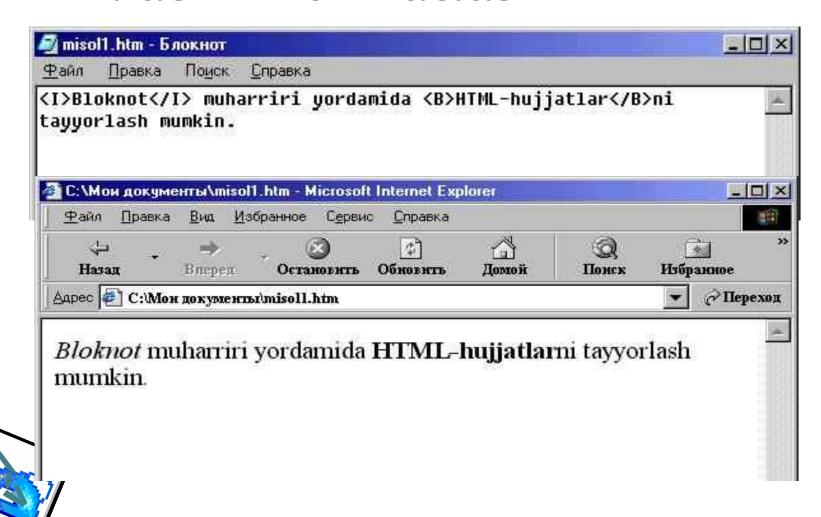
- <html> </html> Html hujjatning boshi va oxiri;
- <title></title> Veb sahifaning nomi;
- <head></head> sahifaning bosh qismi;
- <body></body> sahifaning asosiyqismi;
 - body bgcolor="red" yoki =#kod>

Oddiy matnlar bilan ishlash



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Matnni formatlash



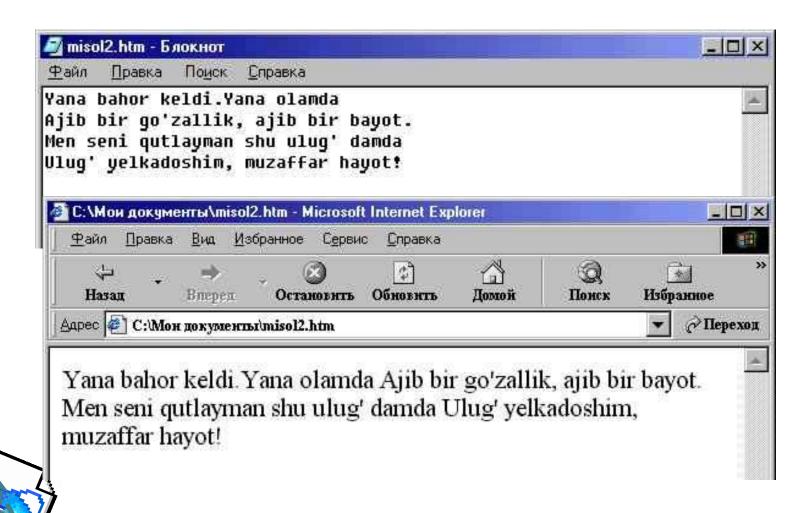
Matnni formatlash teglari

- I (italic) yotiq shrift yoki
- B (bold) quyuq shrift
 Informatika
 yoki
- **U** (underline) tagiga chizilgan shrift Informatika

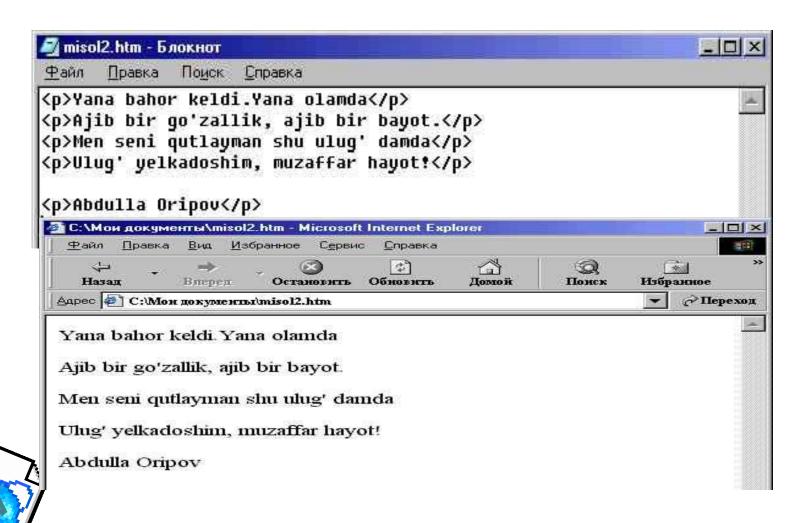


Informatika

Abzatsni formatlash

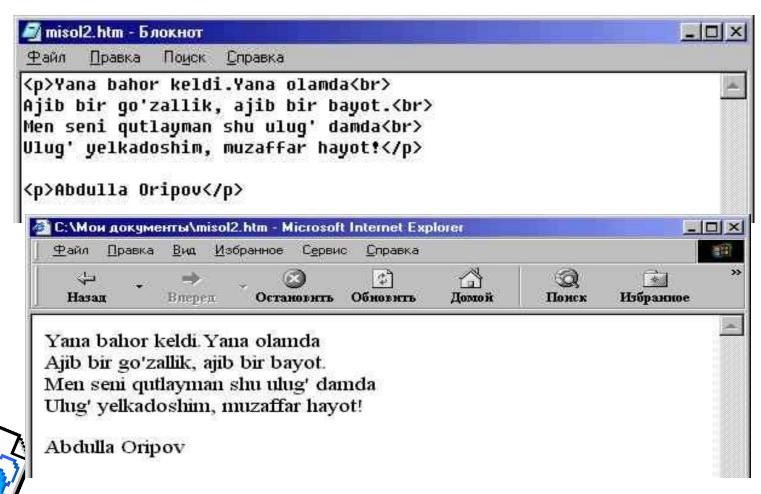


- yangi abzats

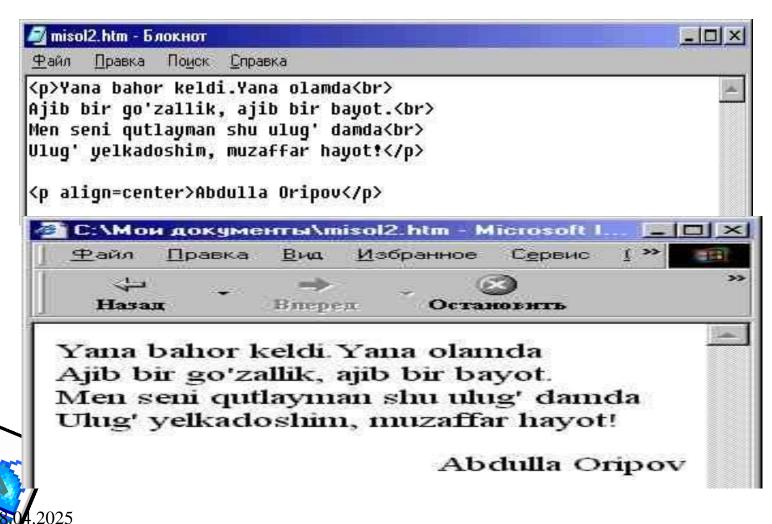


 - yangi qator hosil qilish

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Align atributi - abzatsni tekislash



Abzatsni tekislash

- - abzatsni ekranning chap chegarasiga nisbatan tekislaydi.
- - abzatsni ekranning markaziga nisbatan tekislaydi.
- abzatsni ekranning o'ng chegarasiga nisbatan tekislaydi.
- abzatsni ekranning har ikki chegarasiga nisbatan tekislaydi.

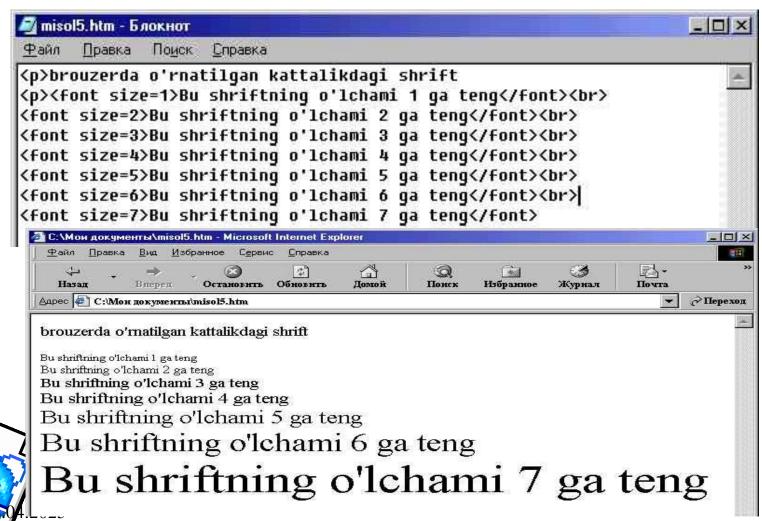


Shriftlar bilan ishlash

```
<font> </font>
≻Garnitura:
<font
face=Baltica></font>
<font face="Baltica
Uzbek">
<font face="Baltica,
Verdana,
Arial"></font>
```

```
≻O'lcham:
<font
 size=N></font>
 1<=N<=7
<font
 size=+4></font>
<font size=-
 2></font>
Avto qo'yiladigani:
 size=3
```

Shrift o'lchamlaridan namunalar

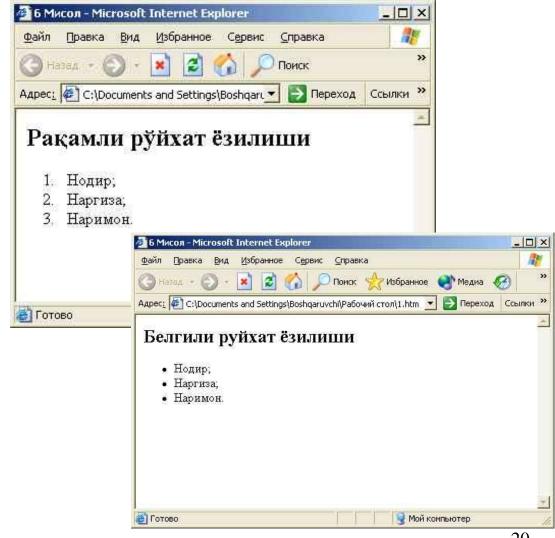


Sarlavhalar turlari



Ro'yxatlar tashkil etish

- <**O**L >
- Нодир;
- Наргиза;
- Наримо н.
-
 -
 - Нодир;
 - Наргиза;
 - Наримон.
 -



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Ro'yxatlarning turlari



Maxsus belgilar ketmaketligi

- Qo'shtirnoq
- 1)«» « va »
- 2) "" " va "
- 3) "" " va "
- Tire
- 1) -(defis) -klaviaturada
- 2) (minus) –
- —(tire) —

- >(katta) >
- < (kichik) <
- & (ampersand) -&
- Bo'sh joy tashlash (probel)-
- <nobr></nobr> qatorni uzmaslik
- <wbr>> qatorni uzish mumkin

```
Yuguruvchi qator
<marquee height="10" width="270"
    bgcolor="rang">
    MATN
   </marquee>
```

misol



Hujjatga rasm qo'yish



Rasmning xususiyatlari

• (1) -
(2) -
(3) -
(4) -
(5) -
(6) - <img src="pr1.png" border="5"
bordercolor="#CC0000">



Rasmga yo'l ko'rsatish

- Hujjat va rasm bitta papkada joylashgan:
- <img src="book.jpg" width=100
 height=100>
- Hujjat va rasm turli papkada joylashgan:
-
- Hujjat va rasm ichma-ich papkada joylashgan:
-
- Hujjat va rasm turli saytlarda joylashgan:
- <img
 src="http://www.oloy.uz/papka1/papka2
 } /book.jpg">

Jadvallar bilan ishlash

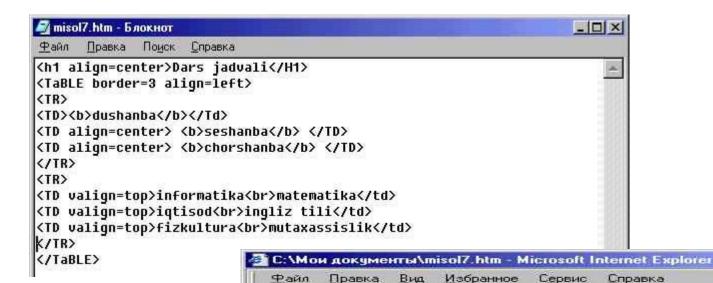
- jadval qo'yish
- (table rows)satrlar
- (table data)yacheyka
- qatornibo'lmaslik
- <td width=100 yoki
 - 100%>

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td height=100 yoki

- •<caption> -jadval nomi
- jadval chegarasining kengligi
- •Gorizontal tekislash: Align=left,right,cente r
- Vertikal tekislash: Valign=top, middle, bottom

Jadvallar yaratish



Назац

Вперед



Переход

Домой

2

Обновить

🖳 Мой компьютер

Остановить

fizkultura

mutaxassislik

>>

Freymlar

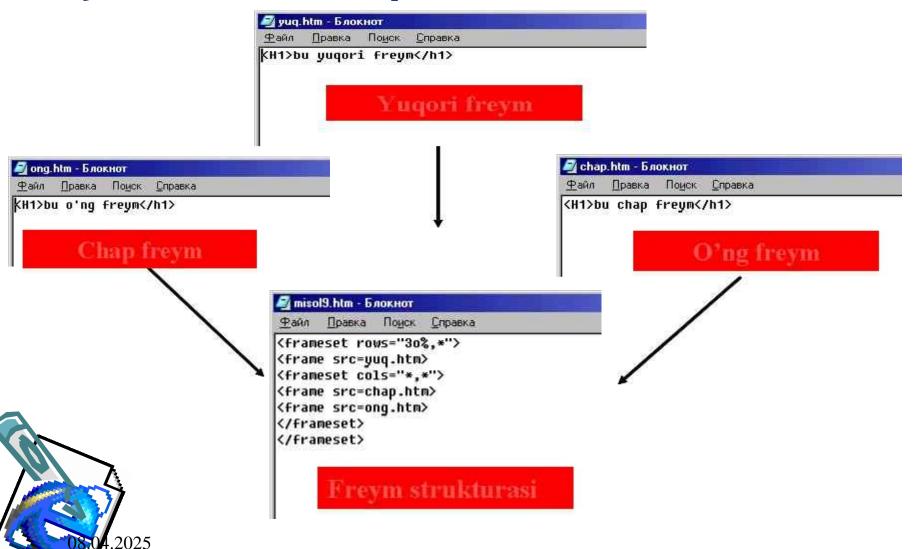
- Freymlar yordamida ekran bir nechta nomlangan ramkalarga bo'linadi va har bir freymga boshqa-boshqa Veb sahifalarni bir paytda yuklash mumkin.
- <frameset rows="25%,*">...</frameset>
- <frameset cols="30%,*">...</frameset>
- <frame src="fayl1.htm" name="fr1">







Freymlar hosil qilish



Giperbog'lanishlar

- Giperbog'lanish bu gipermatnli hujjatdan boshqa bir hujjatga o'tish uchun yo'l ko'rsatib turadigan ko'rsatkichdir.
- Kirish nuqtasi (qayerdan o'tiladi);
- O'tish nuqtasi (qayerga o'tiladi);
- <a> anchore (Internet dengizidagi langar)



Shu faylning biror aniq joyiga bog'lanish

 fayl misol Kitob(zakladka)

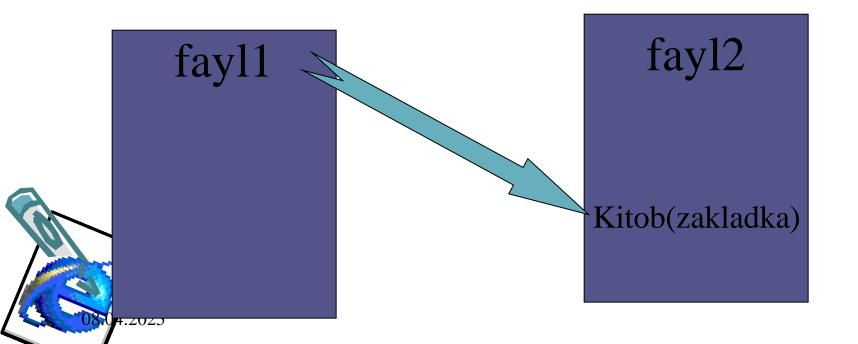


Boshqa faylga giperbog'lanish

Boshqa faylning boshiga o'tish fay11 fayl2

Boshqa faylning biror aniq joyiga bog'lanish

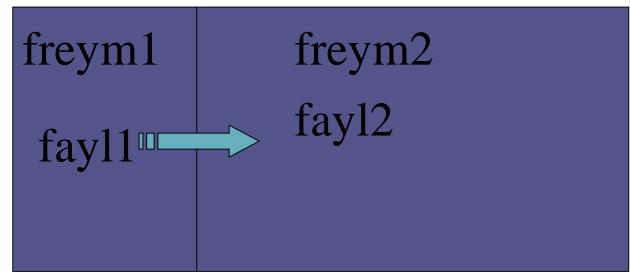
```
<a href="fayl2.htm#kitob"> (fayl1.htm da yoziladi)
<a name="kitob"> (fayl2.htm da yoziladi)
```



Boshqa oyna orqali bog'lanish

- yoki
-

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Rasmdan gipermurojaat

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Rasm qismidan gipermurojaat

```
<img src="ris.gif"
usemap="#karta2">
```

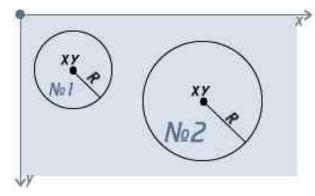
• • •

<map name="karta2">

<area href="name.html"
shape="circle" coords="X,Y,R">

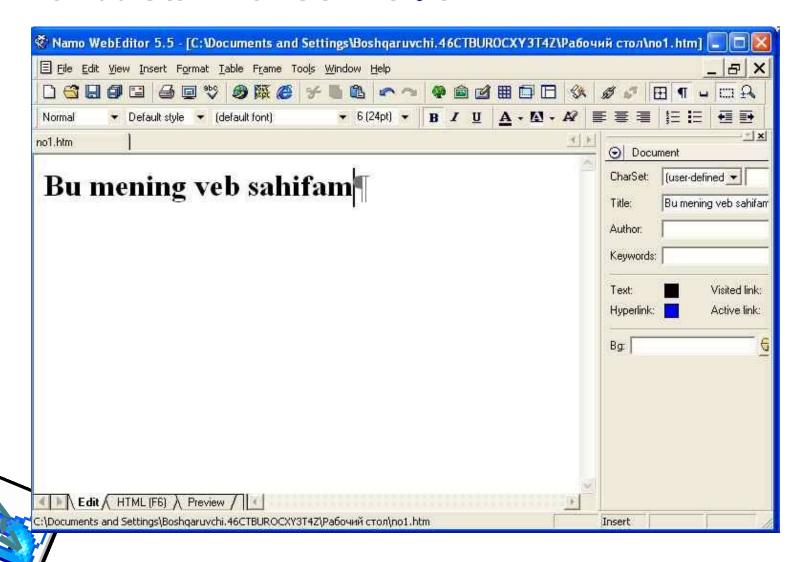
</map>

<u>misol</u>

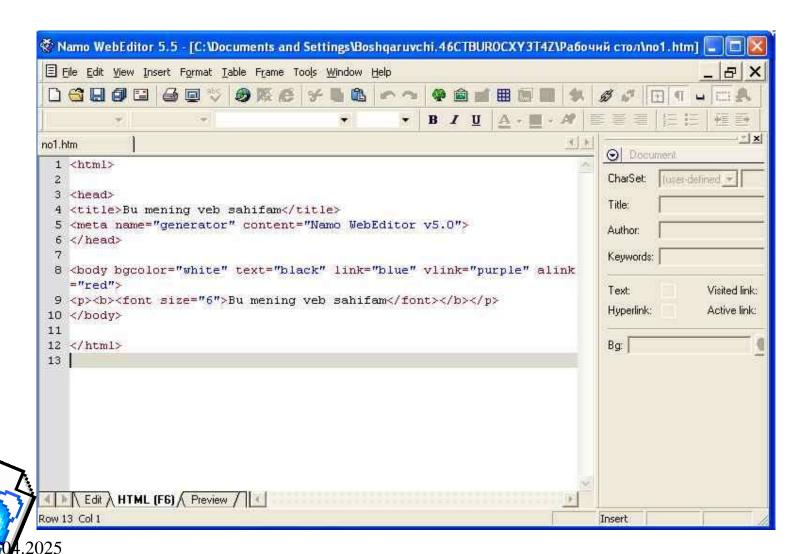


Namo Web Editor 5.5

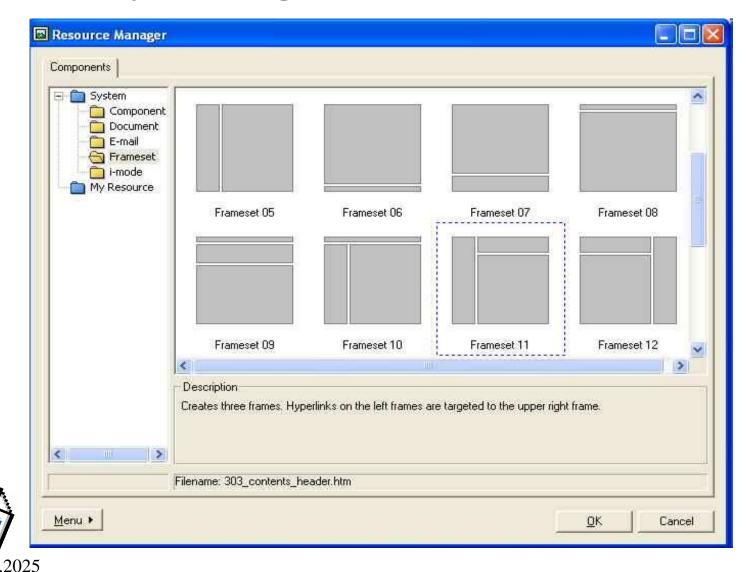
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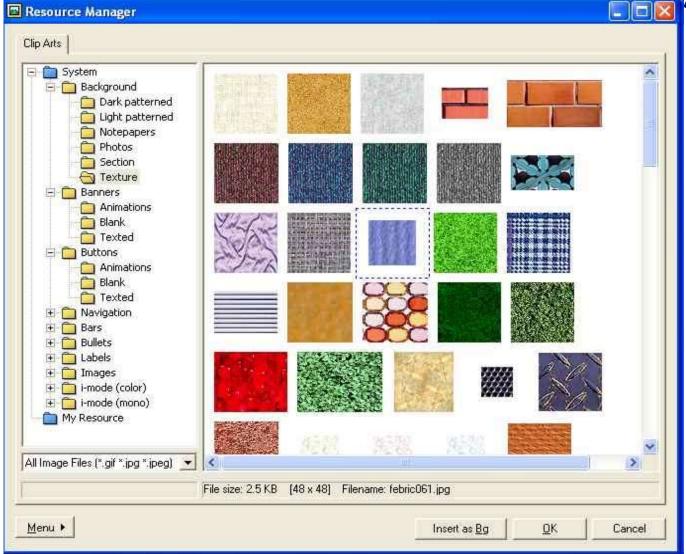
Namo Web Editor (HTML-kod)



Freymlarga bo'lish



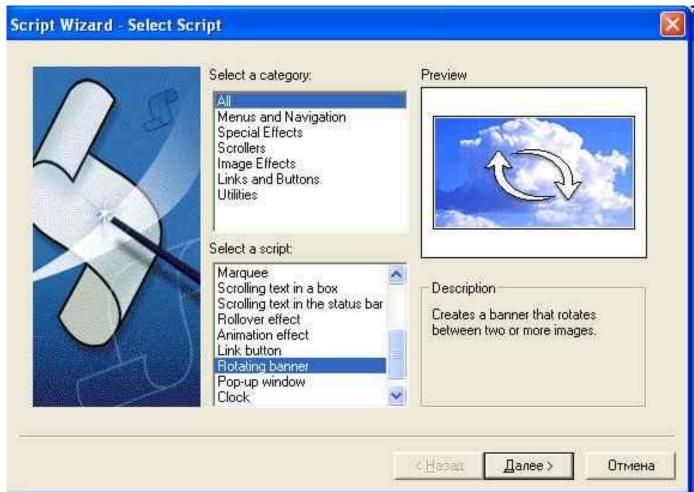
Clin Art oh'vektlarini go'vish



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Animatsion ob'yektlar qo'yish

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Namo GIF Animator

