Eurasian Research Bulletin

Application of web applications in medicine

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ABSTRACT

In order to solve the tasks of ensuring economic growth, further increasing the standard of living and well-being of our people, the training of personnel who successfully and reliably perform these tasks has become one of the urgent issues of today.

Purpose of work: Web-programming has become a new and rapidly developing field of Internet technologies. The purpose of preparing web pages and displaying them on the Internet is to provide various information as a reference, to advertise manufactured products, to solve issues such as the distribution of literary works, music and pictures to the general public. A site that provides users with information on a topic consists of pages with carefully thought out, perfectly designed and constantly updated information.

Material and styles: When you create a web document, you place tags to define the appearance of text. The general structure of an HTML document is shown in Figure 1.1. All HTML documents are enclosed in pairs of tags - <HTML> and </HTML>. This is the first rule of thumb for standard HTML documentation.

According to the second rule, no two HTML documents are equal will be divided into sections.
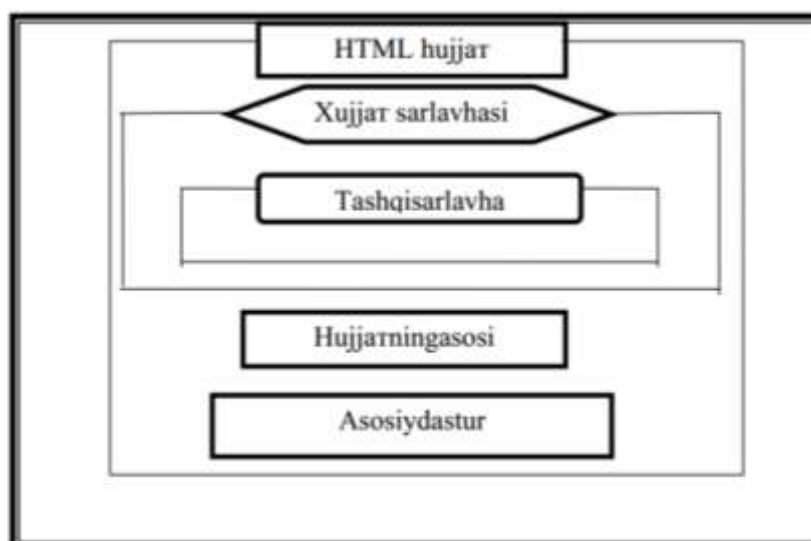
Figure 1.1. The general structure of an HTML document

An HTML document consists of text and built-in tags - instructions about the structure, appearance and functions of an element in its content.

The HTML document is divided into two main parts: the title - head and the body - body. The general form of the HTML document is as follows:

<HTML>

PAGE TEXT...

</HTML>

Here, the <HTML> tag marks the beginning of the HTML document, and the </HTML> tag marks the end of the document. If the browser encounters an <HTML> tag, the next text is known to be HTML code. The browser is in its own dialog

shows the text between the tags, not the tag. Any HTML document begins and ends with these tags. According to HTML rules, the closing (right) tag is written in the same way as the opening (left) tag, but the "/" (slash) character is added to the tag name. the only fundamental difference between double tags is that closing tags do not use parameters.

The first (small) section is the HTML header. The HTML header is separated by a pair of tags -<HEAD> and </HEAD>. It is not displayed in the browser dialog, but contains service information that the browser uses for its needs. The second (big) section is a personal document called the basis of the document.

The same document base is displayed in the browser dialog box. The body is separated by a pair of tags - <BODY> and </BODY>. This is where the second rule of standard HTML documentation comes from: every document must have HTML headers and text references, and both of these sections must be properly formatted.

In an HTML document, triangular brackets (—<‖ and —>‖) and the entries between them are collectively called —tag‖ (English —tag‖).

A tag is a command of the HTML programming language that tells the browser interpreter how to perform the actions corresponding to the value of each command line.

Values that indicate the method of operations are called attributes. The basic rules of the HTML language are as follows:

Rule 1. Any behavior in HTML is defined by tags. One tag (left) is at the beginning of the movement, and the other is at the end (right). In this case, the tags are flanked by angle brackets « < » or « > ». There are also stand-alone tags.

Rule 2. Any tag or other instruction placed in angle brackets in an HTML document is not exported to the browser dialog box and is an internal command for the HTML file.

When examining an HTML document, you can see that text documents are defined by tag(s). They are surrounded by special angle characters (< and >). Tags are used to format texts and insert various non-textual elements into the document, such as graphics, additional objects, and so on.

Tags that require matching closing tags are called container tags

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Most tags are containers. This means they have an opening (opening or opening) and an ending (closing) tag. The text between the tags executes the instructions contained therein. For example: The weather is gorgeous today.
Result: The weather is gorgeous today.
Everything written between the opening and closing tags is in the tag-container
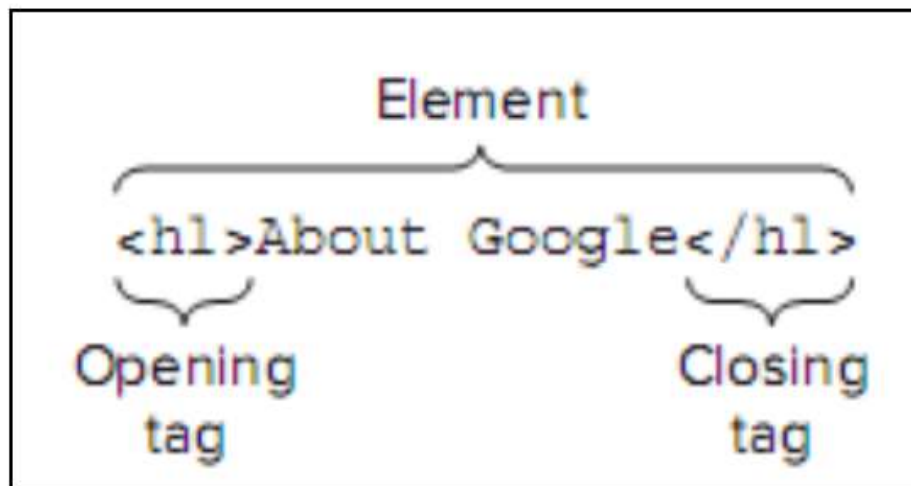will be relevant (Fig. 1.2).

Figure 1.2. Example of opening and closing tags.

Sometimes the closing tag can be omitted and the browser can determine the end of the tag from the context. For example, for a tag representing data in a table cell <TD>, the corresponding closing tag </TD> can always be omitted, and the completion of the data for the table cell is determined by the appearance of the next <TD> tag. Also, the last <P> (paragraph) tag is often omitted. Browsers previously supported this tag without any termination, so most web authors are used to using the short form. Not all tags allow this, and not all browsers forgive its absence. So, when in doubt, insert a closing tag in the text. This is especially important when you use cascading style sheets in your document.

Some tags do not have closing tags, so they are used to place separate (standalone) elements on the page.

An example is the <IMG> image embed tag, which simply places the graphic in the page flow. Other autonomous tags, such as <BR> force a line break; <BASEFONT> is a base font instruction, horizontal line (<hr>), and <meta> and <base> tags that contain information about the document and do not affect the information displayed. Often, depending on the essence of the tag, it is possible to think about the need for its completion.

In HTML, it is not customary to pay attention to misspellings of tags.

A misspelled tag or parameter must be detected by the browser. This is a general rule for all browsers. Sometimes, along with incorrectly written tags, tags that are not understood by the specific version of the browser also fall under the influence of browsers. HTML tags are distinguished by their level of "contribution".

In advanced HTML documents, some elements can have a contribution level of more than 10. In this case, the tags that are at the previous contribution level are called the parent tag relative to the existing tags. An existing tag is a branched (daughter) or branch tag. In turn, this 'ba' tag can be considered a head tag compared to other tags that have contributed.

HTML documents are text files that contain special codes called markup tags. Tags tell Web browsers how to interpret and display text and graphics. An HTML file is a plain text file. Therefore, it can be created in any text editor, for example, MS Word or ordinary Notepad. After the document is created, it should be saved in text format. But before doing this, don't forget to change its extension, that is, put .html or .htm instead of .txt. .html and .htm extension are standard for HTML file.

In addition, these extensions indicate to the computer that the file contains HTML codes in addition to text. But when writing labels, capital letters are often used. According to the HTML and WWW specifications, there are four tags that every web page must include, regardless of how the web page looks and the information it displays:

1. The <HTML> tag informs the browser that the document is written in HTML.

2. The <HEAD> tag defines the introduction and head of the HTML document.

3. The <BODY> tag defines the main text and information.

4. <ADDRESS> tag to get more complete information about the web has an e-mail address required for the page.

These tags are essential for the web browser to identify the various parts of an HTML document, but they do not directly affect the appearance of the web page. They are essential so that the next new information entered into HTML can be interpreted correctly on home pages, and at the same time have the same appearance in all web browsers. For example, you have a program running on your web server that sees and lists all HTML documents. It only sees the text inside the <HEAD> tags (this is also where the document name is placed). So, if the homepage doesn't have <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags, then it won't be listed. This is how most well-known web servers - search tools - work. They get information from <HEAD> tags.

<HTML> and </HTML> tags

These tags tell browsers to interpret the text between them as if they were HTML, since HTML documents are text only.

<HTML> means that the file is written in hypertext link language.

<HEAD> and </ HEAD> tags

They define the header of the web page program. Between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags, information about the web page is included. Each

An HTML document has only one name. Its name is defined by <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags. This name is usually displayed in the title of the browser dialog.

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