



Découverte

- DÉCOUVERTE D'UN SITE WEB
- QU'EST CE QUE LE HTML
- QU'EST CE QUE LE CSS
- QU'EST CE QUE LE JAVASCRIPT
- QU'EST CE QU'UN NAVIGATEUR

Exemple : Youtube.com

YouTube FR

music

Musique
107 777 113 abonnés

ABONNÉ 107 M

ACCUEIL COMMUNAUTÉ À PROPOS

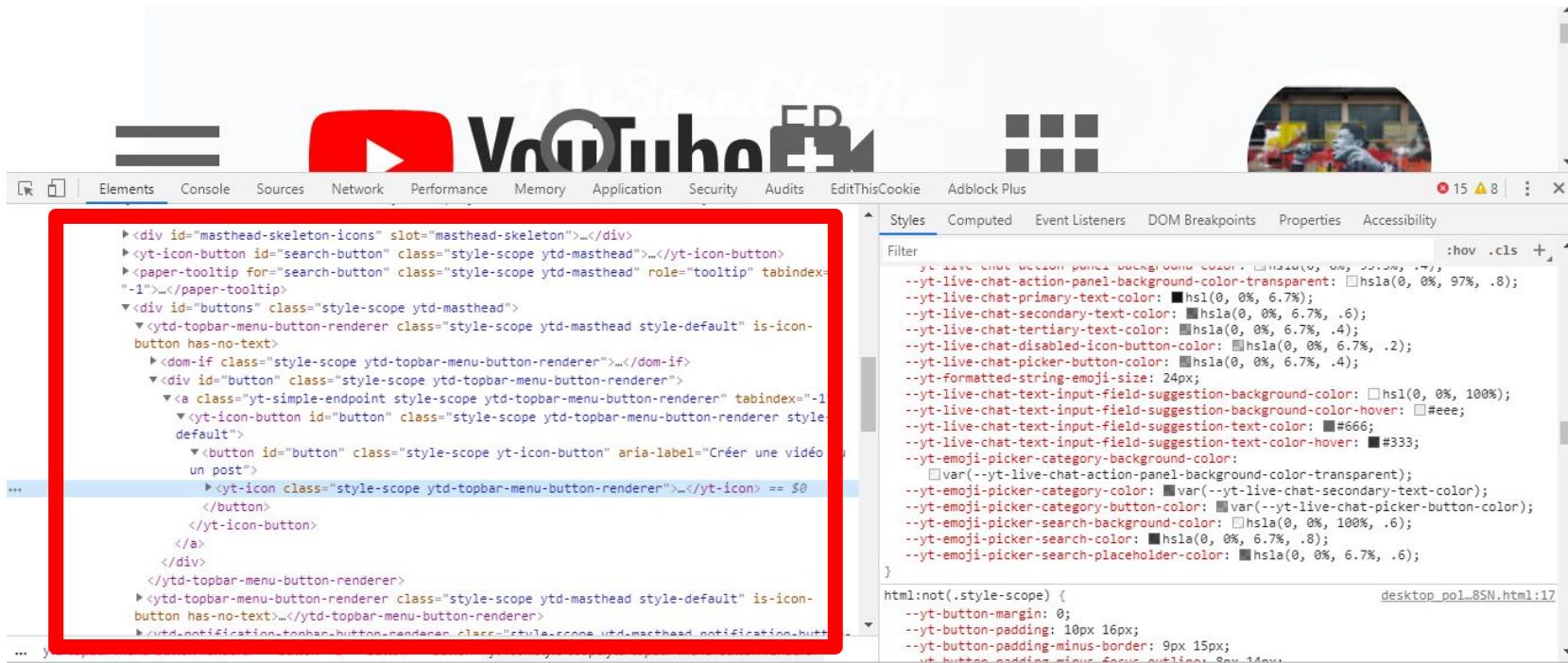
Top des titres – France ► TOUT REGARDER

Titre	Auteur	Durée	Vues	Date
Moha La Squale - Ma belle	Moha La Squale	2:36	16 M vues • il y a 4 semaines	
Gambi - Hé oh (Clip officiel)	Gambi	3:11	4,7 M vues • il y a 3 semaines	
Naza feat. Dj Leska - Vodka (Clip Officiel)	NAZA	3:04	2,9 M vues • il y a 3 semaines	
Diddi Trix - Chien d'l'a casse (Clip officiel)	Diddi Trix	2:34	2,4 M vues • il y a 3 semaines	
Dosseh - Canal ft. Landy	DossehTV	3:04	2,2 M vues • il y a 3 semaines	

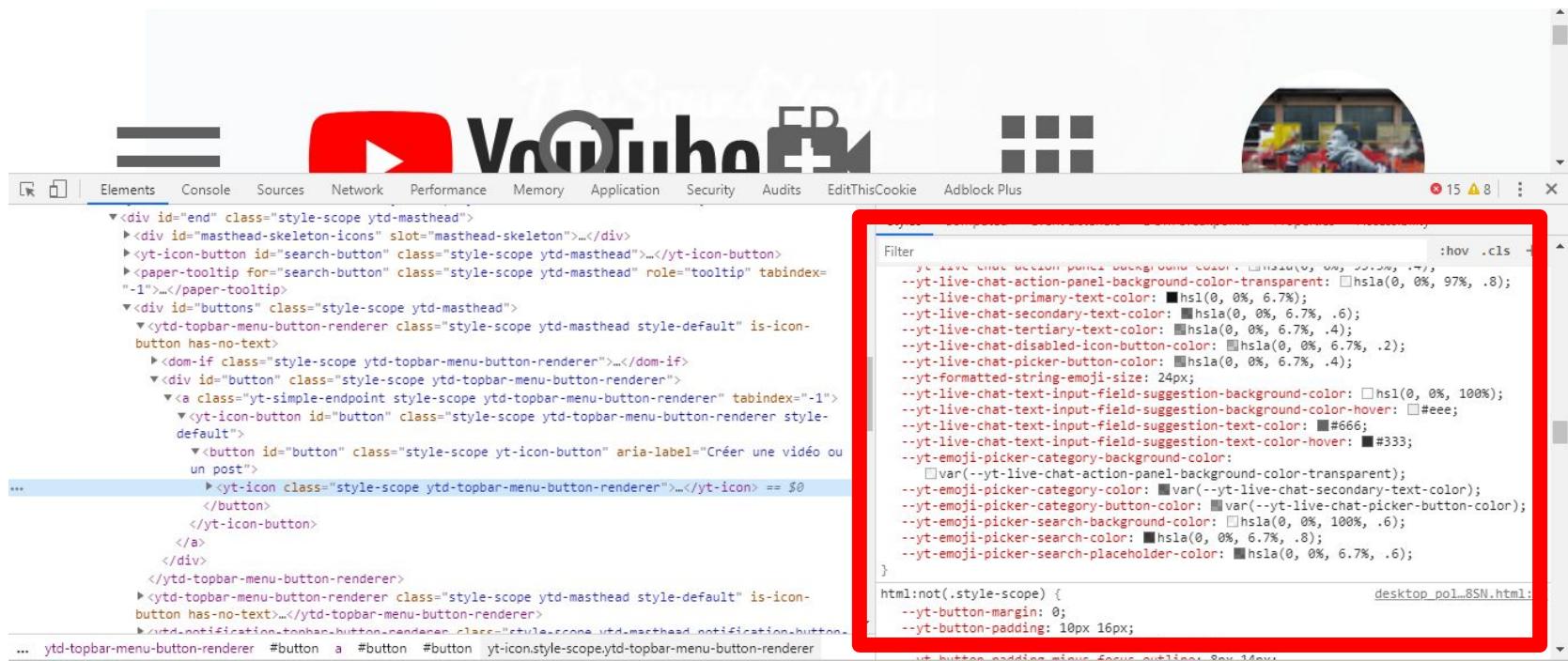
Clips musicaux les plus récents ► TOUT REGARDER

Image	

CODE HTML



CODE CSS



The screenshot shows a browser window with the YouTube homepage loaded. The developer tools are open, specifically the Elements tab, which displays the HTML structure of the page. A red box highlights the CSS panel on the right side of the tools.

Elements Tab:

```
<div id="end" class="style-scope ytd-masthead">
  <div id="masthead-skeleton-icons" slot="masthead-skeleton"></div>
  <yt-icon-button id="search-button" class="style-scope ytd-masthead">...</yt-icon-button>
  <paper-tooltip for="search-button" class="style-scope ytd-masthead" role="tooltip" tabindex="-1">...</paper-tooltip>
  <div id="buttons" class="style-scope ytd-masthead">
    <ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer class="style-scope ytd-masthead style-default" is-icon-button has-no-text">
      <dom-if class="style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer">...</dom-if>
      <div id="button" class="style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer">
        <a class="yt-simple-endpoint style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer" tabindex="-1">
          <yt-icon-button id="button" class="style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer style-default">
            <button id="button" class="style-scope yt-icon-button" aria-label="Créer une vidéo ou un post">
              <yt-icon class="style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer">...</yt-icon> == $0
            </button>
          </yt-icon-button>
        </a>
      </div>
    </ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer>
    <ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer class="style-scope ytd-masthead style-default" is-icon-button has-no-text">...</ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer>
    <yt-notification-topbar-button-renderer class="style-scope ytd-masthead notification-button">...</yt-notification-topbar-button-renderer>
  ... ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer #button a #button #button yt-icon style-scope ytd-topbar-menu-button-renderer
```

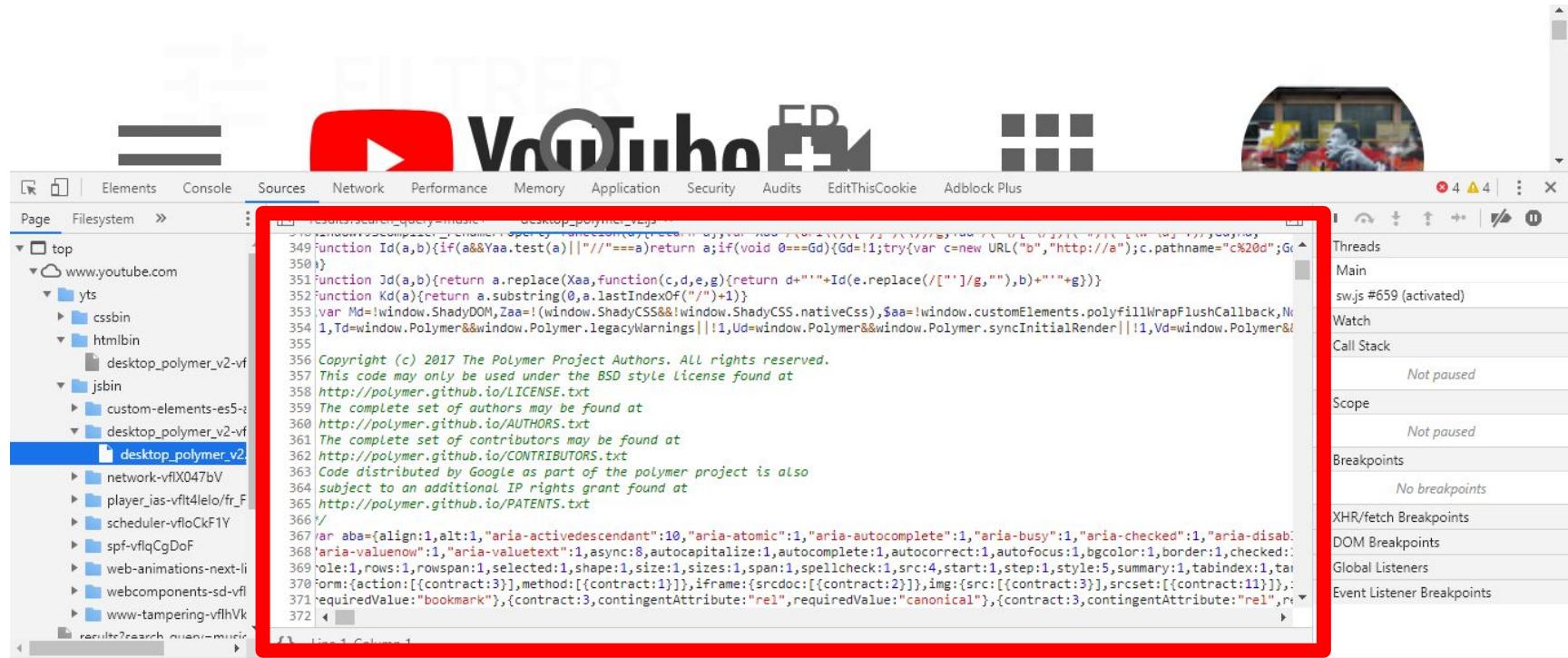
CSS Panel:

```
:hov .cls
  yt-live-chat-action-panel-background-color: hsla(0, 0%, 97%, .8);
  --yt-live-chat-action-panel-background-color-transparent: hsla(0, 0%, 97%, .8);
  -yt-live-chat-primary-text-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%);
  -yt-live-chat-secondary-text-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .6);
  -yt-live-chat-tertiary-text-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .4);
  --yt-live-chat-disabled-icon-button-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .2);
  -yt-live-chat-picker-button-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .4);
  -yt-formatted-string-emoji-size: 24px;
  -yt-live-chat-text-input-field-suggestion-background-color: hsl(0, 0%, 100%);
  --yt-live-chat-text-input-field-suggestion-background-color-hover: #eee;
  --yt-live-chat-text-input-field-suggestion-text-color: #666;
  -yt-live-chat-text-input-field-suggestion-text-color-hover: #333;
  -yt-emoji-picker-category-background-color:
    var(--yt-live-chat-action-panel-background-color-transparent);
  --yt-emoji-picker-category-color: var(--yt-live-chat-secondary-text-color);
  -yt-emoji-picker-category-button-color: var(--yt-live-chat-picker-button-color);
  -yt-emoji-picker-search-background-color: hsla(0, 0%, 100%, .6);
  -yt-emoji-picker-search-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .8);
  --yt-emoji-picker-search-placeholder-color: hsla(0, 0%, 6.7%, .6);
}

html:not(.style-scope) {
  -yt-button-margin: 0;
  -yt-button-padding: 10px 16px;
}
```

At the bottom right of the CSS panel, there is a file path: desktop_pc18SN.html:.

CODE Javascript

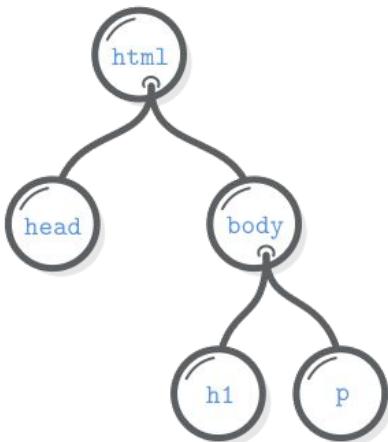


The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the Network tab selected. A large file named "desktop_polymer_v2.js" is being downloaded from the URL "http://www.youtube.com/_/desktop_polymer_v2/vf". The file size is 1.1 MB and it has been downloading for 1 second at a speed of 1.1 MB/s. The file content is displayed in the main pane, starting with the Polymer license notice:

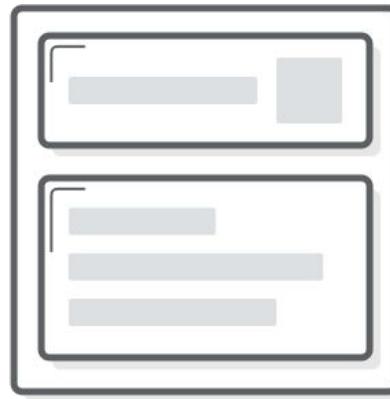
```
Copyright (c) 2017 The Polymer Project Authors. All rights reserved.  
This code may only be used under the BSD style license found at  
http://polymer.github.io/LICENSE.txt  
The complete set of authors may be found at  
http://polymer.github.io/AUTHORS.txt  
The complete set of contributors may be found at  
http://polymer.github.io/CONTRIBUTORS.txt  
Code distributed by Google as part of the polymer project is also  
subject to an additional IP rights grant found at  
http://polymer.github.io/PATENTS.txt
```

The right sidebar contains developer tools like Threads, Call Stack, Scope, Breakpoints, XHR/fetch Breakpoints, DOM Breakpoints, Global Listeners, and Event Listener Breakpoints.

Un trio de choc



HTML



CSS



JAVASCRIPT

Qu'est ce qu'un navigateur



Moteurs de recherche

YAHOO!

bing

DuckDuckGo

Google

Qwant

Langages HTML et CSS

Résultat visible
à l'écran



```
/* CSS */ body { font-family: sans-serif; } h1 { color: red; } .highlight { background-color: yellow; } #header { border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; } #content { margin-top: 20px; } .list-item { list-style-type: none; } .list-item::before { content: "•"; margin-right: 10px; } .list-item a { color: blue; } .list-item a:hover { text-decoration: underline; }
```

Traduction par
l'ordinateur

navigateur



images openclassroom.fr

HTML
(pas de CSS)

HTML + CSS



css Zen Garden

The Beauty of CSS Design

A demonstration of what can be accomplished visually through CSS-based design. Select any style sheet from the list to load it into this page.

Download the sample [html file](#) and [css file](#)

The Road to Enlightenment

Littering a dark and dreary road lay the past relics of browser-specific tags, incompatible DOMs, and broken CSS support. Today, we must clear the mind of past practices. Web enlightenment has been achieved thanks to the tireless efforts of folk like the W3C, WaSP and the major browser creators.

The css Zen Garden invites you to relax and meditate on the important lessons of the masters. Begin to see with clarity. Learn to use the (yet to be) time-honored techniques in new and inspiring fashion. Become one with the web.

So What Is This About?

There is clearly a need for CSS to be taken seriously by graphic artists. The Zen Garden aims to excite, inspire, and encourage participation. To begin, view some of the existing designs in the list. Clicking on any one will load the style sheet into this very page. The code remains the same, the only thing that has changed is the external.css file. Yes, really.

CSS allows complete and total control over the style of a hypertext document. The only way this can be illustrated is in a way that gets people excited by demonstrating what it can truly be, once the reins are off.



Zen Garden

The Road to Enlightenment

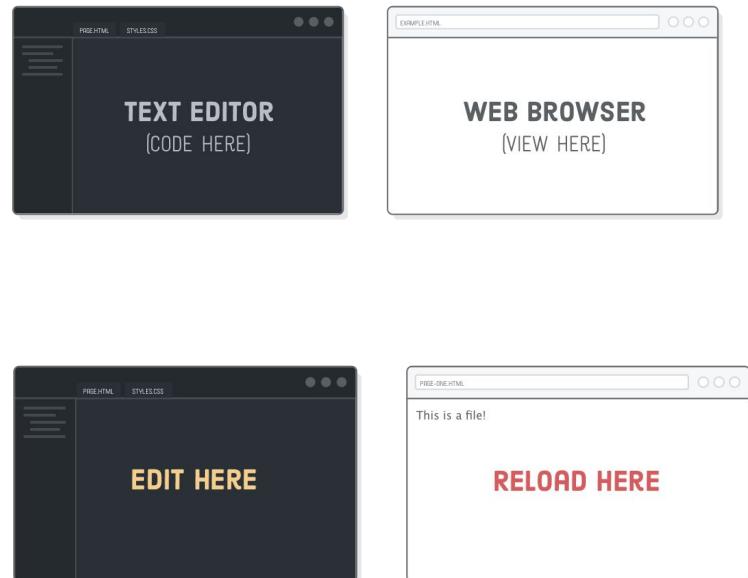
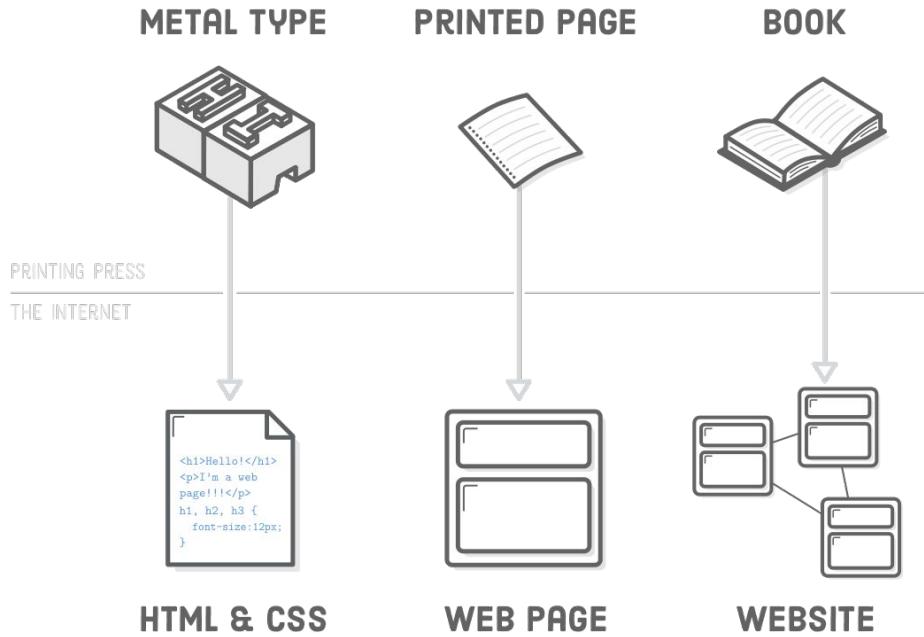
Littering a dark and dreary road lay the past relics of browser-specific tags, incompatible DOMs, and broken CSS support. Today, we must clear the mind of past practices. Web enlightenment has been achieved thanks to the tireless efforts of folk like the W3C, WaSP and the major browser creators.

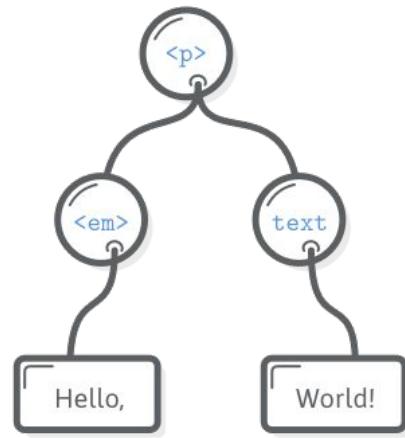
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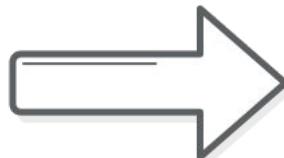
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CSS allows complete and total control over the style of a hypertext document. The only way this can be illustrated is in a way that gets people excited by demonstrating what it can truly be, once the reins are off.





HTML
(STRUCTURE)



CSS
(PRESENTATION)



Les Bases du **HTML**

- LES BALISES , PRINCIPE
- .HTML ET LE CODE MINIMAL
- LES BALISES DE BASE ET LE FONCTION
- ORGANISATION DES BALISES DANS LE DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)
- BALISE DE MISE EN VALEUR

Principe des balises

Entrante / Fermante

< name > contenu </ name>

une balise ouverte doit être fermée

Opheline

< text/>

certaines balises ne

Enfant / Parent

< balise_parente>
 < balise_enfant>
 < /balise_enfant>
</ balise_parente >

*Les balises forment une arborescence
une balise PEUT en contenir une autre*



Structure d'une balise

```
< nom_balise attribut1="valeur" attribut2='valeur' > contenu </ nom_balise>
```

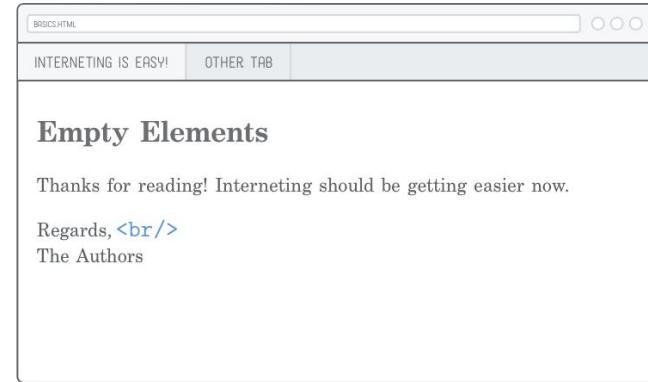
```
< nom_balise attribut1="valeur" attribut2=valeur />
```

Exemples d'attributs

id (identifiant unique) , **class** (classes CSS), **href** (lien) ,
src (lien vers une ressource), **style** (CSS) ... etc

Contenu et formatage d'une balise

```
<balise attribut="valeur">  
    texte1  
  
    texte2    texte3  
</balise>
```



```
<balise attribut="valeur"> texte1 texte2 texte3 </balise>
```

Retour à la ligne :
 ou </br> /// Espace supplémentaire :

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "BASIC.HTML" and tabs "INTERNETING IS EASY!" and "OTHER TAB". The main content area displays a basic HTML page with the following structure:

```
<title> INTERNETING IS EASY!
<h1> Interneting Is Easy!
<p> First, we need to learn some basic HTML.
<h2> Headings
    Headings define the outline of your site. There are six levels of headings.
<h3> Lists
    This is how you make an unordered list:
        <ul>
            <li> Add a "ul" element (it stands for unordered list)
            <li> Add each item in its own "li" element
            <li> They don't need to be in any particular order
    This is what an ordered list looks like:
        <ol>
            <li> Notice the new "ol" element wrapping everything
            <li> But, the list item elements are the same
            <li> Also note how the numbers increment on their own
            <li> You should be noticing things in this precise order, because this is an ordered list
<h3> Inline Elements
    <em> Sometimes, you need to draw attention to a particular word or phrase.
    <strong> Other times, you need to strongly emphasize the importance of a word or phrase.
    <em> <strong> And sometimes you need to shout!
<h3> Empty Elements
    Thanks for reading! Interneting should be getting easier now.
    Regards, <br/>
    The Authors
<hr/>
    P.S. This page might look like crap, but we'll learn how to fix that with some CSS soon.
```



Code minimale HTML

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="fr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Titre de la page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
    <!-- Le reste du contenu -->
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

.HTML



Les balises de bases

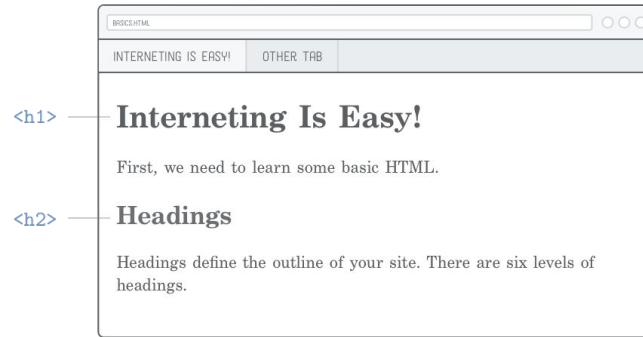
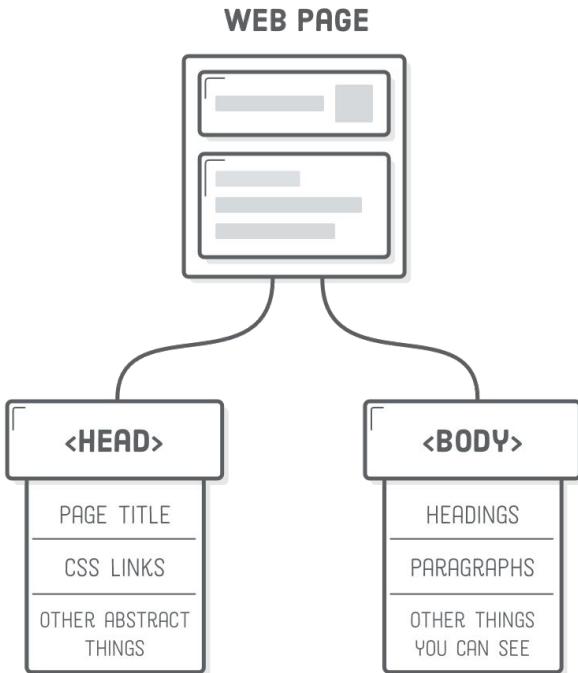
```
<!doctype>           <html>
```

Voir memo

```
<head>      <meta>      <title>      <body>
```

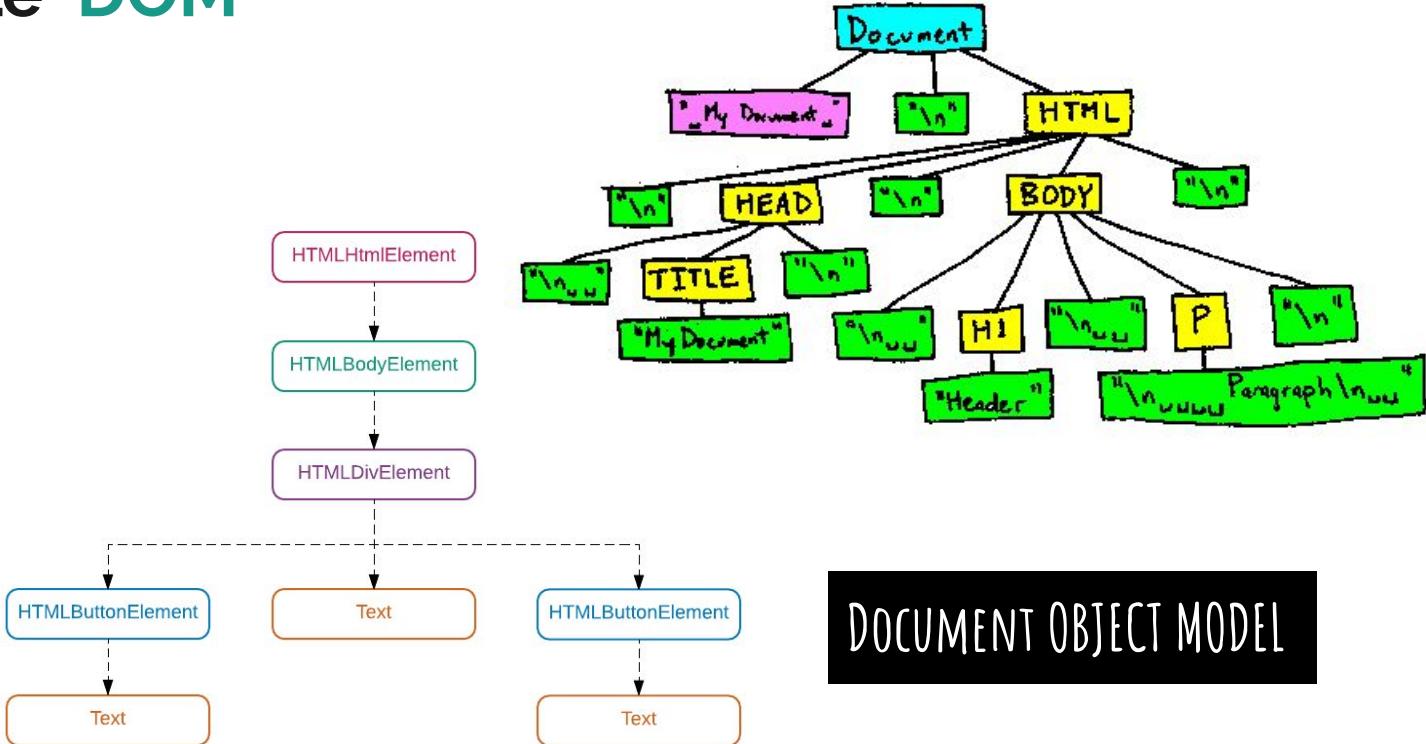
```
<nav>      <h1>...<h6>      <p>
```

Les balises de bases



Le DOM

```
<html>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button> - </button>
      0
      <button> + </button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL



Les balises de mise en valeur

```
<strong> text strong</strong>
```

```
<em> text em </em>
```

```
<center> text center </center>
```

text strong

text em

text center

— *Les Bases du* CSS - Style

- LES COULEURS (COLOR, BACKGROUND-COLOR)
- LA POLICE (FONT-SIZE, FONT-FAMILY, FONT-STYLE, FONT-WEIGHT)
- BORDURE ET ESPACEMENT (BORDER, PADDING, MARGIN)
- TAILLES (WIDTH, HEIGHT)
- POSITIONNEMENT (DISPLAY, POSITION, FLOAT)



UTILISATION DE L'ATTRIBUT **STYLE**

<balise style=" -- ; -- "> contenu </balise>

<balise style=" -- ; -- " />

On sépare chaque propriété css par un “,”

Les Couleurs

CSS COLORS



RED : #FF0000 or rgb(255,0,0)

GREEN : #00FF00 or rgb(0,255,0)

BLUE : #0000FF or rgb(0,0,255)

RGB(114, 44, 147)
#722C93

Couleurs préconfigurées :
red, green, blue, black, white ...

RGB = Red Green Blue

RGB(red , green , blue)

RGBA(red , green , blue , opacity)

Hexadecimal :

XX XX X X

Les Couleurs

background-color (couleur du fond) :

ex : **style = " background-color : rgb(255,152,23) ; "**

color (couleur du texte) :

ex: **style=" color: red ;"**

border-color (couleur des bordures) :

ex: **style=" border-color: #722C93 ; "**

La Police

font-family (changer la police du texte) :

ex : **style = “ font-family : ‘Times New Roman’, Times , serif ;”**

autres fonts : *georgia , arial, verdana, helvetica, lucida console*

font-style (format du texte : italic, normal ou oblique) :

ex: **style=" font-style : italic"**

La Police

font-size (taille de la police) :

unités: px pt % em

ex : **style = “ font-size : 18px ; ”**

font-weight (épaisseur de la police : normal, bold, bolder ou personnalisée) :

ex: **style=“ font-weight : bold ; ”**

ex: **style=“ font-weight :800 ; ”**

Les bordures

border-style (style de bordure) >>

ex : **style = “ border-style: solid ; ”**

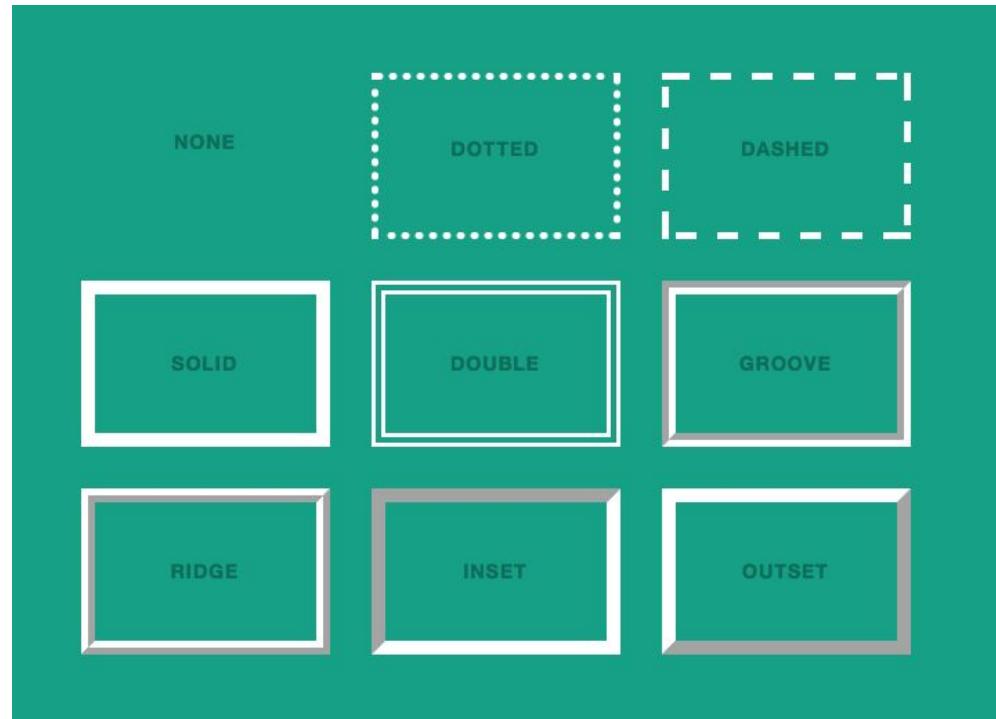
border-color (couleur) :

cf section couleurs

border-width (épaisseur) :

ex : **style = “ border-width: 15px; ”**

unités: px pt % em



Les bordures

Une manière plus rapide :

border : <border-width> <border-style> <border-color> ;

ex : **style = “ border : 15px solid rgba(150, 200, 120, 0.5) ; ”**

Modifier une bordure spécifique :

border-left, border-right, border-top, border-bottom

border-<side> : <border-width> <border-style> <border-color> ;

ex : **style = “ border-left : 15px solid rgba(150, 200, 120, 0.5) ; ”**

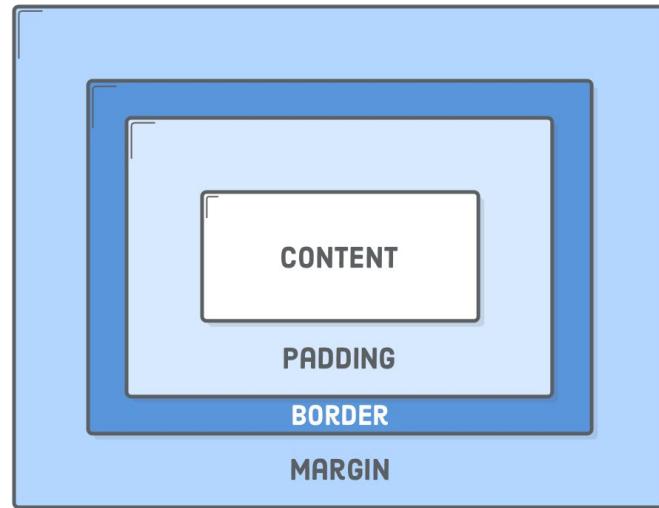
Les Espacements

padding (espace intérieur) :
*padding-top , padding-bottom ,
padding-left, padding-right*

margin (espace extérieur) :
*margin-top , margin-bottom ,
margin-left, margin-right*

unités: px pt % em

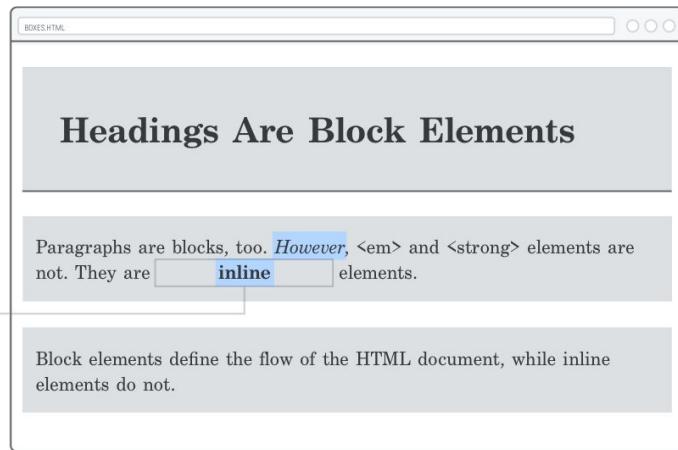
padding <top> <right> <bottom> <left> ;
margin <top> <right> <bottom> <left> ;



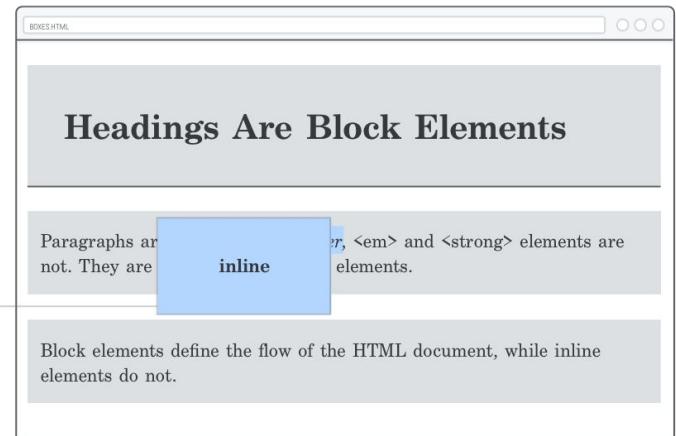
padding : <valeur>
margin : <valeur>

Les Espacements

margin: 50px

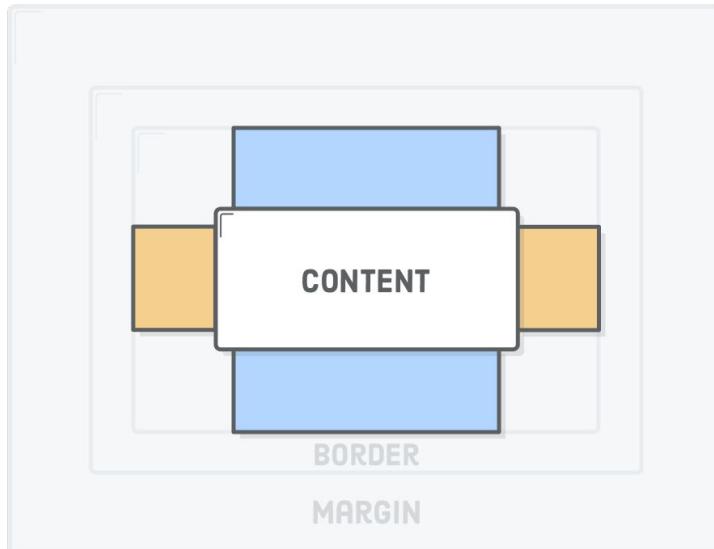


padding: 50px



.CSS

Les Espacements



PADDING

:

VERTICAL

HORIZONTAL

PADDING

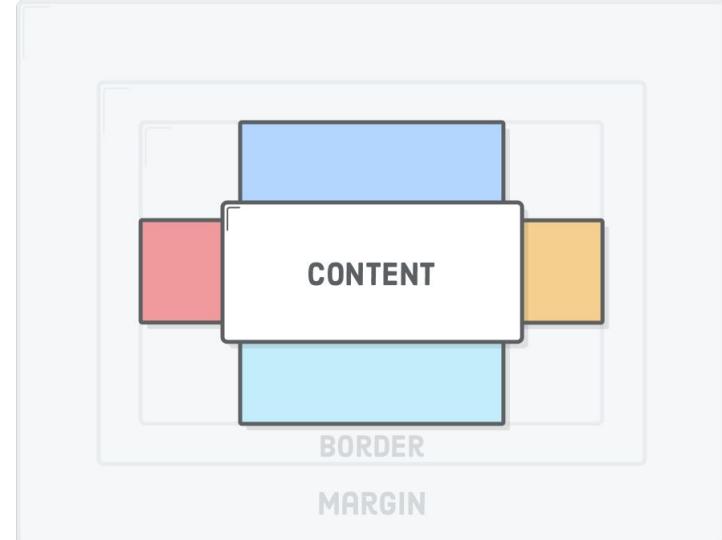
:

TOP

RIGHT

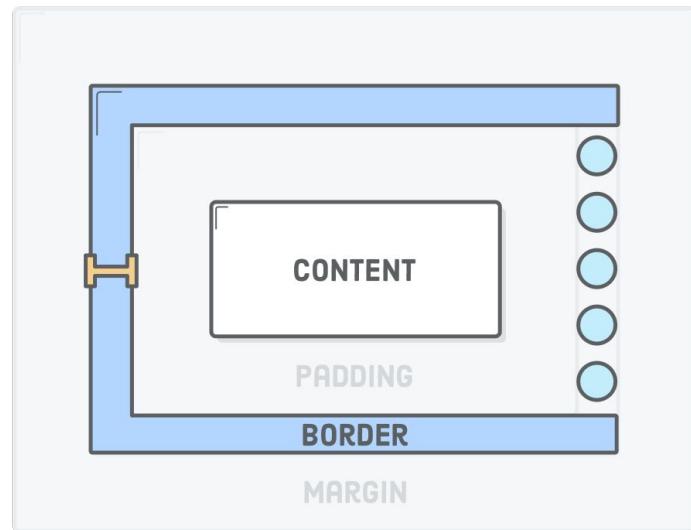
BOTTOM

LEFT



.CSS

Les Espacements



BORDER

:

SIZE

STYLE

COLOR

Les Espacements

Centrage de la balise horizontalement:

style = " margin : auto ; "

Espace extérieur gauche de 15% de la largeur de la balise parente:

style = " margin-left : 15%; "

Espace intérieur droit de 15% de la largeur de la balise parente:

ex : **style = " padding-right : 15%; "**

Espace intérieur de 20 pixel de la largeur :

ex : **style = " padding: 20px ; "**

Espace intérieur haut (15px) droite (10px) bas (5px) gauche (0px) :

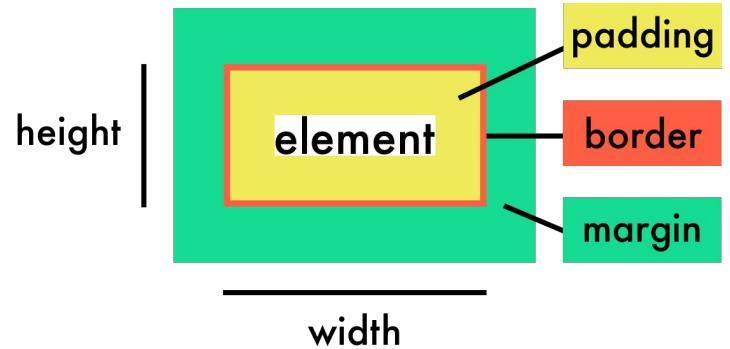
ex : **style = " padding : 15px 10px 5px 0px ; "**

La Taille

width (largeur) : **width: <value>** ;

height (hauteur) : **height: <value>** ;

unités: px pt % em

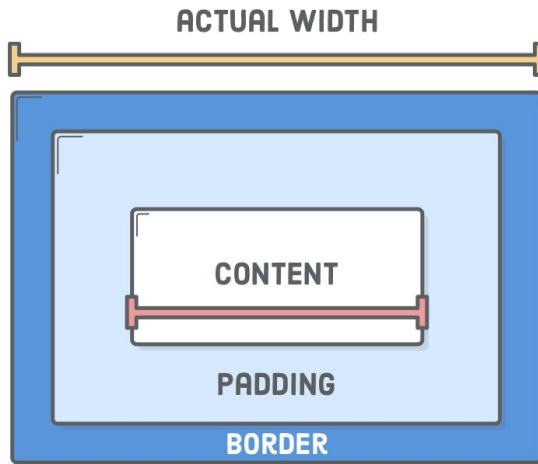


Occupe 100% de la balise parente : **style = "width: 100%;"**

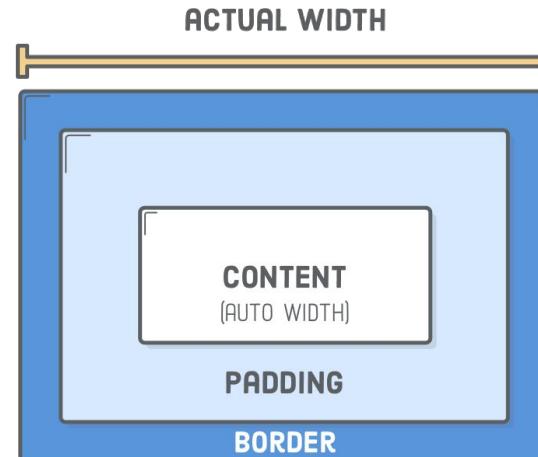
Largeur de 15px : **style = "width: 15px;"**

Hauteur de 200 px : **style = "height: 200px;"**

La Taille



```
WIDTH : 200PX  
BOX-SIZING : CONTENT-BOX
```



```
WIDTH : 200PX  
BOX-SIZING : BORDER-BOX
```

La Position

position (position) : **position: <type>** ;

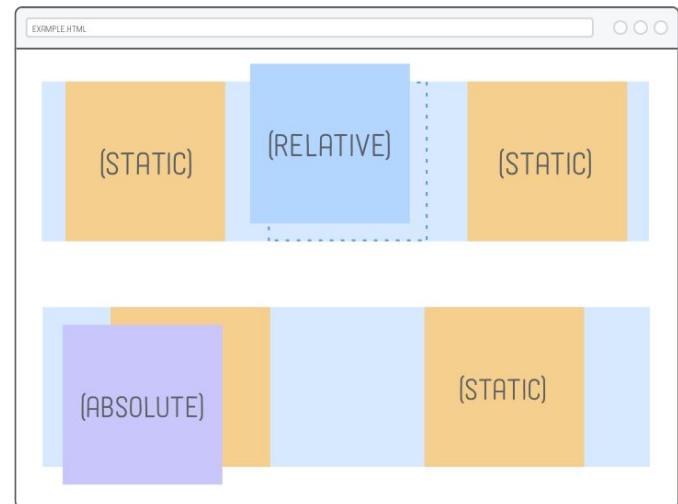
Les types de position : **absolute , relative, fixed, static , ...etc**

ex :**style = “ position: absolute; ”**

top , left, right, bottom (references de position) :
<reference > : <value> ;

unités: **px pt % em**

ex :**style = “ position: fixed; top : 10px; right : 10px; ”**

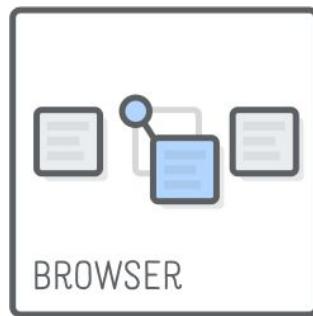


La Position

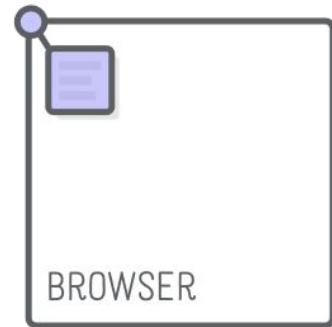
STATIC



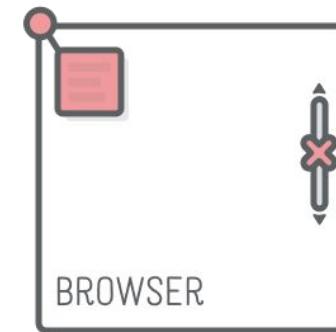
RELATIVE



ABSOLUTE



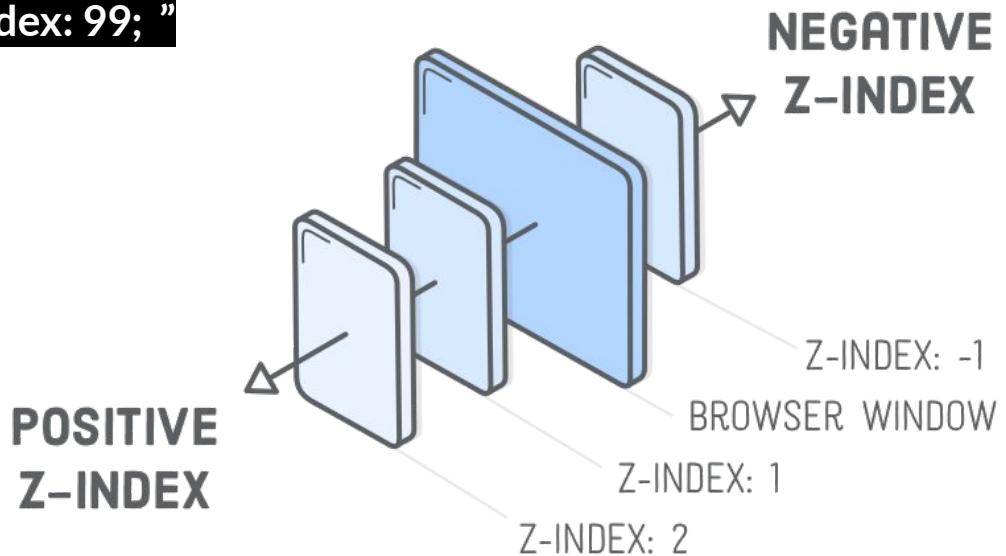
FIXED



La Position

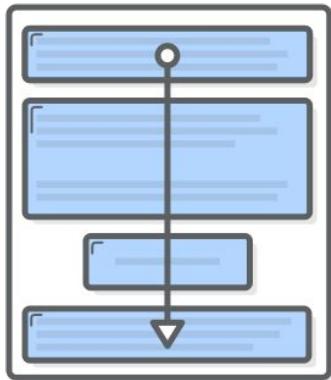
z-index(superposition) : **z-index: <value>** ;

ex : **style = “ position: absolute; z-index: 99; ”**

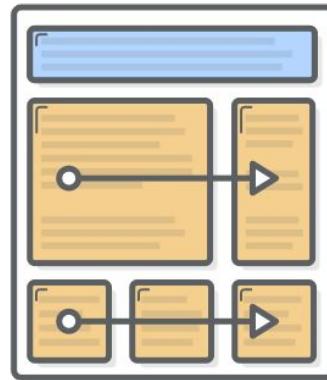


.CSS

La Position



VERTICAL FLOW

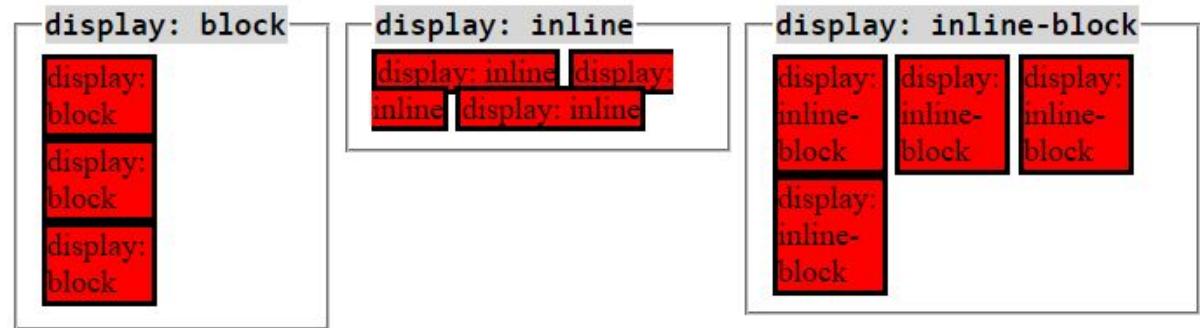


HORIZONTAL FLOW

L' Affichage

display (affichage) : display : <type> ;

types : none, block , inline, inline-block, flex, ..etc



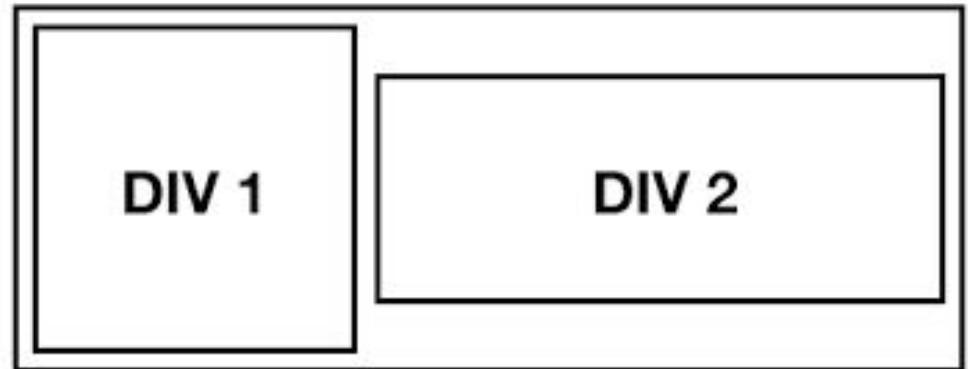
Invisibilité : style = “ display: none; ”
Par ligne : style = “ display: block; ”

Côte à côté : style = “ display:inline-block; ”

L' Alignment

vertical-align (position relative d' inline-blocks) : **vertical-align : <type>** ;

types : top, middle, bottom



ex : **style = "display: inline-block; vertical-align : top; "**

La Position

text-align (position du texte dans la balise) : **text-align : <type>** ;

types : left, right, center, inherit , etc ...

ex : **style = "text-align : right;"**

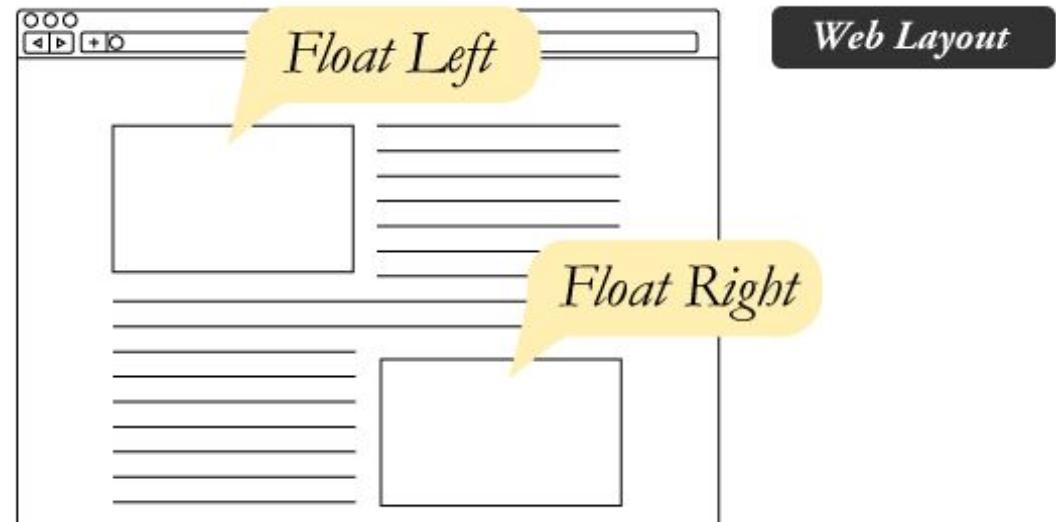


La Position

float (position d'un élément dans du texte) : **float : <type>** ;

types : left, right

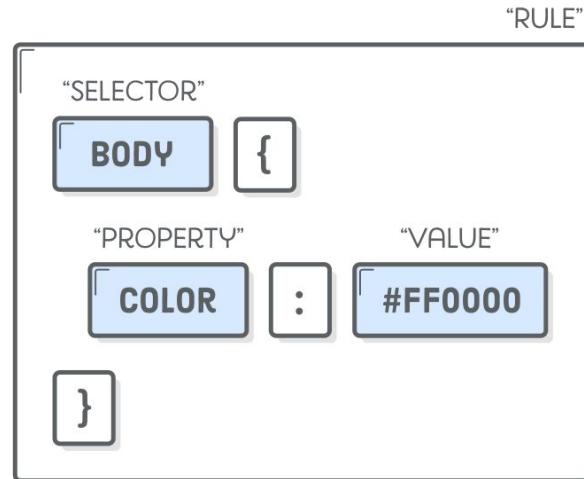
ex : **style = "float: left;"**



La balise `<style>`

`<style>`

```
sélecteur {  
    propriété1:valeur1;  
    propriété2:valeur2;  
    propriété3:valeur3;  
}  
</style>
```



un sélecteur peut être : une balise, une classe, une id, un groupe ou une suite de ces sélecteurs

.CSS

Le Dépassement (Overflow)

overflow

?

A vous de trouver la syntaxe ...

Organiser son Code

```
        strong></td>
    </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
    <?php foreach ($attribute_group['attribute'] as $attribute) { ?>
    <tr>
        <td><?php echo $attribute['name']; ?></td>
        <td><?php echo $attribute['text']; ?></td>
    </tr>
<?php } ?>
    </tbody>
<?php } ?>
</table>
</div>

<table class="table table-bordered">
    <?php foreach ($attribute_groups as $attribute_group) { ?>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <td colspan="2"><strong><?php echo $attribute_group['name']; ?></strong><
            /td>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <?php foreach ($attribute_group['attribute'] as $attribute) { ?>
        <tr>
            <td><?php echo $attribute['name']; ?></td>
            <td><?php echo $attribute['text']; ?></td>
        </tr>
    <?php } ?>
    </tbody>
</table>
```

BEFORE

AFTER

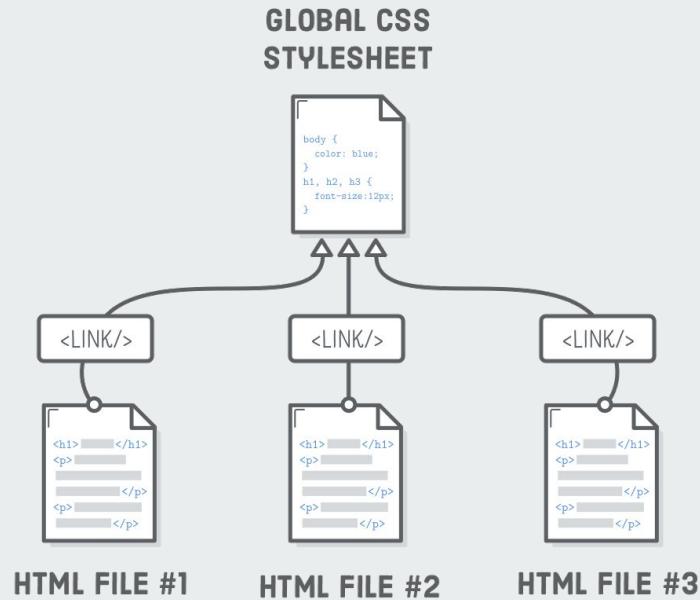
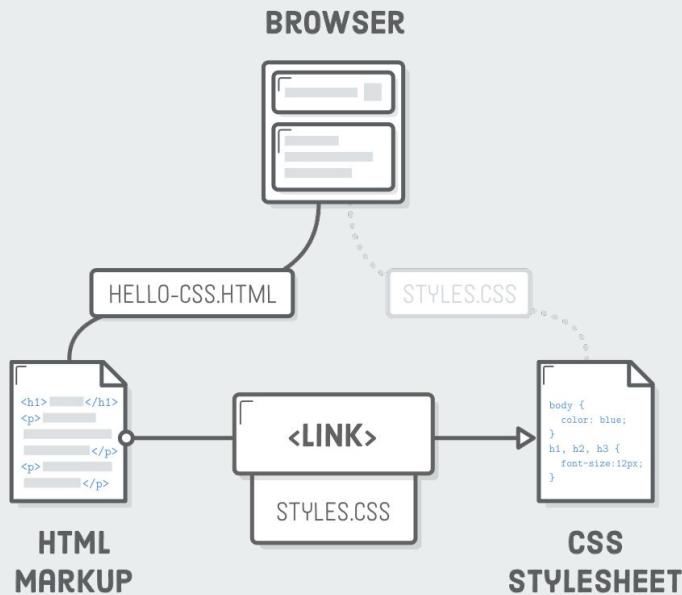
Organiser son Code



```
17
18    <section>
19
20        <div id="conteneur">
21            <header>
22                <h2>Mon expérience</h2>
23            </header>
24            <ul>
25                <li><strong>2018:</strong>Cinéma gaumont</li>
26                <li><strong>2017:</strong>Centre de tri postal</li>
27                <li><strong>2017:</strong>Factrice</li>
28                <li><strong>2016:</strong>BAFA</li>
29            </ul><br />
30
31            <header>
32                <h2>Mes compétences</h2>
33            </header>
34            <ul>
35                <li>Accueil client</li>
36                <li>Tri du courrier</li>
37                <li>Distribution du courrier</li>
38                <li>Animation<a href="http://www.animjobs.com" title="Super Lien">(animjobs)</a></li>
39            </ul><br />
40
41            <header>
42                <h2>Ma formation</h2>
43            </header>
44            <ul>
45                <li>BAC</li>
46                <li>CAP</li>
47            </ul>
48        </div>
49
50    </section>
51
```

Fichier CSS

UN CODE PLUS LISIBLE ET PROFESSIONNEL



Fichier CSS

UN CODE PLUS LISIBLE ET PROFESSIONNEL

PAGE-SPECIFIC
CSS STYLES



WEB PAGE #1

PAGE-SPECIFIC
CSS STYLES



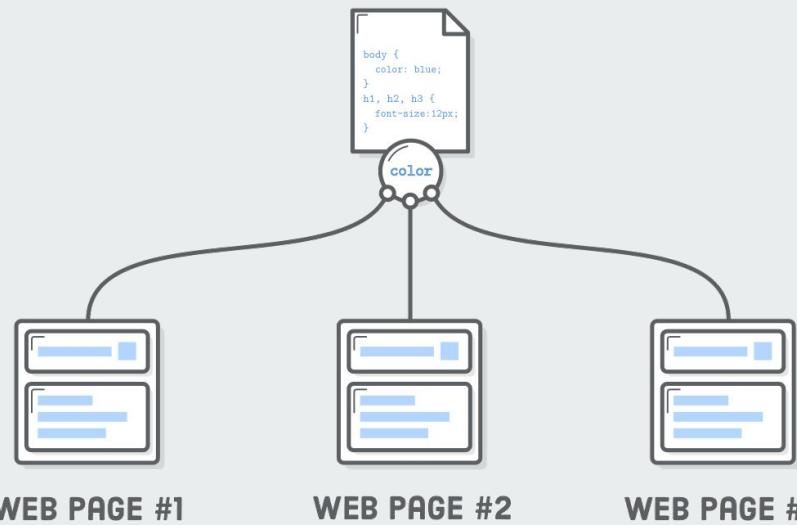
WEB PAGE #2

PAGE-SPECIFIC
CSS STYLES



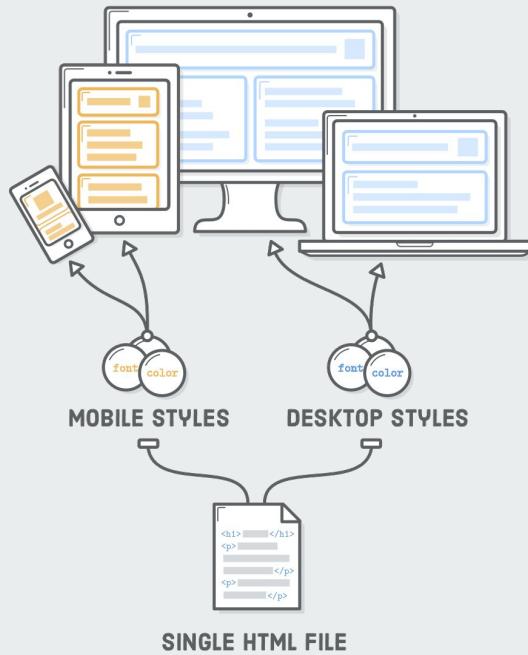
WEB PAGE #3

GLOBAL CSS STYLES



Fichier CSS

UN CODE PLUS LISIBLE ET PROFESSIONNEL



— Fichier CSS

A Insérer entre les balises `<head> ... </head>` dans le fichier HTML

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

ex : `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">`

— Fichier CSS

La balise <link> sert à lier votre page html à des ressources externes

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="fr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Titre de la page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <script src="script.js"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

— Fichier CSS

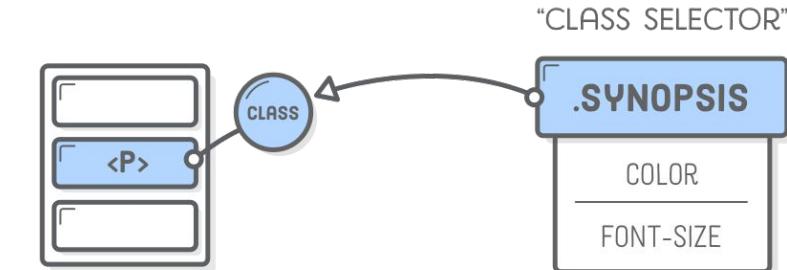
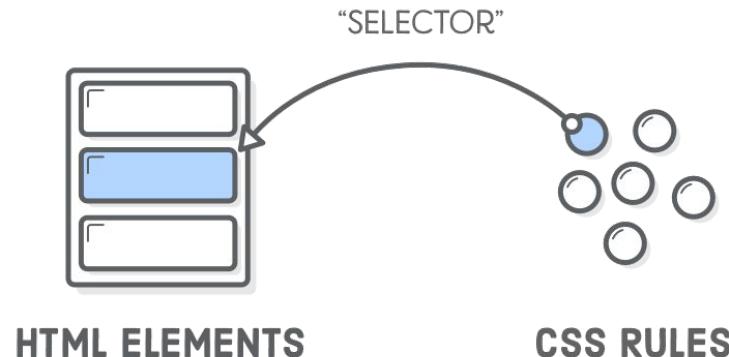
• CSS

```
3 html,
4 body,
5 *div {
6   margin:0;
7   padding:0;
8   border:0;
9 }
10
11 /* -----
12 html,
13 *body {
14   position: relative;
15   width: 100%;
16   height: 100%;
17   overflow: hidden;
18 }
19
```

Fichier .css

```
<sélecteurs> {  
    propriété1:valeur1;  
    propriété2:valeur2;  
    propriété3:valeur3;  
}
```

```
<sélecteurs> {  
    propriété1:valeur1;  
    propriété2:valeur2;  
    propriété3:valeur3;  
}
```





Fichier .css

```
selecteurs : div , p , h1..h6, articles, sections, header, nav , ...
```



Fichier .css

```
body {  
    background-color: red;  
    color : orange;  
}
```

Équivalent à :

```
<body style="background-color: red; color: orange;">  
    ...  
</body>
```

.CSS

les Classes

```
.<class_name> {  
    css properties ...  
}
```

```
<div class="carre_rouge cacher" >  
    ...  
</div>
```

.HTML

```
.carre_rouge{  
  
    border: 5px solid red;  
    color: red;  
    background-color: white  
}  
  
.cacher{ display: none; }
```

.CSS

les Identifiants

.CSS

```
#<id_name> {  
    css properties ...  
}
```

```
<div id="logo1" >  
    ...  
</div>
```

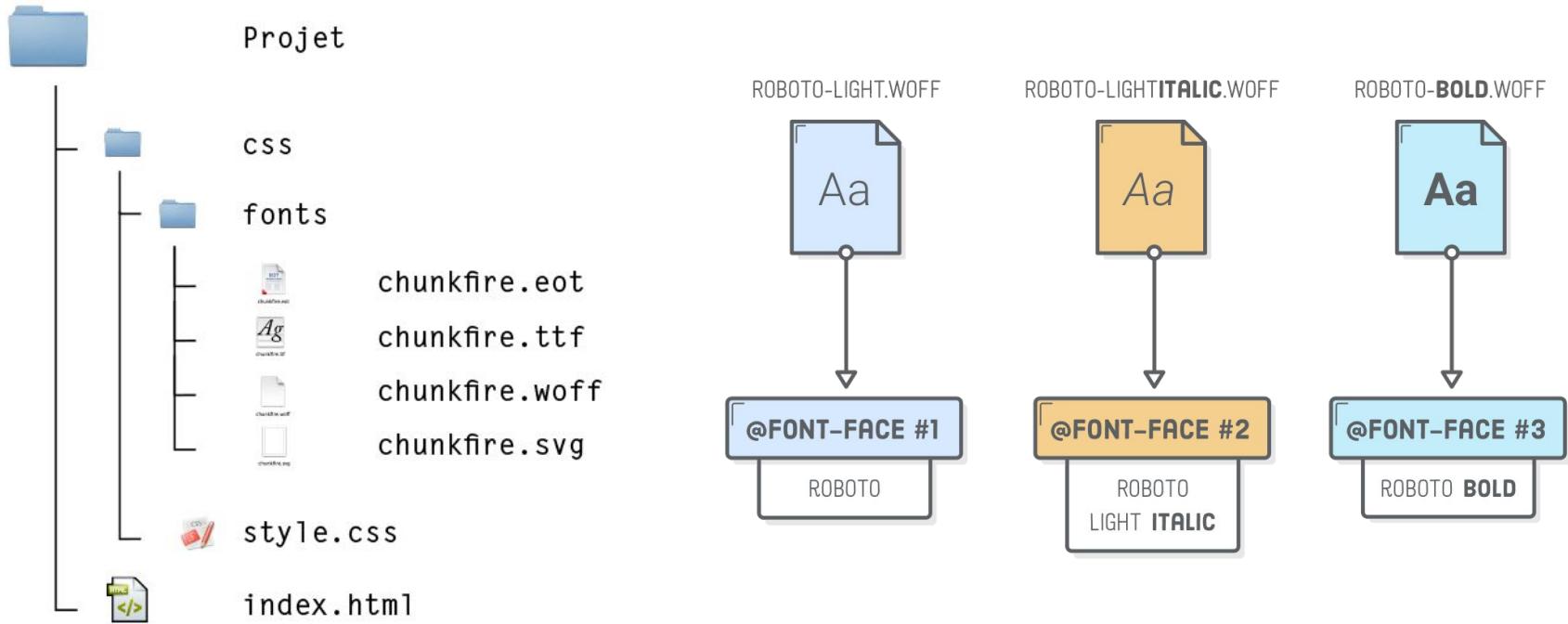
.HTML

#logo1{

```
    width: 100%;  
    height: 100%;  
    padding: 0px;  
    margin: 2em;
```

.CSS

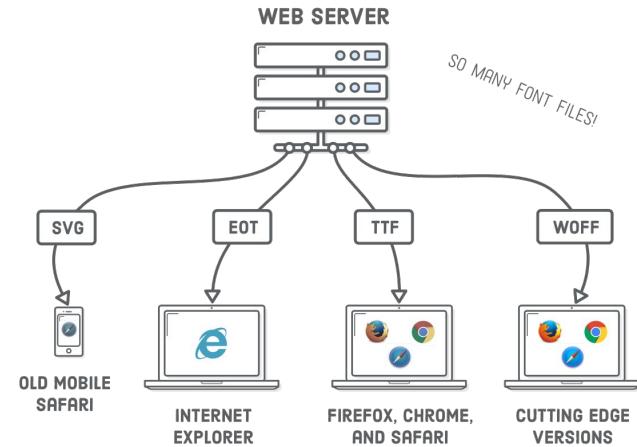
les fonts personnalisés



les fonts personnalisés

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: "[name]";  
    src: url("[url]") format("[format]");  
}
```

```
@font-face {  
font-family: "My_Font";  
src:  
url("/fonts/myfont.ttf") format("ttf");  
}  
  
h1, p {  
    font-family: My_Font, Arial;  
}
```



.CSS

les fonts personnalisés



— Suite HTML

- ENCORE DES BALISES (SECTION, ARTICLE , FOOTER, HEADER, NAV)
- STRUCTURE DE BASE D'UN SITE HTML
- INSERER DES IMAGES (IMG)
- LES LIENS (A)
- LES LISTES (UL, LI)
- LES TABLEAUX (UL, LI)

Encore des Balises

<section> <article>

<header> <footer>

<nav> <main> <menu>

• • •

Structure de base

```
<body> <!-- la partie qui contient la partie visible de notre site -->
  <header> <!-- contient le bandeau en haut de notre site, généralement un menu de navigation et le
  logo -->
    Mon Site WEB
    <nav> </nav> <!-- contient le menu de navigation (liens) -->
  </header>

  <main><!-- Partie principale du site web -->

    <section></section><!-- permet le découpage de votre partie main en plusieurs sous section -->

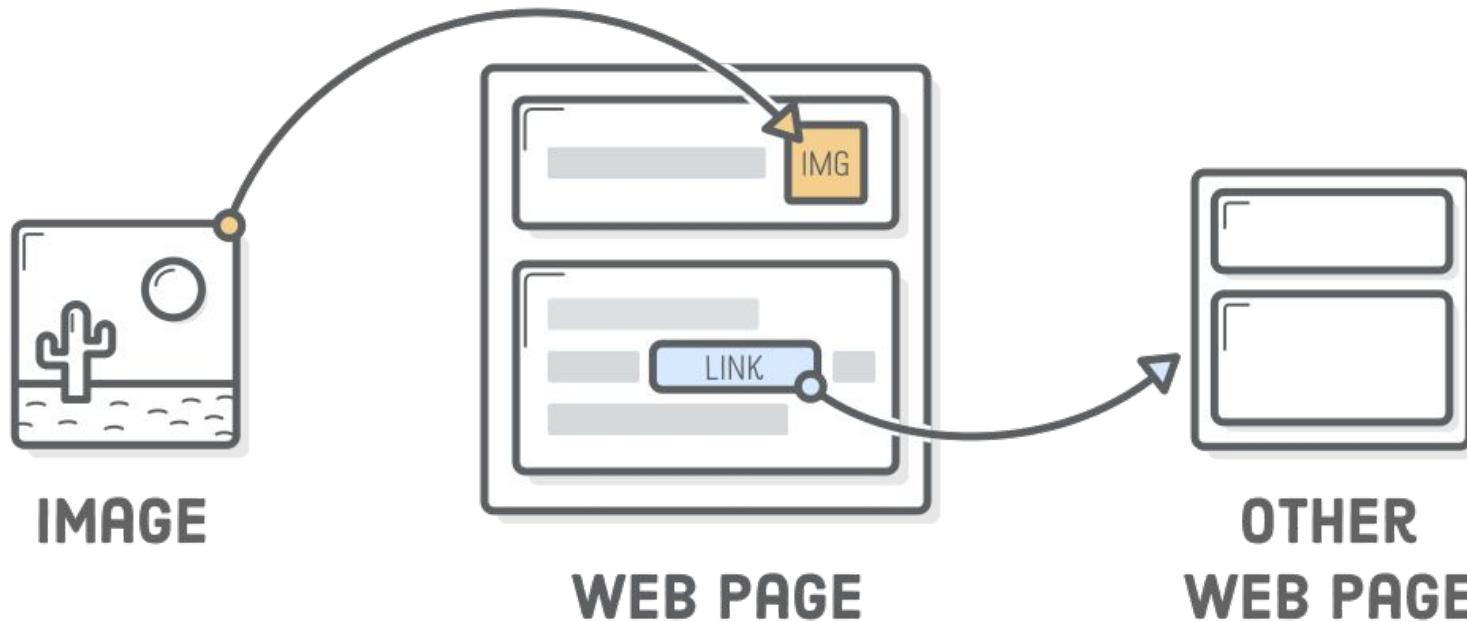
      <section>
        <article><!-- designe par convention un article -->
          <h1> Ceci est un titre </h1>
          <h2>Ceci est un sous titre</h2>
          <p> Ceci est un paragraphe qui ne sert absolument à rien</p>
        </article>
      </section>

    </main>

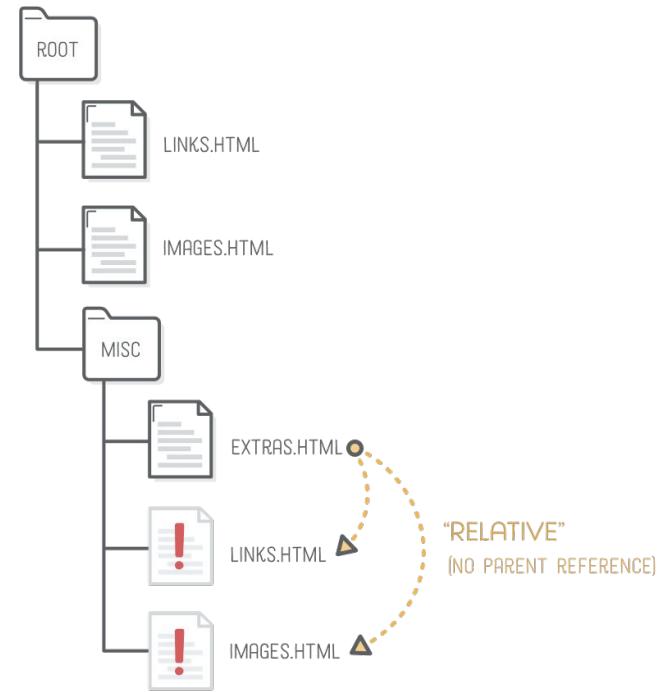
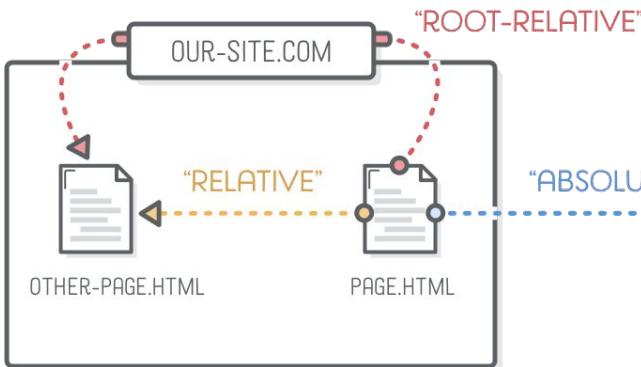
    <footer>
      <!-- contient le pied de page, en générale des informations de contact et des liens vers d'autres
      pages -->
    </footer>

  </body>
```

Utiliser des ressources externes



Utiliser des ressources externes



Insérer une **Image**

```
< img src="[url_image]" alt = "[description]" />
```

Les différents types d'url :

url relatif “/dossier/image.jpg”



JPG



GIF



PNG



SVG

url absolue “D:/bureau/dossier/image.jpg”

url hyperlien “https://www.google.com/image_google.jpg”

exemple | < img src="https://binarypill.fr/images/header.jpg" alt = "banderole" />

Insérer une Lien

```
< a href="[url_cible]" title= "[description]" > ... </a>
```

Les différents types d'url cibles : url locale / url locale absolue / url hyperlien

exemple |

```
<a href="page2.html" title="ma page 2" >      <!-- url locale -->
    < img src="https://binarypill.fr/images/header.jpg" alt = " banderole " />
</a>
```

Les Listes

This is how you make an unordered list:

```
<ul>
  <li>
  <li>
  <li>
```

- Add a "ul" element (it stands for unordered list)
- Add each item in its own "li" element
- They don't need to be in any particular order

Les Listes

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li> ... </li>
```

```
  <li> ... </li>
```

```
  <li> ... </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

exemple |

```
<h2> Menu du jour </h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li> escalope à la crème &nbsp; 16 $ </li>
```

```
  <li> Riz cantonais &nbsp; 12 $ </li>
```

```
  <li> Hamburger maison &nbsp; 11 $</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Les Tableaux

```
<table>
  <tr> <!-- ligne -->
    <td>...</td> <!-- colonne -->
    <td>...</td>
  </tr>
  <tr><!-- ligne -->
    ...
    ...
  </tr>
</table>
```

exemple ||

Carmen	33 ans	Espagne
Michelle	26 ans	Etats-Unis

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Carmen</td>
    <td>33 ans</td>
    <td>Espagne</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Michelle</td>
    <td>26 ans</td>
    <td>États-Unis</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Sources

<https://internetingishard.com/html-and-css/>

<https://openclassrooms.com/fr/courses/1603881-apprenez-a-creer-votre-site-web-avec-html5-et-css3>

Carmen	33 ans	Espagne
Michelle	26 ans	Etats-Unis