

Exercice 12 – Variations de présentation d'un document HTML donné

Le fichier HTML `Exercice-12.html` constitue le document de travail pour cet exercice. **Ce document ne doit pas être modifié.** L'exercice consiste à écrire trois versions différentes de la feuille de style liée (`Exercice-12.css`) de manière à reproduire les trois présentations décrites ci-dessous. On attend donc comme résultat trois fichiers CSS.

Remarque : on vous fournit pour chaque présentation trois captures d'écran (normale, large et étroite). Ces captures correspondent à des dimensions d'écran différentes, pour vous indiquer le comportement du style face au changement de taille.

Remarque 2 : aucune image n'est nécessaire dans les styles recherchés.

1. Présentation informative

Web application

A web application is an application that is accessed by users over a network such as the Internet or an intranet. The term may also mean a computer software application that is coded in a browser-supported programming language and reliant on a common web browser to render the application executable.

History

In earlier computing models, e.g. in client-server, the load for the application was shared between code on the server and code installed on each client locally. In other words, an application had its own client program which served as its user interface and had to be separately installed on each user's personal computer.

In contrast, web applications use web documents written in a standard format such as HTML and JavaScript, which are supported by a variety of web browsers. Web applications can be considered as a specific variant of client-server software where the client software is downloaded to the client machine when visiting the relevant web page, using standard procedures such as HTTP. During the session, the web browser interprets and displays the pages, and acts as the universal client for any web application.

Interface

Through Java, JavaScript and other technologies, application-specific methods such as drawing on the screen, playing audio, and access to the keyboard and mouse are all possible. Many services have worked to combine all of these into a more familiar interface that adopts the appearance of an operating system. General purpose techniques such as drag and drop are also supported by these technologies.

This page was last modified on 27 September 2012 at 19:59.

Quelques indications

- couleurs utilisées : `white`, `#ccc` (gris clair), `#999` (gris foncé), `#66f` (bleu des titres)
- la police de caractères est une police sans empattements générique (`font-family`)
- propriétés CSS utiles : `margin`, `padding`, `border`, `text-indent`, `text-align`, `display`, `font-size`
- pseudo-classe : `first-letter`

2. Présentation avec titre accrocheur

■ Introduction ■ History ■ Interface

WEB APPLICATION

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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(This page was last modified on 27 September 2012 at 19:39.)

Quelques indications

- couleurs utilisées : #fa0 (orange), #930 (marron), #fff (blanc)
- compteurs CSS : counter-reset, counter(), counter-increment
- pseudo-classes :before et :after
- propriétés de mise en page des blocs : display, float, position
- autres propriétés utiles : text-decoration, font-variant, font-style, font-weight

3. *Présentation avec menu et inversion de l'ordre*

MENU

- Introduction
- History
- Interface

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Quelques indications

- couleurs utilisées : #00f (bleu clair), #336 (bleu foncé), white, #ccc (gris clair), #ccf (gris-bleu)
- propriétés position, float, z-index, display, overflow, height
- propriété CSS3 border-radius
- sélecteurs A + B