L'élément <input>

<form action="/action\_page.php">

<label for="fname">First name:</label><br>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

Toujours garder le meme nom pour for et name.

The <select> Element

The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

Visible Values:

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

Exemple :

### <select id= ‘sexe’ name=’sexe’>

### <option value=’1’>Homme</option>

### <option value=’2’>Femme</options>

### </select>

Allow Multiple Selections:

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

Example

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
<select id="cars" name="cars" size="4"multiple>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

The <textarea> Element

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

Example

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

Example

<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_textarea_style)

The <button> Element

The <button> element defines a clickable button:

Example

<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elem_button)

Onclick ne sert que avec javascript.

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Click Me!

**Note:** Always specify the type attribute for the button element. Different browsers may use different default types for the button element.

The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <fieldset>  
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>  
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  </fieldset>  
</form>

The <datalist> Element

The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.

The list attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the id attribute of the <datalist> element.

Active l’autocomplétion.

Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <input list="browsers">  
  <datalist id="browsers">  
    <option value="Internet Explorer">  
    <option value="Firefox">  
    <option value="Chrome">  
    <option value="Opera">  
    <option value="Safari">  
  </datalist>  
</form>

The <output> Element

The <output> element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

Example

Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

<form action="/action\_page.php"  
  oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">  
  0  
  <input type="range"  id="a" name="a" value="50">  
  100 +  
  <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">  
  =  
  <output name="x" for="a b"></output>  
  <br><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

HTML Form Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp) | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| [<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp) | Defines an input control |
| [<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp) | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| [<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp) | Defines a label for an <input> element |
| [<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp) | Groups related elements in a form |
| [<legend>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_legend.asp) | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element |
| [<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp) | Defines a drop-down list |
| [<optgroup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_optgroup.asp) | Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list |
| [<option>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_option.asp) | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| [<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp) | Defines a clickable button |
| [<datalist>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_datalist.asp) | Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls |
| [<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp) | Defines the result of a calculation |

The Target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| \_blank | The response is displayed in a new window or tab |
| \_self | The response is displayed in the current window |
| \_parent | The response is displayed in the parent frame |
| \_top | The response is displayed in the full body of the window |
| *framename* | The response is displayed in a named iframe |

The default value is \_self which means that the response will open in the current window.

Example

Here, the submitted result will open in a new browser tab:

<form action="/action\_page.php" target="\_blank">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_target)

The Method Attribute

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").

The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.

Example

This example uses the GET method when submitting the form data:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_get)

Example

This example uses the POST method when submitting the form data:

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="post">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_form_post)

Preference avec method post.

Car meethod get info visible dans l’url.

# **HTML <form> enctype Attribute**

[❮ HTML <form> tag](https://www.w3schools.com/TAgs/tag_form.asp)

### Example

Send form-data encoded as "multipart/form-data":

<form action="/action\_page\_binary.asp" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

## HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

* <input type="button">
* <input type="checkbox">
* <input type="color">
* <input type="date">
* <input type="datetime-local">
* <input type="email">
* <input type="file">
* <input type="hidden">
* <input type="image">
* <input type="month">
* <input type="number">
* <input type="password">
* <input type="radio">
* <input type="range">
* <input type="reset">
* <input type="search">
* <input type="submit">
* <input type="tel">
* <input type="text">
* <input type="time">
* <input type="url">
* <input type="week">

**Tip:** The default value of the type attribute is "text".

## Input Type Text

<input type="text"> defines a **single-line text input field**:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_text)

## Input Type Password

<input type="password"> defines a **password field**:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>  
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label><br>  
  <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">  
</form>

## Input Type Submit

<input type="submit"> defines a button for **submitting** form data to a **form-handler**.

The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute:

### Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_submit)

### Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

## Input Type Reset

<input type="reset"> defines a **reset button** that will reset all form values to their default values:

### Example

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="reset">  
</form>

## Input Type Radio

<input type="radio"> defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

### Example

<form>  
  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">  
  <label for="male">Male</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">  
  <label for="female">Female</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" value="other">  
  <label for="other">Other</label>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_radio)

## Input Type Checkbox

<input type="checkbox"> defines a **checkbox**.

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

### Example

<form>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">  
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">  
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">  
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_checkbox)

## Input Type Button

<input type="button"> defines a **button**:

### Example

<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" value="Click Me!">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_button)

## Input Type Color

The <input type="color"> is used for input fields that should contain a color.

Depending on browser support, a color picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>  
  <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_color)

## Input Type Date

The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">  
</form>

You can also use the min and max attributes to add restrictions to dates:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-31"><br><br>  
  <label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-02">  
</form>

## Input Type Datetime-local

The <input type="datetime-local"> specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="birthdaytime">Birthday (date and time):</label>  
  <input type="datetime-local" id="birthdaytime" name="birthdaytime">  
</form>

## Input Type Email

The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the email type, and add ".com" to the keyboard to match email input.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email">  
</form>

## Input Type File

The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="myfile">Select a file:</label>  
  <input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile">  
</form>

## Input Type Month

The <input type="month"> allows the user to select a month and year.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="bdaymonth">Birthday (month and year):</label>  
  <input type="month" id="bdaymonth" name="bdaymonth">  
</form>

## Input Type Number

The <input type="number"> defines a **numeric** input field.

You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted.

The following example displays a numeric input field, where you can enter a value from 1 to 5:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="quantity">Quantity (between 1 and 5):</label>  
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">  
</form>

## Input Restrictions

Here is a list of some common input restrictions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| checked | Specifies that an input field should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio") |
| disabled | Specifies that an input field should be disabled |
| max | Specifies the maximum value for an input field |
| maxlength | Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field |
| min | Specifies the minimum value for an input field |
| pattern | Specifies a regular expression to check the input value against |
| readonly | Specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed) |
| required | Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out) |
| size | Specifies the width (in characters) of an input field |
| step | Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field |
| value | Specifies the default value for an input field |

You will learn more about input restrictions in the next chapter.

The following example displays a numeric input field, where you can enter a value from 0 to 100, in steps of 10. The default value is 30:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="quantity">Quantity:</label>  
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_number_step)

## Input Type Range

The <input type="range"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the min, max, and step attributes:

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="vol">Volume (between 0 and 50):</label>  
  <input type="range" id="vol" name="vol" min="0" max="50">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_range)

## Input Type Search

The <input type="search"> is used for search fields (a search field behaves like a regular text field).

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="gsearch">Search Google:</label>  
  <input type="search" id="gsearch" name="gsearch">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_search)

## Input Type Tel

The <input type="tel"> is used for input fields that should contain a telephone number.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="phone">Enter your phone number:</label>  
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_tel)

## Input Type Time

The <input type="time"> allows the user to select a time (no time zone).

Depending on browser support, a time picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="appt">Select a time:</label>  
  <input type="time" id="appt" name="appt">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_time)

## Input Type Url

The <input type="url"> is used for input fields that should contain a URL address.

Depending on browser support, the url field can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the url type, and adds ".com" to the keyboard to match url input.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="homepage">Add your homepage:</label>  
  <input type="url" id="homepage" name="homepage">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_url)

## Input Type Week

The <input type="week"> allows the user to select a week and year.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### Example

<form>  
  <label for="week">Select a week:</label>  
  <input type="week" id="week" name="week">  
</form>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_input_week)

### [Exemples de sélecteurs](https://developer.mozilla.org/fr/docs/Web/CSS/:nth-child#exemples_de_s%C3%A9lecteurs)

**tr:nth-child(2n+1)**

Permettra de cibler les lignes impaires d'un tableau.

**tr:nth-child(odd)**

Permettra de cibler les lignes impaires d'un tableau.

**tr:nth-child(2n)**

Permettra de cibler les lignes paires d'un tableau.

**tr:nth-child(even)**

Permettra de cibler les lignes paires d'un tableau.

**span:nth-child(0n+1)**

Permettra de cibler un élément [<span>](https://developer.mozilla.org/fr/docs/Web/HTML/Element/span) qui est le premier fils de son parent. Cela aura le même effet que la pseudo-classe [:first-child](https://developer.mozilla.org/fr/docs/Web/CSS/:first-child).

**span:nth-child(1)**

Synonyme à l'exemple précédent.

**span:nth-child(-n+3)**

Permettra de cibler un élément si celui-ci fait partie des trois premiers fils d'un parent et que c'est également un élément span.

[Exemple démonstratif](https://developer.mozilla.org/fr/docs/Web/CSS/:nth-child#exemple_d%C3%A9monstratif)

**CSS**

html {

font-family: sans-serif;

}

span, div em {

padding: 10px;

border: 1px solid green;

display: inline-block;

margin-bottom: 3px;

}

.premier span:nth-child(2n+1),

.deuxieme span:nth-child(2n+1),

.troisieme span:nth-of-type(2n+1) {

background-color: lime;

}

**HTML**

<p>

<code>span:nth-child(2n+1)</code>,

<em>sans</em> un <code>&lt;em&gt;</code>

parmi les éléments. Les éléments fils 1, 3,

5 et 7 sont sélectionnés.

</p>

<div class="premier">

<span>Ce span est sélectionné !</span>

<span>Pas ce span ci. :(</span>

<span>Celui-ci ?</span>

<span>Celui-là ?</span>

<span>Un autre exemple</span>

<span>Et encore un</span>

<span>Puis un dernier</span>

</div>

<p>

<code>span:nth-child(2n+1)</code>,

<em>avec</em> un élément <code>&lt;em&gt;</code>

parmi les fils. Les éléments fils 1, 5,

et 7 sont sélectionnés. 3 est compté

mais n'est pas ciblé car ce n'est pas

<code>&lt;span&gt;</code>.

</p>

<div class="deuxieme">

<span>Ce span est sélectionné !</span>

<span>Pas ce span ci. :(</span>

<em>Ici on a un em.</em>

<span>Qu'en est-il de celui-ci ?</span>

<span>De celui-là ?</span>

<span>Voici un autre exemple</span>

<span>Et encore un</span>

<span>Puis un dernier</span>

</div>

<p>

<code>span:nth-of-type(2n+1)</code>,

<em>avec</em> un <code>&lt;em&gt;</code>

parmi les éléments fils. Les éléments fils

1, 4, 6 et 8 sont sélectionnés. 3 n'est pas

compté ni ciblé car c'est un <code>&lt;em&gt;</code>,

et pas un <code>&lt;span&gt;</code> et

<code>nth-of-type</code> ne sélectionne que les

fils de ce type. Ce <code>&lt;em&gt;</code> est

sauté et est ignoré.

</p>

<div class="troisieme">

<span>Ce span est sélectionné !</span>

<span>Pas ce span ci. :(</span>

<em>Ici on a un em.</em>

<span>Qu'en est-il de celui-ci ?</span>

<span>De celui-là ?</span>

<span>Voici un autre exemple</span>

<span>Et encore un</span>

<span>Puis un dernier</span>

</div>

**Résultat**

## Overlapping Elements

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

# **This is a heading**



Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.

### Example

img {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 0px;  
  top: 0px;  
  z-index: -1;  
}

stopper le float on indique :

exemple :

<div ><p></p></div>

Float :right

On vient stopper le flot :

<div class= «clear »></div>

Aucun element dans cette div

.clear{clear :both ;}

## Descendant Selector

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

### Example

div p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_element)

## Child Selector (>)

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are children of a <div> element:

### Example

div > p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_gt)

ADVERTISEMENT

## Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)

## (sens descendant) sélectionnent le voisin direct de la balise.

The adjacent sibling selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects the first <p> element that are placed immediately after <div> elements:

### Example

div + p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_pluss)

## General Sibling Selector (~)(sens descendant)

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are siblings of <div> elements:

### Example

div ~ p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

## All CSS Pseudo Elements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element |
| [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element |
| [::first-letter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of each <p> element |
| [::first-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of each <p> element |
| [::selection](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

## All CSS Pseudo Classes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_first-of-type.asp) | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
| [:focus](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-child.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-of-type.asp) | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
| [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-of-type.asp) | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |

## he ::first-line Pseudo-element

The ::first-line pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

The following example formats the first line of the text in all <p> elements:

### Example

p::first-line {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline)

**Note:** The ::first-line pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-line pseudo-element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* word-spacing
* letter-spacing
* text-decoration
* vertical-align
* text-transform
* line-height
* clear

**Notice the double colon notation -**::first-line versus :first-line  
  
The double colon replaced the single-colon notation for pseudo-elements in CSS3. This was an attempt from W3C to distinguish between **pseudo-classes** and **pseudo-elements**.  
  
The single-colon syntax was used for both pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements in CSS2 and CSS1.  
  
For backward compatibility, the single-colon syntax is acceptable for CSS2 and CSS1 pseudo-elements.

## The ::first-letter Pseudo-element

The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

The following example formats the first letter of the text in all <p> elements:

### Example

p::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: xx-large;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstletter)

**Note:** The ::first-letter pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-letter pseudo- element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* margin properties
* padding properties
* border properties
* text-decoration
* vertical-align (only if "float" is "none")
* text-transform
* line-height
* float
* clear

## Pseudo-elements and CSS Classes

Pseudo-elements can be combined with CSS classes:

### Example

p.intro::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: 200%;  
}

## Multiple Pseudo-elements

Several pseudo-elements can also be combined.

In the following example, the first letter of a paragraph will be red, in an xx-large font size. The rest of the first line will be blue, and in small-caps. The rest of the paragraph will be the default font size and color:

### Example

p::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
  color: #0000ff;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

## CSS - The ::before Pseudo-element

The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

The following example inserts an image before the content of each <h1> element:

### Example

h1::before {  
  content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

## CSS - The ::selection Pseudo-element

The ::selection pseudo-element matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.

The following CSS properties can be applied to ::selection: color, background, cursor, and outline.

The following example makes the selected text red on a yellow background:

### Example

::selection {  
  color: red;  
  background: yellow;  
}

## tyle HTML Elements With Specific Attributes

It is possible to style HTML elements that have specific attributes or attribute values.

## CSS [attribute] Selector

The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

The following example selects all <a> elements with a target attribute:

### Example

a[target] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute)

## CSS [attribute="value"] Selector

The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

The following example selects all <a> elements with a target="\_blank" attribute:

### Example

a[target="\_blank"] {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value)

## CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector

The [attribute~="value"] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.

The following example selects all elements with a title attribute that contains a space-separated list of words, one of which is "flower":

### Example

[title~="flower"] {  
  border: 5px solid yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value2)

The example above will match elements with title="flower", title="summer flower", and title="flower new", but not title="my-flower" or title="flowers".

## CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector

The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.

The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top":

**Note:** The value has to be a whole word, either alone, like class="top", or followed by a hyphen( - ), like class="top-text"!

### Example

[class|="top"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_hyphen)

## CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector

The [attribute^="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.

The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top":

**Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!

### Example

[class^="top"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_start)

## CSS [attribute$="value"] Selector

The [attribute$="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.

The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that ends with "test":

**Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!

### Example

[class$="test"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_end)

## CSS [attribute\*="value"] Selector

The [attribute\*="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.

The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that contains "te":

**Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!

### Example

[class\*="te"] {  
  background: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_contain)

## Styling Forms

The attribute selectors can be useful for styling forms without class or ID:

### Example

input[type="text"] {  
  width: 150px;  
  display: block;  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
  background-color: yellow;  
}  
  
input[type="button"] {  
  width: 120px;  
  margin-left: 35px;  
  display: block;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_attselector_form)

**Tip:** Visit our [CSS Forms Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_form.asp) for more examples on how to style forms with CSS.

## All CSS Attribute Selectors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [[*attribute*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute.asp) | [target] | Selects all elements with a target attribute |
| [[*attribute*=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value.asp) | [target=\_blank] | Selects all elements with target="\_blank" |
| [[*attribute*~=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_contains.asp) | [title~=flower] | Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower" |
| [[*attribute*|=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_lang.asp) | [lang|=en] | Selects all elements with a lang attribute value starting with "en" |
| [[*attribute*^=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_begin.asp) | a[href^="https"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https" |
| [[*attribute*$=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_end.asp) | a[href$=".pdf"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf" |
| [[*attribute*\*=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_contain.asp) | a[href\*="w3schools"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools" |

## CSS Units

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

Many CSS properties take "length" values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc.

**Length** is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.

### Example

Set different length values, using px (pixels):

h1 {  
  font-size: 60px;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-size: 25px;  
  line-height: 50px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_units_px)

**Note:** A whitespace cannot appear between the number and the unit. However, if the value is 0, the unit can be omitted.

For some CSS properties, negative lengths are allowed.

There are two types of length units: **absolute**and **relative**.

## Absolute Lengths

## Souligner en vert ceux qui sont le plus souvent utilisé.

The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.

Absolute length units are not recommended for use on screen, because screen sizes vary so much. However, they can be used if the output medium is known, such as for print layout.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Description** |
| cm | centimeters[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_cm) |
| mm | millimeters[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_mm) |
| in | inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm)[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_in) |
| px \* | pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_px) |
| pt | points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in)[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_pt) |
| pc | picas (1pc = 12 pt)[Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_pc) |

\* Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device. For low-dpi devices, 1px is one device pixel (dot) of the display. For printers and high resolution screens 1px implies multiple device pixels.

## Relative Lengths

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Relative length units scales better between different rendering mediums.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Description** |  |
| em | Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_em) |
| ex | Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_ex) |
| ch | Relative to width of the "0" (zero) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_ch) |
| rem | Relative to font-size of the root element | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_rem) |
| vw | Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport\* | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vw) |
| vh | Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport\* | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vh) |
| vmin | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* smaller dimension | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vmin) |
| vmax | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* larger dimension | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vmax) |
| % | Relative to the parent element | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_percentage) |

**Tip:** The em and rem units are practical in creating perfectly scalable layout!  
\* Viewport = the browser window size. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw = 0.5cm.

### En résumé

* Il existe plusieurs techniques pour positionner les blocs sur la page. Flexbox est la technique la plus récente et de loin la plus puissante, que je vous recommande d'utiliser.
* Le principe de Flexbox est d'avoir un conteneur, avec plusieurs éléments à l'intérieur. Avec display: flex; sur le conteneur, les éléments à l'intérieur sont agencés en mode Flexbox (horizontalement, par défaut).
* Flexbox peut gérer toutes les directions. Avec flex-direction  , on peut indiquer si les éléments sont agencés horizontalement (par défaut) ou verticalement. Cela définit ce qu'on appelle l'axe principal.
* L'alignement des éléments se fait sur l'axe principal avec justify-content , et sur l'axe secondaire avec align-items  .
* Avec flex-wrap  , on peut autoriser les éléments à revenir à la ligne s'ils n'ont plus d'espace.
* S'il y a plusieurs lignes, on peut indiquer comment les lignes doivent se répartir entre elles avec align-content  .
* Chaque élément peut être réagencé en CSS avec order (pas besoin de toucher au code HTML !).
* Avec la super-propriété flex  , on peut autoriser nos éléments à occuper plus ou moins d'espace restant.
* Flexbox, c'est cool.

## Setting The Viewport

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

This gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

Here is an example of a web page without the viewport meta tag, and the same web page with the viewport meta tag:

**Tip:** If you are browsing this page with a phone or a tablet, you can click on the two links below to see the difference.

# BOOTSTRAP

## Conteneurs

Vous avez appris du chapitre précédent que Bootstrap nécessite un élément conteneur pour envelopper le contenu du site.

Les conteneurs sont utilisés pour remplir le contenu à l'intérieur d'eux, et deux classes de conteneurs sont disponibles:

1. La .containerclasse fournit un **conteneur** réactif **à largeur fixe**
2. La .container-fluidclasse fournit un **conteneur pleine largeur** , couvrant toute la largeur de la fenêtre

.récipient

.conteneur-fluide

## Conteneur fixe

Utilisez la .containerclasse pour créer un conteneur réactif de largeur fixe.

Notez que sa largeur ( max-width) changera sur différentes tailles d'écran:

|  | **Très petit <576px** | **Petit ≥576px** | **Moyen ≥768px** | **Grand ≥992px** | **Très grand ≥1200px** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| largeur maximale | 100% | 540 px | 720px | 960px | 1140px |

Ouvrez l'exemple ci-dessous et redimensionnez la fenêtre du navigateur pour voir que la largeur du conteneur changera à différents points d'arrêt:

### Exemple

<div class="container">  
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>  
  <p>This is some text.</p>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_gs_container2&stacked=h)

## Conteneur de fluide

Utilisez la .container-fluidclasse pour créer un conteneur pleine largeur, qui s'étendra toujours sur toute la largeur de l'écran ( widthest toujours 100%):

### Exemple

<div class="container-fluid">  
  <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>  
  <p>This is some text.</p>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_gs_container-fluid&stacked=h)

## Rembourrage de conteneur

Par défaut, les conteneurs ont un remplissage gauche et droit de 15 px, sans remplissage en haut ou en bas. Par conséquent, nous utilisons souvent **des utilitaires d'espacement** , tels qu'un remplissage et des marges supplémentaires, pour les rendre encore plus beaux. Par exemple, .pt-3signifie "ajouter un remplissage supérieur de 16 px":

### Exemple

<div class="container pt-3"></div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_container_padding&stacked=h)

Vous en apprendrez beaucoup plus sur les utilitaires d'espacement dans notre [chapitre sur les utilitaires BS4](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/bootstrap_utilities.asp) .

## Bordure et couleur du conteneur

D'autres utilitaires, tels que les bordures et les couleurs, sont également souvent utilisés avec des conteneurs:

### Exemple

# **Ma première page Bootstrap**

Ce conteneur a une bordure et un rembourrage et des marges supplémentaires.

# **Ma première page Bootstrap**

Ce conteneur a une couleur d'arrière-plan sombre et un texte blanc, ainsi qu'un remplissage et des marges supplémentaires.

# **Ma première page Bootstrap**

Ce conteneur a une couleur d'arrière-plan bleue et un texte blanc, ainsi qu'un remplissage et des marges supplémentaires.

<div class="container p-3 my-3 border"></div>  
  
<div class="container p-3 my-3 bg-dark text-white"></div>  
  
<div class="container p-3 my-3 bg-primary text-white"></div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_container_color&stacked=h)

Vous en apprendrez beaucoup plus sur les couleurs et les utilitaires de bordure, dans notre [chapitre Couleurs](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/bootstrap_colors.asp)[BS4](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/bootstrap_utilities.asp) et [chapitre Utilitaires BS4](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/bootstrap_utilities.asp) .

## Conteneurs réactifs

Vous pouvez également utiliser les .container-sm|md|lg|xlclasses pour créer des conteneurs réactifs.

Le max-widthdu conteneur changera sur différentes tailles d'écran / fenêtres:

| **Classe** | **Très petit <576px** | **Petit ≥576px** | **Moyen ≥768px** | **Grand ≥992px** | **Très grand ≥1200px** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| .container-sm | 100% | 540 px | 720px | 960px | 1140px |
| .container-md | 100% | 100% | 720px | 960px | 1140px |
| .container-lg | 100% | 100% | 100% | 960px | 1140px |
| .container-xl | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1140px |

### Exemple

<div class="container-sm">.container-sm</div>  
<div class="container-md">.container-md</div>  
<div class="container-lg">.container-lg</div>  
<div class="container-xl">.container-xl</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_container_resp)

## Système de grille Bootstrap 4

Le système de grille de Bootstrap est construit avec flexbox et autorise jusqu'à 12 colonnes sur la page.

Si vous ne souhaitez pas utiliser les 12 colonnes individuellement, vous pouvez regrouper les colonnes pour créer des colonnes plus larges:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 | span 1 |
| portée 4 | | | | portée 4 | | | | portée 4 | | | |
| portée 4 | | | | envergure 8 | | | | | | | |
| portée 6 | | | | | | portée 6 | | | | | |
| portée 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Le système de grille est réactif et les colonnes se réorganiseront automatiquement en fonction de la taille de l'écran.

Assurez-vous que la somme s'élève à 12 ou moins (il n'est pas nécessaire d'utiliser les 12 colonnes disponibles).

## Classes de grille

Le système de grille Bootstrap 4 comprend cinq classes:

* .col- (appareils très petits - largeur d'écran inférieure à 576 px)
* .col-sm- (petits appareils - largeur d'écran égale ou supérieure à 576 px)
* .col-md- (appareils de taille moyenne - largeur d'écran égale ou supérieure à 768 pixels)
* .col-lg- (grands appareils - largeur d'écran égale ou supérieure à 992 pixels)
* .col-xl- (périphériques xlarge - largeur d'écran égale ou supérieure à 1200 pixels)

Les classes ci-dessus peuvent être combinées pour créer des mises en page plus dynamiques et flexibles.

**Conseil:** chaque classe augmente, donc si vous souhaitez définir les mêmes largeurs pour smet md, il vous suffit de spécifier sm.

## Structure de base d'une grille Bootstrap 4

Voici une structure de base d'une grille Bootstrap 4:

<!-- Control the column width, and how they should appear on different devices -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
  <div class="col-\*-\*"></div>  
</div>  
  
<!-- Or let Bootstrap automatically handle the layout -->  
<div class="row">  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
  <div class="col"></div>  
</div>

Premier exemple: créez une ligne ( <div class="row">). Ensuite, ajoutez le nombre de colonnes souhaité (balises avec les .col-\*-\*classes appropriées ). La première étoile (\*) représente la réactivité: sm, md, lg ou xl, tandis que la deuxième étoile représente un nombre, qui devrait totaliser 12 pour chaque ligne.

Deuxième exemple: au lieu d'ajouter un nombre à chacun col, laissez bootstrap gérer la mise en page, pour créer des colonnes de largeur égale: deux "col"éléments = 50% de largeur pour chaque colonne. trois cols = 33,33% de largeur à chaque col. quatre cols = 25% de largeur, etc. Vous pouvez également utiliser .col-sm|md|lg|xlpour rendre les colonnes réactives.

Ci-dessous, nous avons rassemblé quelques exemples de dispositions de base de grille Bootstrap 4.

PUBLICITÉ

## Trois colonnes égales

.col

.col

.col

L'exemple suivant montre comment créer trois colonnes de même largeur, sur tous les appareils et largeurs d'écran:

### Exemple

<div class="row">  
  <div class="col">.col</div>  
  <div class="col">.col</div>  
  <div class="col">.col</div>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_grid_ex&stacked=h)

## Colonnes réactives

.col-sm-3

.col-sm-3

.col-sm-3

.col-sm-3

L'exemple suivant montre comment créer quatre colonnes de même largeur en commençant par les tablettes et en effectuant une mise à l'échelle vers des bureaux de très grande taille. **Sur les téléphones portables ou les écrans de moins de 576 pixels de large, les colonnes s'empileront automatiquement les unes sur les autres** :

### Exemple

<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-sm-3">.col-sm-3</div>  
  <div class="col-sm-3">.col-sm-3</div>  
  <div class="col-sm-3">.col-sm-3</div>  
  <div class="col-sm-3">.col-sm-3</div>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_grid_ex1&stacked=h)

## Deux colonnes réactives inégales

.col-sm-4

.col-sm-8

L'exemple suivant montre comment obtenir deux colonnes de différentes largeurs en commençant par les tablettes et en effectuant une mise à l'échelle vers de grands bureaux supplémentaires:

### Exemple

<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-sm-4">.col-sm-4</div>  
  <div class="col-sm-8">.col-sm-8</div>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_grid_ex3&stacked=h)

**Conseil:** vous en apprendrez plus sur les grilles Bootstrap 4 plus tard dans ce didacticiel.

## Paramètres par défaut de Bootstrap 4

Bootstrap 4 utilise une valeur par défaut font-sizede 16px, et line-heightc'est 1,5.

La valeur par défaut font-familyest "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif.

De plus, tous les <p>éléments ont margin-top: 0et margin-bottom: 1rem(16px par défaut).

## <h1> - <h6>

Bootstrap 4 styles en-têtes HTML ( <h1>à <h6>) avec un poids de police plus audacieux et une taille de police accrue:

### Exemple

# **h1 Bootstrap heading (2.5rem = 40px)**

## h2 Bootstrap heading (2rem = 32px)

### h3 Bootstrap heading (1.75rem = 28px)

#### **h4 Bootstrap heading (1.5rem = 24px)**

##### **h5 Bootstrap heading (1.25rem = 20px)**

###### **h6 Bootstrap heading (1rem = 16px)**

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_hn&stacked=h)

## Afficher les titres

Rubriques d'affichage sont utilisés pour se démarquer plus que les positions normales (plus grande taille de la police et plus léger de la police), et il y a quatre classes à choisir: .display-1, .display-2, .display-3,.display-4

### Exemple

# **Display 1**

# **Display 2**

# **Display 3**

# **Display 4**

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_display&stacked=h)

## <petit>

Dans Bootstrap 4, l' <small>élément HTML est utilisé pour créer un texte secondaire plus léger dans n'importe quel titre:

### Exemple

# **h1 heading secondary text**

## h2 heading secondary text

### h3 heading secondary text

#### **h4 heading secondary text**

##### **h5 heading secondary text**

###### **h6 heading secondary text**

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_small&stacked=h)

PUBLICITÉ

## <mark>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <mark>élément HTML avec une couleur d'arrière-plan jaune et un peu de remplissage:

### Exemple

Use the mark element to highlight text.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_mark&stacked=h)

## <abbr>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <abbr>élément HTML avec une bordure en pointillé en bas:

### Exemple

The WHO was founded in 1948.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_abbr&stacked=h)

## <blockquote>

Ajoutez la .blockquoteclasse à un <blockquote> lorsque vous citez des blocs de contenu d'une autre source:

### Exemple

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

From WWF's website

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_blockquote&stacked=h)

## <dl>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <dl>élément HTML de la manière suivante:

### Exemple

**Coffee**

- black hot drink

**Milk**

- white cold drink

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_dl&stacked=h)

## <code>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <code>élément HTML de la manière suivante:

### Exemple

The following HTML elements: span, section, and div defines a section in a document.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_code&stacked=h)

## <kbd>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <kbd>élément HTML de la manière suivante:

### Exemple

Use ctrl + p to open the Print dialog box.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_kbd&stacked=h)

## <pre>

Bootstrap 4 stylisera l' <pre>élément HTML de la manière suivante:

### Exemple

Text in a pre element

is displayed in a fixed-width

font, and it preserves

both spaces and

line breaks.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_pre&stacked=h)

## Plus de cours de typographie

Les classes Bootstrap 4 ci-dessous peuvent être ajoutées aux éléments HTML de style plus loin:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Description** | **Example** |
| .font-weight-bold | Bold text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .font-weight-bolder | Bolder text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .font-italic | Italic text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .font-weight-light | Light weight text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .font-weight-lighter | Lighter weight text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .font-weight-normal | Normal text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_font-weight&stacked=h) |
| .lead | Makes a paragraph stand out | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_lead&stacked=h) |
| .small | Indicates smaller text (set to 80% of the size of the parent) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_small&stacked=h) |
| .text-left | Indicates left-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-\*-left | Indicates left-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left-responsive&stacked=h) |
| .text-break | Prevents long text from breaking layout | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-break) |
| .text-center | Indicates center-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-\*-center | Indicates center-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-center-responsive&stacked=h) |
| .text-decoration-none | Removes the underline from a link | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_decoration&stacked=h) |
| .text-right | Indicates right-aligned text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-\*-right | Indicates right-aligned text on small, medium, large or xlarge screens | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-right-responsive&stacked=h) |
| .text-justify | Indicates justified text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-monospace | Monospaced text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-monospace&stacked=h) |
| .text-nowrap | Indicates no wrap text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-left&stacked=h) |
| .text-lowercase | Indicates lowercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-reset | Resets the color of a text or a link (inherits the color from its parent) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_reset&stacked=h) |
| .text-uppercase | Indicates uppercased text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .text-capitalize | Indicates capitalized text | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_text-lowercase&stacked=h) |
| .initialism | Displays the text inside an <abbr> element in a slightly smaller font size | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_abbr2&stacked=h) |
| .list-unstyled | Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both <ul> and <ol>). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_list-unstyled&stacked=h) |
| .list-inline | Places all list items on a single line (used together with .list-inline-item on each <li> elements) | [Try it](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_ref_txt_list-inline&stacked=h) |
| .pre-scrollable | Makes a <pre> element scrollable |  |

## Couleurs du texte

Bootstrap 4 a quelques classes contextuelles qui peuvent être utilisées pour fournir une "signification à travers les couleurs".

Les classes pour les couleurs de texte sont: .text-muted, .text-primary, .text-success, .text-info, .text-warning, .text-danger, .text-secondary, .text-white, .text-dark, .text-body(couleur du corps par défaut / souvent noir) et .text-light:

### Exemple

This text is muted.

This text is important.

This text indicates success.

This text represents some information.

This text represents a warning.

This text represents danger.

Secondary text.

Dark grey text.

Body text.

Light grey text.

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_colors&stacked=h)

Les classes de texte contextuel peuvent également être utilisées sur les liens, ce qui ajoutera une couleur de survol plus sombre:

### Exemple

[Muted link.](javascript:void(0)) [Primary link.](javascript:void(0)) [Success link.](javascript:void(0)) [Info link.](javascript:void(0)) [Warning link.](javascript:void(0)) [Danger link.](javascript:void(0)) [Secondary link.](javascript:void(0)) [Dark grey link.](javascript:void(0)) [Body/black link.](javascript:void(0)) [Light grey link.](javascript:void(0))

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_colors_links&stacked=h)

Vous pouvez également ajouter une opacité de 50% pour le texte noir ou blanc avec les classes .text-black-50ou .text-white-50:

### Exemple

Black text with 50% opacity on white background

White text with 50% opacity on black background

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_txt_colors_opacity&stacked=h)

## Couleurs d'arrière-plan

Les classes pour les couleurs d'arrière - plan sont: .bg-primary, .bg-success, .bg-info, .bg-warning, .bg-danger, .bg-secondary, .bg-darket .bg-light.

Notez que les couleurs d'arrière-plan ne définissent pas la couleur du texte, vous souhaiterez donc dans certains cas les utiliser avec une .text-\*classe.

### Exemple

This text is important.

This text indicates success.

This text represents some information.

This text represents a warning.

This text represents danger.

Secondary background color.

Dark grey background color.

Light grey background color.

## Tableau de base Bootstrap 4

Une table Bootstrap 4 de base a un rembourrage léger et des séparateurs horizontaux.

La .tableclasse ajoute un style de base à une table:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_basic&stacked=h)

## Lignes rayées

La .table-stripedclasse ajoute des zébrures à une table:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_striped&stacked=h)

## Table bordée

La .table-borderedclasse ajoute des bordures de tous les côtés du tableau et des cellules:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_bordered&stacked=h)

## Lignes de survol

La .table-hoverclasse ajoute un effet de survol (couleur d'arrière-plan gris) sur les lignes du tableau:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_hover&stacked=h)

## Table noire / sombre

La .table-darkclasse ajoute un arrière-plan noir au tableau:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_inverse&stacked=h)

## Table à rayures foncées

Combinez .table-darket .table-stripedpour créer une table à rayures foncées:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_dark_striped&stacked=h)

## Table sombre flottante

La .table-hoverclasse ajoute un effet de survol (couleur d'arrière-plan gris) sur les lignes du tableau:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_dark_hover&stacked=h)

## Table sans bordure

La .table-borderlessclasse supprime les bordures du tableau:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_borderless&stacked=h)

## Classes contextuelles

Les classes contextuelles peuvent être utilisées pour colorer le tableau entier ( <table>), les lignes du tableau ( <tr>) ou les cellules du tableau ( <td>).

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Default | Defaultson | def@somemail.com |
| Primary | Joe | joe@example.com |
| Success | Doe | john@example.com |
| Danger | Moe | mary@example.com |
| Info | Dooley | july@example.com |
| Warning | Refs | bo@example.com |
| Active | Activeson | act@example.com |
| Secondary | Secondson | sec@example.com |
| Light | Angie | angie@example.com |
| Dark | Bo | bo@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_contextual&stacked=h)

Les classes contextuelles pouvant être utilisées sont:

| **Classe** | **La description** |
| --- | --- |
| .table-primary | Bleu: indique une action importante |
| .table-success | Vert: indique une action réussie ou positive |
| .table-danger | Rouge: indique une action dangereuse ou potentiellement négative |
| .table-info | Bleu clair: indique un changement ou une action informative neutre |
| .table-warning | Orange: indique un avertissement qui peut nécessiter votre attention |
| .table-active | Gris: applique la couleur de survol à la ligne ou à la cellule du tableau |
| .table-secondary | Gris: indique une action légèrement moins importante |
| .table-light | Tableau gris clair ou fond de ligne de table |
| .table-dark | Tableau gris foncé ou fond de ligne de table |

## Couleurs de tête de table

La .thead-darkclasse ajoute un arrière-plan noir aux en-têtes de tableau et la .thead-lightclasse ajoute un arrière-plan gris aux en-têtes de tableau:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_head&stacked=h)

## Petite table

La .table-smclasse rend le tableau plus petit en coupant le remplissage de cellule de moitié:

### Exemple

| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Email** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| John | Doe | john@example.com |
| Mary | Moe | mary@example.com |
| July | Dooley | july@example.com |

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_sm&stacked=h)

## Tables réactives

La .table-responsiveclasse ajoute une barre de défilement à la table si nécessaire (lorsqu'elle est trop grande horizontalement):

### Exemple

<div class="table-responsive">  
  <table class="table">  
    ...  
  </table>  
</div>

[Essayez vous-même »](https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap4/tryit.asp?filename=trybs_table_responsive)

Vous pouvez également décider à quel moment le tableau doit avoir une barre de défilement, en fonction de la largeur de l'écran:

| **Classe** | **Largeur de l'écran** |
| --- | --- |
| .table-responsive-sm | <576 px |
| .table-responsive-md | <768 px |
| .table-responsive-lg | <992 px |
| .table-responsive-xl | <1 200 px |

### Exemple

<div class="table-responsive-sm">  
  <table class="table">  
    ...  
  </table>  
</div>