Web development : HTML 5 / CSS 3 / JavaScript

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Objectives

- To know how to **write and modify** web pages in a normalised language

- To know how to modify the **presentation attributes** of a web page

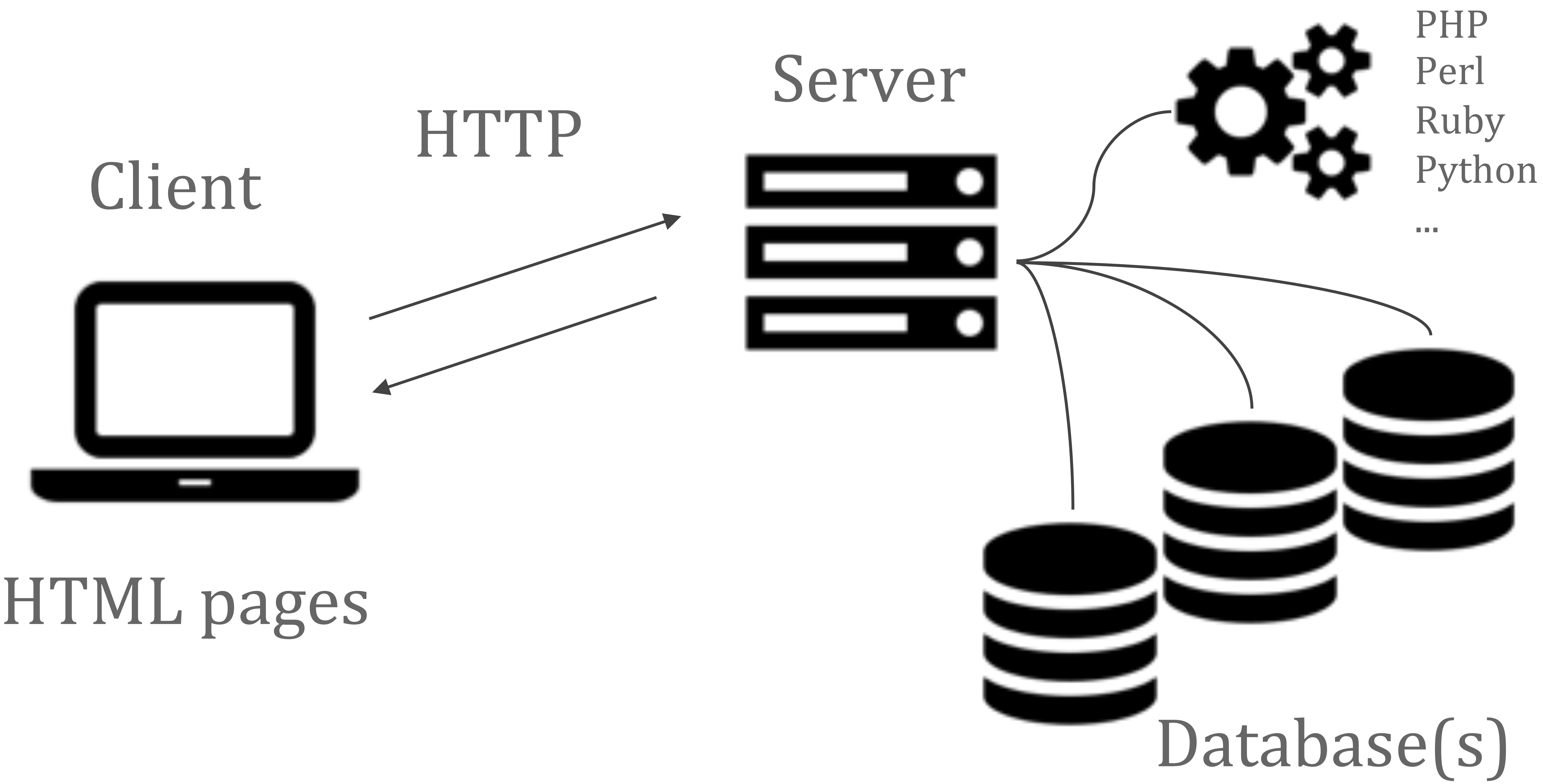
- To be able to create and use the **style sheets**

Plan

- Introduction
- HMTL 5
- CSS 3
- JavaScript

Introduction

Definitions



Introduction

Definitions

A classical HTML web page contains:

- HTML5 elements
- a CSS3 display style
- au JavaScript program
    - JS5
    - ECMAScript 6 (ES6)

- **HTML**: HyperText Markup Language
- **Hypertext**: document or ensemble of documents containing units of information linked together by hyperlinks

- **Hyperlink**: system used to go from one document to an other

The language HTML is today the only one for web pages descriptions

HTML Page

01.

HTML 5

- Histoire
- Validation
- Structure d’un document HTML5
  - Tags
  - En-tête et corps de page
- Syntaxe
  - Structure de la page web
  - Styles de texte
  - Listes
  - Formulaires
  - Médias
- Exercices

HTML

History

At the beginning: the **text**!

Need to publish, share and find documents.

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a web page.
```

HTML

History

At the beginning: the **text**!

Need to publish, share and find documents.

Late 80’s: **hypertext** links

→ allow to point to an other web page

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a
<A HREF="http://www.cern.fr"> web page</A>.
```

(Code obviously non valid for the actual HTML norm)

HTML

History

1991: proposition of des **tags**

→ enclosing HTML elements with opening tag **<** and a closing one **/>**

→ in order to structure the informations and transform the source code into something correct displayed at the screen

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a
<A HREF="http://www.cern.fr"> web page</A>.
```

(Code obviously non valid for the actual HTML norm)

HTML

History

1995: Specification of HTML 2.0 by **IETF**
→ Internet Engineering Task Force who elaborates the internet standards

1996: **W3C** (World Wide Web Consortium)
→ Consortium (429 membres organisations in 2019) who elaborate the web standards

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a
<A HREF="http://www.cern.fr"> web page</A>.
```

(Code obviously non valid for the actual HTML norm)

HTML

History

1997-1999: HTML 4.0 and introduction of **style sheets**

1998: Publication by W3C of a **specification first draft**
→ Beginning of the web pages creations, conform to HTML5 specifications

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a
<A HREF="http://www.cern.fr"> web page</A>.
```

(Code obviously non valid for the actual HTML norm)

HTML

History

2011: Last call to contribute to the specification

28 octobre 2014: publication of **HTML5 standard** as W3C recommandation

```
Title of my document

A paragraph in my document.
An other paragraph in my document, mentioning a
<A HREF="http://www.cern.fr"> web page</A>.
```

(Code obviously non valid for the actual HTML norm)

HTML

Validation of HTML code

In HTML, unlike other programming languages, a non-respect of the syntax won’t prevent a display on the screen.

The web browser will display either something unspecified or won’t display anything, but **never an error**.

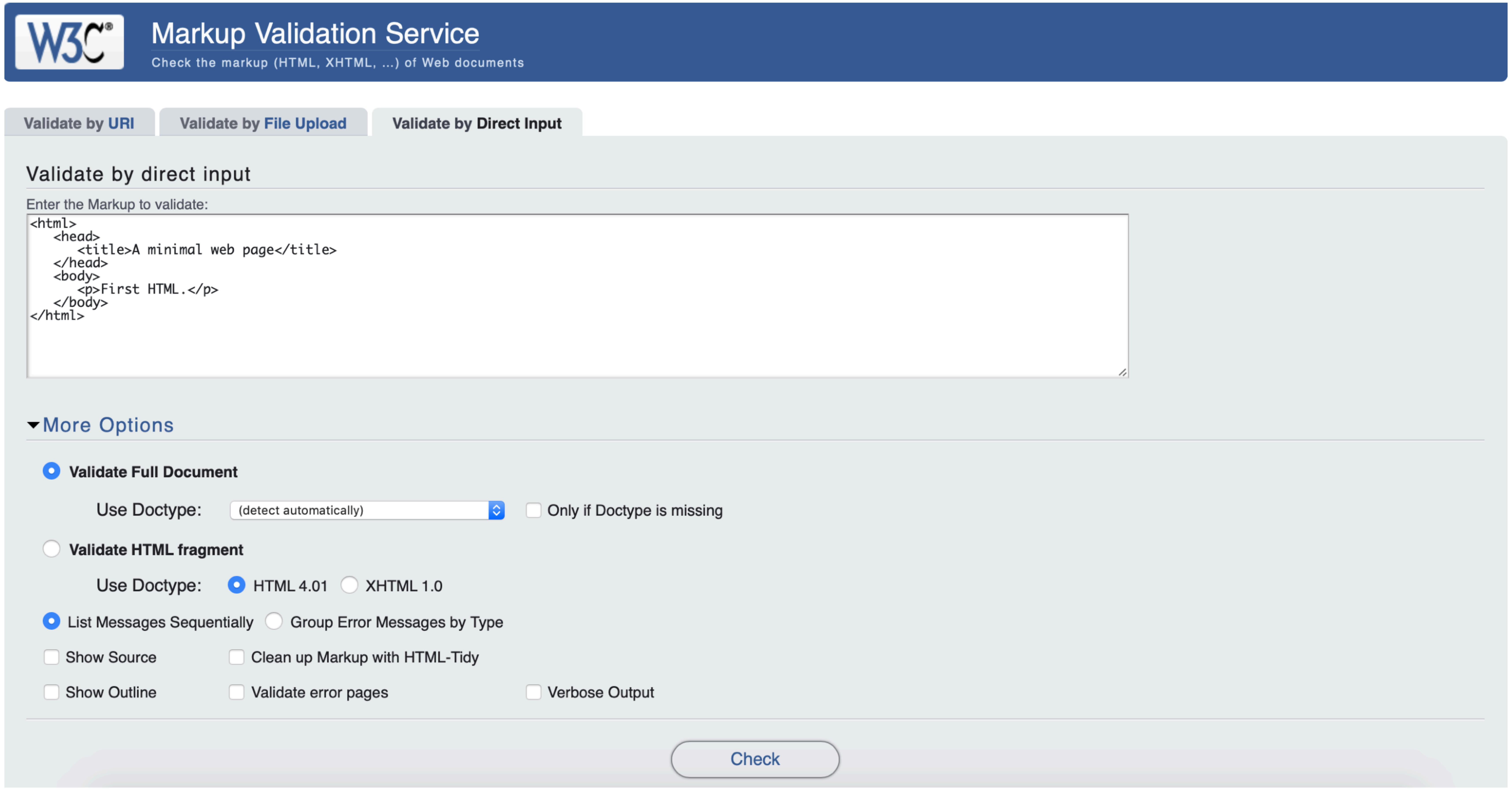
→ Importance of validation: you must validate your HTML code before publish it online

HTML

Validation of HTML code

Importance of validation: you must validate your HTML code before publish it online

→ An essential tool: **W3C validator** and Mozilla fondation http://validator.w3.org/



Markup Validation Service

Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

Validate by URI | Validate by File Upload | Validate by Direct Input

Validate by direct input

Enter the Markup to validate:

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>A minimal web page</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <p>First HTML.</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

More Options

● Validate Full Document

Use Doctype: (detect automatically) □ Only if Doctype is missing

○ Validate HTML fragment

Use Doctype: ● HTML 4.01 ○ XHTML 1.0

● List Messages Sequentially ○ Group Error Messages by Type

□ Show Source □ Clean up Markup with HTML-Tidy

□ Show Outline □ Validate error pages □ Verbose Output

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Tags

- HTML uses the notion of **tags**

There are 2 tapes of tags:

- Opened and closed tags, which enclose the content:

```
<em> Some italic </em>
```

- Tags that open and close at the same time:

```
<img src="my_image.png" />
```

```
<h1>An example of title</h1>
  <div>
    <p> Some texte <b>in bold</b>, then in <em>italic</em>,
then in <b><em>bold and italic</em></b>.</p>
    <img src="my_image.png" alt="If no image displayed" />
  </div>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Tags

Some tags can have **attributes**.
Attributes have two parts:

- An attribute **name**
- An attribute **value**

```
<meta charset="utf-8" />

<img src="my_image.png" alt="If no image displayed" />

<p style="text-align:right">Some right aligned text</p>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Tags

- Structures in a hierarchical way
- Each tags inherits of the properties of a higher hierarchical level (unless they re-define them)

→ Importance of the closing order, there is no overlapping possible

```
<p>This text is <b> only in bold</b>.</p>
<p>This text is <b> only in bold <i> and this part is
bold and italic</i></b>.</p>

<!-- Invalid: -->
<p>This text is <b> only in bold <i> and this part is
bold </b>and italic</i>.</p>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Headers and body

There are 2 parts on a HTML page:
- **Header**: definition of the title, encoding, keywords ...
  - → Information for the machines (browsers, robots ...)
- **Body**: content of the Web page
  - → Information for the human

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- Header of the page -->
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Body of the page -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - A minimal example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <title>A minimal web page</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>My first HTML page.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- A document conform to HTML syntax ALWAYS starts with:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

- Tag **title**

→ In the header, between the tags <**head**> and </**head**>

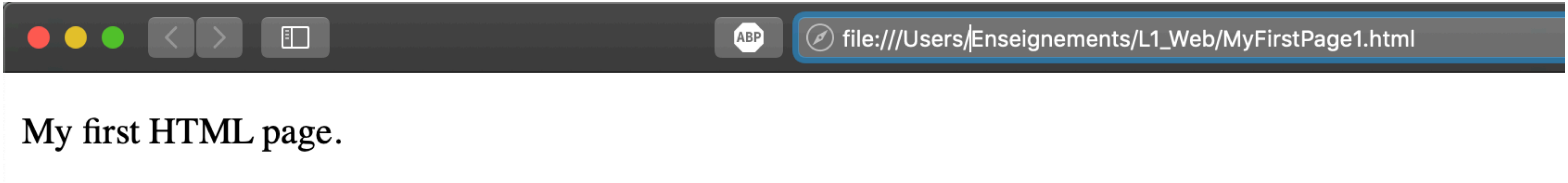
→ Only mandatory tag in the header

```
...
  <head>
    <title>Title of the webpage</title>
  </head>
...
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **title**
  - → In the header, between <**head**> and </**head**>
  - → Mandatory
  - → 100 characters max
  - → Better for SEO (Search Engine Optimization)



file:///Users/Enseignements/L1_Web/MyFirstPage1.html

My first HTML page.

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **meta**
  - → In the header, between <**head**> and </**head**>
  - → Non specified order
  - → For metadata of a web page
  - → Gives informations to the browsers about the webpage:
    - character encoding
    - page author, keywords, informations ...
  - → Never displayed directly on the page

  - → **Character encoding:**
    - Unicode (recommended): utf-8
    - Latin:
      - ISO-8859-1 (no accents)
      - ISO-8859-15

```
<meta charset="utf-8"/>
<meta charset="ISO-8859-1"/>
<meta charset="ISO-8859-15"/>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **meta**
  - → In the header, between <**head**> and </**head**>
  - → Non specified order
  - → For metadata of a web page
  - → Gives informations to the browsers about the webpage:
    - character encoding
    - page author, keywords, informations ...
  - → Never displayed directly on the page

  - → **Author:**
    - Identification of the author page
    - If many authors, separation of the names by a comma in the attribute **content**

```
<meta name="author" content="John Doe" />
<meta name="author" content="John Doe, Jane Doe" />
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **meta**
  - → In the header, between <**head**> and </**head**>
  - → Non specified order
  - → For metadata of a web page
  - → Gives informations to the browsers about the webpage:
    - character encoding
    - page author, keywords, informations ...
  - → Never displayed directly on the page

→ **Keywords:**

- Used to be important for the webpages
- Keeps the significant keywords of the page, but people uses more and more **description**

```
<meta name="keywords" content="Class, HTML, web"/>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **meta**
  - → In the header, between <**head**> and </**head**>
  - → Non specified order
  - → For metadata of a web page
  - → Gives informations to the browsers about the webpage:
    - character encoding
    - page author, keywords, informations ...
  - → Never displayed directly on the page

→ **Description:**

- Adds a description for a page
- Informs web browsers and the readers about the content of the page

```
<meta name="description" content="Introduction to web
development"/>
```

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Document type

- Tag **`meta`**

→ In the header, between <**`head`**> and </**`head`**>

→ Non specified order

→ For metadata of a web page

→ Gives informations to the browsers about the webpage:

- character encoding
- page author, keywords, informations ...

→ Never displayed directly on the page

→ Tag non mandatory, but very recommander by W3C (non official convention).

→ List of all attributes:

`https://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets/character-sets.xhtml`

→ More you fill the good tags and attributes and more chances you have that your web page will be well referenced by browsers

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document - Headers examples

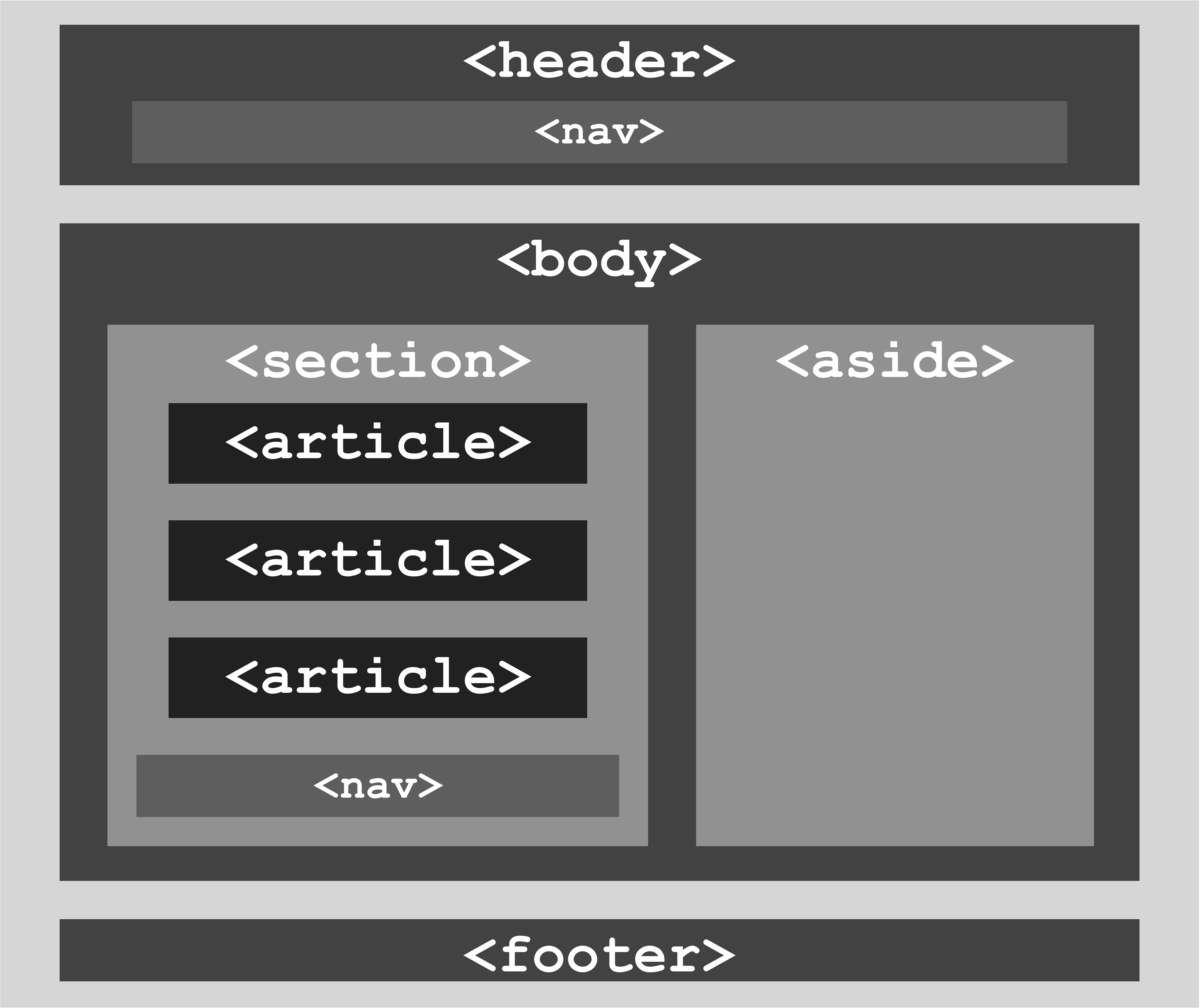
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="fr">

  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="description" content="A web page" />
    <meta name="keywords" content="class, HTML, Web" />
    <meta name="author" content="John Doe" />
    <title>Title of my web lesson</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    ...
  </body>

</html>
```

Good habits

- encoding
- author
- description
- keywords
- title

HTML

Structure of a HTML5 document



HTML

Syntax - Sections

- Tag `div`
- Used to enclose structural elements (sections)
- Good practice: in a web page, use **imbricated `<div>`**

```
<div>
  <div>
    <!-- A first part -->
  </div>
  <div>
    <!-- A second part -->
  </div>
</div>
```

HTML

Syntax - Paragraphs

- Tag **p** for a new paragraph
- Tag **br** for a line break
- Good practice: better to use a second paragraph with <**p**> rather than to use a line break with <**br**>

```
<div>
  <p> First line of paragraph 1 </p>
  <p> First line of paragraph 2 <br>
  Second line of paragraph 2</p>
</div>
```

HTML

Syntax - Titles

- Several levels for titles (useful for sectioning and for CSS later)
- Title level one: **`h1`**
- Title level two: **`h2`**

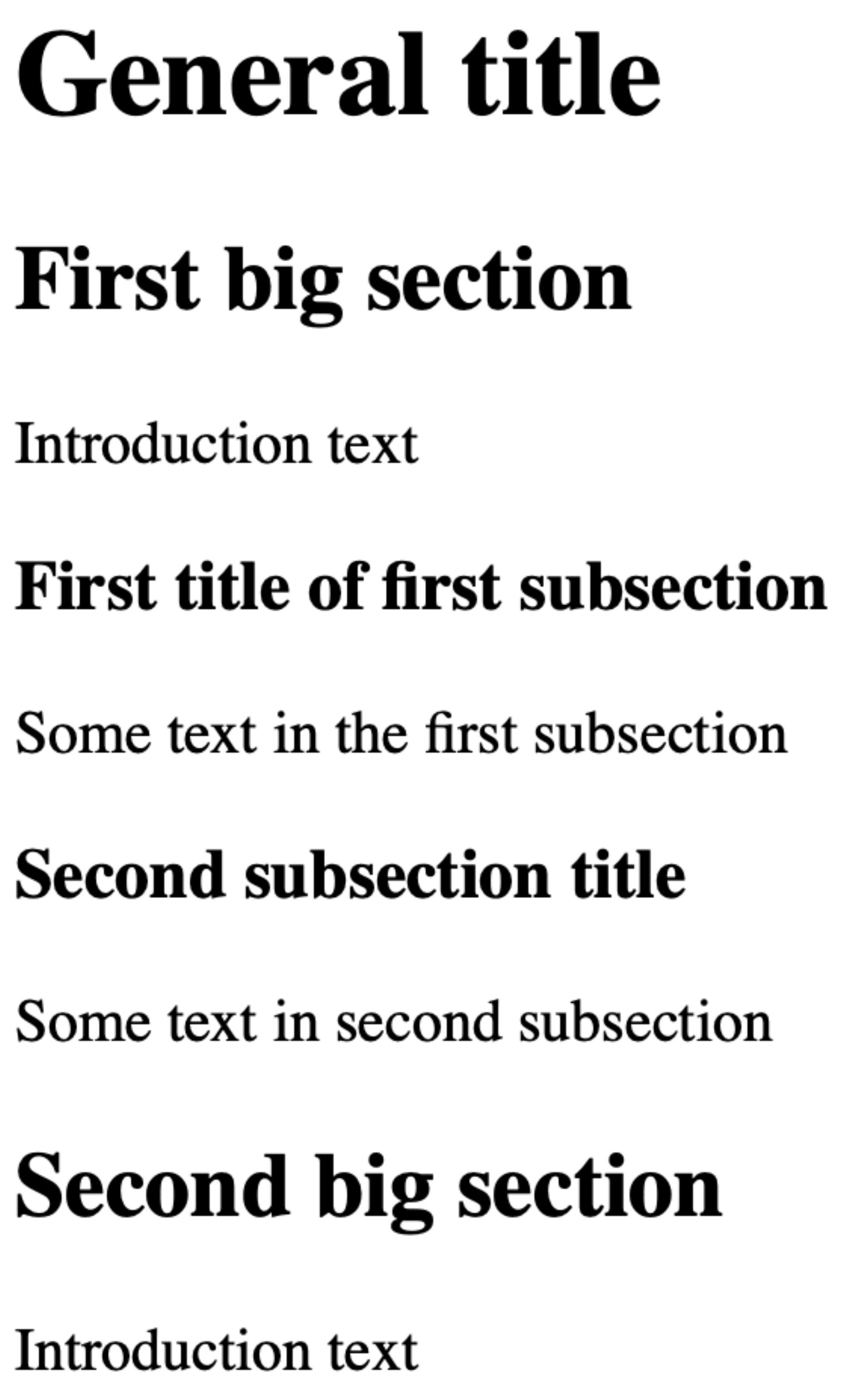
...

- Title level 6 (max): **`h6`**
- Good practice: use only one title **`h1`** in the current level of the page

HTML

Syntax - Titles

```
<div>
   <h1>General title</h1>

   <h2>First big section</h2>
     <p>Introduction text</p>
     <h3>First title of first subsection</h3>
       <p>Some text in the first subsection</p>
     <h3>Second subsection title</h3>
     <p>Some text in second subsection </p>
   <h2>Second big section</h2>
</div>
```



General title

First big section

Introduction text

First title of first subsection

Some text in the first subsection

Second subsection title

Some text in second subsection

Second big section

Introduction text

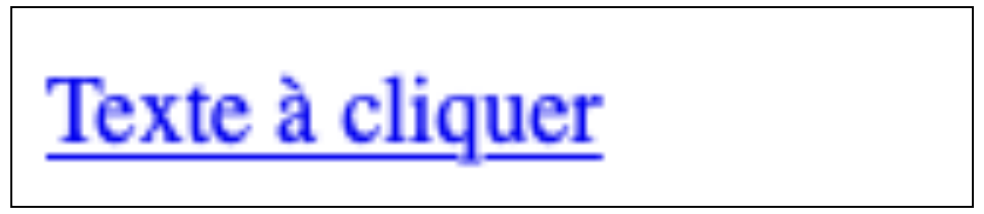
HTML

Syntax - External hypertext links

- Syntax:

```
<a href="link_page.html">Text to click</a>
```

- Displays:



Texte à cliquer

Two types of links:

- Relatives (local path).

  Here it points to the page `index.html` in the current directory

```
<a href="index.html">Text to click</a>
```

- Absolutes

```
<a href="http://dept-info.labri.fr/
~beurton/">Page LaBRI M. Beurton-Aimar</a>
```

HTML

Syntax - Internal hypertext links

- It’s possible to create an anchor (a link) towards an other part of the same document (very convenient in the long web pages)
- The attribute **id** allows to define the destination (the place in the document) by giving it an **identification**
- The association of the link with the **#** following by the identification name will allow to point towards the anchor element

Example of anchor:

```
<div id="section2">
  ...
</div>
```

Example of lints to this anchor:

```
<p>See <a href="#section2">second section</a> for
details.</p>
```

HTML

Syntax - Internal hypertext links

Example: back to the top of the page

- Creation of the anchor, at the beginning of the **body** or the first **div** :

```
<a id="topPage"></a>
```

- Creation of the link to this anchor:

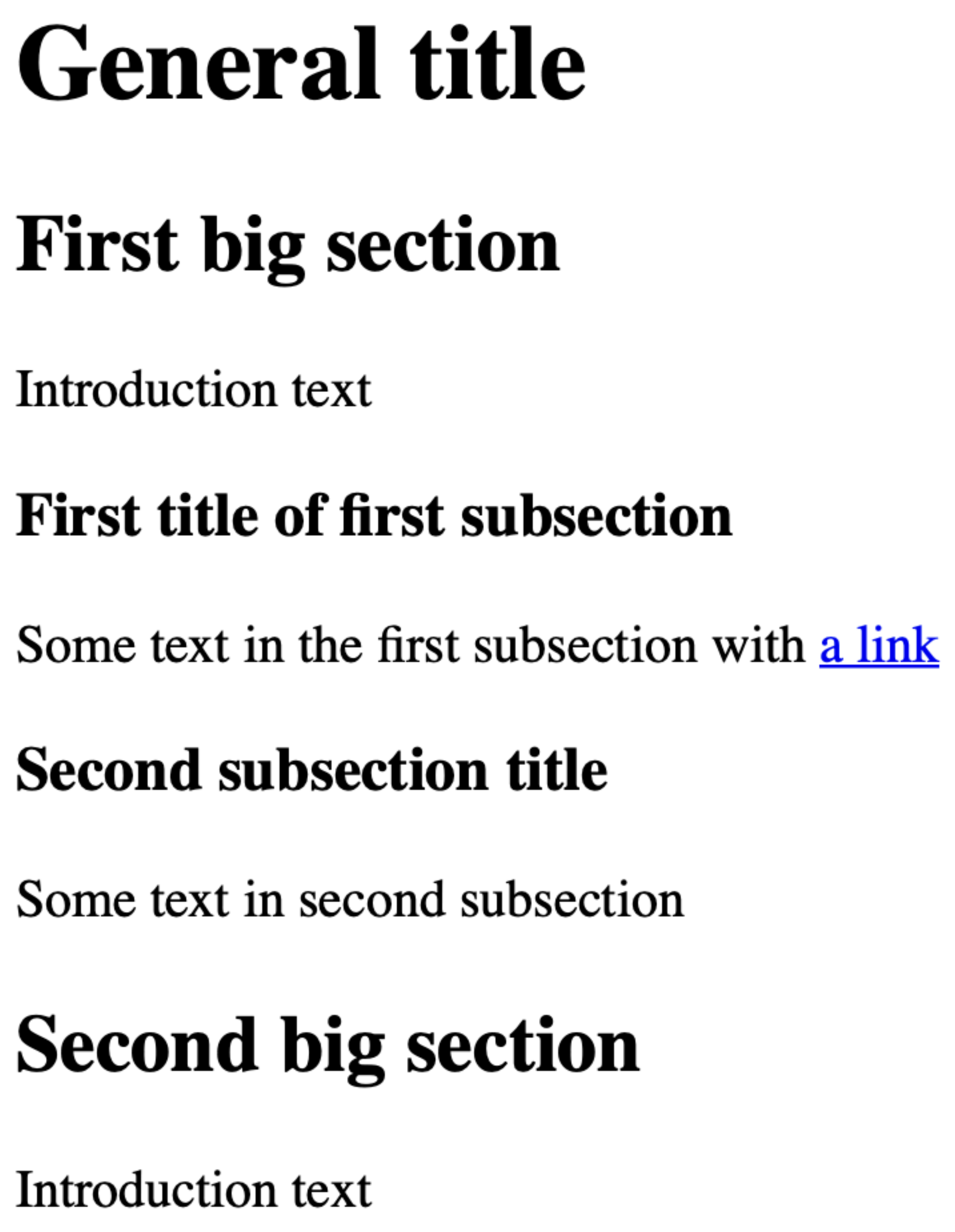
```
<a href="topPage">Back to the top of the page</a>
```

- With most of the browsers, no anchor is necessary to go back to the top of the page, just **#** alone is enough

```
<a href="#">Back to the top of the page</a>
```

HTML

Syntax - Example



General title

First big section

Introduction text

First title of first subsection

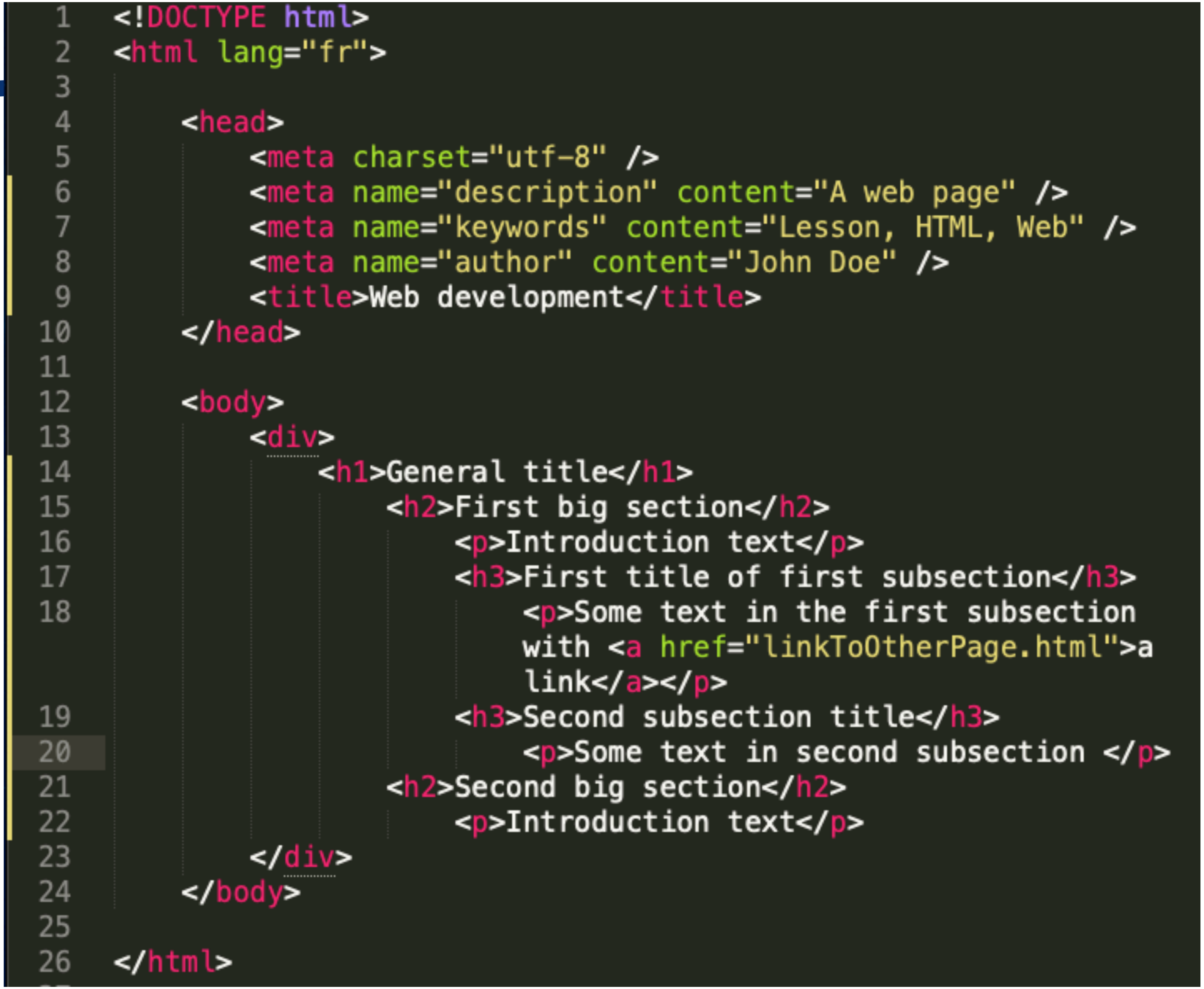
Some text in the first subsection with a link

Second subsection title

Some text in second subsection

Second big section

Introduction text



```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="fr">

    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8" />
        <meta name="description" content="A web page" />
        <meta name="keywords" content="Lesson, HTML, Web" />
        <meta name="author" content="John Doe" />
        <title>Web development</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <div>
            <h1>General title</h1>
                <h2>First big section</h2>
                    <p>Introduction text</p>
                    <h3>First title of first subsection</h3>
                        <p>Some text in the first subsection with <a href="linkToOtherPage.html">a link</a></p>
                    <h3>Second subsection title</h3>
                        <p>Some text in second subsection </p>
                <h2>Second big section</h2>
                    <p>Introduction text</p>
        </div>
    </body>

</html>
```

HTML

Syntax - Colors

- Colors used with the tag **span** inside a paragraph:

```
<span style="color:blue">text in blue</span>
```

- The colours can be obtained with:

```
<p style="color:blue">text in blue</p>
```

- Values of colours:
    - **Predefined**:
        - classical colours
        - full list here*
    - **Hexadecimals**:
        - format #RRGGBB (Red Green Blue)
        - example **#FFFF00** = **maroon**

- The text styles will be handle with CSS later

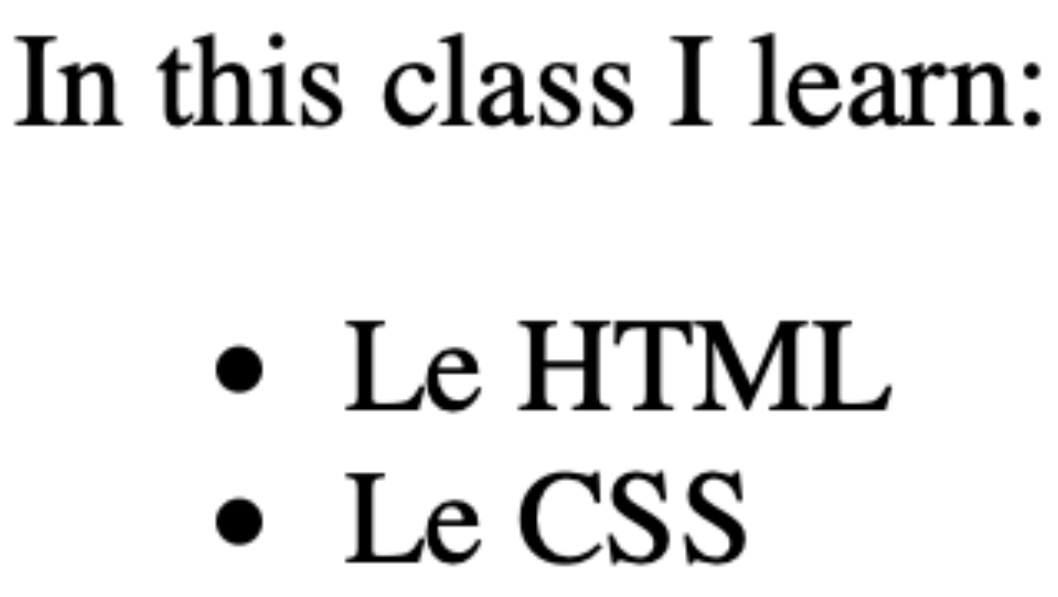
*http://www.standardista.com/css3/cssnamed-hsl-and-rgb-colors/

HTML

Syntax - Lists

- Syntax: declaration of the list with <ul> then items with <li>

```
<p>In this class, I learn:</p>
<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
</ul>
```



In this class I learn:

- Le HTML
- Le CSS

- Default displaying (bullet list style might change depending the browser):

Remarks:

- Bullet lists can be imbricated (but respect the indentation to keep some structure)
- The display style can be considerably changed with CSS stylesheets
- <ul> are often used for the menus
- Lists with numbers with <ol>

HTML

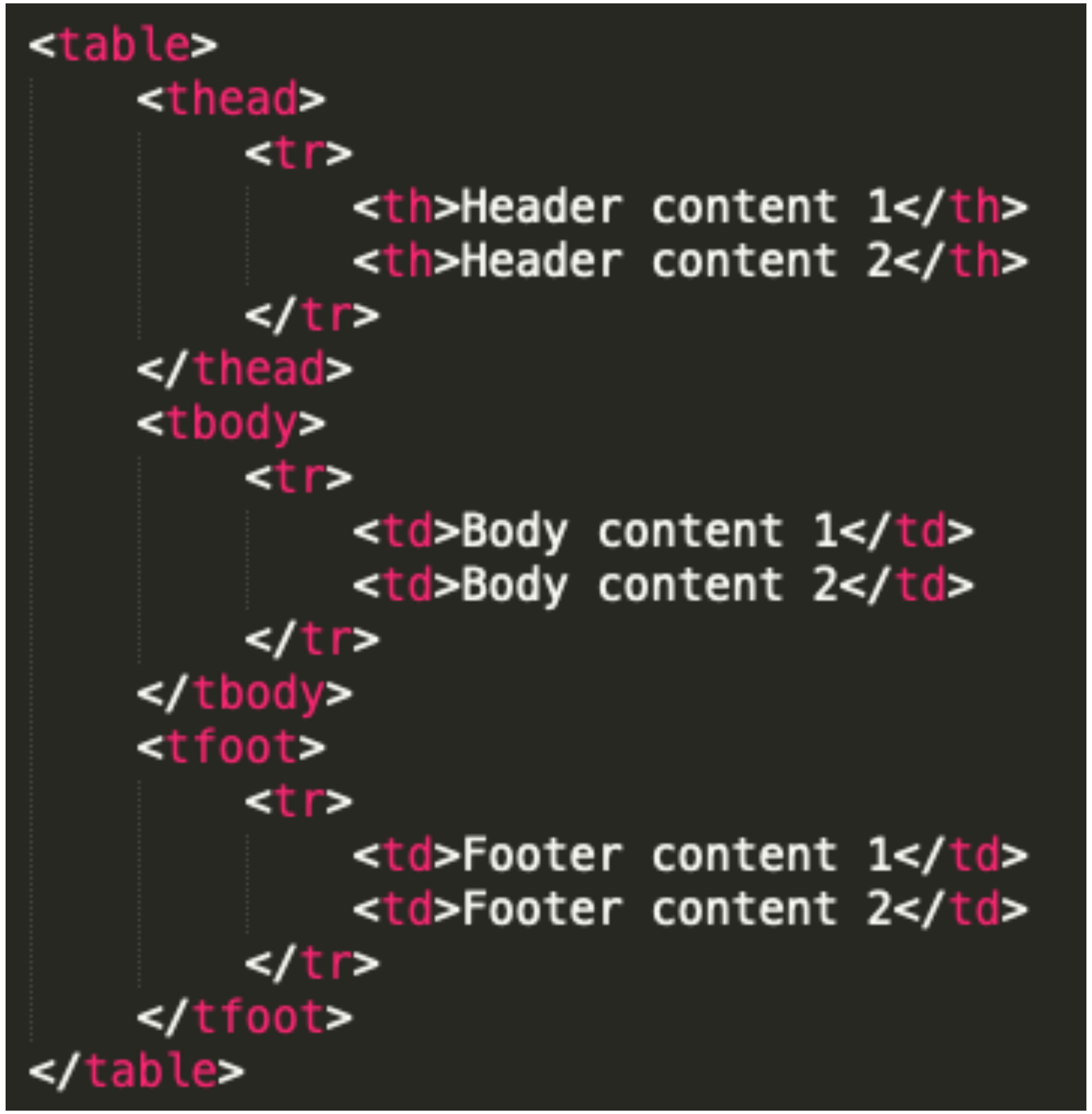
Syntax - Tables

- Tables in HTML are for "tabular data" only (data that can be defined by a column and row name).

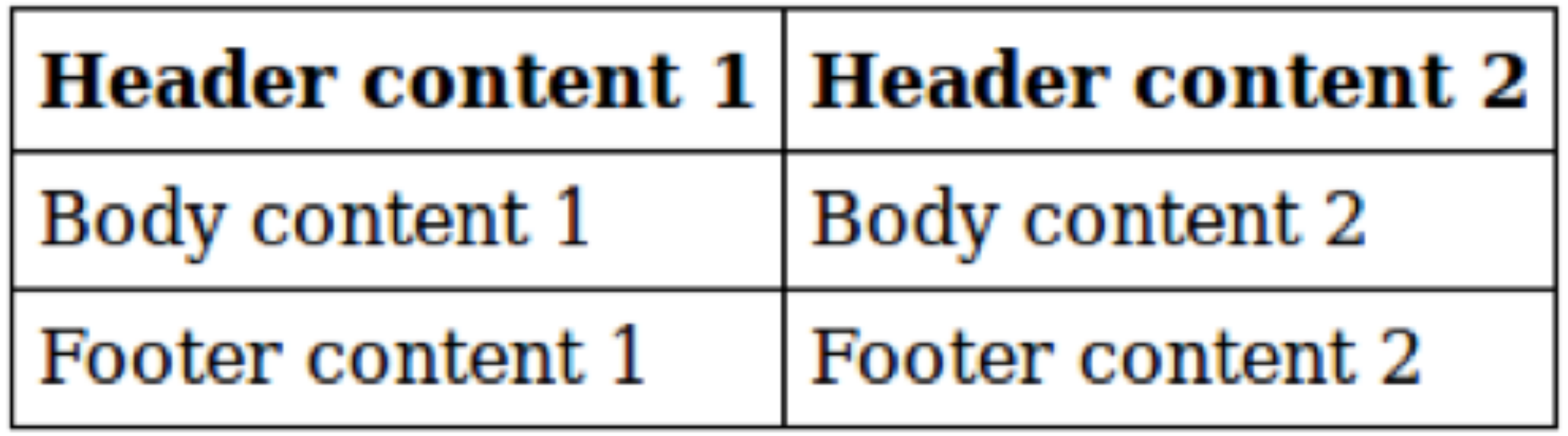
- Better to use CSS rather than tables for layout because:
    - layout tables are made with a long and complicated code, so more chances to have errors
    - layout tables reduce the accessibility to visually impaired / blind persons because the web pages readers interpret HTML tags and read the content to the person
    - these tables do not adapt automatically at the size of the screen

HTML

Syntax - Tables



```
<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Header content 1</th>
            <th>Header content 2</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Body content 1</td>
            <td>Body content 2</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
        <tr>
            <td>Footer content 1</td>
            <td>Footer content 2</td>
        </tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```



Header content 1	**Header content 2**
Body content 1	Body content 2
Footer content 1	Footer content 2

HTML

Syntax - Forms

- Objective: to send informations written on a webpage to an other one
- Syntax: tag <**form**> with <**input**>, <**textearea**> and <**button**>

- Element <**form**>:
  - defines a form
  - attributes in option but strongly recommended to use **action** and **method** every time
  - **action** defines WHERE the collected data will be sent
  - **method** defines the HTTP method to send the data ("**get**" oo "**post**")

```
<form action="dataManagementScript.php" method="post"></form>
```

HTML

Syntax - Forms

- Objective: to send informations written on a webpage to an other one
- Syntax: tag <**form**> with <**input**>, <**textearea**> and <**button**>

- Elements <**input**>, <**textearea**>
  - the attribute **for** of <**input**> will link a label to a form element by referencing the correspondant element
  - the attribute **type** of <**input**> is the most important, it defines the behaviour of the element <**input**>
  - <**input**> VS <**textearea**> </**textearea**>:

```
<input type="text" value="Element with text">
```

```
<textearea>Element with text</textearea>
```

HTML

Syntax - Forms

- Objective: to send informations written on a webpage to an other one
- Syntax: tag <**form**> with <**input**>, <**textearea**> and <**button**>

- Element <**button**>
    - adding of a button so the user can send data written in the form
    - the attribute **type** can have the values `submit` (sending data), `reset` (reset to defaults values) or `button` (does nothing but can be useful for JavaScript debugging)

```
<div class="button">
   <button type="submit">Send the data</button>
</div>
```

HTML

Syntax - Forms

- Objective: to send informations written on a webpage to an other one
- Syntax: tag <**form**> with <**input**>, <**textearea**> and <**button**>

Remarks:

- Before programming and writing the code, it’s better to think about the form you want to build and maybe write a quick sketch of how you want it organised and the type of informations you want from the user
- Stay simple and keep the objective in mind: ask only what is necessary
- Better to have a **label** every time
- The for of **label** has to refer to the id of the corresponding field
- Those ids don’t contain spaces or special characters (@#!$*% ...) and will never be displayed to the user
- The attribute **placeholder** contient contains the text displayed by default and is allowed to have all the types of characters
- The tag <**fieldset**> allows a nice rendering by default

HTML

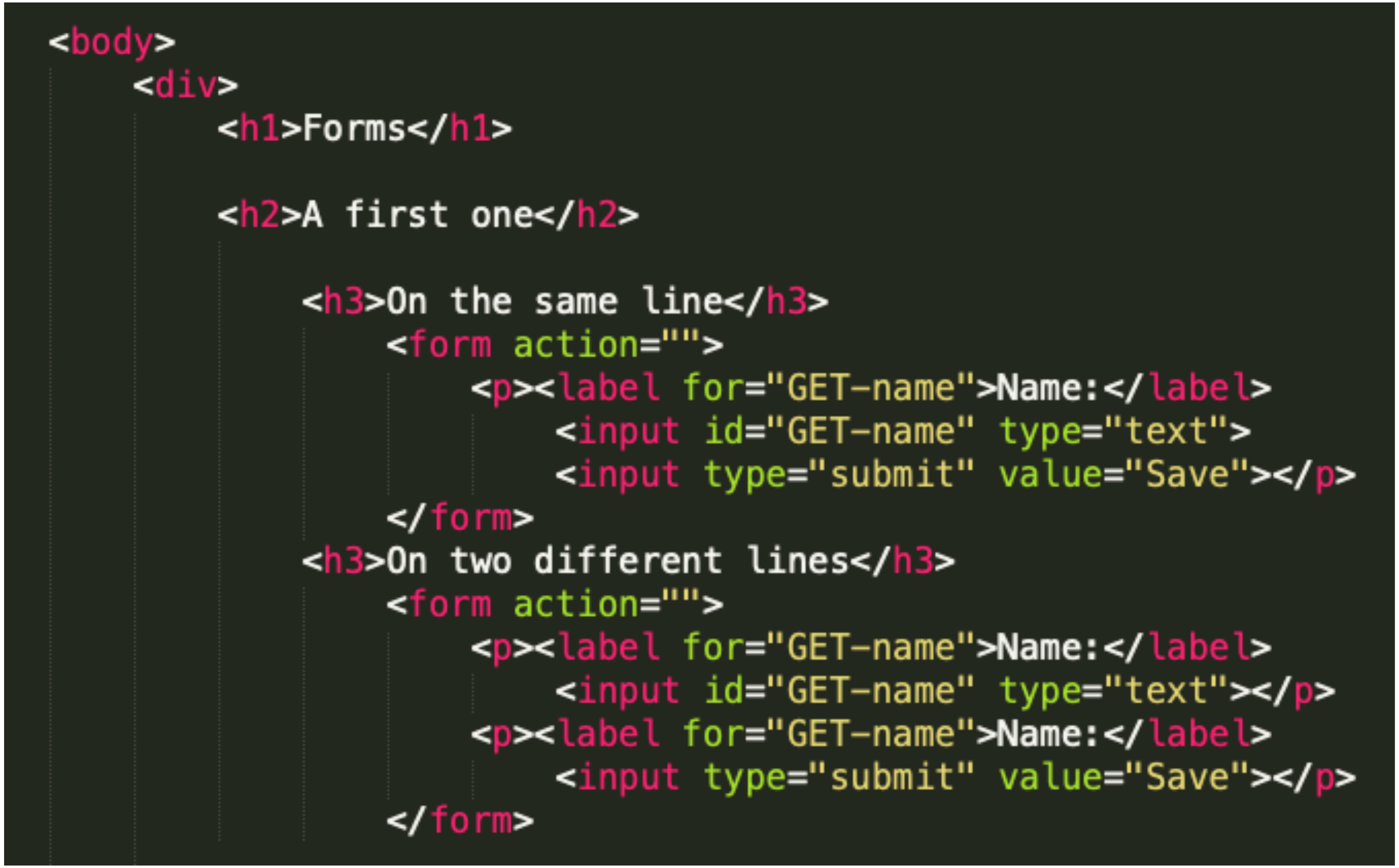
Syntax - Forms

Many fields are possible:
- `checkboxes`, `radio`, `textarea`, `select`, `toolbar`, `file` ...
- Variants of `text`: `tel`, `email`, `url`, `date`, `color` ...

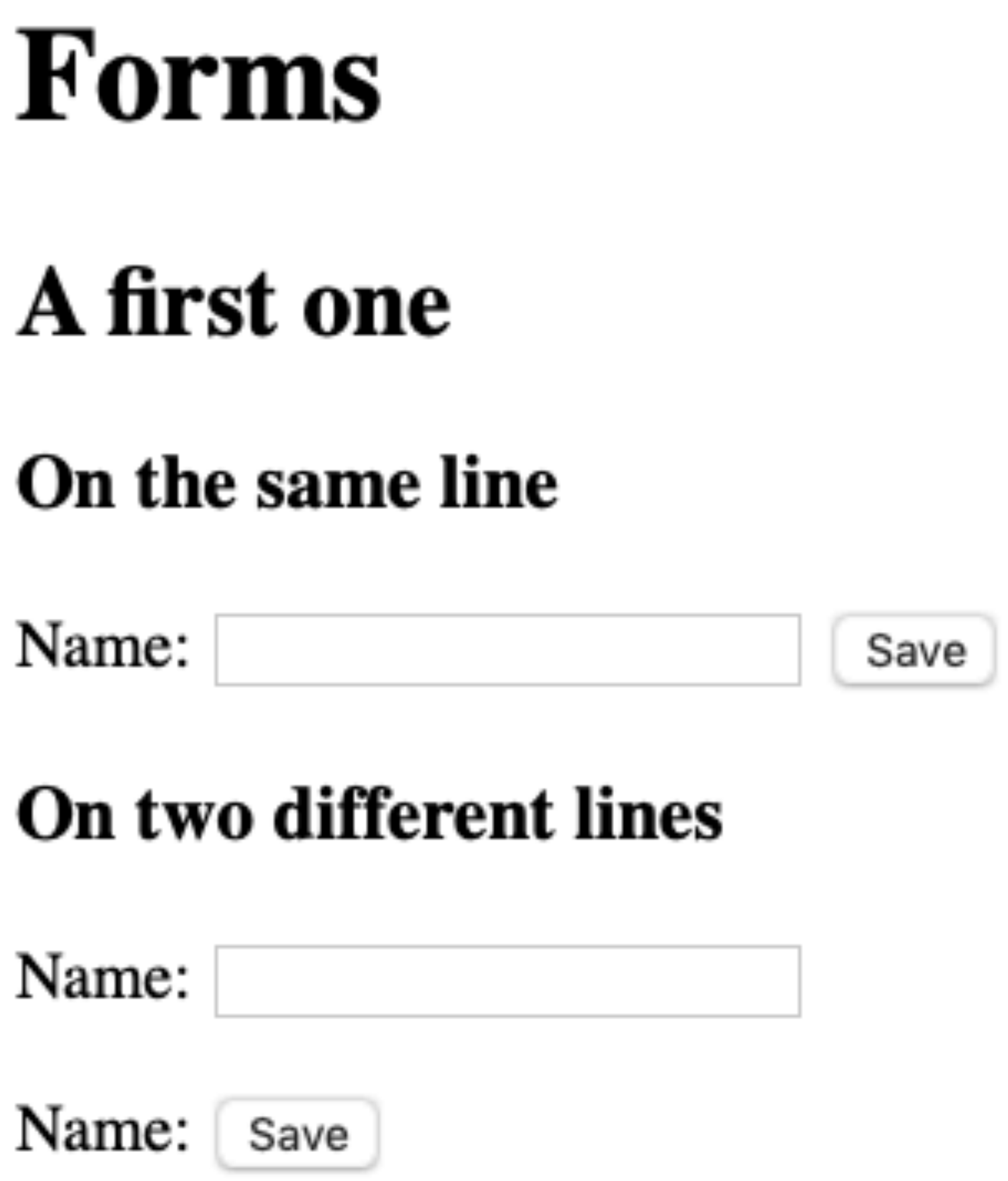
Be careful, some new fields like `tel`, `date` or `color` are not always supported by the browsers and won’t be displayed well

HTML

Syntax - Forms



```
<body>
    <div>
        <h1>Forms</h1>

        <h2>A first one</h2>

            <h3>On the same line</h3>
                <form action="">
                    <p><label for="GET-name">Name:</label>
                        <input id="GET-name" type="text">
                        <input type="submit" value="Save"></p>
                </form>
            <h3>On two different lines</h3>
                <form action="">
                    <p><label for="GET-name">Name:</label>
                        <input id="GET-name" type="text"></p>
                    <p><label for="GET-name">Name:</label>
                        <input type="submit" value="Save"></p>
                </form>
```



Forms

A first one

On the same line

Name: Save

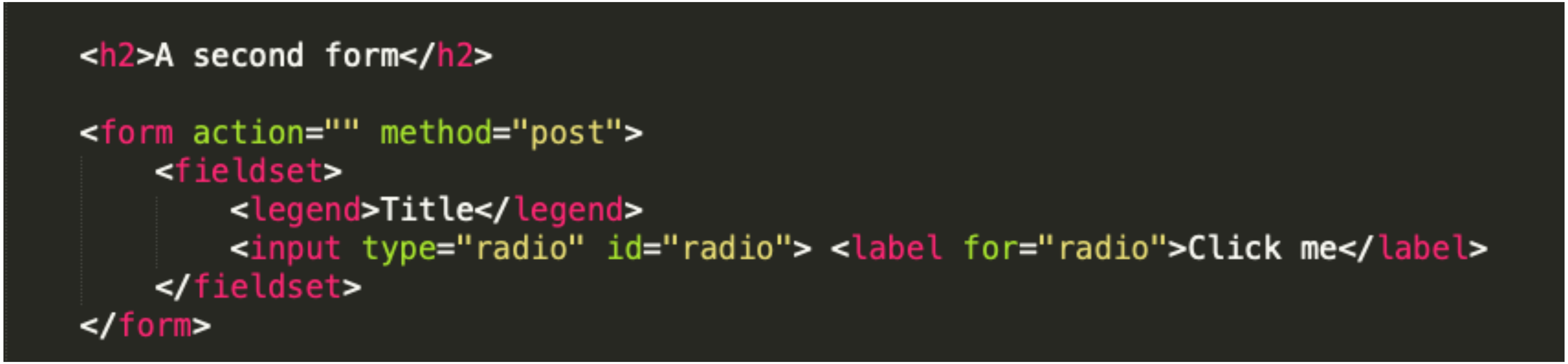
On two different lines

Name:

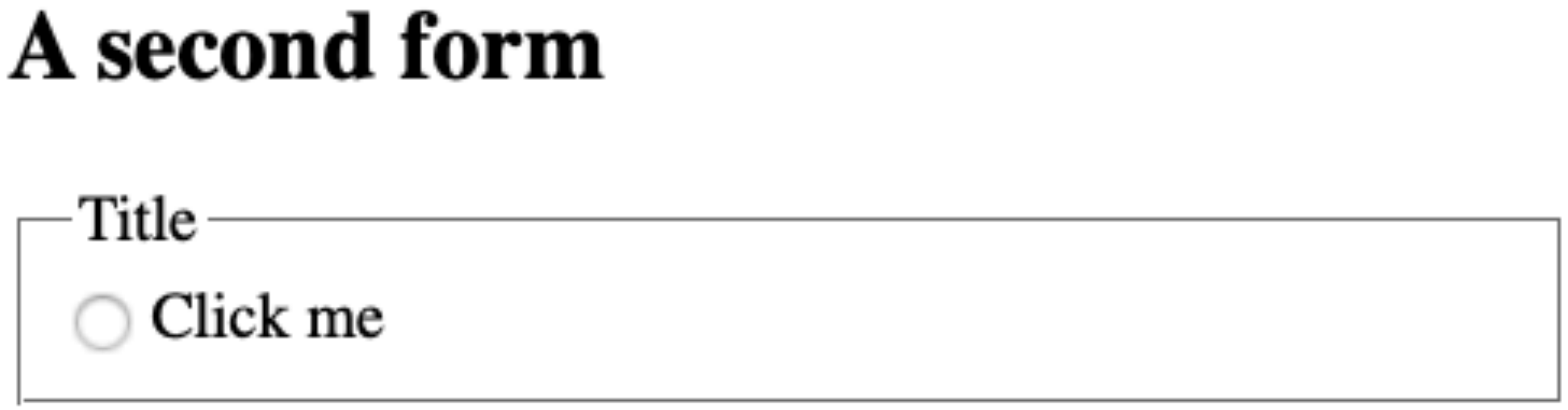
Name: Save

HTML

Syntax - Forms



```
<h2>A second form</h2>

<form action="" method="post">
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Title</legend>
        <input type="radio" id="radio"> <label for="radio">Click me</label>
    </fieldset>
</form>
```



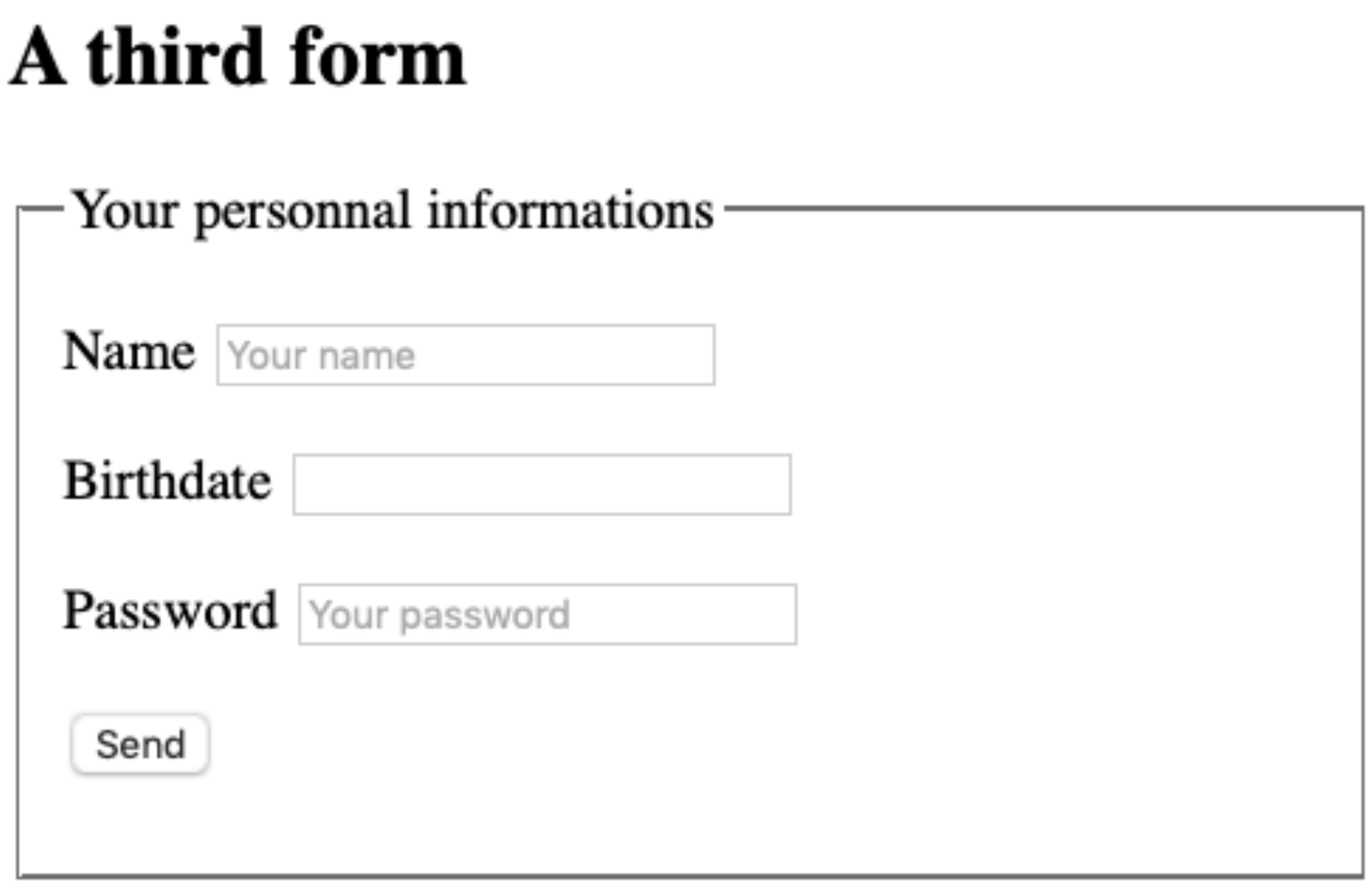
A second form

Title

○ Click me

HTML

Syntax - Forms



A third form

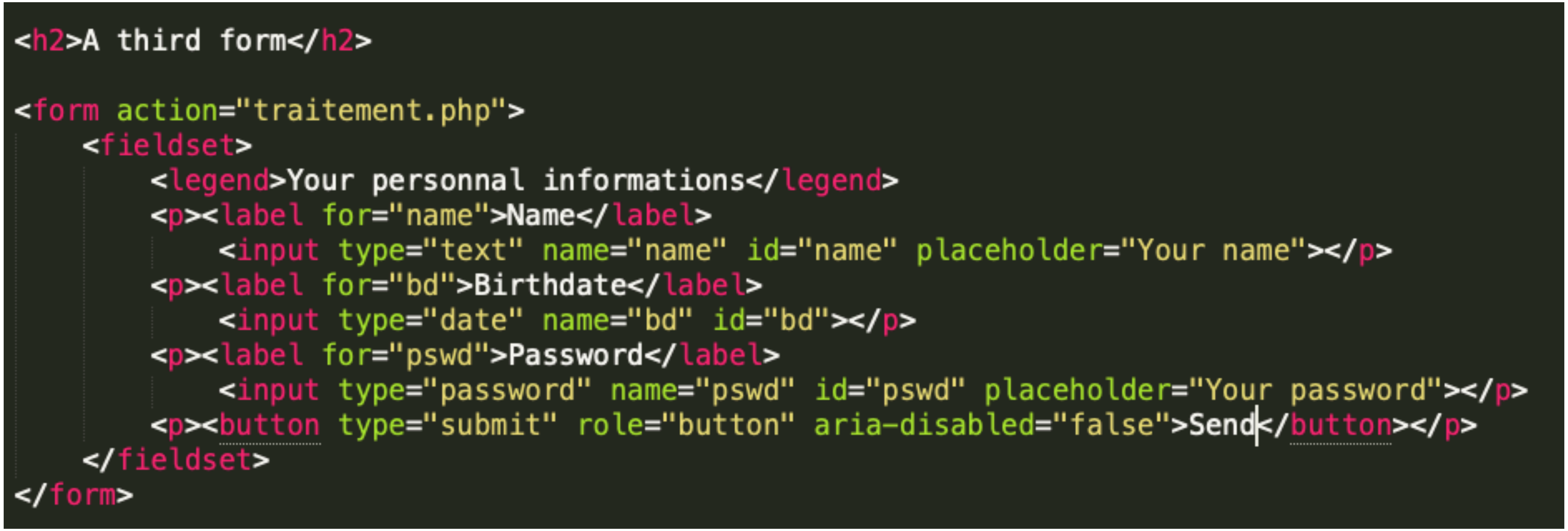
Your personnal informations

Name Your name

Birthdate

Password Your password

Send



```
<h2>A third form</h2>

<form action="traitement.php">
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Your personnal informations</legend>
        <p><label for="name">Name</label>
            <input type="text" name="name" id="name" placeholder="Your name"></p>
        <p><label for="bd">Birthdate</label>
            <input type="date" name="bd" id="bd"></p>
        <p><label for="pswd">Password</label>
            <input type="password" name="pswd" id="pswd" placeholder="Your password"></p>
        <p><button type="submit" role="button" aria-disabled="false">Send</button></p>
    </fieldset>
</form>
```

HTML

Syntax - Multimedia

- For an image in the webpage:

```
<img src="myImage.png" alt="Remplacement text">
```

- Most of the extensions are supported by HTML5.

- The replacement text is displayed by the browser is the image is not found (link missing, wrong path, wrong name) or in some specific cases (browsers readers for visually impaired persons)

- For a video:

```
<video controls src="myVideo.mp4">Remplacement text"</video>
```

HTML

Main tags (1/2)

Metadata

```
<base> <head> <link> <meta> <style> <title>
```

Content selection

```
<address> <article> <aside> <footer> <header> <h1> <h2> <h3>
<h4> <h5> <h6> <hgroup> <nav> <section>
```

Content text

```
<dd> <div> <dl> <dt> <figcaption> <figure> <hr> <li> <main>
<ol> <p> <pre> <ul>
```

Text semantic

```
<a> <abbr> <b> <bdi> <bdo> <br> <cite> <code> <data> <dfn>
<em> <i> <kdb> <mark> <q> <rp> <rt> <rtc> <ruby> <s> <samp>
<small> <span> <strong> <sub> <sup> <time> <u> <var> <wbr>
```

HTML

Main tags (2/2)

Multimedia

```
<area> <audio> <img> <map> <track> <video>
```

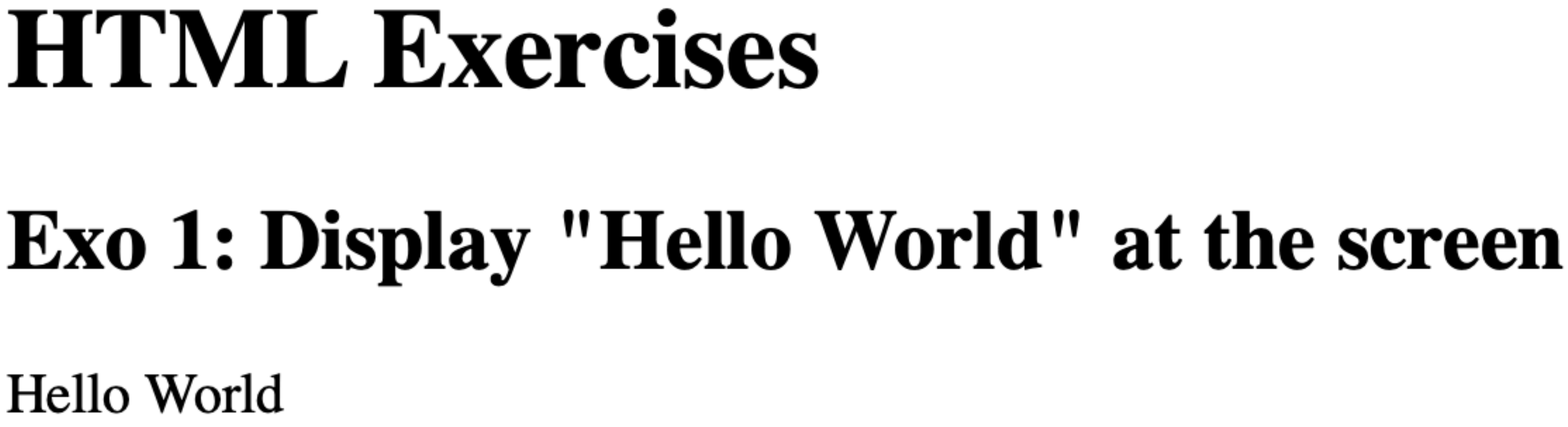
Table

```
<caption> <col> <colgroup> <table> <tbody> <td> <tfoot>
<thead> <tr>
```

Forms

```
<button> <datalist> <form> <input> <label> <legend> <meter>
<optgroup> <option> <progress> <select> <textarea>
```

Exercises



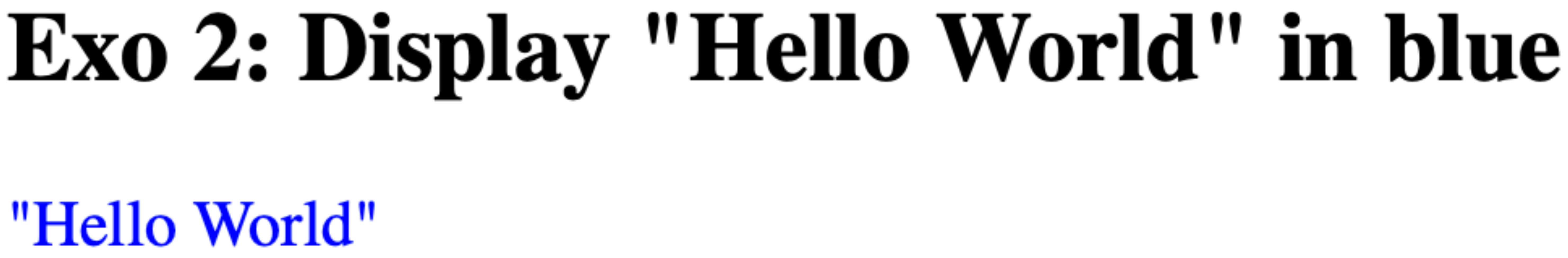
HTML Exercises

Exo 1: Display "Hello World" at the screen

Hello World

HTML

Exercises



Exo 2: Display "Hello World" in blue

"Hello World"

HTML

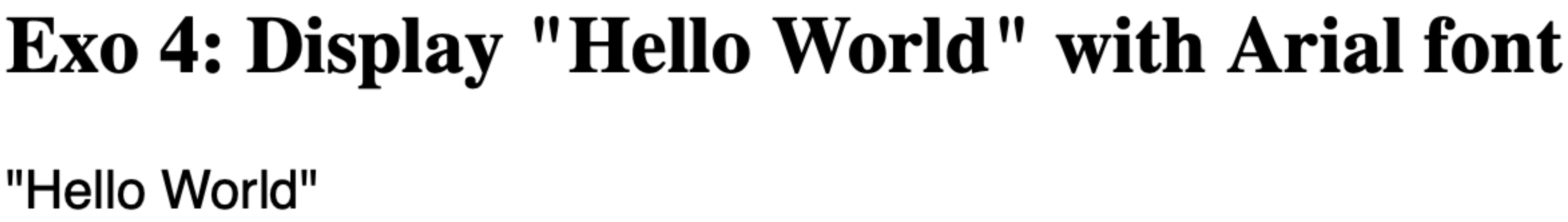
Exercises

Exo 3: Display all numbers from 1 to 7 in bold, with each number in a different color of the rainbow

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

HTML

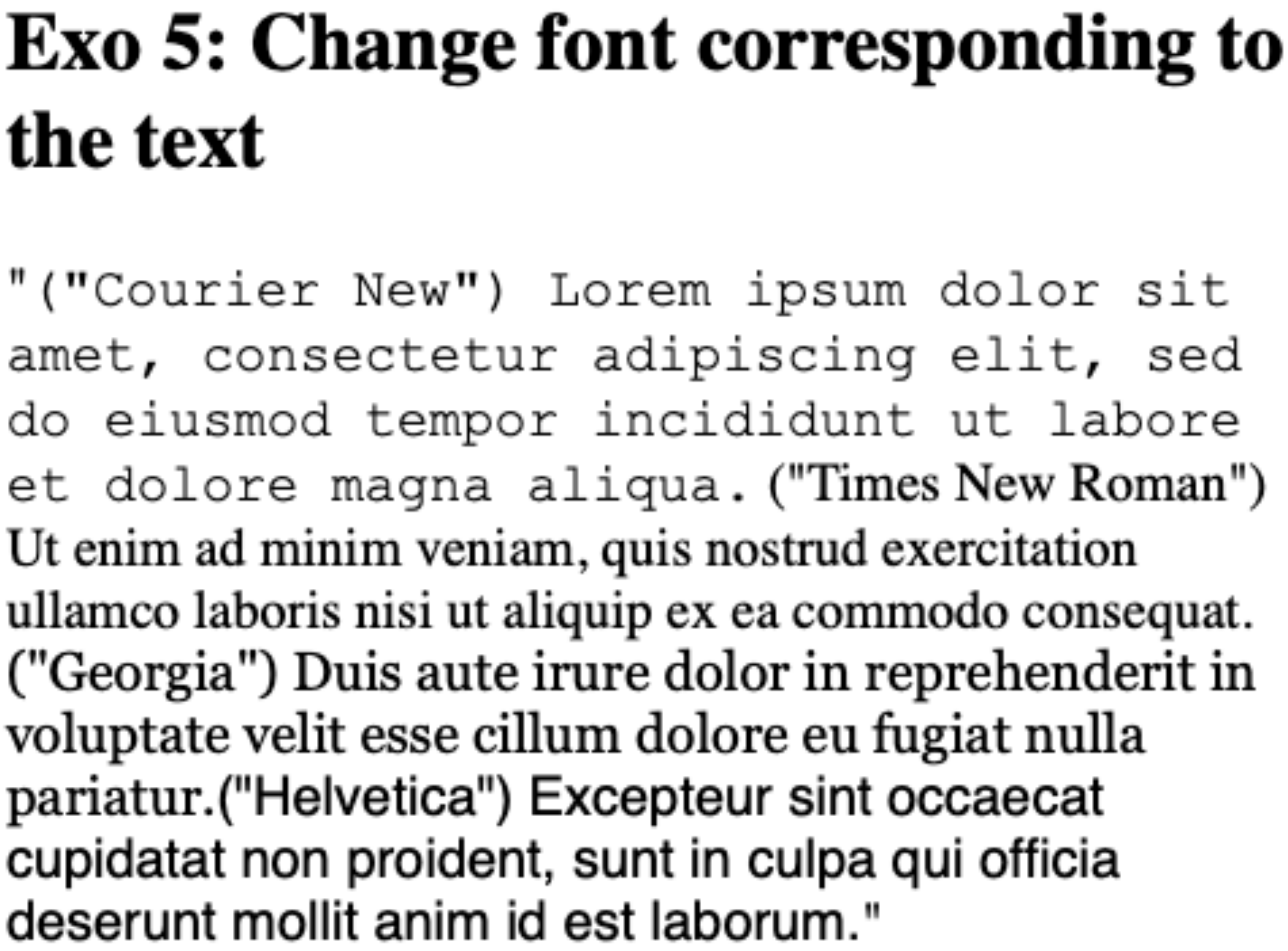
Exercises



Exo 4: Display "Hello World" with Arial font

"Hello World"

Exercises

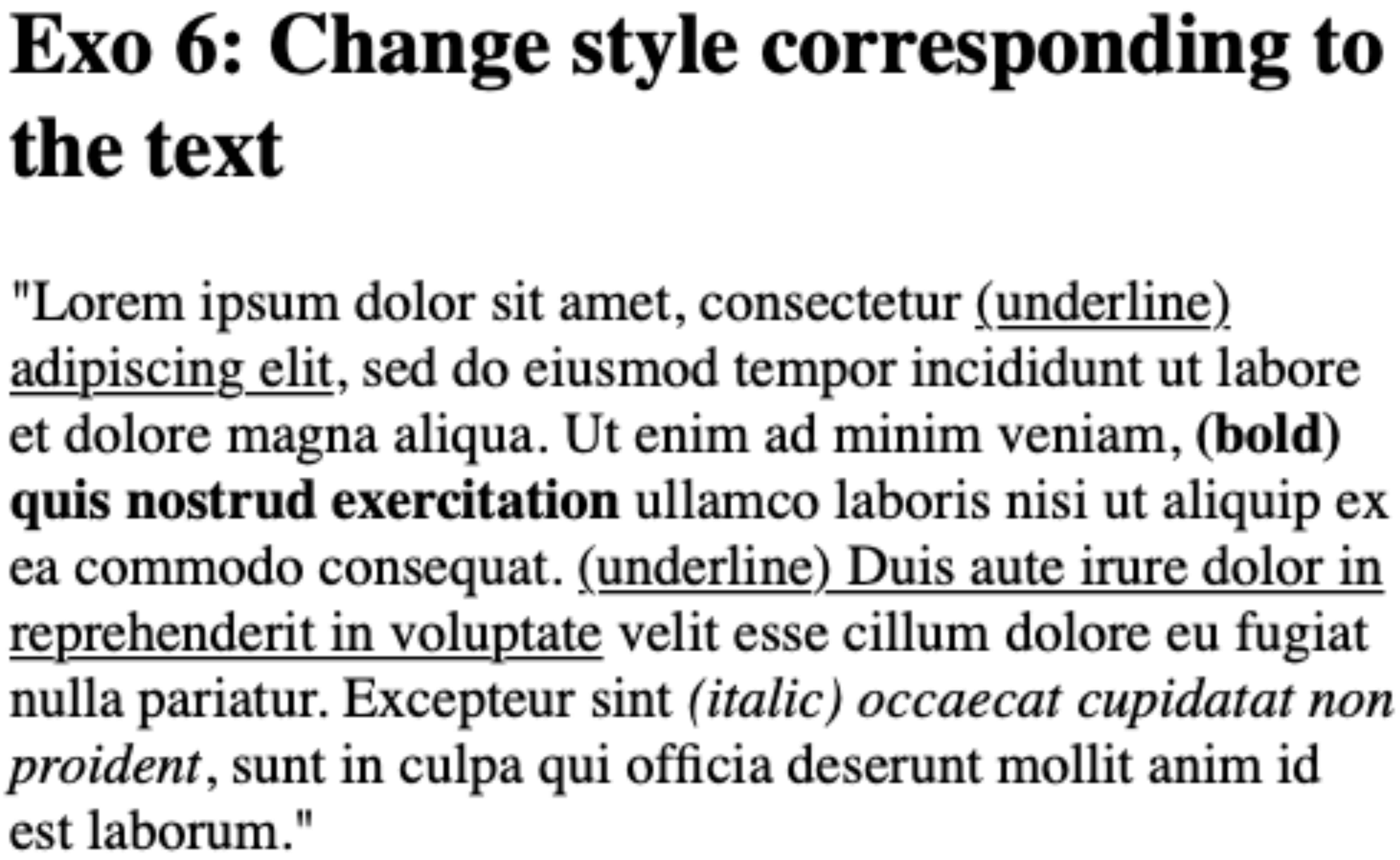


Exo 5: Change font corresponding to the text

"("Courier New") Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. ("Times New Roman") Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. ("Georgia") Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.("Helvetica") Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

HTML

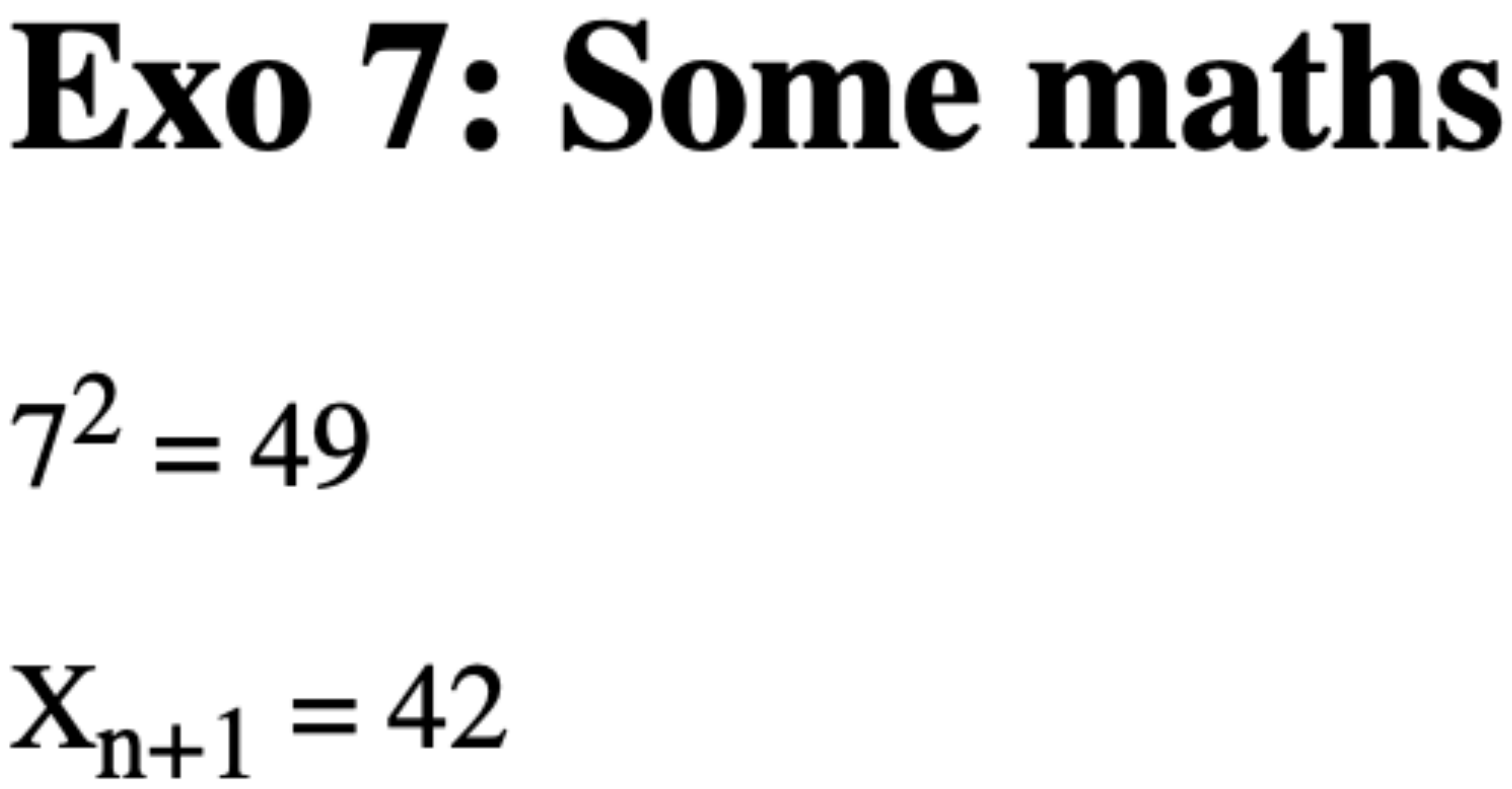
Exercises



Exo 6: Change style corresponding to the text

"Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur (underline) adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, **(bold) quis nostrud exercitation** ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. (underline) Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint *(italic) occaecat cupidatat non proident*, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Exercises

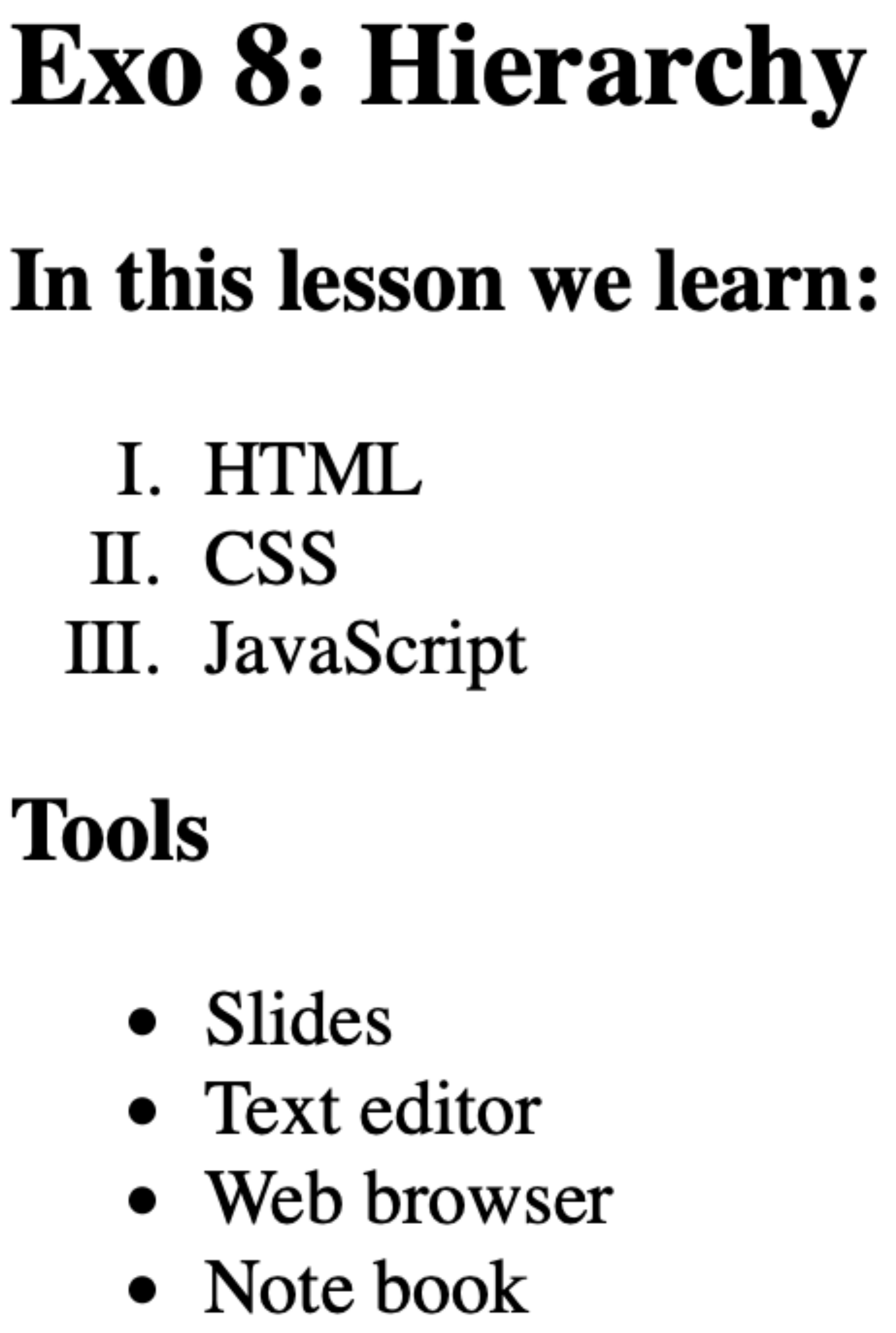


Exo 7: Some maths

$7^2 = 49$

$X_{n+1} = 42$

Exercises



Exo 8: Hierarchy

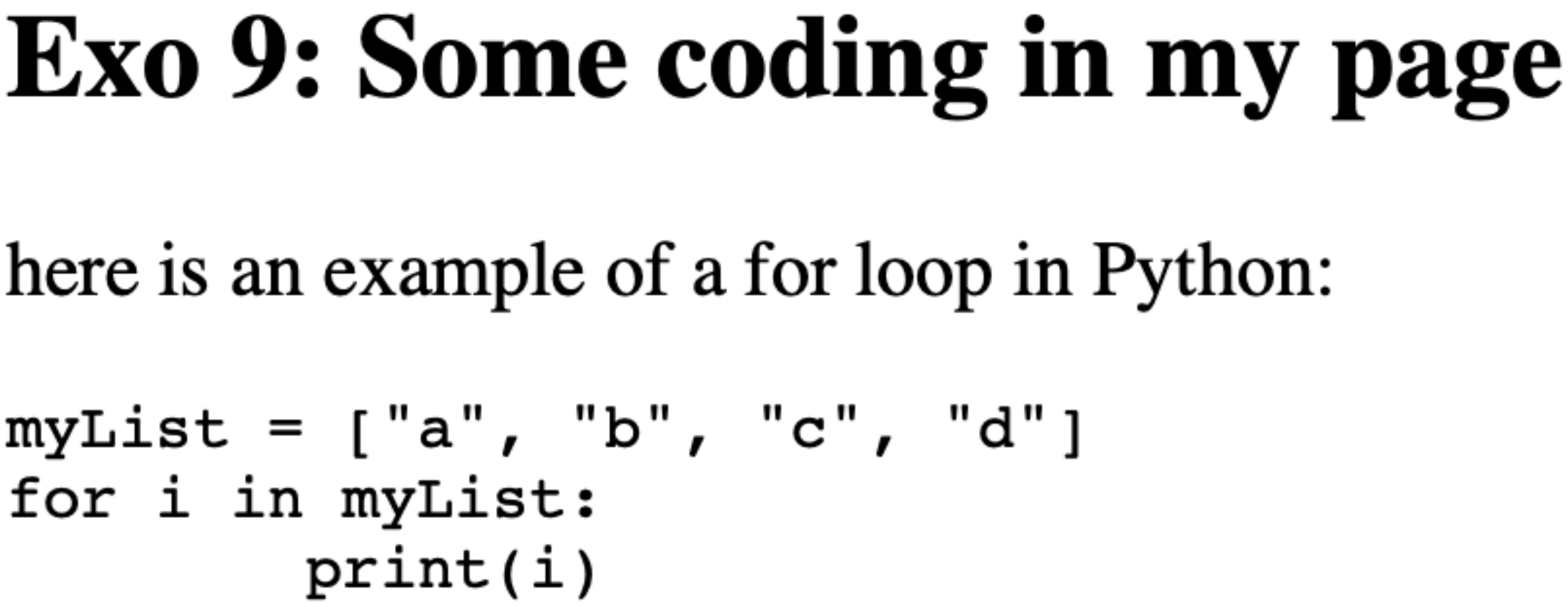
In this lesson we learn:

I. HTML
II. CSS
III. JavaScript

Tools

- Slides
- Text editor
- Web browser
- Note book

Exercises



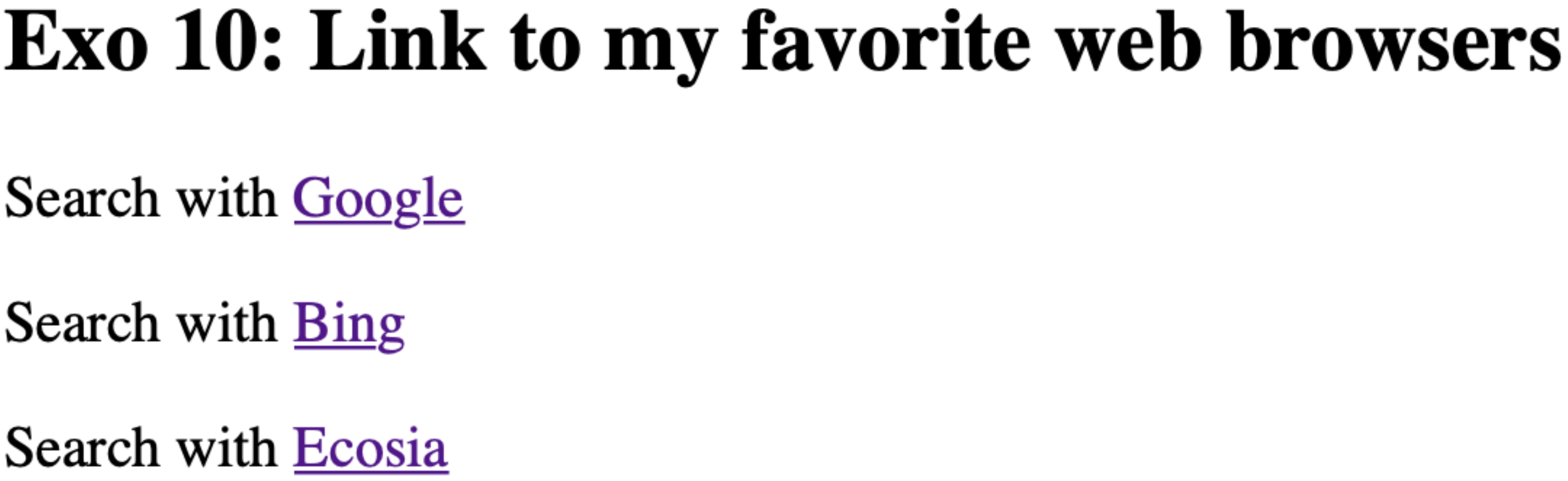
Exo 9: Some coding in my page

here is an example of a for loop in Python:

```
myList = ["a", "b", "c", "d"]
for i in myList:
        print(i)
```

HTML

Exercises



Exo 10: Link to my favorite web browsers

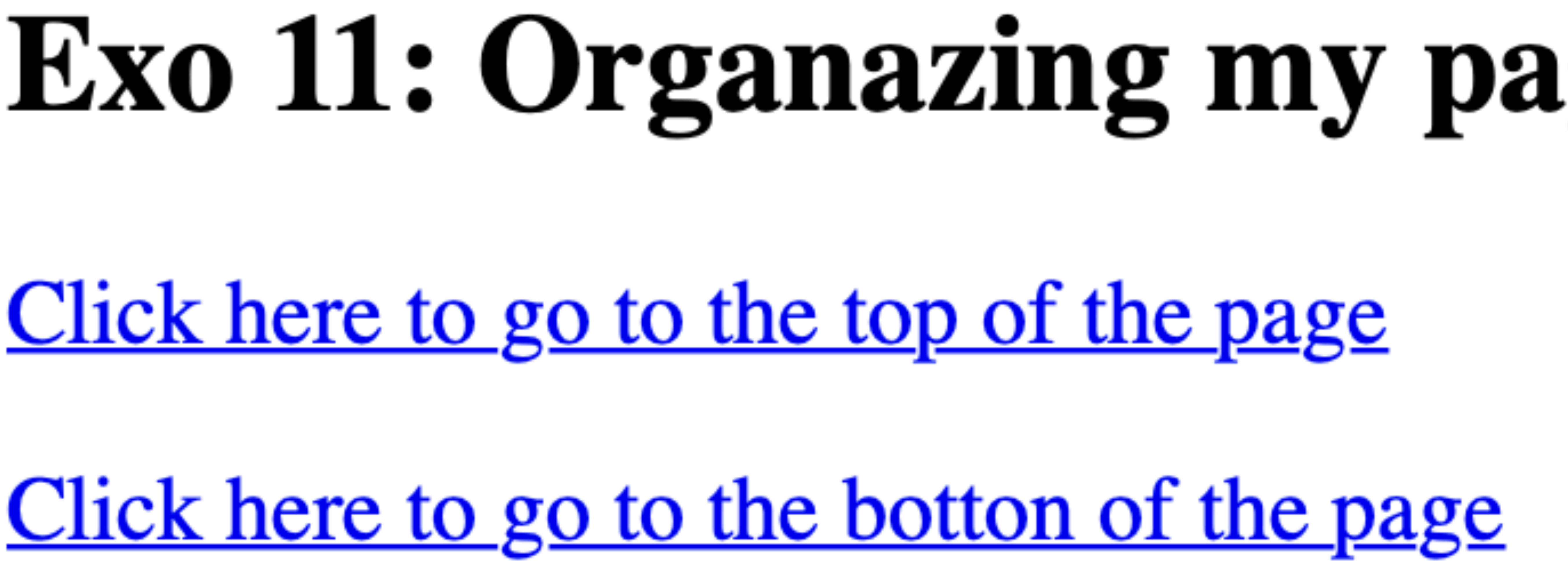
Search with Google

Search with Bing

Search with Ecosia

HTML

Exercises



Exo 11: Organazing my page

Click here to go to the top of the page

Click here to go to the botton of the page

HTML

Exercises

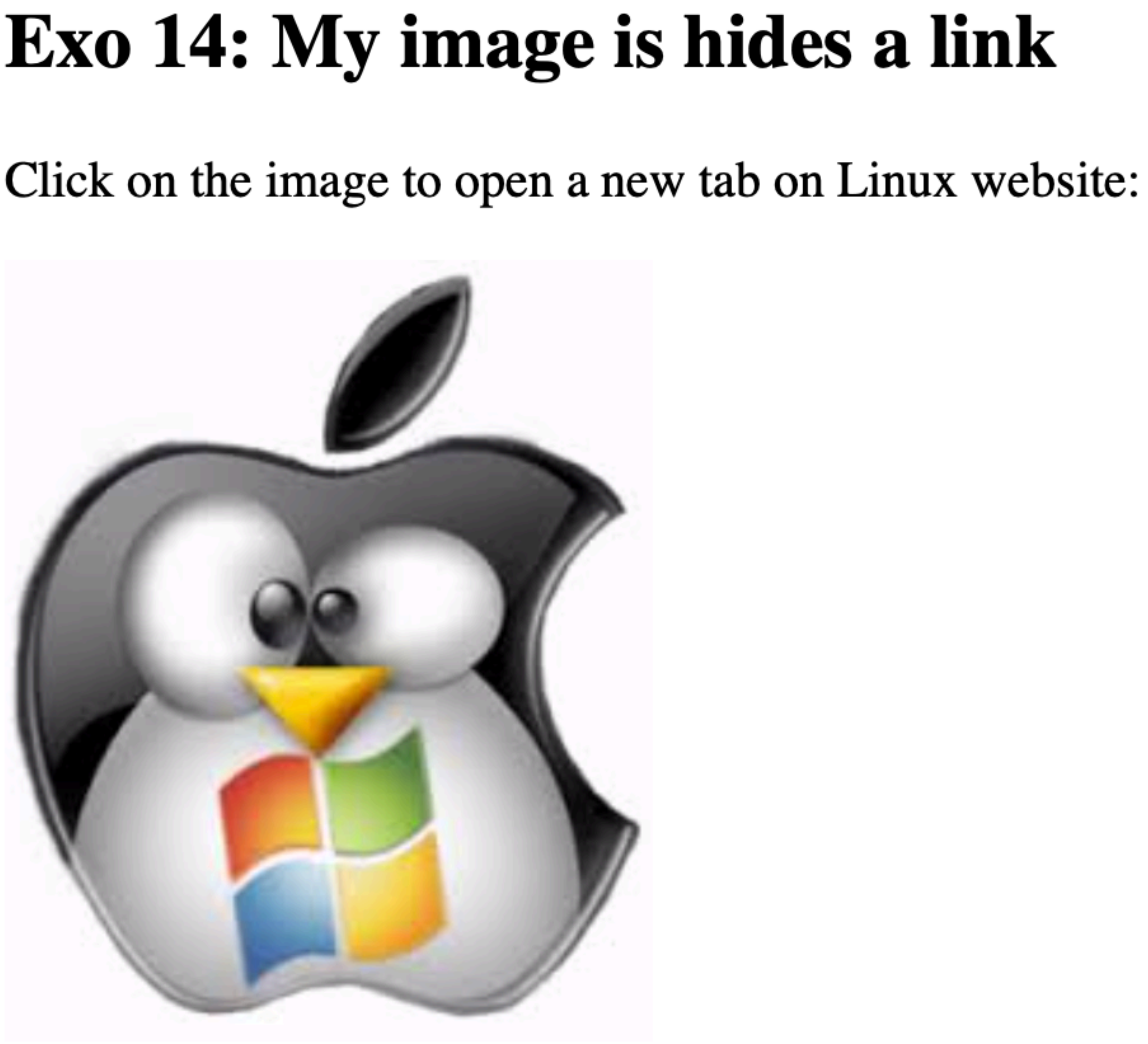
Exo 12: What a beautiful image !

Exercises

Exo 13: What a beautiful framed image !

Size of the image: (WxH) 300x400 with 2 pixels border.

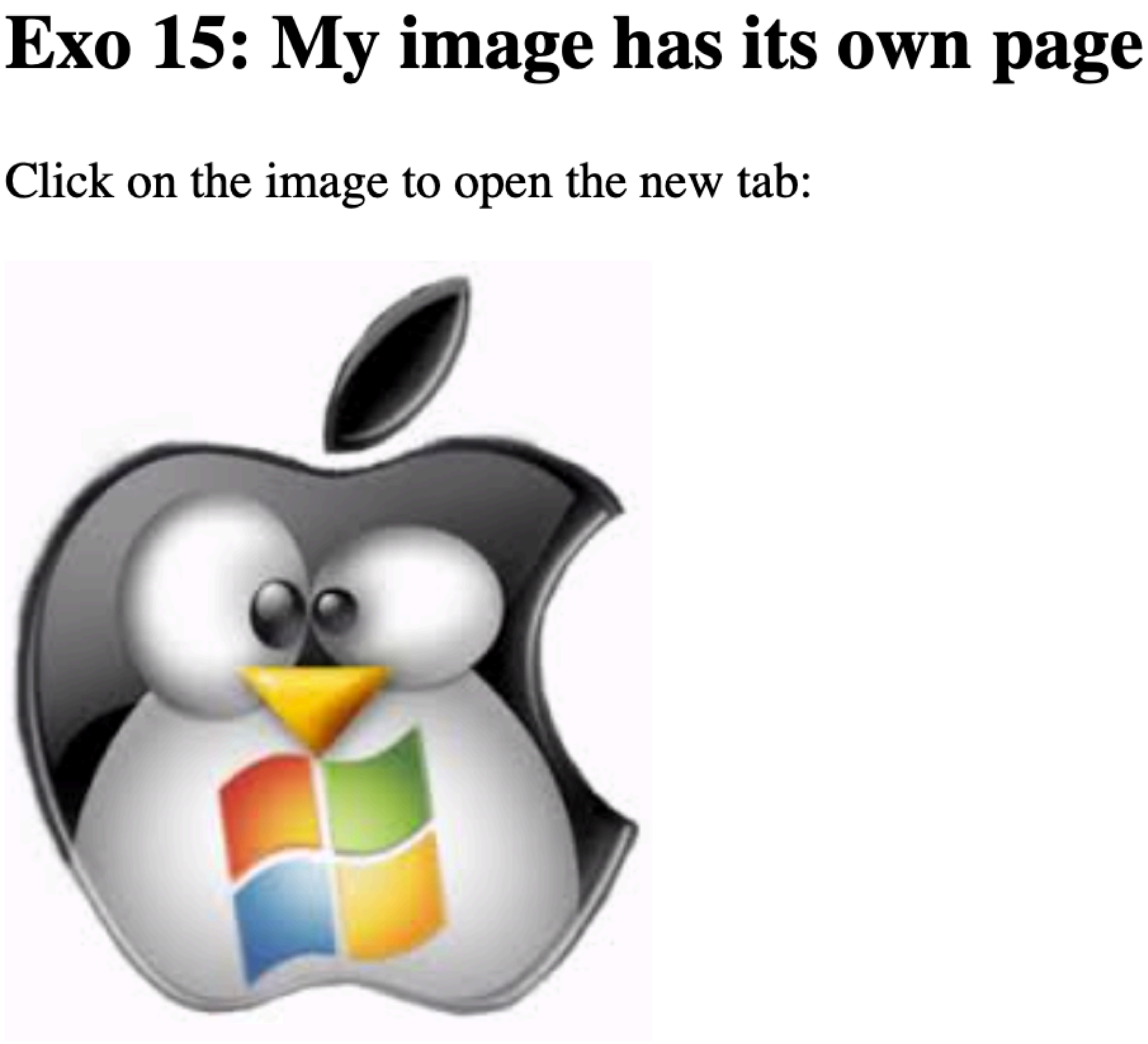
Exercises



Exo 14: My image is hides a link

Click on the image to open a new tab on Linux website:

Exercises

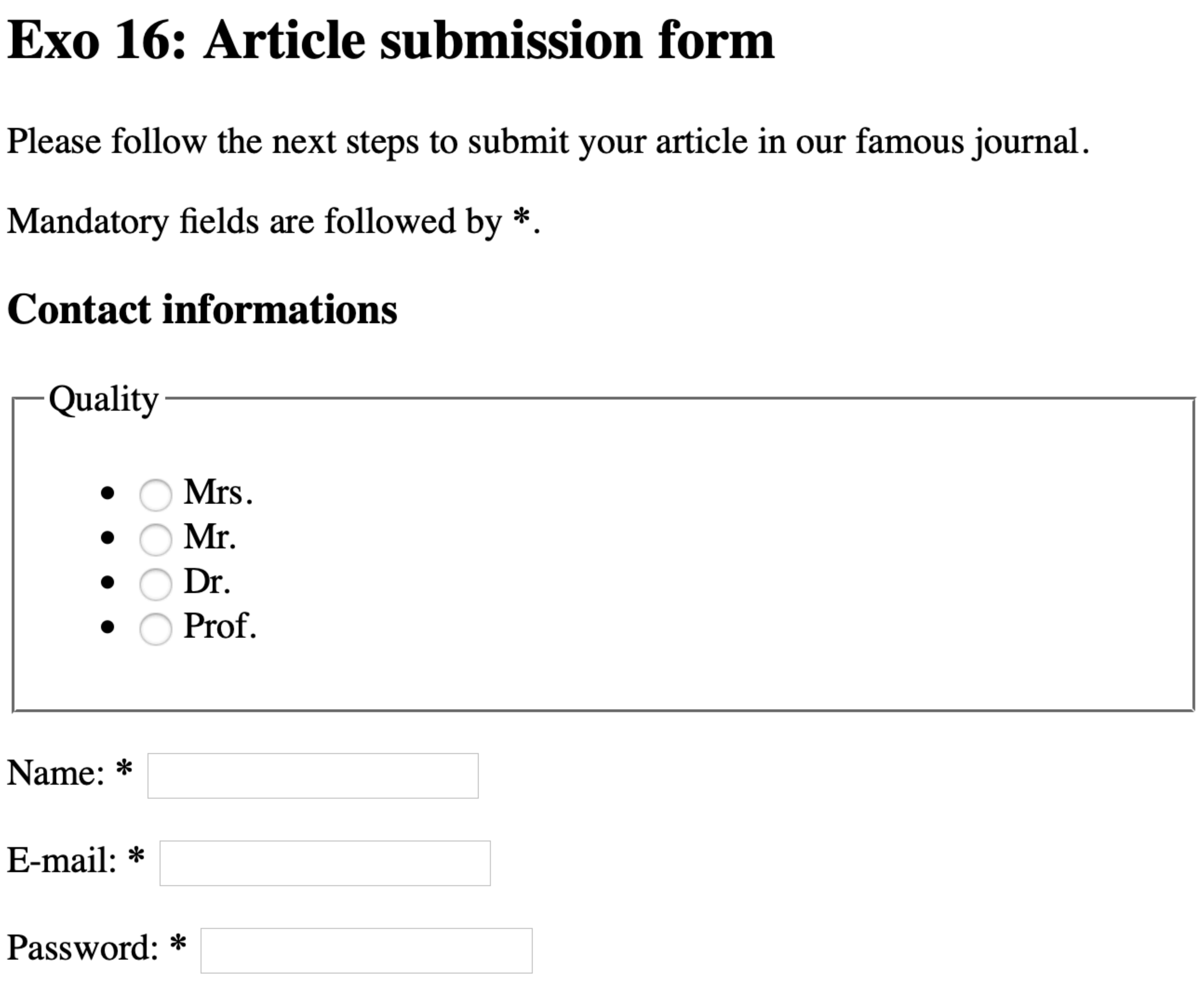


Exo 15: My image has its own page

Click on the image to open the new tab:

HTML

Exercises



Exo 16: Article submission form

Please follow the next steps to submit your article in our famous journal.

Mandatory fields are followed by *.

Contact informations

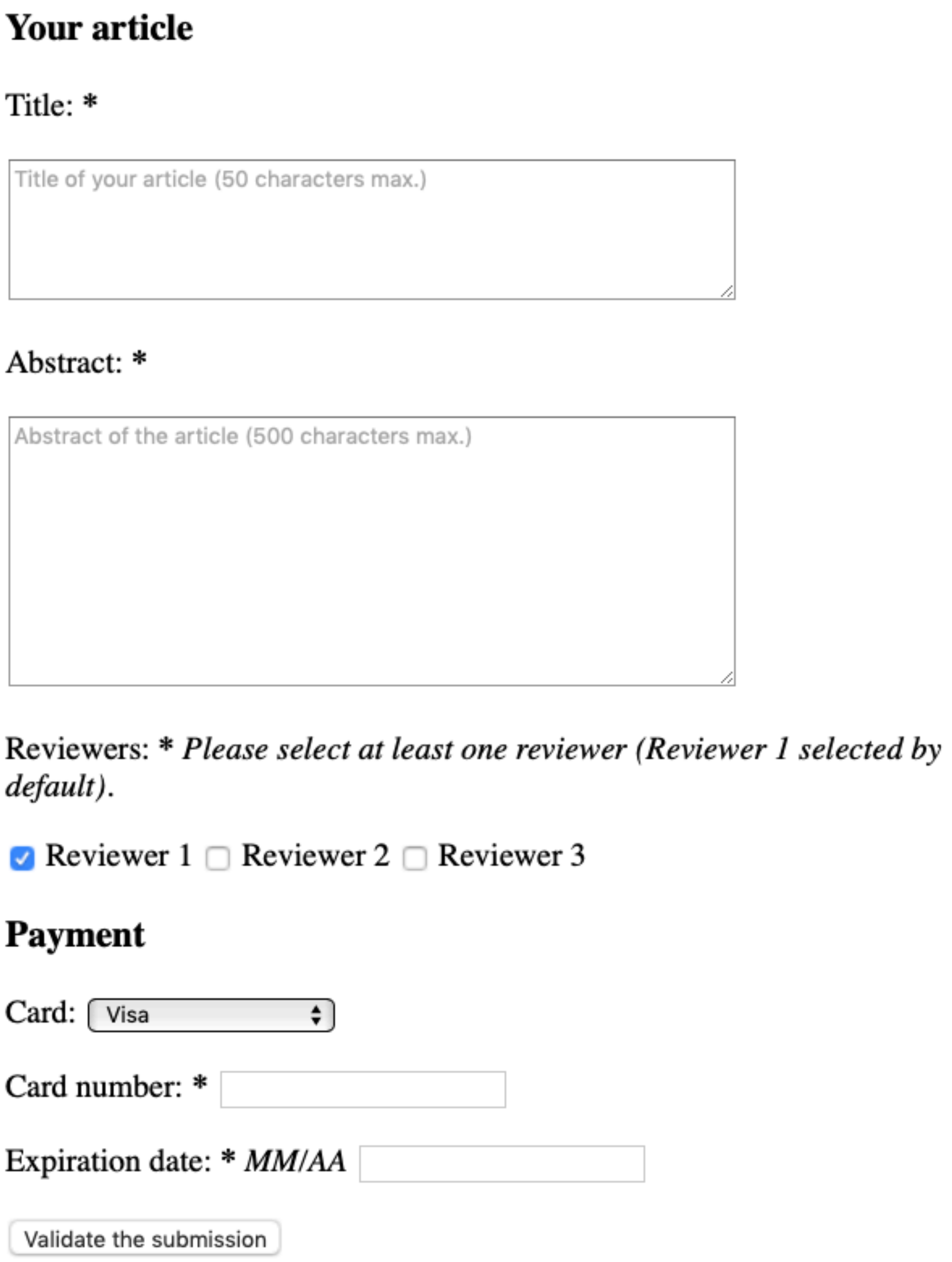
Quality

- ○ Mrs.
- ○ Mr.
- ○ Dr.
- ○ Prof.

Name: *

E-mail: *

Password: *



Your article

Title: *

Title of your article (50 characters max.)

Abstract: *

Abstract of the article (500 characters max.)

Reviewers: * *Please select at least one reviewer (Reviewer 1 selected by default).*

☑ Reviewer 1 □ Reviewer 2 □ Reviewer 3

Payment

Card: Visa

Card number: *

Expiration date: * *MM/AA*

Sources et références

- Cours originaux d'Etienne André, Florent Grélard et Jean-Christophe Taveau

- https://developer.mozilla.org/

- https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets

- http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS/

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