

CSI 3540 - SÉANCE 03

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# INTRODUCTION AUX CSS

## OBJECTIFS

- ▶ Chapitre 4 du manuel
- ▶ Contrôle du style de page Web
- ▶ Utiliser les attributs de style et de classe
- ▶ Spécifier fonte, taille, couleurs
- ▶ Comprendre le modèle de boîte avec “padding”, “border”, et “margin”

## D'AUTRES CONCEPT DE CSS

- ▶ Chapitre 5 du manuel
  - ▶ Coins
  - ▶ Ombres
  - ▶ Gradients
  - ▶ Colours
  - ▶ Animations
  - ▶ Contexte
  - ▶ Préfixes des fournisseurs

## QU'EST CE QUE CSS

- ▶ Cascading Style Sheets
- ▶ Sépare le style de la structure
  - ▶ Fontes, bordures, couleurs, dimension, positionnement
  - ▶ Veuillez utiliser une table pour les données tabulaires, et non pas les "divs"

## LA PROMESSE DE CSS

- ▶ Facilement (un peu) changer l'aspect et la sensation sans changer le contenu
- ▶ Loin d'être parfait

**Dividends.io**

Track your **payouts** like it's **payday**

*Do you love all things dividends?* Find it hard to track down how much passive income you are actually making?

If so, then check us out. Our approach is simple, input your portfolio holdings and we will track your dividends like a paycheck.

Provide your email to get started

Email Me An Access Code

By clicking this button, you agree to our [Terms of Service](#).

**Fine print?**

Nope. All it takes to start your account is your email address. We don't ask for your credit card until you are ready to upgrade to our premium services.

**Are there any limits?**

With our Free Plan you can track upto 10 stocks in one portfolio. If you want to to track multiple portfolios, or more stocks, then you

**Do I have to worry about you selling my email or data?**

No. We will not sell your contact information or private data to others. We will email you about product and company updates, but you can opt out at any time. Learn more about our [Privacy Policy](#).

**Want more features?**

We are still in beta, more features added each month. If you notice anything weird, or want to suggest a feature then [let us know](#).

**Dividends.io**

- [Login](#)

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**Pricing?**

We are still in beta, so try so much as you like free. Once out of beta, you can opt to stay in the Free Plan, or upgrade to Premium.

**Do I have to worry about you selling my email or data?**

No. We will not sell your contact information or private data to others. We will email you about product and company updates, but

# VALIDATION CSS

► <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

Deutsch English Español Français 한국어 Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Po

**W3C** CSS Validation Service  
Check Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and (X)HTML documents with style sheets

By URI By file upload By direct input

Validate by file upload  
Choose the document you would like validated:  
Local CSS file:  Choose File 03\_external.css

More Options

Check

## W3C CSS Validator results for 03\_external.css (CSS level 3)

### Congratulations! No Error Found.

This document validates as [CSS level 3](#) !

To show your readers that you've taken the care to create an interoperable Web page, you m to your Web page:

  
<p>  
 <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">  
   
 </a>  
</p>

  
<p>  
 <a href="http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/check/referer">  
   
 </a>  
</p>

## HISTORIES DES VERSIONS CSS

- ▶ CSS 1 - le 17 décembre 1997
- ▶ CSS 2 - mai 1998
- ▶ CSS 2.1 - le 25 février 2004 (officiel le 7 juin 2011)
- ▶ CSS 3 - divisé en 4 modules
  - ▶ Media - le 9 juin 2012
  - ▶ Namespaces - le 29 septembre 2011
  - ▶ Selectors - le 29 septembre 2011
  - ▶ Color - le 7 juin 2011

## STYLES EN LIGNE

```
<div style="background-color: #bdc3c7;">Hello World</div>
```

Hello World

- ▶ Évitez, car il encombre la structure de votre document
- ▶ Certains framework l'exigent; Mais cela n'excuse pas le comportement
- ▶ Juste parce que vous n'utilisez pas quelque chose correctement, ne signifie pas qu'il n'est pas correct à utiliser.

## CODE SMELL

```
// Abstract this wherever in your build process
// There could be logic here.
var divStyle = {
  background: "#eee",
  padding: "20px",
  margin: "20px"
};

// Inline styles applied in the HTML you build here
var Module = React.createClass({
  render: function() {
    return <div style={divStyle}>Hello {this.props.name}</div>;
  }
});
```

React à mon avis introduit beaucoup de complexité et de mauvaises décisions de conception linguistique car ils traitent avec l'échelle Facebook

Beaucoup meilleures alternatives

## UNE CLASS CSS

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Welcome</title>
  <style>
    .container { background-color: #bdc3c7; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">Hello World</div>
</body>
```

Classes globales  
prefixées par un point

Nom de la classe,  
deux-points, puis la  
valeur (ou les valeurs)

Défini dans une tag de "style"

Hello World

Mieux que les styles en ligne,  
mais éviter (utiliser des fichiers externes  
si possible)

## SÉLECTEUR #ID

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      #myHeader { color: #bdc3c7; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <header id="myHeader">Hello World</header>
  </body>
```

Utilisez un # pour identifier  
un élément par ID

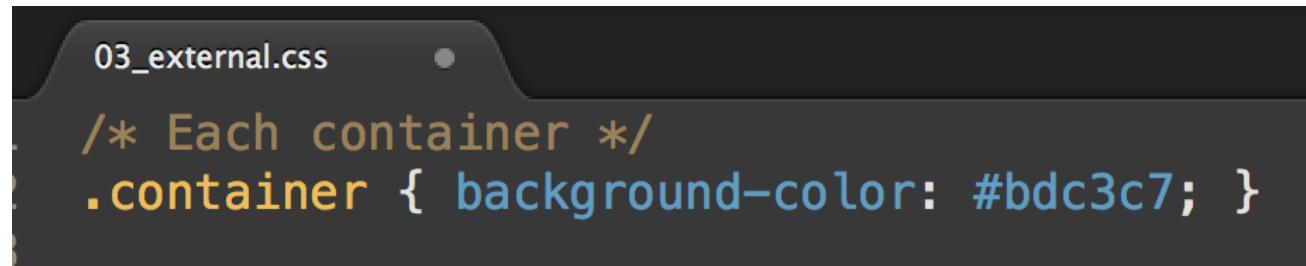
Hello World

Évitez, car une page doit avoir des IDs unique,  
et vous ne savez jamais si vous voulez que deux  
éléments sur la page aient le même style.

## FICHIER CSS EXTERNE

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Welcome</title>
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="03_external.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">Hello World</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Sauf pour les exemples de jouets,  
utilisez toujours des fichiers css externes



The screenshot shows a file browser window with a dark theme. A single file named "03\_external.css" is listed. The file's content is displayed below it:

```
/* Each container */
.container { background-color: #bdc3c7; }
```

# FONT-WEIGHT

```
<title>Welcome</title>
<style type="text/css">
    .bold { font-weight: bold; }
    .normal { font-weight: normal; }
    .bolder { font-weight: bolder; }
    .lighter { font-weight: lighter; }
    .bynum900 { font-weight: 900; }
    .bynum0 { font-weight: 0; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="bold">Hello World (bold)</p>
    <p class="normal">Hello World (normal)</p>
    <p class="bolder">Hello World (bolder)</p>
    <p class="lighter">Hello World (lighter)</p>
    <p class="bynump900">Hello World (900)</p>
    <p class="bynump0">Hello World (0)</p>
</body>
```

bold, bolder, lighter, ou 0 (léger) à 900 (foncé)

**Hello World (bold)**

**Hello World (normal)**

**Hello World (bolder)**

**Hello World (lighter)**

**Hello World (900)**

**Hello World (0)**

Mais pas une énorme différence visuelle,  
donc utiliser d'autres propriétés de style  
(comme la couleur et la taille)

# FONT-FAMILY

```
<style type="text/css">
  .serif { font-family: "Times New Roman"; }
  .sans-serif { font-family: Arial; }
  .cursive { font-family: cursive; }
  .fantasy { font-family: fantasy; }
  .monospace { font-family: "Courier New"; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="serif">Hello World (serif)</p>
  <p class="sans-serif">Hello World (sans-serif)</p>
  >
  <p class="cursive">Hello World (cursive)</p>
  <p class="fantasy">Hello World (fantasy)</p>
  <p class="monospace">Hello World (monospace)</p>
</body>
```

Hello World (serif)

Hello World (sans-serif)

*Hello World (cursive)*

Hello World (fantasy)

Hello World (monospace)

Toutes les fontes ne sont pas disponibles sur tous les clients, assurez-vous qu'il est "web safe"

Une grande partie de votre application web, afin de choisir judicieusement (et en toute sécurité)

# FONT-SIZE

```
<html><head><title>Hello World</title>
<style type="text/css">
    .xx-small { font-size: xx-small; }
    .by-percent { font-size: 200%; }
    .by-px { font-size: 16px; }
    .by-pt { font-size: 16pt; }
    .by-em { font-size: 2em; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="xx-small">Hello World (xx-small)</p>
    <p class="by-percent">Hello World (200%)</p>
    <p class="by-px">Hello World (16px)</p>
    <p class="by-pt">Hello World (16pt)</p>
    <p class="by-em">Hello World (2em)</p>
</body>
```

Hello World (xx-small)

Hello World (200%)

Hello World (16px)

Hello World (16pt)

Hello World (2em)

Plusieurs unités de mesure;  
Il suffit d'utiliser des pixels.

## UNITÉS WEB (PT, PX, EM, REM, %)

Nom	Type	Détails
px	Relatif	La taille varie en fonction de la résolution
em	Relatif	Hauteur de la majuscule M
ex	Relatif	Hauteur de la minuscule x
%	Relatif	% De la taille défaut
in	Absolu	Dans pouces (inches)
cm	Absolu	Dans centimètres
mm	Absolu	Dans milimètres
pt	Absolu	Dans points ( 1pt = 1/72 in)
pc	Absolu	Dans picas (1 pc = 12 pt)

## SUFFIT D'UTILISER DES PIXELS

- ▶ Une histoire longue et changeante sur les meilleures pratiques pour les tailles
- ▶ Les problèmes originaux avec le pixel comme unité fixe sont allés
  - ▶ Le "resizing" et la taille de l'écran ne sont plus affectés par les absolus
- ▶ Em/rem fournit une belle mesure "relative", mais la composition rend la cohérence difficile
- ▶ Il suffit d'utiliser les pixels par défaut, et de changer si nécessaire

## DÉFINITIONS DES CLASSES

```
<style type="text/css">
    h1 { color: #3498db; }
    h1.overwritten { background-color: #ecf0f1; }
    h1.conflict { color: #f39c12 !important; }
    h2.header { color: #2ecc71; }
    h2.footer { color: #e67e22; }
    .container { background-color: #bdc3c7; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>The Title</h1>
    <h1 class="overwritten">Also a Title</h1>
    <h1 class="conflict">Conflict Title</h1>
    <h2 class="header">The Header Sub Title</h2>
    <div class="container">First Part.</div>
    <p class="container">Second Part.</p>
    <h2 class="footer">The Footer Sub Title</h2>
</body>
```

Dans la <head>, avec MIME text/css

Appliquer à toutes les tags

Appliquer aux tags nommés

Code smell, un autre exemple où l'héritage peut être problématique

Appliquer à tous les tags nommé

The Title

Also a Title

Conflict Title

The Header Sub Title

First Part.

Second Part.

The Footer Sub Title

## CONFLITS CSS

- ▶ Au moins la plus grande préséance
  - ▶ style de navigateur
  - ▶ Styles externe
  - ▶ Style interne (tête de document)
  - ▶ Styles en ligne
  - ▶ Styles d'utilisateurs individuels
- ▶ Une spécificité plus élevée prend aussi la préséance

```
<style type="text/css">
  .top p { color: blue; }
  p { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="top">
    <p>The Top Paragraph</p>
  </div>
  <p>Any other paragraph</p>
</body>
```

The Top Paragraph

Any other paragraph

Plus précis, donc il gagne

Évitez les conflits en évitant l'héritage (beaucoup plus simple avec les préprocesseurs CSS comme SASS)

## TEXT-DECORATION

```
<style type="text/css">
    .underline { text-decoration: underline; }
    .overline { text-decoration: overline; }
    .line-through { text-decoration: line-through; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="underline">Hello World (underline)</p>
    <p class="overline">Hello World (overline)</p>
    <p class="line-through">Hello World (line-through)</p>
</body>
```

Hello World (underline)

Hello World (overline)

~~Hello World (line-through)~~

# PSEUDOCLASSES

```
<title>welcome</title>
<style type="text/css">
| a.btn:hover { background: #bdc3c7; cursor: pointer  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
| <a class="btn">Hover over me</a>
</body>
```

Propriété d'un événement, une fois que nous "survolons" l'élément

Hover over me

Beaucoup d'effets UX une fois fait dans le code, maintenant fait avec style (e.g. boutons)

Hover over me

## POSITION - ABSOLUTE

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
    .topright { position: absolute; top: 20px; right: 20px;
                width: 100px; height: 100px; }
    .front { z-index: 3; line-height: 100px; }
    .back { z-index: 2; background-color: #3498db; }
    .offset { position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 30px;
              width: 120px; height: 120px;
              background-color: #f1c40f;
              z-index: 1; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="topright front">In the top right</div>
    <div class="topright back"></div>
    <div class="offset"></div>
</body>
```

A besoin d'un décalage vertical (top, bottom) et horizontal (left, right)

Un z-index plus élevé signifie plus sur le dessus



Les absous sont l'ennemis des navigateurs; éviter les

## POSITION – RELATIVE

```
<title>welcome</title>
<style type="text/css">
  .super { position: relative; top: -10px; }
  .sub { position: relative; bottom: -10px; }
  .shiftleft { position: relative; left: -5px; color: blue; }
  .shiftright { position: relative; right: -5px; color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>3 <span class="super">2</span> = 9</p>
  <p>x <span class="sub">0</span> + x <span class="sub">1</span> = y</p>
  <p>
    I am <span class="shiftleft">a little left</span>
    and you are <span class="shiftright">a little right.</span>
</body>
</>
```

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$x_0 + x_1 = y$$

I am **a little left** and you are **a little right.**

# INLINE VS BLOCK

```
<style type="text/css">
    .inline { display: inline; }
    .block { display: block; }
    .spacer { height: 20px; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <span>span Defaults</span> <span>to</span> <span>inline</span>
    <div class="spacer"></div>
    <div>div Defaults</div> <div>to</div> <div>block</div>
    <div class="spacer"></div>
    <div class="inline">Can</div>
    <div class="inline">be</div>
    <div class="inline">overwritten</div>
    <div class="spacer"></div>
    <span class="block">So</span>
    <span class="block">can</span>
    <span class="block">inline</span>
</body>
```

**span** Defaults to **inline**

**div** Defaults  
to  
**block**

Can be overwritten

So  
can  
**inline**

# BACKGROUND

```
<html><head>
<style type="text/css">
    .fancy { background: #34495e url(sky.png) no-repeat fixed center bottom; }
</style>
</head>
<body class="fancy">
```

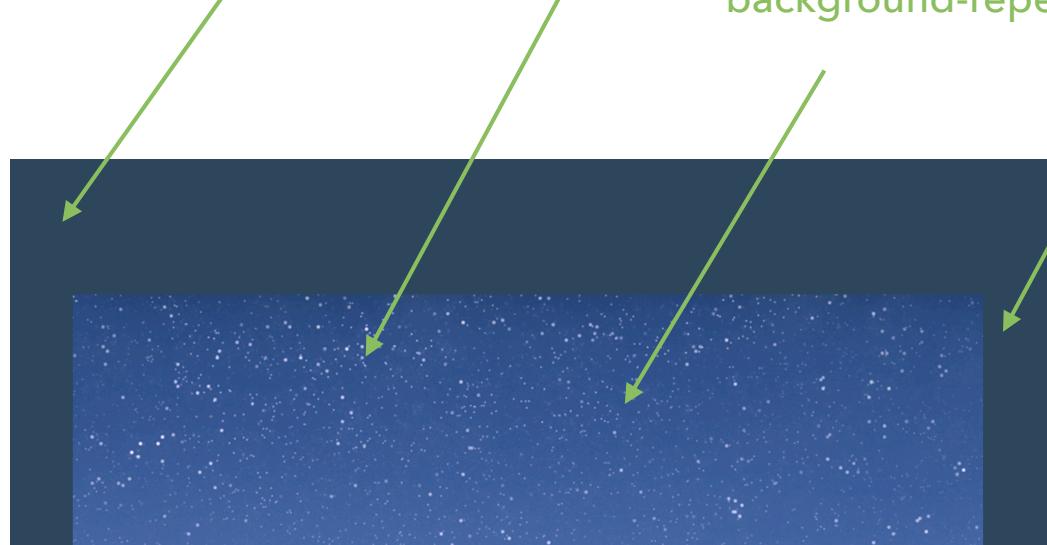
Raccourci pour spécifier plusieurs propriétés à la fois

background-color

background-image

background-repeat

Background-position



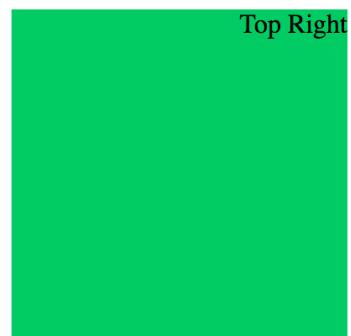
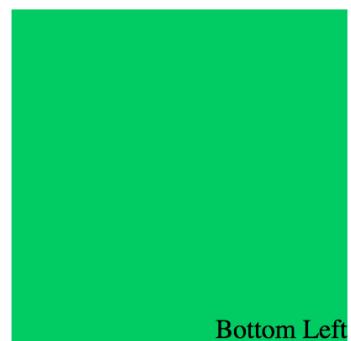
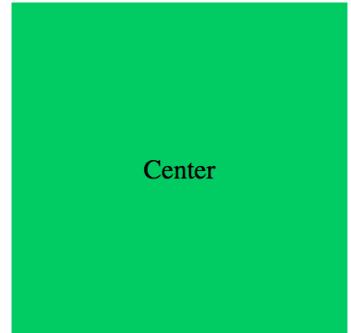
# TEXT-ALIGN

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Welcome</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    .box { width: 200px; height: 200px; margin: 20px; background-color: #2ecc71; }
    .center { text-align: center; line-height: 200px; }
    .left { text-align: left; vertical-align: bottom; position: relative; }
    .bottom { position: absolute; bottom: 0px; right: 0px; }
    .right { text-align: right; vertical-align: middle; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="box center">Center</div>
  <div class="box left"><span class="bottom">Bottom Left</span></div>
  <div class="box right">Top Right</div>
</body>
```

Truc pour centre au milieu

Truc pour le fond

Encore un peu ennuyeux  
d'obtenir le placement des  
éléments comme tu veux



# OVERFLOW

```
<title>welcome</title>
<style type="text/css">
.box { width: 200px; height: 200px; margin: 20px; background-color: #2ecc71; }
.updown { overflow-y: scroll; }
.leftright { overflow-x: auto; white-space: nowrap; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="box updown">
    Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the
    1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it
    to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries,
    but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially
    unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset
    sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop
    publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.
</div>

<div class="box leftright">
    Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.<br>
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the<br>
    1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it <br>
```

Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. It has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

## MODÈLE DE BÔITE

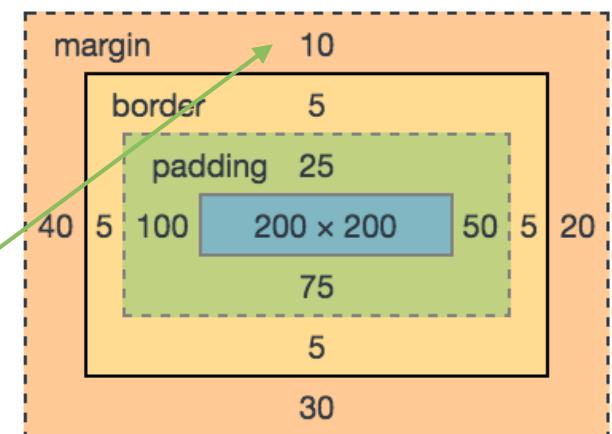
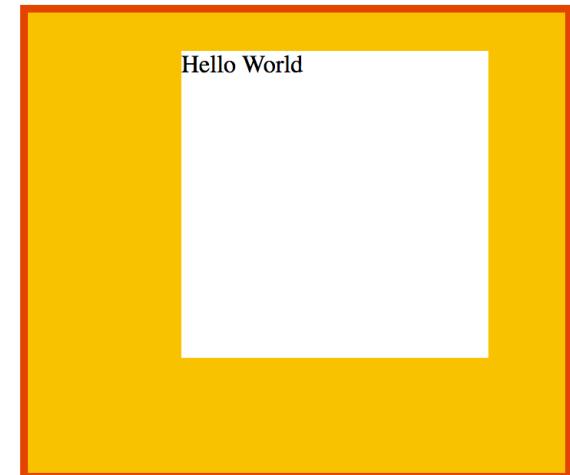
```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      .box { width: 200px; height: 200px; }
      .outer { background-color: #f1c40f;
                margin: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
                padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
                border: 5px solid #d35400; }
      .inner { background-color: white; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="box outer">
      <div class="box inner">Hello World</div>
    </div>
  </body>
```

À l'extérieur  
du "contenu"

À l'intérieur  
du "contenu"

Entre "margin"  
et "padding"

"top", "right", "bottom", "left"



# FLOATING - EMBELLAGE

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
    .first-section { width: 450px; }
    .first-section img { float: right; width: 200px; }
    .first-section p { display: inline; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <section class="first-section">
        
        <p>It is a long established fact that a reader will be dis-  
content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of  
that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters,  
'Content here, content here', making it look like readable  
publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ips  
text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web  
infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, som-  
sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).</p>
    </div>
</body>
```

La partie d'emballage  
doit être "inline"

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).



L'image est accrochée à droite,  
de sorte que le texte peut l'entourer

# FLOATING - GRID

```
<title>Welcome</title>
<style type="text/css">
  body { margin: 0; padding: 0; background-color: #2c3e50; }
  .nav { background-color: #bdc3c7; overflow: auto; }
  .nav ul { margin: 0; padding: 20px; }
  .nav ul li { display: inline; margin: 0; padding: 20px; }
  .nav ul li:hover { background-color: #34495e; color: #bdc3c7; cursor: pointer; }
  .left { float: left; }
  .right { float: right; }
  .footer { padding: 20px;
    color: #ecf0f1; background-color: #2c3e50; text-align: center; }
  .content:after { display: table; clear: both; }
  .content .left { height: 300px; width: 300px; background-color: #3498db; }
  .content .main { height: 300px; background-color: #9b59b6; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <nav class="nav">
    <ul class="left">
      <li>MyApp</li>
    </ul>
    <ul class="right">
      <li>Services</li>
      <li>Pricing</li>
      <li>Login</li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
  <div class="content">
    <div class="left"></div>
    <div class="main"></div>
  </div>
  <footer class="footer">
    © CSI 3540 2017
  </footer>
</body>
```

Forcer un élément de tout "relative"  
de hériter la pleine complète  
de ses enfants

CSS beaucoup plus compliqué  
pour un "reset", qui supprime  
les incohérences entre navigateurs

Permet l'alignement  
des sections dans la page

Fortement utilisé dans  
les framework CSS



## @MEDIA SCREEN VS PRINT

```
<style type="text/css">
  @media screen {
    body { color: blue }
  }

  @media print {
    body { color: green; }
    nav { display: none; }
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <nav>Screen Only</nav>
  <p>Hello World</p>
</body>
```

Screen Only

Hello World

Print

Total: 1 page

Cancel

Save

1/2/2017

Hello World

## @MEDIA RÉSOLUTION

```
<html><head>
<style type="text/css">
  @media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
    body {
      background-color: green;
    }
  }
  @media screen and (max-width: 480px) {
    body { background-color: blue; }
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello World</p>
</body>
```



Utile dans la conception réactive  
(Responsive design)



## COLOR (OUI SANS "U")

- ▶ HEX
- ▶ RGBA - Red/Green/Blue/Alpha (opacité)
- ▶ HSLA - Hue/Saturation/Lightness/Alpha
- ▶ HSVA - Hue/Saturation/Value/Alpha
- ▶ Nom (seulement 140 variations)

# CSS COLORS

```
<style type="text/css">
  p { margin: 20px; }
  .hex { color: #27ae60; }
  .rgb { color: rgb(255, 0, 0); }
  .rgba { color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5); }
  .hsl { color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%); }
  .hsia { color: hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.5); }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="hex">#27ae60</div>
  <div class="rgb">rgb(255, 0, 0)</div>
  <div class="rgba">rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)</div>
  <div class="hsl">hsl(120, 100%, 50%)</div>
  <div class="hsia">hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.5)</div>
</body>
```

RGB 0 - 255

Saturation 0 (terne)  
à 100% (complete)

Hue 0 - 359 (roue de couleur)



#27ae60

rgb(255, 0, 0)

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)

hsl(120, 100%, 50%)

hsl(120, 100%, 50%, 0.5)

Alpha 0 (voir à travers) à 1 (solide)

Lightness 0 (noir)  
à 100% (blanc)

# NOM DES CSS COULEURS

HTML name	R	G	B	
	Hex	Decimal		
<b>Pink colors</b>				
Pink	FF C0 CB	255	192	203
LightPink	FF B6 C1	255	182	193
HotPink	FF 69 B4	255	105	180
DeepPink	FF 14 93	255	20	147
PaleVioletRed	DB 70 93	219	112	147
MediumVioletRed	C7 15 85	199	21	133

HTML name	R	G	B	
	Hex	Decimal		
<b>Green colors</b>				
DarkOliveGreen	55 6B 2F	85	107	47
Olive	80 80 00	128	128	0
OliveDrab	6B 8E 23	107	142	35
YellowGreen	9A CD 32	154	205	50
LimeGreen	32 CD 32	50	205	50
Lime	00 FF 00	0	255	0
LawnGreen	7C FC 00	124	252	0
Chartreuse	7F FF 00	127	255	0
GreenYellow	AD FF 2F	173	255	47
SpringGreen	00 FF 7F	0	255	127
MediumSpringGreen	00 FA 9A	0	250	154

HTML name	R	G	B	
	Hex	Decimal		
<b>Purple, violet, and magenta colors</b>				
Lavender	E6 E6 FA	230	230	250
Thistle	D8 BF DD	216	191	216
Plum	DD A0 DD	221	160	221
Violet	EE 82 EE	238	130	238
Orchid	DA 70 D6	218	112	214
Lime	FF 00 FF	255	0	255
Fuchsia	FF 00 FF	255	0	255
Magenta	FF 00 FF	255	0	255
MediumOrchid	BA 55 D3	186	85	211
MediumPurple	93 70 D9	147	112	219
SpringGreen	00 FF 7F	0	255	127
BlueViolet	8A 2B E2	138	43	226
DarkViolet	94 00 D3	148	0	211
LightGreen	90 EE 90	144	238	144
PaleGreen	98 FB 98	152	251	152
DarkSeaGreen	8F BC 8F	143	188	143
MediumAquamarine	66 CD AA	102	205	170
MediumSeaGreen	3C B3 71	60	179	113
SeaGreen	2E 8B 57	46	139	87
ForestGreen	22 8B 22	34	139	34
Green	00 80 00	0	128	0
DarkGreen	00 64 00	0	100	0

## Purple, violet, and magenta colors

## Green colors

## Blue colors

## Brown colors

## Gray and black colors

## Orange colors

## Yellow colors

## Red colors

## Teal colors

## Blue colors

## Brown colors

## Gray and black colors

## OrangeRed

## Tomato

## Coral

## DarkOrange

## Orange

## Yellow

## LightYellow

## LemonChiffon

## LightGoldenrodYellow

## PapayaWhip

## Moccasin

## PeachPuff

## PaleGoldenrod

## Khaki

## DarkKhaki

## Gold

## LightSteelBlue

## PowderBlue

## LightBlue

## SkyBlue

## LightSkyBlue

## DeepSkyBlue

## DodgerBlue

## CornflowerBlue

## SteelBlue

## RoyalBlue

## Blue

## DarkGoldenrod

## DarkBlue

## Navy

## MidnightBlue

## AntiqueWhite

## Line

## LavenderBlush

## MistyRose

## Cornsilk

## BlanchedAlmond

## Bisque

## NavajoWhite

## Wheat

## BurlyWood

## Tan

## DimGray

## LightGray

## Silver

## DarkGray

## Gray

## DimGray

## LightGray

## SlateGray

## DarkSlateGray

## Black

## White colors

## Cyan colors

## Aqua colors

## Magenta colors

## Indigo colors

## Purple colors

## DarkMagenta colors

## Indigo colors

## Purple colors

## DarkMagenta colors

## Indigo colors

## Purple colors

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## DarkMagenta colors

## Indigo colors

## Purple colors

##

## TEXT-SHADOW

```
.my-style { text-shadow: 4px 5px 6px #2ecc71; }
```

offset horizontal

offset vertical

Rayon de flou  
(nombre plus élevé  
signifie plus flou)

Colour

Hello World

## BORDER-RADIUS (COINS ARRONDIS)

```
<style type="text/css">
  body { margin: 50px; }
  .btn {
    border: 3px solid #27ae60;
    background-color: #2ecc71;
    padding: 5px 20px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 40px;
    border-radius: 15px;
    text-align: center;
    line-height: 40px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="btn">Hello World</div>
</body>
```

Hello World

## Box-Shadow

```
.my-style { box-shadow: 4px 5px 6px #2ecc71; }
```

offset horizontal

offset vertical

Rayon de flou  
(nombre plus élevé  
signifie plus flou)

Colour

Hello World

## GRADIENTS LINÉAIRES

- ▶ Transition d'une couleur à une autre
  - ▶ Horizontale ou verticale
- ▶ Transition à n'importe quel nombre de couleurs
  - ▶ En utilisant *color-stops*

## GRADIENT VERTICAL

```
<style>
  body { margin: 0; border: 0; }
  body.vertical {
    height: 100vh;
    background: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients */
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(red, yellow); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
    background: -o-linear-gradient(red, yellow); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(red, yellow); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
    background: linear-gradient(red, yellow); /* Standard syntax */
  }
</style>
</head>
<body class="vertical">

</body>
```

La plupart des nouvelles fonctionnalités  
commencent comme  
des extensions de navigateur

taille de "viewpoint percentage"

Et si assez populaire,  
faites-en la norme



## GRADIENT HORIZONTAL

```
<style>
  body { margin: 0; border: 0; }
  body.horizontal {
    height: 100vh;
    background: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients */
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red , yellow); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
    background: -o-linear-gradient(right, red, yellow); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, red, yellow); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
    background: linear-gradient(to right, red , yellow); /* Standard syntax */
  }
</style>
</head>
<body class="horizontal">
</body>
```

Sens de départ  
(par exemple aller à droite)

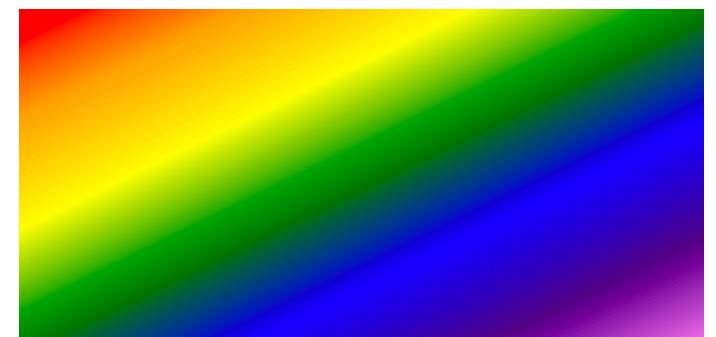


## GRADIENT SUR PLUSIEURS COULEURS

```
body { margin: 0; border: 0; }
body.horizontal {
  height: 100vh;
  background: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients */
  /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top left, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet);
  /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
  background: -o-linear-gradient(top left, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet);
  /* For Fx 3.6 to 15 */
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(top left, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet);
  /* Standard syntax */
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet);
}
</style>
</head>
<body class="horizontal">
</body>
```



Pour une utilisation diagonale, ajouter  
"to top" / "to bottom" haut / bas  
(par exemple "to bottom right")



## PRÉFIXES DES VENDEURS (OU NAVIGATEURS)

- ▶ Utilisé pour les propriétés CSS qui ne sont pas encore finalisées, mais sont assez populaires pour rendre disponible
- ▶ Préfixes disponibles
  - ▶ Firefox: -moz-
  - ▶ Internet Explorer: -ms-
  - ▶ Android: -webkit-
  - ▶ Chrome: -webkit-
  - ▶ iOS: -webkit-

# GRADIENT RADIAL

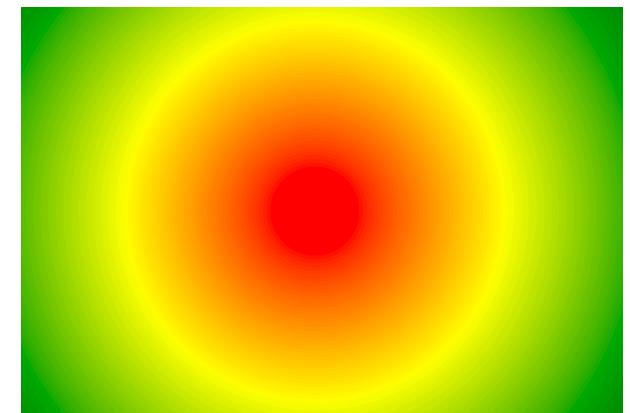
Non support en premier

extensions après

```
<style>
  body { margin: 0; border: 0; }
  body.vertical {
    height: 100vh;
    background: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients */
    background: -webkit-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /* Safari */
    background: -o-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /* Opera 11.6 to 12.0 */
    background: -moz-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /* Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
    background: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /* Standard syntax */
  }
</style>
</head>
<body class="vertical">
</body>
```

Un grand nombre de variations disponibles,  
lire les spécifications pour plus d'informations

standard dernier

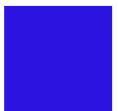


# ANIMATION

```
style.css
div {
    width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: red;
    position: relative;
    -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
    -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
    animation-name: example;
    animation-duration: 4s;
}

/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
@-webkit-keyframes example {
    0%   {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
    25%  {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
    50%  {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
    75%  {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
    100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}

/* Standard syntax */
@keyframes example {
    0%   {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
    25%  {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
    50%  {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
    75%  {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
    100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```



## WEB FONTS

```
<title>Welcome</title>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Arima+Madurai" rel="stylesheet">
<style>
  .fancy { font-family: 'Arima Madurai', cursive; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Welcome to HTML5</p>
  <p class="fancy">Now featuring fancy fonts</p>
</body>
```

Soyez prudent, car les fontes peuvent ajouter un poids significatif à votre page

Welcome to HTML5

Now featuring fancy fonts

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Timeline – Start Time	
08_webfonts.html	Finished	document	Other	0B	3ms	400.00ms	
css?family=Arima+Madurai	200	stylesheet	08_webfonts.html:6	756B	216ms		
8fNfThKRw_pr7MwgNdcHiRbke1jeBh3dr...	200	font	08_webfonts.html:-In...	11.9KB	112ms		

## AUTRES CONCEPTS CSS

- ▶ Text Stroke
- ▶ Plusieurs "background"
- ▶ Utiliser les images comme des "border"
- ▶ Animation "selectors"
- ▶ Transition / transform
- ▶ Skew
- ▶ Flexbox
- ▶ Multi-column

## NE PAS ABUSER

The screenshot displays a website with several design flaws:

- Header:** The title "The World's Worst Website" is displayed in a large, bold, red font.
- Left Sidebar:** A vertical sidebar on the left contains text in a bright green color, which is difficult to read against the dark background. It includes:
  - "ous use of frames is a n mistake of web rs."
  - "rowers do not support They disrupt the flow ebsite and can be to anticipate where a y appear when a link d."
  - "ust use frames, use the se target="\_blank"> i <head> and </head> e links will open in a window."
  - "ut these links to s whose opinions about is self evident:
  - [Hate Frames](#)
  - [I Hate Frames Page](#)
  - [International I Hate Club](#)
  - [ames Suck \(Most of the](#)
- Middle Content:** The main content area features a blue banner from MuleSoft with the text "Design your APIs to last." and a "Download guide" button. Below it is a green banner for "Code School" with the text "Give the Gift of Code" and a "SAVE 46%" offer. The central text "Welcome To My Website!" and "Welcome to the World's Worst Website!" are displayed in large, bold, yellow fonts.
- Bottom Section:** A teal-colored box contains the text "Where am I and where are the links to other pages?" and "An easy to use navigation structure is essential to any well designed website! Important information never be more than 2 clicks away." To the left of this box is a small image of an eye.
- Footer:** At the bottom, there is a note: "As you can see, this text is difficult to read. There needs to more contrast between the background and the text color. Here's another example of a poor choice of a background/ text color and size."

## RÉFÉRENCES

- ▶ <https://css-tricks.com/the-debate-around-do-we-even-need-css-anymore/>
- ▶ <http://jamesknelson.com/why-you-shouldnt-style-with-javascript/>
- ▶ <http://web.mit.edu/jmorzins/www/fonts.html>
- ▶ <https://benfrain.com/just-use-pixels/>
- ▶ [http://www.w3schools.com/Css/css\\_pseudo\\_classes.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/Css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)

## RÉFÉRENCES

- ▶ <https://css-tricks.com/the-debate-around-do-we-even-need-css-anymore/>
- ▶ <http://jamesknelson.com/why-you-shouldnt-style-with-javascript/>
- ▶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_colors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_colors)
- ▶ <http://www.angelfire.com/super/badwebs/>
- ▶ <http://www.google.com/webfonts>
- ▶ <https://parall.ax/blog/view/3072/tutorial-reducing-the-file-size-of-custom-web-fonts>
- ▶ <https://robots.thoughtbot.com/css-animation-for-beginners>