

Introducere în CSS

(Cascading Style Sheets)

Diana ȘOTROPA

Bibliografie

- ❖ <http://www.w3schools.com/>

Sintaxa

- ❖ tag { atribut: value; }
- ❖ element { proprietate: valoare; }

```
h1 { color: green; }  
body { background: black; }  
p { text-align: right; color: green; }
```

```
p { font-family: "times new roman";}
```

```
h1, h2, h3, p {font-family:arial; color:green; }
```

Comentarii

❖ /* Un comentariu se marcheaza asa */

Class, ID

❖ HTML

```
<p class="center">Paragraf  
centrat.</p>
```

❖ CSS

```
p.center {text-align:center}
```

```
<p class="right">Paragraf aliniat  
la dreapta.</p>
```

```
p.right {text-align:right}
```

Class, ID

❖ HTML

```
<div id="center">  
  
<h1 class="center">Un titlu centrat</h1>  
  
<p class="center">O descriere centrata.</p>  
</div>
```

❖ CSS

```
.center{text-align:center}  
  
#center {text-align:center; color:blue; font-family:"sans serif"}
```

Class, ID

- ❖ `#id , .class` - stilizarea unui element HTML
- ❖ Atributul **id** este folosit in general in javascript, pentru a localiza un element html si executa actiuni asupra lui.
- ❖ Pe de alta parte atributul *id* trebuie sa fie unic in pagina. Asta inseamna ca nu poate exista un alt element html cu acelasi *id*. Prezenta mai multor elemente cu acelasi *id*, poate genera errori javascript si un corp html invalid.

Extern, Intern sau Inline

- ❖ Fișier CSS extern

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="fisier_extern.css" />  
</head>
```

- ❖ CSS intern

```
<head>  
<style type="text/css">
```

...

```
</style>  
</head>
```

- ❖ CSS inline

Folosirea atributui style="..."

Ordine, prioritate

- ❖ Formatare CSS inline (in interiorul tag-ului HTML)
- ❖ Formatere CSS interna (in sectiunea head a documentului)
- ❖ Formatare CSS externa (fisier .css extern)
- ❖ Standardul browser-ului (valori CSS atribuite standard)

Background

- ❖ *background-color* (hexadecimal, RGB sau folosind numele in engleza)
- ❖ *background-image* (url-ul imaginii)
- ❖ *background-repeat* (repetarea imaginii pe verticală sau pe orizontală)
Valori: *repeat-x*, *repeat-y*, *no-repeat*
- ❖ *background-attachment* (imaginea de background este fixă)
Valori: *fixed*
- ❖ *background-position*
Valori: *top right*, *center left*, ...

Text

- ❖ color: (hexadecimal, RGB sau folosind numele in engleza)
- ❖ text-align: (*left, center, right*)
- ❖ text-decoration: (*none, overline, line-through, underline, blink*)
- ❖ text-transform: (*uppercase, lowercase, capitalize*)
- ❖ text-indent
- ❖ letter-spacing
- ❖ line-height
- ❖ direction
- ❖ Word-spacing

Font

- ❖ font-family
- ❖ font-style: (*normal, bold, italic*)
- ❖ font-size
- ❖ font-variant: (*normal, small-caps*)
- ❖ *Font-weight*

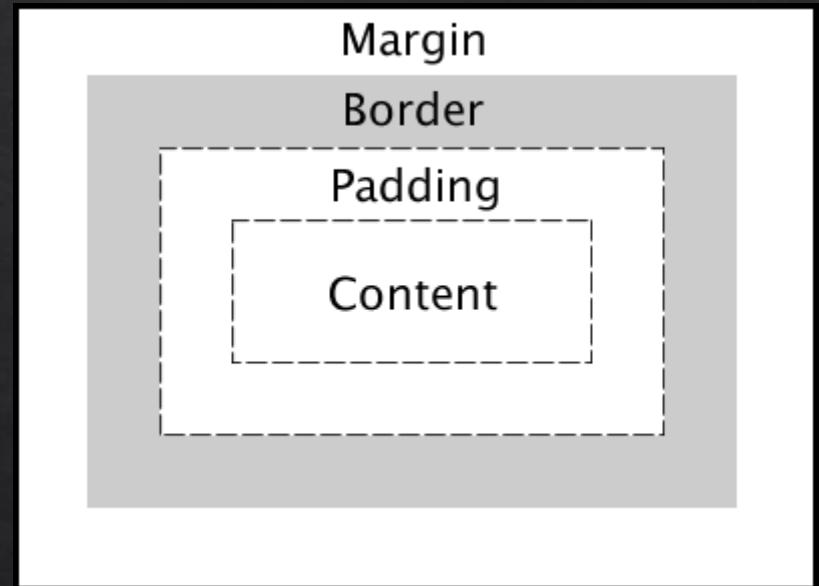


Links

- ❖ a:link
- ❖ a:visited
- ❖ a:hover
- ❖ a:active

Margin, Border, Padding

- ❖ **margin:** distanta intre border si marginea paginii
- ❖ **border:** marginea si cutia care incadreaza continutul
- ❖ **padding:** distanta intre border si continut
- ❖ **content:** continutul propriu-zis (text, imagini, etc)



- ❖ *latimea continutului + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin = Latimea totală*
- ❖ *inaltimea continutului + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin = Inaltimea totală*

Margin, Border, Padding

- ❖ border: *none, solid, dotted, dashed, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset*
- ❖ border-width
- ❖ border-color

- ❖ margin-top; margin-right; margin-bottom; margin-left;

- ❖ padding-top; padding-right; padding-bottom; padding-left;

Dimensiuni

- ❖ height
 - ❖ width
 - ❖ max-height
 - ❖ max-width
 - ❖ min-height
 - ❖ min-width
-
- ❖ Unități de măsură: px, cm, %

Liste

- ❖ list-style-type: (*disc, circle, square, none*)
- ❖ list-style-image: (*url catre imagine*)
- ❖ list-style-position: *inside, outside*

Pozitionare

- ❖ statica
 - ❖ fixa
 - ❖ relativa
 - ❖ absoluta
-
- ❖ z-index

Display

- ❖ visibility: (*hidden, visible*)
- ❖ display: (*none, inline, block, inline-block, table, table-cell, flex, ...*)

Float

- ❖ float: (*none, left, right*)
- ❖ clear: (*both*)

Pseudo-clase, Pseudo-elemente

- ❖ :hover, :link, :visited, :active, :target
- ❖ ::after
- ❖ :first-child, :first-of-type, :last-child, :last-of-type
- ❖ ::before
- ❖ :nth-child(n), :nth-last-child(2), nth-of-type(n)
- ❖ ::first-letter
- ❖ :only-of-type, :only-child
- ❖ ::first-line
- ❖ :lang (*language*)
- ❖ ::selection
- ❖ :focus, :checked
- ❖ :disabled, :enabled,
- ❖ :empty, :invalid, :valid
- ❖ ::selection
- ❖ :optional, :required, :read-only, :read-write
- ❖ ::selection
- ❖ :not(selector)

Opacitate

```
opacity: 0.4;  
filter: alpha(opacity=40); /* For IE8 and earlier */
```

CSS [attribute] Selector

- ❖ [attribute]
- ❖ [attribute="value"]
- ❖ [attribute~="value"]
- ❖ [attribute|= "value"]
- ❖ [attribute^="value"]
- ❖ [attribute\$="value"]
- ❖ [attribute*="value"]

CSS-counters

- ❖ counter-reset
- ❖ counter-increment
- ❖ content
- ❖ counter() sau counters()

```
body {  
    counter-reset: section;  
}  
  
h2::before {  
    counter-increment: section;  
    content: "Section " counter(section) ":";  
}
```

```
<h1>Using CSS Counters:</h1>  
<h2>HTML Tutorial</h2>  
<h2>CSS Tutorial</h2>  
<h2>JavaScript Tutorial</h2>
```

Using CSS Counters:

Section 1: HTML Tutorial

Section 2: CSS Tutorial

Section 3: JavaScript Tutorial