



Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca
Facultatea de Inginerie Electrică

Cap.6

IMPLEMENTARE INTERFETE GRAFICE- LIMBAJUL CSS



Curs: PIGMC, Master an II, sem I

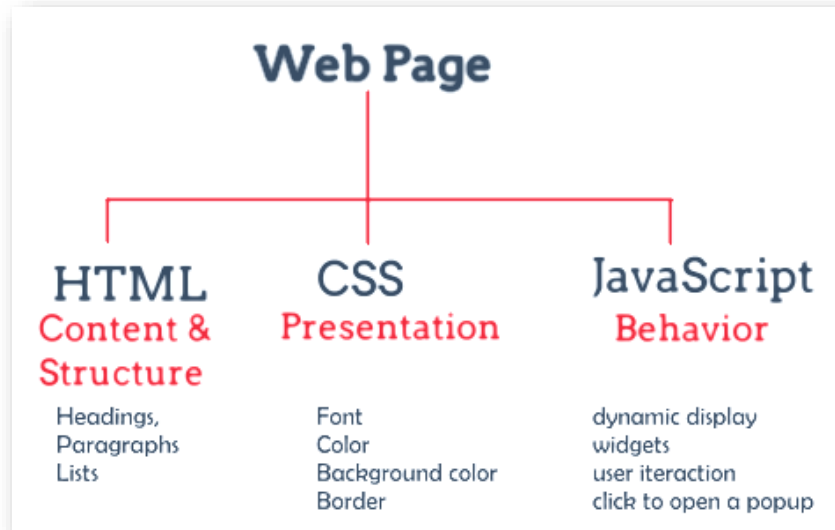
6.1. Limbajul CSS

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- 6.2. Exemple utilizare CSS
- 6.3. Sintaxa CSS
- 6.4. Selectorii CSS
- 6.5. Formatarii în CSS



6.1. Limbajul CSS



6.1. Limbajul CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) : limbaj care descrie stilul documentelor HTML

Avantaje utilizare CSS:

- creare **layout personalizat**
- afisare pe diferite dispozitive** (monitoare, dispozitive mobile).
- formatare automata** a culorii, marimii si fonturilor pentru text, link-uri , tabele, etc pentru **intreg site-ul**.
- Schimbare layout utilizand style sheet-uri diferite in cascada:** http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo_default.htm



Exemple utilizare CSS: Stylesheet 1

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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Exemple utilizare CSS: Stylesheet 2

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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Exemple utilizare CSS: Stylesheet 3

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Stylesheet 1

Stylesheet 2

Stylesheet 3

Stylesheet 4

No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:

[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:

[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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Exemple utilizare CSS: Stylesheet 4

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- **Stylesheet 4**
- No Stylesheet

Side-Bar

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Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:

[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:

[No Stylesheet](#).



Exemple utilizare CSS: NoStylesheet

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
[No Stylesheet](#).

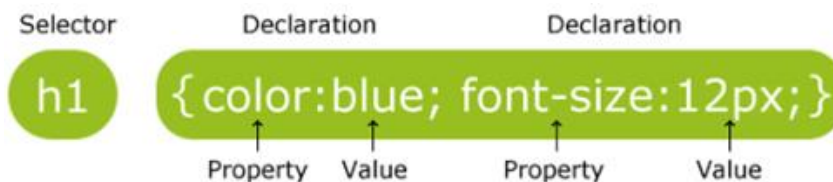
Side-Bar

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum



6.2. Sintaxa CSS



Selector: pot fi elemente HTML – nume element , id, class, attribute,etc.

Caracteristici fisiere CSS

- un **fisier CSS** : include una sau mai multe **reguli** de formatare
- fiecare **regula** incepe cu un **selector**
- Un **selector** specifica elementul HTML si aplica **proprietati**



6.2. Sintaxa CSS

Selector: pot fi elemente HTML – nume element , id, class, attribute,etc.

Exemplu: nume element = p (paragraf)

Selectorii CSS: nume

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```



Exemplu : selector CSS: nume

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: white;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
p {  
    font-family: verdana;  
    font-size: 20px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

My First CSS Example

This is a paragraph.



Selectorii CSS: id(#)

```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>  
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Hello World!
This paragraph is not affected by the style.



Selectorii CSS: class (-)

```
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned  
heading</h1>  
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned  
paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.



Gruparea selectorilor CSS

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

h2 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```



```
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```



Moduri de utilizare CSS in interfete web

- a) **Fisier extern:** permite schimbarea layout-ului unui intreg site prin modificarea fisierului extern
Ex. `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="stil.css">`
- b) **Stil intern:** permite schimbarea layout-ului unei singure pagini dintr-un site web:
Ex. `<head> <style>h1 {color: blue;}</style> </head>`
- c) **Inline:** permite schimbarea atributului pentru un singur element
Ex. `<p style="color:red;">Text</p>`

Ordinea de preluare a stilurilor CSS: pentru elemente care au specificate mai multe stiluri simultan (extern, intern , inline):

- inline :pentru un element HTML
- fisier extern si /sau stiluri interne in sectiunea <head>
- conform setarilor Browser-ului



a) Fisier extern CSS

Se introduce in fiecare pagina web a site-ului, in sectiunea <head> un tag <link> cu referinta la numele fisierului CSS extern:

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

Fisierul **mystyle.css** ar putea include :

```
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
    color: navy;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
```



a) Fisier extern CSS

Pagina sursa si pagina web afisata:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.



b) Stil intern CSS

Se utilizeaza pentru a stabili layout-ul unei singure pagini web care este diferita de celelalte din intregul site. **Se defineste prin <style> in sectiunea <head> a paginii HTML:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.



c) Inline CSS

Se utilizeaza pentru a aplica un atribut unui singur element HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading.

This is a paragraph.

< element style = " ... " >



Exemplu cascadare CSS

- style sheet extern:

```
h3 { color: red;
      text-align: left;
      font-size: 8pt
    }
```
- style sheet intern:

```
h3 { text-align: right;
      font-size: 20pt
    }
```
- Atribute rezultate:




```
color: red;
text-align: right;
font-size: 20pt
```



Culori in CSS: **color**

Se pot specifica in 3 moduri:

- Nume valid de culoare – Ex. "red"
- O valoare RGB – Ex. "rgb(255, 0, 0)"
- O valoare hexa – Ex. "#ff0000"

	Red
	Green
	Blue
	Orange
	Yellow
	Cyan
	Black



Culori in CSS: color

Exemple: background color

```
<h1 style="background-color: DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="background-color: Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.



Culori in CSS: color

Exemple element color

```
<h1 style="color: Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="color: DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>  
<p style="color: MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.



Background in CSS: **background**

Property	Description
background	Sets all the background properties in one declaration
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
background-color	Sets the background color of an element
background-image	Sets the background image for an element
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image
background-repeat	Sets how a background image will be repeated



Background in CSS: **background color**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has a light blue background color!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This page has a light blue background color!



Background in CSS: background image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has an image as the background!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!



Background in CSS: background repeat, position, attachment

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right top;
  margin-right: 200px;
  background-attachment: fixed;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
```

Hello World!

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.

The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.





Borders in CSS: border style

<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> p.dotted {border-style: dotted;} p.dashed {border-style: dashed;} p.solid {border-style: solid;} p.double {border-style: double;} p.groove {border-style: groove;} p.ridge {border-style: ridge;} p.inset {border-style: inset;} p.outset {border-style: outset;} p.none {border-style: none;} p.hidden {border-style: hidden;} p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;} </style> </head> <body> <h2>The border-style Property</h2> <p>This property specifies what kind of border to display: </p> <p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p> <p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p> <p class="solid">A solid border.</p> <p class="double">A double border.</p> <p class="groove">A groove border.</p> <p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p> <p class="inset">An inset border.</p> <p class="outset">An outset border.</p> <p class="none">No border.</p> <p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p> <p class="mix">A mixed border.</p> </pre>	<h3>The border-style Property</h3> <p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p> <p>A dotted border.</p> <p>A dashed border.</p> <p>A solid border.</p> <p>A double border.</p> <p>A groove border.</p> <p>A ridge border.</p> <p>An inset border.</p> <p>An outset border.</p> <p>No border.</p> <p>A hidden border.</p> <p>A mixed border.</p>
--	---



Formatare sectiuni in CSS: div style

<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <p>This is some text.</p> <div style="color:#0000FF"> <h3>This is a heading in a div element</h3> <p>This is some text in a div element.</p> </div> <p>This is some text.</p> </body> </html> </pre>	<p>This is some text.</p> <p>This is a heading in a div element</p> <p>This is some text in a div element.</p> <p>This is some text.</p>
--	---



Dimensiunile obiectelor in CSS: **height, width**

Dimensiuni obiecte:

- height
- width
- max-height
- min-height
- max- width
- min- width

Unitati de masura: px, %



Dimensiuni fixe sau variabile in CSS: **height, width**

a)

```
div {  
  height: 100px;  
  width: 500px;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

b)

```
div {  
  height: 200px;  
  width: 50%;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

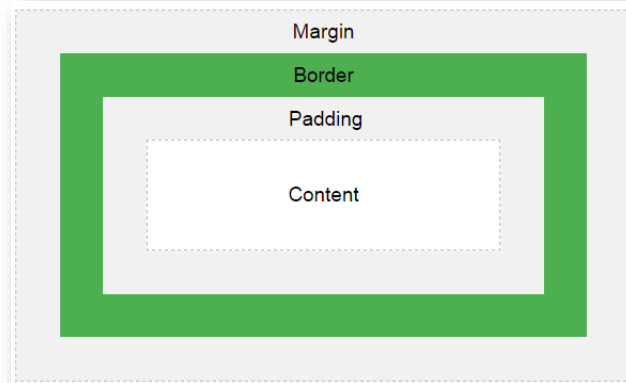
c)

```
div {  
  max-width: 500px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

a) dimensiune fixa , b) si c) dimensiune variabila : se ajusteaza pe ecrane diferite (mobile)



Element layout design in CSS: box model



```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 25px solid green;  
  padding: 25px;  
  margin: 25px;  
}
```

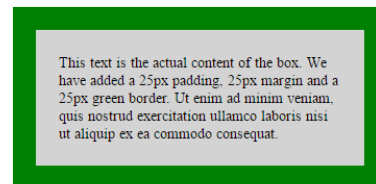


Modelul Box in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
  div {  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 25px solid green;  
    padding: 25px;  
    margin: 25px;  
  }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h2>Demonstrating the Box Model</h2>  
<p>The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.</p>  
<div>This text is the actual content of the box. We have added a 25px padding, 25px margin and a 25px green border. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Demonstrating the Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.





Formatare text in CSS: color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  color: blue;
}
h1 {
  color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is
blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the
body selector.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.



Formatare text in CSS: align, decoration

Aliniere text. Decorare text (subliniere, etc)

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

h3 {
  text-align: right;
}
```

```
h1 {
  text-decoration: overline;
}

h2 {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}

h3 {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```



Formatare text in CSS: **text-align**

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> h1 { text-align: center;} h2 { text-align: left; } h3 { text-align: right; } p { text-align: justify; } </style> </head> <body> <h1>Heading 1 (center)</h1> <h2>Heading 2 (left)</h2> <h3>Heading 3 (right)</h3> <p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right. The paragraph is justified for showing all types of alignment</p> </body> </html></pre>	<p style="text-align: center;">Heading 1 (center)</p> <p>Heading 2 (left)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Heading 3 (right)</p> <p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right. The paragraph is justified for showing all types of alignment</p>
--	--



Formatare text in CSS: **text-decoration**

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> h1 { text-decoration: overline;} h2 { text-decoration: line-through;} h3 { text-decoration: underline;} </style> </head> <body> <h1>This is heading 1</h1> <h2>This is heading 2</h2> <h3>This is heading 3</h3> </body> </html></pre>	<p style="text-decoration: overline;">This is heading 1</p> <p style="text-decoration: line-through;">This is heading 2</p> <p style="text-decoration: underline;">This is heading 3</p>
---	---



Formatare text in CSS - Alte atribute

Property	Description
<u>color</u>	Sets the color of text
<u>direction</u>	Specifies the text direction/writing direction
<u>letter-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text
<u>line-height</u>	Sets the line height
<u>text-align</u>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text
<u>text-decoration</u>	Specifies the decoration added to text
<u>text-indent</u>	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block
<u>text-shadow</u>	Specifies the shadow effect added to text
<u>text-transform</u>	Controls the capitalization of text
<u>unicode-bidi</u>	Used together with the <u>direction</u> property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document
<u>vertical-align</u>	Sets the vertical alignment of an element
<u>white-space</u>	Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled
<u>word-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text



Fonturi in CSS: font

Property	Description
<u>font</u>	Sets all the font properties in one declaration
<u>font-family</u>	Specifies the font family for text
<u>font-size</u>	Specifies the font size of text
<u>font-style</u>	Specifies the font style for text
<u>font-variant</u>	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font
<u>font-weight</u>	Specifies the weight of a font



Fonturi in CSS: font-family, font-style

- **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
- **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Generic family	Font family	Description
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width



Fonturi in CSS: font-family, font-style

```
p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
p.italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}  
p.oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph in normal style.</p>  
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>  
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

This is a paragraph in normal style.

This is a paragraph in italic style.

This is a paragraph in oblique style.



Fonturi in CSS: font-size

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  font-size: 40px;
}
h2 {
  font-size: 30px;
}
p {
  font-size: 14px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.



Fonturi in CSS: font-weight

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.normal {
  font-weight: normal;
}
p.light {
  font-weight: lighter;
}
p.thick {
  font-weight: bold;
}
p.thicker {
  font-weight: 900;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="normal">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="light">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thick">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thicker">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.



Fonturi in CSS: **font-variant**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.normal {
  font-variant: normal;
}
p.small {
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="normal">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>
<p class="small">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My name is Hege Refsnes.
MY NAME IS HEGE REFSNES.



Fonturi in CSS: **text-transform**

Uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.uppercase {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
p.lowercase {
  text-transform: lowercase;
}
p.capitalize {
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="uppercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THIS IS SOME TEXT.
this is some text.
This Is Some Text.



Fonturi in CSS: **text-indent**

Indentare

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> p { text-indent: 50px; } </style> </head> <body> <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</pre>	<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>
---	--



Link-uri in CSS

[Text Link](#) [Text Link](#) [Link Button](#) [Link Button](#)

a:link - a normal, unvisited link
a:visited - a link the user has visited
a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
a:active - a link the moment it is clicked



Link-uri in CSS: subliniate

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link { color: red;}
/* visited link */
a:visited { color: green;}
/* mouse over link */
a:hover { color: hotpink;}
/* selected link */
a:active { color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><b><a href="default.asp"
target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a link



Link-uri in CSS: nesubliniate

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link { text-decoration: none;}
a:visited { text-decoration: none;}
a:hover { text-decoration: underline;}
a:active { text-decoration: underline;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><b><a href="default.asp"
target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a link



Link-uri pe box in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link, a:visited {
  background-color: #f44336;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 25px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
}
a:hover, a:active {
  background-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a link



Liste in CSS: ul, list-style-type

Liste neordonate () – cu bullets

```
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle;
}

ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}
```

- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Coca Cola
-
- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Coca Cola



Liste in CSS: ul, list-style-type

Liste neordonate () – Creare Meniu pe verticala

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul
{
list-style-type:none;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#news">Stiri</a></li>
<li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="#echipa">Echipa</a></li>
<li><a href="#about">Despre noi</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



Liste in CSS: ul, list-style-type

Liste neordonate () – Creare Meniu pe orizontala

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
ul
{list-style-type:none;
margin:0;
padding:0;
padding-top:6px;
padding-bottom:6px;}
li{display:inline;}
a:link,a:visited
{font-weight:bold;
color:#FFFFFF;
background-color:#98bf21;
text-align:center;
padding:6px;
text-decoration:none;
a:hover,a:active
{background-color:#7A991A;}}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#news">Stiri</a></li>
<li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="#echipa">Echipa</a></li>
<li><a href="#about">Despre noi</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```





Liste in CSS: ol

Liste ordonate () – cu cifre sau litere:

- none : nici un semn
- disc (default), circle, square
- decimal: 1, 2, 3, etc.
- decimal-leading-zero: 01, 02, 03, etc.
- lower-roman: i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.
- upper-roman: I, II, III, IV, V, etc.
- lower-alpha: a, b, c, d, e, etc.
- upper-alpha: A, B, C, D, E, etc.
- lower-greek: alpha, beta, gamma, etc.
- Alte attribute: hebrew, armenian, georgian, etc.



Liste in CSS: ol

Liste ordonate () – cu cifre sau litere

```
ol.c {  
    list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}  
  
ol.d {  
    list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}
```

I. Coffee
II. Tea
III. Coca Cola

a. Coffee
b. Tea
c. Coca Cola



Tabele in CSS

Linii tabel: se definesc cu tagul `<tr>`

Header tabel: se defineste cu `<th>` tag. Implicit, header =bold,center.

Celula tabel: se defineste cu `<td>`

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Add a border to a table:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin



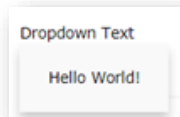
Tabele in CSS

Property	Description
<u>border</u>	Sets all the border properties in one declaration
<u>border-collapse</u>	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed
<u>border-spacing</u>	Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells
<u>caption-side</u>	Specifies the placement of a table caption
<u>empty-cells</u>	Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table
<u>table-layout</u>	Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table

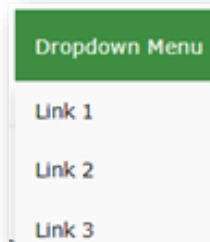


Meniuri dropdown in CSS

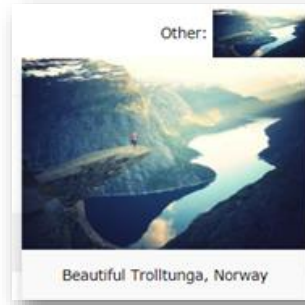
Basic dropdown



Dropdown menu



Dropdown Image



Dropdown in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.dropdown {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
}
.dropdown-content {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  min-width: 160px;
  box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
  padding: 12px 16px;
  z-index: 1;
}.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Basic Dropdown</h2>
<p>Move the mouse over the text below to open the
dropdown content.</p>
<div class="dropdown">
  <span>Dropdown Text</span>
  <div class="dropdown-content">
    <p>Hello World!</p>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Basic Dropdown

Move the mouse over the text below to open the dropdown content.

Dropdown Text

Hello World!



Meniu Vertical Dropdown in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: #000;
  padding: 8px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
li a.active {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
}
li a:hover:not(.active) {
  background-color: #555;
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Vertical Navigation Bar

In this example, we create an "active" class with a green background color and a white text. The class is added to the "Home" link.

- Home
- News
- Contact
- About



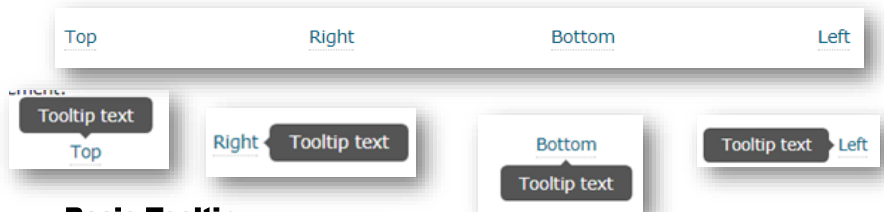
Meniu Horizontal Dropdown in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}
li {
  float: left;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover:not(.active) {
  background-color: #111;
}
.active {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
}
</style>
</head>
```

- Home
- News
- Contact
- About



Tooltip in CSS



Basic Tooltip

```

<style>
/* Tooltip container */
.tooltip {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
  border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
}

.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
  visibility: visible;
}
</style>
<body style="text-align:center;">
<div class="tooltip">Hover over me
  <span class="tooltiptext">Tooltip text</span>
</div>

/* Tooltip text */
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
  visibility: hidden;
  width: 120px;
  background-color: black;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px 0;
  border-radius: 6px;
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 1;
}

```



Imagini rotunjite in CSS: **border-radius**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  border-radius: 50%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Rounded Images</h2>



</body>
</html>

```

Rounded Images





Imagini opace in CSS: **opacity, filter**


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
  filter: alpha(opacity=50);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:</p>
<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Transparency


The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:

Image with 50% opacity:



Box transparent cu text pe background imagine

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.background {
  background: url(klematis.jpg) repeat;
  border: 2px solid black;
}
div.transbox {
  margin: 30px;
  background-color: #ffffff;
  border: 1px solid black;
  opacity: 0.6;
  filter: alpha(opacity=60);
}
div.transbox p {
  margin: 5%;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #000000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.



Galerie imagini in CSS: .gallery

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.gallery {
margin: 5px;
border: 1px solid #ccc;
float: left;
width: 180px;
}
div.gallery:hover {
border: 1px solid #777;
}
div.gallery img {
width: 100%;
height: auto;
}
div.desc {
padding: 15px;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Butoane in CSS: .button

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.button {
background-color: #4CAF50;
border: none;
color: white;
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 4px 2px;
cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Buttons</h2>

<button>Default Button</button>
<a href="#" class="button">Link Button</a>
<button class="button">Button</button>
<input type="button" class="button" value="Input Button">

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Buttons



Chenar din imagini pentru text in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#borderimg1 {
border: 10px solid transparent;
padding: 15px;
border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;
}

#borderimg2 {
border: 10px solid transparent;
padding: 15px;
border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;
}

#borderimg3 {
border: 10px solid transparent;
padding: 15px;
border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

The border-image Property

border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;

border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;

border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;

Note: Internet Explorer 10, and earlier versions, do not support the border-image property.



Background gradient in CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
height: 55px;
background: red; /* For browsers that do not
support gradients */
background: linear-gradient(to right, red,
orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet); /*
Standard syntax (must be last) */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="grad1" style="text-
align:center;margin:auto;color:#888888;font-
size:40px;font-weight:bold">
Gradient Background
</div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and
earlier versions do not support gradients.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Gradient Background

Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support gradients.



Umbra text in CSS

<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> h1 { color: white; text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black, 0 0 25px blue, 0 0 5px darkblue; } </style> </head> <body> <h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1> <p>Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions, do not support the text-shadow property. </p> </body> </html></pre>	<p>Text-shadow effect!</p> <p>Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions, do not support the text-shadow property.</p>
--	---



Instrumente editare si validare CSS

Editoare:

- TopStyle Lite/Professional
- Notepad , Notepad++

Validatoare:

- W3C CSS Validator: <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- Firebug – Plug-ing pentru Firefox



Validare fisiere CSS

W3C® CSS Validation Service
Verifica foile de lucru in cascada(CSS) si documentele (X)HTML cu foi de stil

Prin URI Prin incarcare fisier Prin introducere directa a codului

Valideaza prin URI

Introdu URL-ul unui document (HTML cu CSS sau doar CSS) pe care vrei sa il validezi:

Adresa:

▶ [Mai multe optiuni de validare](#)

Verifica

www.jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/

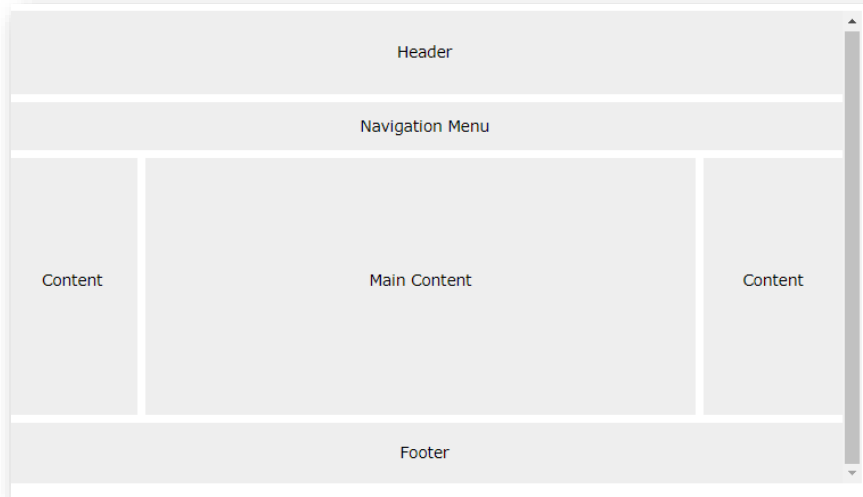


Exemple utilizare CSS

- formatare unitara website-uri : design template-uri
- responsive Web design
- web design accesibil (persoane cu nevoi speciale)

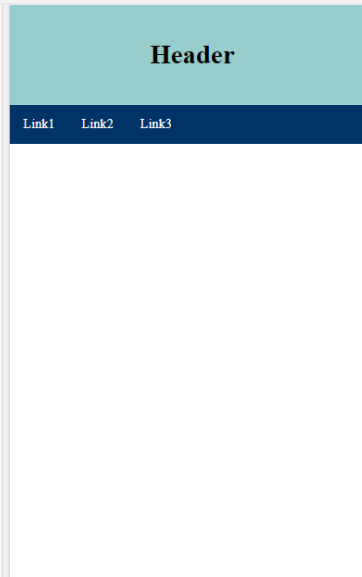


Website Layout CSS



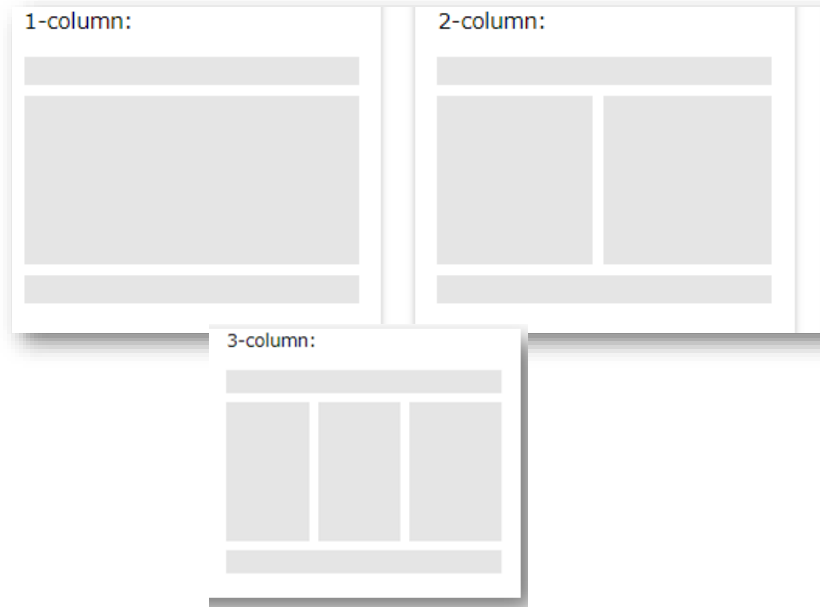
Website Layout CSS: header si navigation bar/menu

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>CSS Website Layout</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">
<style>
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
body {
  margin: 0;
}
/* Style the header */
.header {
  background-color: #99CCCC;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
}
/* Style the top navigation bar */
.topnav {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #003366;
}
/* Style the topnav links */
.topnav a {
  float: left;
  display: block;
  color: #ffffff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="header">
<h1>Header</h1>
</div>
<div class="topnav">
<a href="#">Link1</a>
<a href="#">Link2</a>
<a href="#">Link3</a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```





Website Layout CSS: content



Website Layout CSS: content 3 coloane



```

.column {
  float: left;
}

/* Left and right column */
.column.side {
  width: 25%;
}

/* Middle column */
.column.middle {
  width: 50%;
}

<div class="column side">
  <h2>Side</h2>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit..</p>
</div>
<div class="column middle">
  <h2>Main Content</h2>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas sit amet pretium urna. Vivamus venenatis velit nec neque ultricies, eget elementum magna tristique. Quisque vehicula, risus eget aliquam placerat, purus leo tincidunt eros, eget luctus quam orci in velit.</p>
  <div class="column side">
    <h2>Side</h2>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit..</p>
  </div>
</div>

```



Website Layout CSS: footer

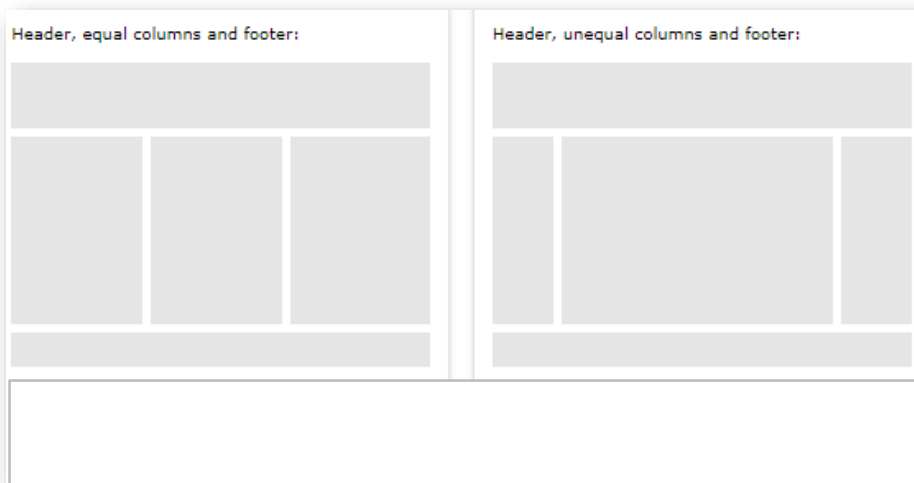
```
/* Style the footer */  
.footer {  
  background-color: #33CCCC;  
  padding: 10px;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
<div class="footer">  
<p>Footer</p>  
</div>
```



Template-uri CSS

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_templates.asp

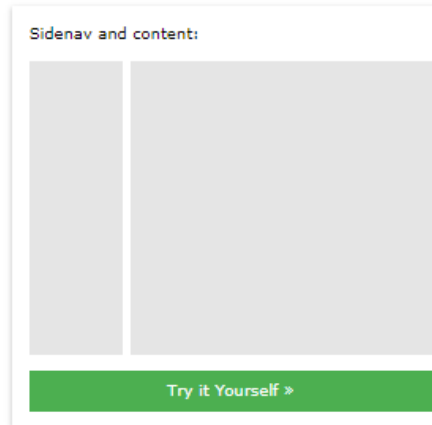
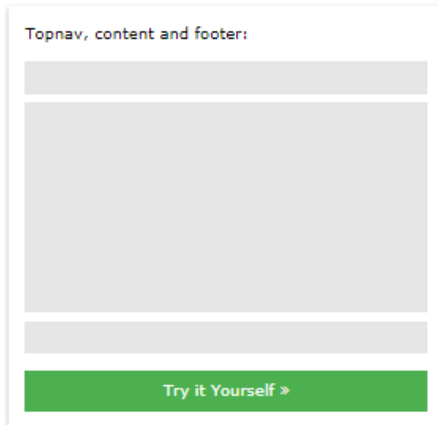




Curs: PIGMC, Master an II, sem I

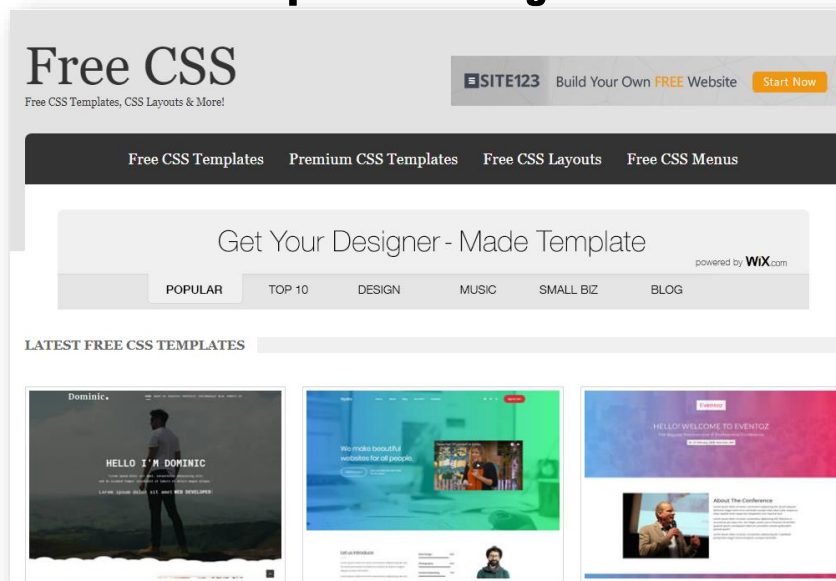
Template-uri CSS gratuite

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_templates.asp



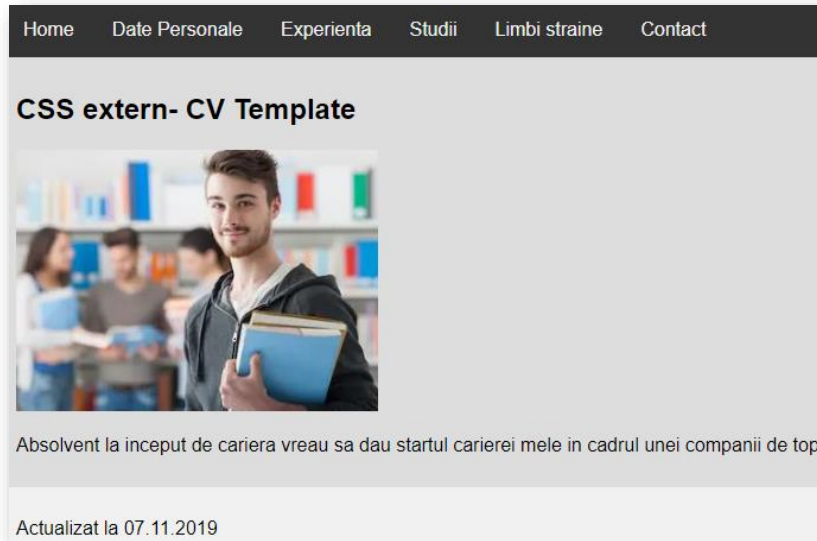
Curs: PIGMC, Master an II, sem I

Template-uri CSS gratuite

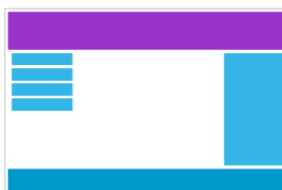




Exemplu website cu template CSS gratuit



Responsive Web design in CSS



Desktop



Tablet



Phone

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



Exemplu webdesign accesibil in CSS

Stylesheet 1

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2**
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Aceeași pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstrează modul în care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul și formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din menu, sau selecting unul din link-urile: [Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

Fara formatare

Aceasta pagina web utilizeaza elemente DIV pentru a grupa diferite sectiuni din pagina HTML . Dati click pentru a vedea cum arata pagina fara formatari css :

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.



Exemplu webdesign accesibil in CSS

Stylesheet 2

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

Aceeași pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstrează modul în care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul și formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din menu, sau selecting unul din link-urile: [Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

Fara formatare

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Fara formatari CSS.

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3**
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.



Exemplu webdesign accesibil in CSS

Stylesheet 3

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite



Aceasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstreaza modul in care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul si formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din meniu, sau selecting unul din link-urile:

[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

Fara formatare

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[Fara formatari CSS](#).



Exemplu webdesign accesibil in CSS

Stylesheet 4

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

- [Stylesheet 1](#)
- [Stylesheet 2](#)
- [Stylesheet 3](#)
- [Stylesheet 4](#)
- [No Stylesheet](#)

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Aceasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

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[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

Fara formatare

Aceasta pagina web utilizeaza elemente DIV pentru a grupa diferite sectiuni din pagina HTML . Dati click pentru a vedea cum arata pagina fara formatari css :



Exemplu webdesign accesibil in CSS

No Stylesheet

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Aceeași pagina cu stiluri diferite

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[Fara formatari CSS](#).

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.



Webdesign accesibil in CSS: Stylesheet 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style/* Stylesheet 1:
/
body {
font: 100% Lucida
Sans, Verdana;
margin: 20px;
line-height: 26px;}
.container {
xmin-width: 900px;}
.wrapper {
position: relative;
overflow: auto;}
#top, #sidebar, #bottom,
.menuitem {
border-radius: 4px;
margin: 4px;}
#top {
background-color:
#4CAF50;
color: #ffffff;
padding: 15px;}
#menubar {
width: 200px;
float: left}
#main {
padding: 10px;
margin: 0 210px;}
#sidebar {
background-color:
#32a4e7;
color: #ffffff;
padding: 10px;
```

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

Stylesheet 1

Stylesheet 2

Stylesheet 3

Stylesheet 4

No Stylesheet

Aceeași pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstrează modul în care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul și formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din menu, sau selecting unul din link-urile: [Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

Fara formatare

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Side-Bar

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Webdesign accesibil in CSS: Stylesheet 2

```
<style>/* Stylesheet 2: */
body {
  font-family: Arial;
  background-color:
#d14836;
  line-height: 20px;}
.container {
  width: 900px;}
.wrapper {
  position: relative;
  overflow: auto;}
#top {
  color: #ffffff;
  padding: 15px;
  font-size: 30px;
  line-height: 26px;}
#top h1 {
  margin: 0;
  line-height: 50px;}
#menubar {
  width: 190px;
  float: right;}
#main {
  padding: 10px;
  background-color:
#ffffff;
  font: 80% Verdana;}
#main h1, #main h2 {
  color: #d14836;}
#sidebar {
  background-color:
#F6DAD7;
  color: #d14836;
  padding: 10px;}
```

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

Aceasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstrează modul în care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul și formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din meniu, sau selecting unul din link-urile Stylesheet1, Stylesheet2, Stylesheet3, Stylesheet4.

Fara formatare

Aceasta pagina web utilizeaza elemente DIV pentru a grupa diferite sectiuni din pagina HTML . Dati click pentru a vedea cum arata pagina fara formatari css : Fara formatari CSS.

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Stylesheet 1

Stylesheet 2

Stylesheet 3

Stylesheet 4

No Stylesheet



Webdesign accesibil in CSS: Stylesheet 3

```
<style>/* Stylesheet 3: */
body {
  font: 100% Verdana;
  margin: 20px;
  line-height: 26px;}
.container {
  width: 900px;}
.wrapper {
  position: relative;
  overflow: auto;}
#sidebar {
  background-color:
#f1f1f1;
  border: 1px solid
#d4d4d4;
  padding-left: 10px;}
#bottom {
  text-align: center;
  padding: 10px;
  font-size: 70%;
  line-height: 14px;}
h1, h2, h3 {
  color: #4CAF50;}
#menulist {
  padding: 0;
  position: relative;
  overflow: auto;}
.menulist {
  width: 165px;
  float: left;
  background-color:
#555555;
  color: #ffffff;
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 4px;}
```

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeași pagina cu stiluri css diferite

Stylesheet 1

Stylesheet 2

Stylesheet 3

Stylesheet 4

No Stylesheet

Aceasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

Aceasta pagina web demonstrează modul în care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul și formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din meniu, sau selecting unul din link-urile Stylesheet1, Stylesheet2, Stylesheet3, Stylesheet4.

Fara formatare

Aceasta pagina web utilizeaza elemente DIV pentru a grupa diferite sectiuni din pagina HTML . Dati click pentru a vedea cum arata pagina fara formatari css : Fara formatari CSS.

Side-Bar



Webdesign accesibil in CSS: Stylesheet 4

```
<style>/* Stylesheet 4: */
body {
  font: 100% Courier
  New;
  margin: 20px;
  line-height: 26px;
  background-color:
  #000000;
}
.container {
  width: 900px;
}
.wrapper {
  position: relative;
  overflow: auto;
}
#top {
  color: #84c75d;
  padding: 15px;
}
#main {
  padding: 10px;
  color: #84c75d;
}
#sidebar {
  color: #ffffff;
  border: 1px solid
  #ffffff;
  border-radius: 4px;
  padding: 10px;
}
```

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeasi pagina cu stiluri css diferite

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- **Stylesheet 4**
- No Stylesheet

Side-Bar

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Aceeasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

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Fara formatare

Aceasta pagina web utilizeaza elemente DIV pentru a grupa diferite sectiuni din pagina HTML . Dati click pentru a vedea cum arata pagina fara formatari css :



Webdesign accesibil in CSS: No Stylesheet

```
<body>
<div class="container wrapper">
  <div id="top">
    <h1>Pagina mea de test CSS</h1>
    <p>Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeasi pagina cu stiluri css diferite</p>
  </div>
  <div class="wrapper">
    <div id="menubar">
      <ul id="menulist">
        <li class="menuitem"
        onClick="reStyle(0)">Stylesheet 1
        <li class="menuitem"
        onClick="reStyle(1)">Stylesheet 2
        <li class="menuitem"
        onClick="reStyle(2)">Stylesheet 3
        <li class="menuitem"
        onClick="reStyle(3)">Stylesheet 4
        <li class="menuitem"
        onClick="noStyles()">No Stylesheet
      </ul>
    </div>
    <div id="main">
      <h1>Aceeasi pagina cu stiluri diferite</h1>
      <p>Aceasta pagina web demonstreaza modul in care diferite stylesheets pot schimba designul si formatarea unei pagini HTML . Puteti schimba layout-ul acestei pagini selectind diferite stylesheet-uri din meniu, sau selecting unul din link-
```

Pagina mea de test CSS

Selectati din meniu fiecare optiune pentru a vedea cum se afiseaza aceeasi pagina cu stiluri css diferite

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Aceeasi pagina cu stiluri diferite

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[Fara formatari CSS](#).

Side-Bar

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Webdesign accesibil in CSS: functii stylesheets

JScript

```

<script>
function noStyles() {
    document.styleSheets[0].disabled = true;
    document.styleSheets[1].disabled = true;
    document.styleSheets[2].disabled = true;
    document.styleSheets[3].disabled = true;
}
function reStyle(n) {
    noStyles()
    document.styleSheets[n].disabled = false;
}
function closeBlackdiv() {
    var blackdiv, stylediv;
    blackdiv = document.getElementById("blackdiv") blackdiv.parentNode.removeChild(blackdiv);
    stylediv = document.getElementById("stylediv")
    stylediv.parentNode.removeChild(stylediv);}
function showStyle(n) {
    var div, text, blackdiv;
    blackdiv = document.createElement("DIV");
    blackdiv.setAttribute("style","background-
color:#000000;position:absolute;width:100%;height:100%;top:0;opacity:0.5;margin-left:-20px;");
    blackdiv.setAttribute("id","blackdiv");
    blackdiv.setAttribute("onclick","closeBlackdiv()");
    document.body.appendChild(blackdiv);
    div = document.createElement("DIV");
    div.setAttribute("id","stylediv");
    div.setAttribute("style","background-color:#ffffff;padding-
left:5px;position:absolute;width:auto;height:auto;top:100px;bottom:50px;left:200px;right:200px;overflow:auto
;font-family: monospace; white-space: pre;line-height:16px;");
    text = document.createTextNode(document.getElementsByTagName("STYLE")[n].innerHTML);
    div.appendChild(text);
    document.body.appendChild(div);
    //alert(document.getElementsByTagName("STYLE")[n].innerHTML);
}

```



Webdesign accesibil in CSS


Click on the Project logo or section logos for more information

Strategic Alignment of Electrical and Information Engineering in European Higher Education Institutions

Home User guide Text version


STUDENT & STAFF SUPPORT HUB

Welcome to the Student and Staff Support Hub. You can click on one of the options below to find out more information on accessing education across Europe for people with disabilities. We have created these web pages to guide you to sources of information that we have provided from the SALEIE project and links to more information provided by others.




STUDENT


Information for students studying within Europe



ACADEMIC STAFF


Information for academics in supporting students with disabilities





NON-ACADEMIC SUPPORT STAFF

Information for support staff in supporting students with disabilities



SALEIE PROJECT

More information on the SALEIE project



Webdesign accesibil in CSS

The screenshot shows the SALEIE website header with the logo and the text "Strategic Alignment of Electrical and Information Engineering in European Higher Education Institutions". Below the header, there are accessibility options (Aa, Aa, Aa, Aa), a "User guide" link, a "SALEIE Home" link, and a "Graphics version" link. There are three circular icons representing different project sections: "Technical Challenge Areas", "Student and Staff Support Hub", and "Governance". A text box instructs users to click on these images to select the project website section. Below this, the "Student and Staff Support Hub" is highlighted with a larger circular icon. A welcome message states: "Welcome to the Student and Staff Support Hub. You can click on one of the options below to find out more information on accessing higher education across Europe for individuals with disabilities. We have created these web pages to guide you to sources of information that we have provided from the SALEIE project and links to more information provided by others." Below the message are four buttons: "Students" (green), "Academic staff" (dark red), "Non-Academic support staff" (dark red), and "SALEIE project" (green).



Test

1. Ce semnificatie are CSS?
 - a) Computer Style Sheets
 - b) Creative Style Sheets
 - c) Colorful Style Sheets
 - d) Cascading Style Sheets



Test

2. Care este sintaxa corecta pentru includerea unui fisier extern style.css?

- a) <stylesheet>mystyle.css</stylesheet>
- b) <style src="mystyle.css">
- c) <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">



Test

3. Care este sintaxa corecta pentru adaugarea culorii de background alb (#FFFFFF) pentru toate elementele <h1>?

- 1. h1 {background-color:#FFFFFF;}
- 2. all.h1 {background-color:#FFFFFF;}
- 3. h1.all {background-color:#FFFFFF;}



Aplicatii

Creati o interfata grafica (site) web utilizand HTML5 si CSS, care sa aiba urmatoarele specificatii:

- Titlul /header:** font Arial 22px Bold, culoare: #EAEAEA
- Meniul** : culoare fundal: #99CCFF, optiuni meniu: elemente de tip <a>, font Arial 10px, culoare #003366,
- Textul** grupat in 2 coloane ,text body pagina: font Arial 12px, culoare #000000, aliniere: justified, spatiere intre paragrafe 12px
- liste neordonate** sa fie definite cu "circle"
- Footer:** font Arial 18px Bold, culoare: #3366CC