Fogli di stile CSS3 - panoramica

Sviluppo di siti web

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Introduzione al CSS versione 3

CSS3 è la versione più recente dei fogli di stile.

E' totalmente compatibile con le versioni precedenti.

Il CSS3 è stato diviso in «moduli» (che comprendono anche tutte le specifiche del CSS2).

Tra le **principali novità** vi sono i moduli

- TEXT EFFECTS,
- 2D/3D TRANSFORMATIONS,
- ANIMATIONS,
- MULTIPLE COLUMN LAYOUT
- USER INTERFACE.

Altri nuovi elementi sono integrativi nei moduli selectors, box model, background and borders, image values and replaced content. A questo riguardo sono da segnalare in particolare **nuovi tipi e forme di bordi e gradienti di sfondo e le ombreggiature**.

Rounded corners

CSS3 Rounded Corners

With the CSS3 `border-radius` property, you can give any element "rounded corners".

```
#example1 {
    border: 2px solid green;
    border-radius: 25px;
}
```

```
#example2 {
    border: 2px solid green;
    border-radius: 50px 20px;
}
```

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp

Border images

CSS3 Border Images

With the CSS3 `border-image` property, you can set an image to be used as the border around an element.

Value	Description	Play it
border-image-source	The path to the image to be used as a border	
border-image-slice	How to slice the border image	Play it »
border-image-width	The width of the border image	
border-image-outset	The amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box	
border-image-repeat	Whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched	Play it »
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about *initial*	
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about *inherit*	

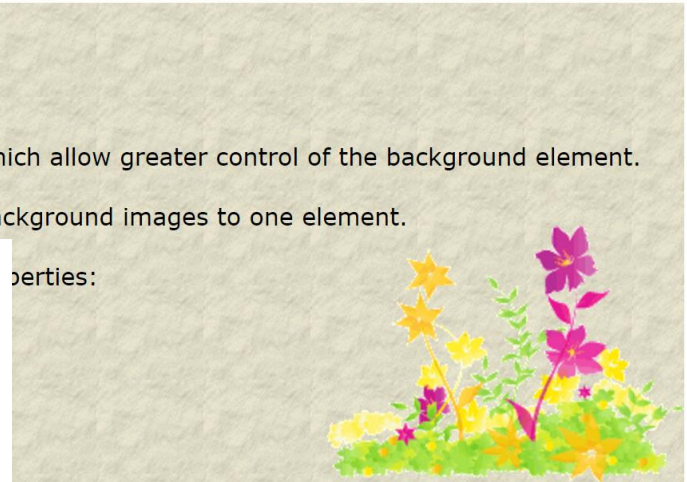## www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp

Backgrounds

CSS3 Backgrounds

CSS3 contains a few new background properties, which allow greater control of the background element.

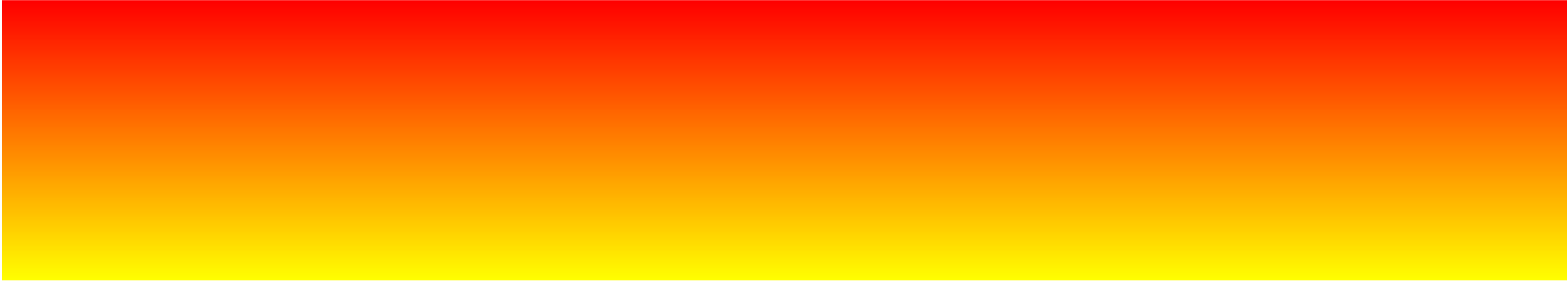In this chapter you will learn how to add multiple background images to one element.

...perties:

Value	Description	CSS
background-color	Specifies the background color to be used	1
background-image	Specifies ONE or MORE background images to be used	1
background-position	Specifies the position of the background images	1
background-size	Specifies the size of the background images	3
background-repeat	Specifies how to repeat the background images	1
background-origin	Specifies the positioning area of the background images	3
background-clip	Specifies the painting area of the background images	3
background-attachment	Specifies whether the background images are fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	1
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about *initial*	3
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about *inherit*	2

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp

Gradients

Example

```
#grad {
    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 */
}
```

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_gradients.asp

Shadows

Box Shadow

With CSS3 you can create shadow effects!

Hover over me!

www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp

Text / Fonts

Proprietà di gestione del testo e possibilità di inserire nuovi fonts.

The CSS3 `word-wrap` property allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.

If a word is too long to fit within an area, it expands outside:

This paragraph
contains a very long
word:
thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword.
The long word will
break and wrap to
the next line.

The word-wrap property allows you to force the text to wrap - even if it means splitting it in the middle of a word:

This paragraph
contains a very long
word:
thisisaveryveryveryv
eryveryverylongword
. The long word will
break and wrap to
the next line.

With CSS3, web designers are no longer forced to use only "web-safe" fonts.

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp   www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp

Transforms

The `rotate()` method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.

The following example rotates the <div> element clockwise with 20 degrees:

Example

```
div {
    -ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /* IE 9 */
    -webkit-transform: rotate(20deg); /* Safari */
    transform: rotate(20deg);
}
```

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp

Transitions/Animations (regola @keyframes)

Caratteristiche avanzate di «dinamicizzazione» e interattività degli elementi HTML.

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
    0%   {background-color: red;}
    25%  {background-color: yellow;}
    50%  {background-color: blue;}
    100% {background-color: green;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: red;
    animation-name: example;
    animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp

Border-radius applicato alle immagini

Example

Rounded Image:

```css
img {
    border-radius: 8px;
}
```

Example

Circled Image:

```css
img {
    border-radius: 50%;
}
```

Personalizzazione dei pulsanti

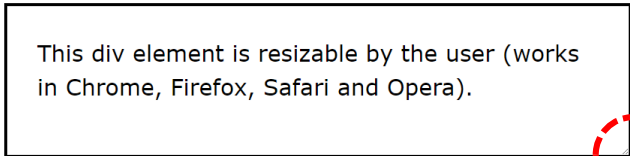Default Button   CSS Button

Example

```css
.button {
    background-color: #4CAF50; /* Green */
    border: none;
    color: white;
    padding: 15px 32px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
}
```

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_buttons.asp

User Interface: resizing, outline offset, box sizing

The `resize` property specifies whether or not an element should be resizable by the user.
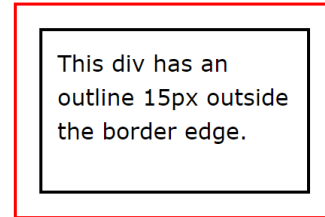
This div element is resizable by the user (works in Chrome, Firefox, Safari and Opera).

The following example lets the user resize only the width of a <div> element:

Example

```
div {
    resize: horizontal;
    overflow: auto;
}
```

This div has an outline 15px outside the border edge.

```
div {
    border: 1px solid black;
    outline: 1px solid red;
    outline-offset: 15px;
}
```

Due DIV, pur avendo padding diverso vengono renderizzati 300x100 px grazie alla proprietà **box-sizing**.

```
.div1 {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid blue;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

```
.div2 {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    padding: 50px;
    border: 1px solid red;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_user_interface.asp

Media queries

```
@media not|only mediatype and (expressions) {
    CSS-Code;
}
```

Esempio di formattazione del body valida solo per schermi di larghezza superior a 480px:

```
@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
    body {
        background-color: lightgreen;
    }
}
```

Altri esempi su: www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries_ex.asp

Riferimento web per CSS3

Tutorial completi su W3SCHOOLS:

www.w3schools.com/css/css3_intro.asp