

HTML

TAG AVANZATI



Simboli speciali

Ci sono dei simboli speciali che possono essere aggiunti al testo. Il link seguente presenta questi simboli per il charset che utilizziamo (UTF-8)

[http://www.w3schools.com/Charsets/ref_html_utf8.asp](http://www.w3schools.comCharsets/ref_html_utf8.asp)

Per introdurli nella pagina, basta aggiungere `&#codice;`.

Per esempio, il codice della & è 38, quindi per rappresenta questo carattere si dovrà inserire `&`

Il tag ancora può avere altri stati

Notice we have the element `<a>`, followed by a
":", followed by the state we want to select.

```
a:link {  
  color: green;  
}
```

This selector is applied
to links when they are
in an unvisited state.

```
a:visited {  
  color: red;  
}
```

And this selector is
applied to links when
they are visited.

```
a:hover {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

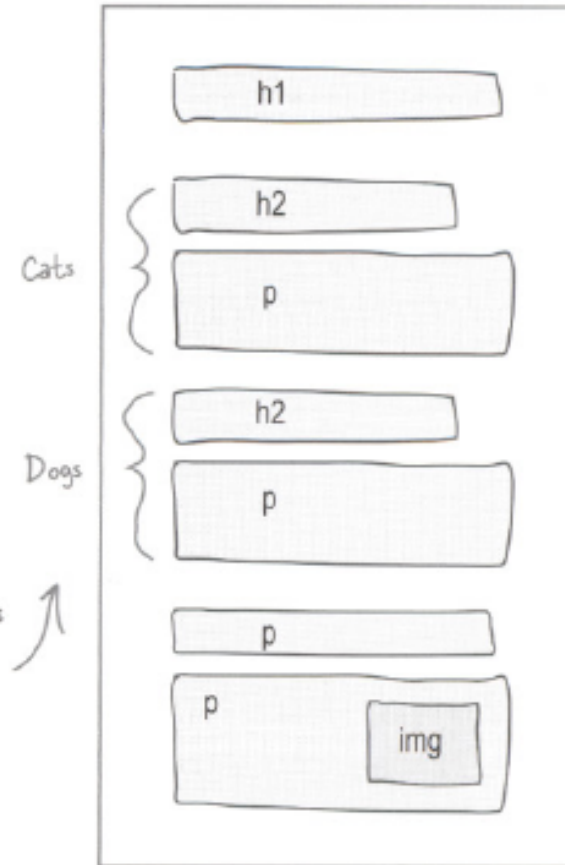
And this selector
is applied when you
hover over a link.

Il colore del link può essere differente se visitato (**visited**) oppure se ci si passa sopra il mouse (**hover**).

Raggruppare logicamente

The PetStorz page has two main content areas, one for cats, and one for dogs. It has some other areas too, but we'll come back to those.

In this case, both the cats and dogs sections consist of two elements, a heading and a paragraph. But often these groupings can contain many more elements.

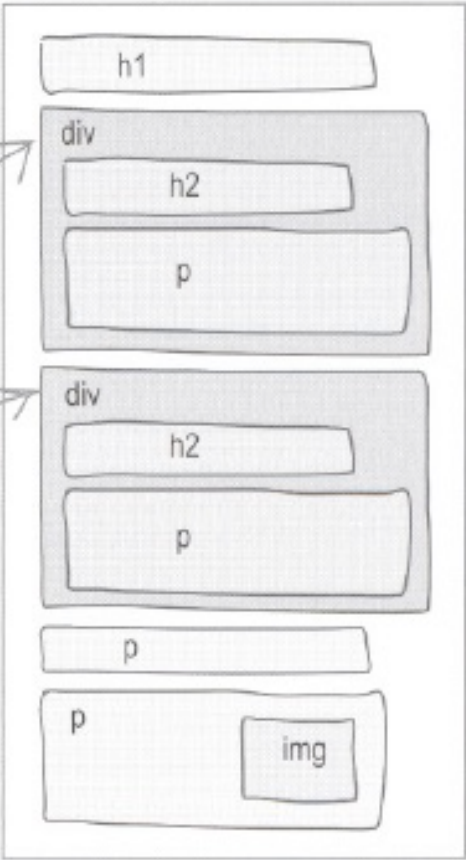


DIV

Let's nest the elements in each grouping in a <div> element.

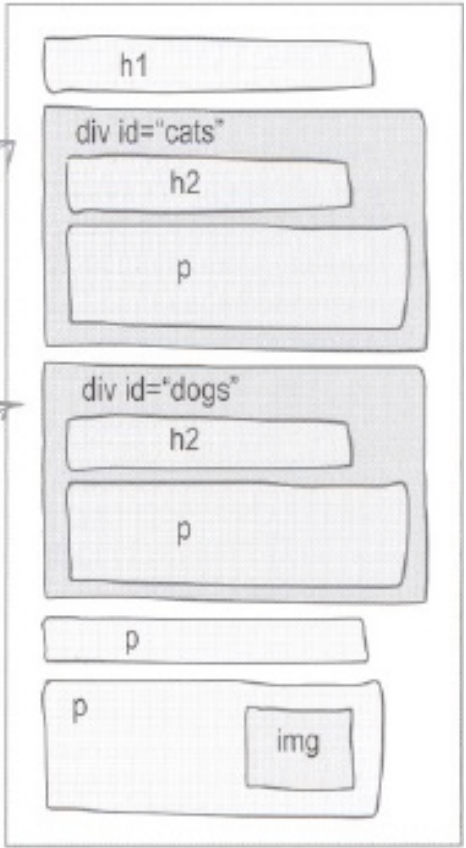
Here's our cat group.

And here's our dog group.



Here we've added an id of "cats" to the first <div> to indicate what the logical section is for.

And likewise for dogs.



Uno stile per ciascun div

Here we have two rules, one for each <div>. Each <div> is selected by an id selector.

```
#cats {  
  background-image: url(leopard.jpg);  
}  
#dogs {  
  background-image: url(mutt.jpg);  
}
```

Now the <div>s have a little style.

By setting the background on the <div>, it is also shown through the elements contained in the <div>.

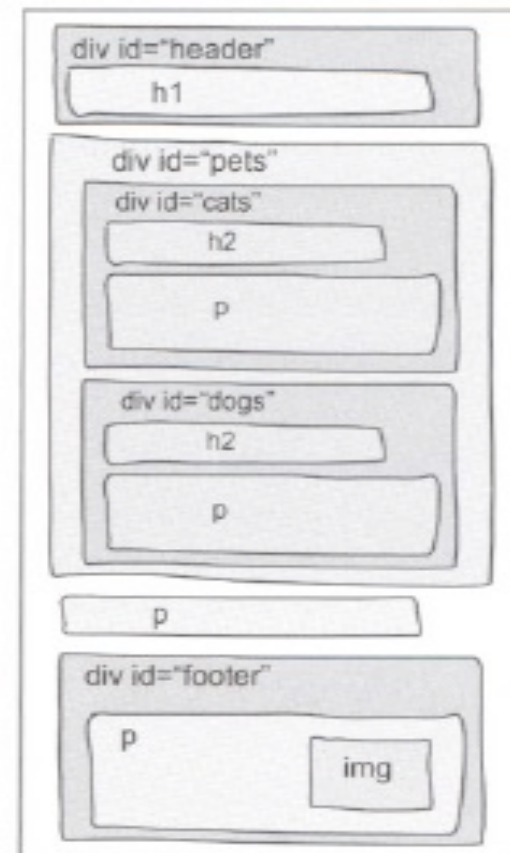
The elements in the <div> will also inherit some properties from the <div>, just as any child element does (like font-size, color, etc.).

Each rule sets the background-image property. For cats we have a leopard image, and for dogs we have a mutt image.

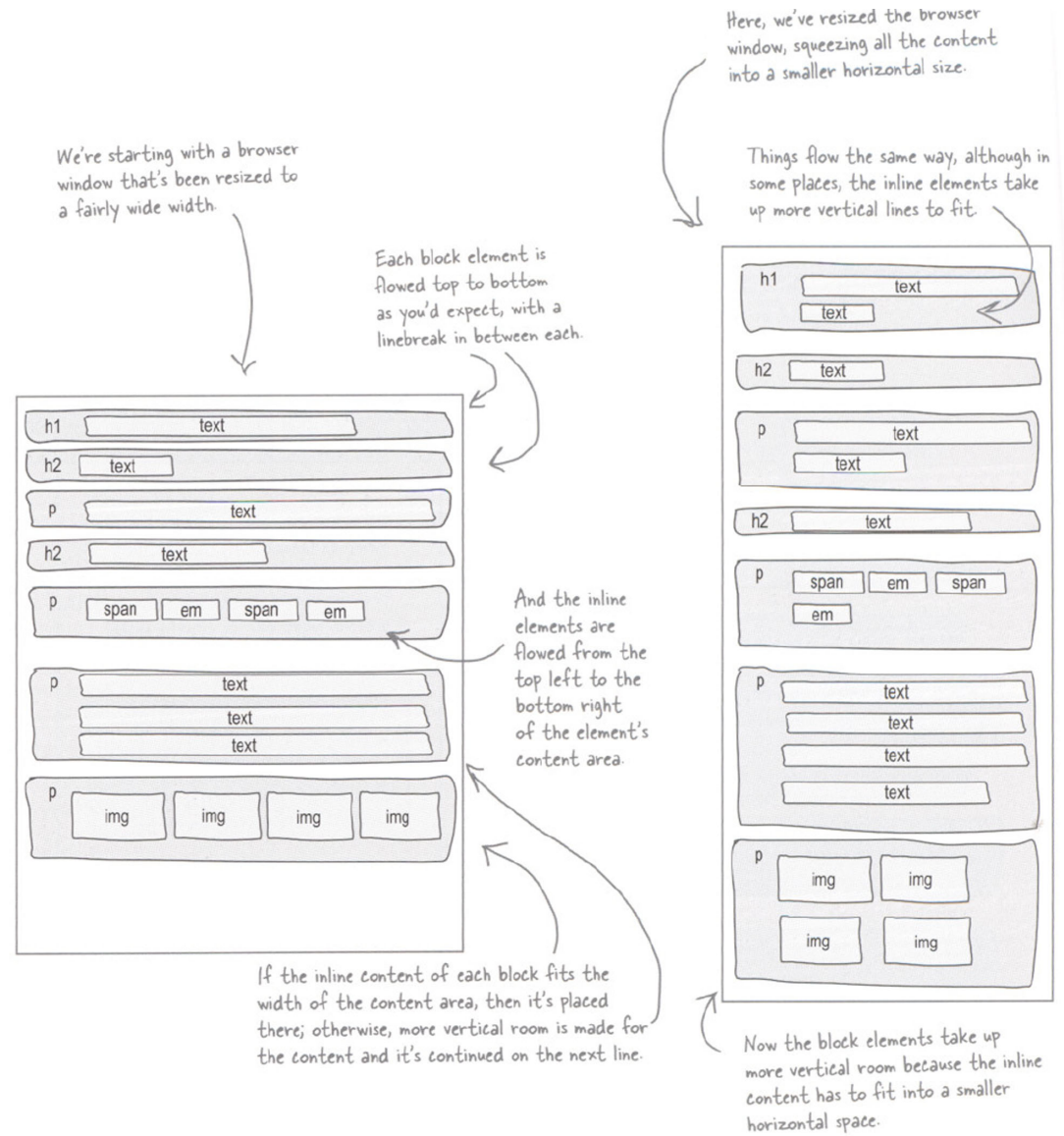
The diagram illustrates the visual output of the CSS rules. It shows a vertical stack of elements. At the top is an 'h1' element. Below it is a 'div id="cats"' which contains an 'h2' and a 'p' element; this entire section has a leopard print background. Below that is a 'div id="dogs"' which contains an 'h2' and a 'p' element; this section has a dark brown background. At the bottom is another 'p' element containing an 'img' element.

Una struttura più articolata

Now we've marked up this XHTML so that we know there is a logical section in the page with "pets" content in it. Further, that "pets" section has two logical subsections, one for "cats" and one for "dogs".



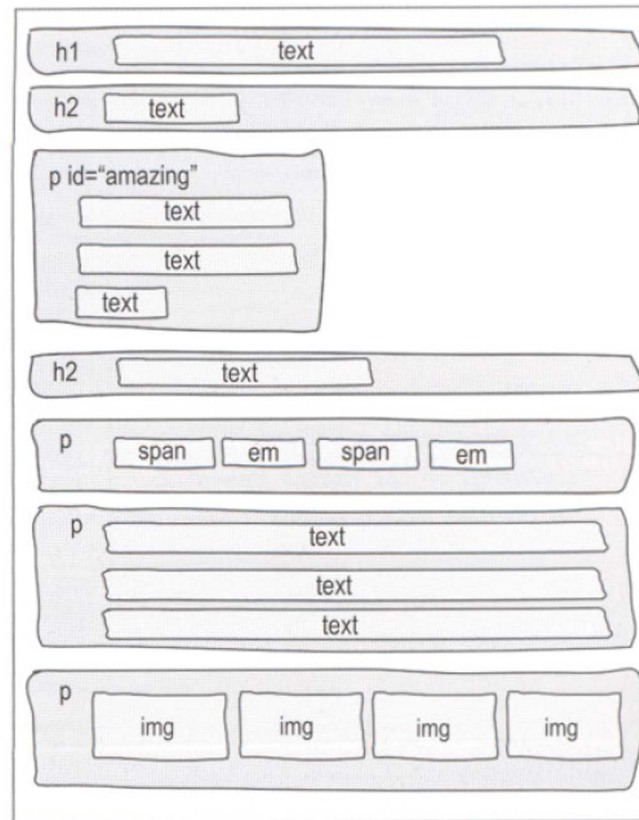
Flusso (inline)



Renderere un elemento floating

```
#amazing {  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

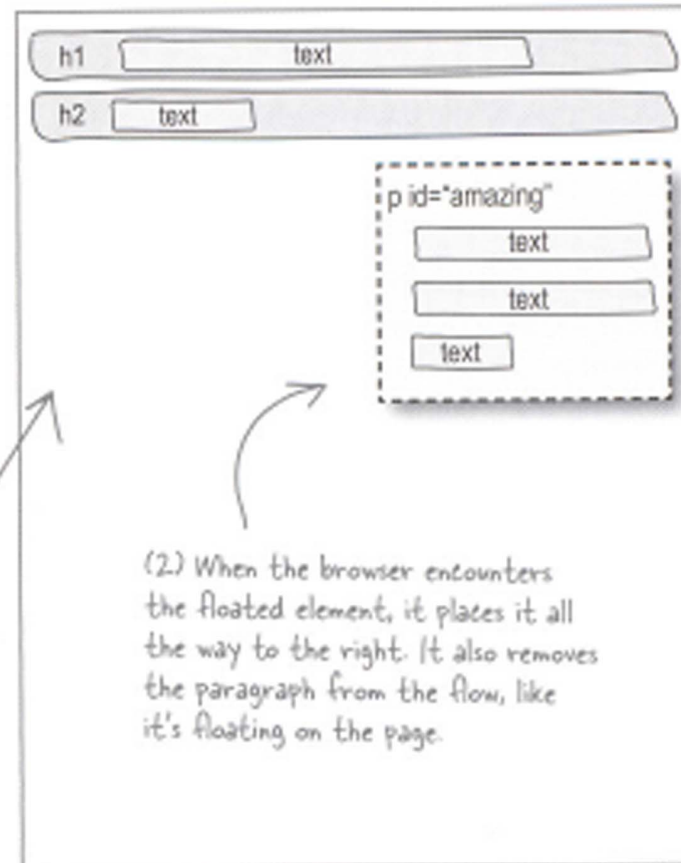
Now the paragraph is 200 pixels wide, and the inline content contained in it has adjusted to that width. Keep in mind, the paragraph is a block element, so no elements are going to move up beside it because all block elements have linebreaks before and after them.



Float a destra

```
#amazing {  
  width: 200px;  
  float: right;  
}
```

(1) First the browser flows the elements on the page as usual, starting at the top of the file and moving towards the bottom.



(2) When the browser encounters the floated element, it places it all the way to the right. It also removes the paragraph from the flow, like it's floating on the page.

Esempio

← This box floats to the left



... and the "gap" is filled by the following box.



A floating image

Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, qui vel mense brevi vel toto est iunior anno. Utor permissio, caudaeque pilos ut equinae paulatim vello unum, demo etiam unum, dum cadat elusus Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.

Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas, ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat.

Si quaedam nimis antique, si peraque dure

Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat. Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas, ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat. Si quaedam nimis antique si peraque dure

Esempio

```
<div id="picture">  
      
</div>
```

```
<p>causas naturales et antecedentes,  
idcirco etiam nostrarum voluntatum...</p>
```

```
#picture {  
    float:left;  
    width: 100px;  
}
```

Tutorial su come avere un layout a due colonne

<http://www.html.it/pag/14273/layout-a-due-colonne-con-il-float/>