

Desenvolvimento Web

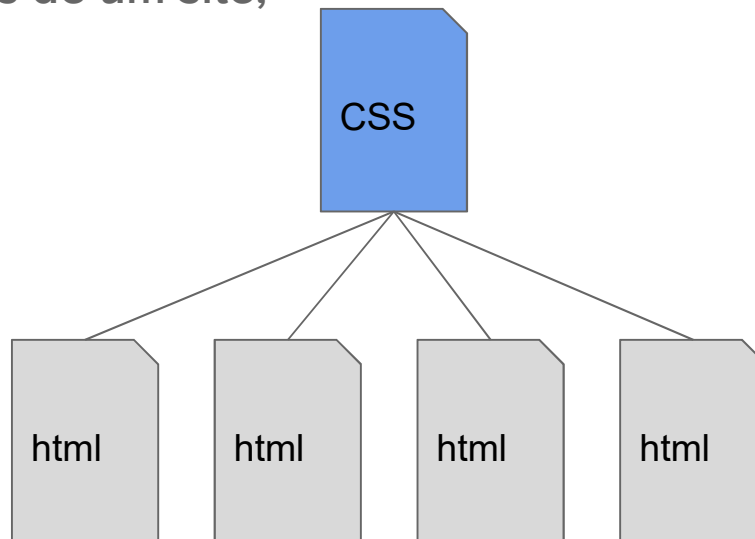


Prof. Wesley Freitas Souza

Aula 3

CSS em arquivo externo

- Em vez de criar a tag `<style>`, cria-se um arquivo externo;
- Um mesmo arquivo CSS pode ser utilizado por vários arquivos HTML;
- A alteração em um único arquivo CSS pode ser aplicada em todos os arquivos de um site;



CSS em arquivo externo

- Utilizar a tag <link>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/estilo.css">

Nome do arquivo CSS externo

- O arquivo CSS somente irá conter códigos CSS, sem nenhuma tag HTML;
- Se algum arquivo tiver estilos definidos em <style>, internamente, estes estilos serão sobrepostos ao externo;

CSS em arquivo externo

- Exercício - A partir do seu arquivo index.html:
 - a. Crie um arquivo chamado `estilo.css`;
 - b. No arquivo HTML, insira a tag `<link>`, para usar o estilo externo;
 - c. Copie os estilos CSS para o arquivo `estilo.css`;
 - d. Remova a tag `<style>` do seu arquivo HTML;
 - e. Teste a exibição do arquivo HTML no navegador;
 - f. Faça modificações no estilo e teste;

CSS - *Background*



- Servem para a definição de fundo
- Propriedades de *Background*
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Background-color*



- background-color
 - Define a cor de fundo de um elemento
- Pode ser definida por:
 - nome da cor
 - hexadecimal
 - rgb

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

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has a background color!</p>
</body>
```

Hello World!

This page has a background color!

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Background-image*



- background-image: url("nome_arquivo.png");
 - Especifica uma imagem para ser exibida como fundo

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

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Background-repeat*



- Uma background-image, por padrão, se repete horizontal e verticalmente;
 - Somente horizontal: **background-repeat: repeat-x**
 - Somente vertical: **background-repeat: repeat-y**
 - Não repetir: **background-repeat: no-repeat**

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Background-position*



- Uma background-image pode ser posicionada:

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

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>W3Schools background no-repeat, set
position example.</p>
<p>Now the background image is only shown
once, and positioned away from the text.</p>
```

Hello World!

W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.

Now the background image is only shown once, and positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.



CSS - *Background-attachment*



- Uma background-image pode ser fixa;
- Ao rolar a página, a imagem não será rolada;

background-attachment: fixed;

Exemplo:

http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_attachment

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Background*



- Todas as propriedades podem ser definidas em uma:

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right  
top;  
}
```

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Border*



- As propriedades de **border** especificam estilo, cor e largura para as bordas de um elemento;

CSS - *Border-style*



```
<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>
```

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border.

A ridge border.

An inset border.

An outset border.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

www.w3schools.com/css

CSS - Border-style



```
<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>
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<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>
```

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border.

A ridge border.

An inset border.

An outset border.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

www.w3schools.com/css

CSS - *Border-width*



```
border-width: 5px;
}
p.two {
border-style: solid;
border-width: medium;
}
p.three {
border-style: dotted;
border-width: 2px;
}
p.four {
border-style: dotted;
border-width: thick;
}
p.five {
border-style: double;
border-width: 15px;
}
p.six {
border-style: double;
border-width: thick;
}
p.seven {
border-style: solid;
border-width: 2px 10px 4px 20px;
}
```

The border-width Property

This property specifies the width of the four borders:

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Note: The "border-width" property does not work if www.w3schools.com/css

CSS - *Border-color*



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.one {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red;
}

p.two {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: green;
}

p.three {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red green blue yellow;
}
</style>
```

The border-color Property

This property specifies the color of the four borders:

A solid red border

A solid green border

A solid multicolor border

Note: The "border-color" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - ***Border-radius***



- Usado para criar bordas arredondadas

```
<style>
p.normal {
    border: 2px solid red;
}

p.round1 {
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 5px;
}

p.round2 {
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 8px;
}

p.round3 {
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 12px;
}
```

The border-radius Property

This property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

Normal border

Round border

Rounder border

Roundest border

Note: The "border-radius" property is not supported in IE8 and earlier versions.

CSS - Margins



- Definem o espaço FORA dos elementos;
- É o espaço FORA DA BORDA

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    background-color: yellow;
}

p.ex {
    border: 1px solid red;
    margin-top: 100px;
    margin-bottom: 100px;
    margin-right: 150px;
    margin-left: 80px;
}
</style>
```

Using Individual margin Properties:

This is a paragraph with no specified margins.

This paragraph has a top and bottom margin of 100px, a left margin of 80px, and a right margin of 150px.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Margins



- Podem ser definidas também pela propriedade **margin**

```
<style>
p {
  background-color: yellow;
}

p.ex {
  border: 1px solid red;
  margin: 100px 150px 100px 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Using The margin Shorthand Property:
</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph with no specified
margins.</p>
<n class="ex">This paragraph has a top
```

Property:

This is a paragraph with no specified margins.

This paragraph has a top and bottom margin of 100px, a left margin of 80px, and a right margin of 150px.

CSS - *Margins*



- A ordem dos valores para margem:

If the `margin` property has four values:

- **`margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;`**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right margin is 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px
 - left margin is 100px

If the `margin` property has three values:

- **`margin: 25px 50px 75px;`**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px

If the `margin` property has two values:

- **`margin: 25px 50px;`**
 - top and bottom margins are 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px

If the `margin` property has one value:

- **`margin: 25px;`**
 - all four margins are 25px

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Margins



- Usando o valor **auto** para centralizar um elemento:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width:300px;
  margin: auto;
  border: 1px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Use of the auto Value</h2>
<p>You can set the margin property to
auto to horizontally center the element
```

Use of the auto Value

You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container. The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:

This div will be centered because it has
margin: auto;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Padding*s



- Definem o espaço em torno do conteúdo de um elemento;
- É o espaço DENTRO DAS BORDAS;

```
<style>
p.one {
  border: 1px solid red;
  background-color: yellow;
  padding-top: 50px;
  padding-right: 30px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Using Individual padding Properties:
</h2>
```

Properties:

This is a paragraph with no specified padding.

This paragraph has a top and bottom padding of 50px, a left padding of 80px, and a right padding of 30px.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - *Paddings*



- Da mesma forma que acontece com as margens, o padding pode ser definido apenas pela propriedade **padding**;
- **padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**
- **padding: 25px 50px 75px;**
- **padding: 25px 50px;**
- **padding: 25px;**

CSS - Dimensões



- Permitem controlar a largura e a altura de um elemento;
- Largura - **width**
- Altura - **height**
- Por padrão, estas propriedades são automáticas, ou seja, o navegador calcula a altura e largura necessárias.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Dimensões



- Permitem controlar a largura e a altura de um elemento;
- Largura - **width**
- Altura - **height**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Set height and width of an Element:</h2>

<div>
This div element has a height of 100px and a width of 300px.
</div>
```

Set height and width of an Element:

This div element has a height of 100px and a width of 300px.

CSS - Dimensões



Property	Description
<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element
<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Dimensões



Property	Description
<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element
<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

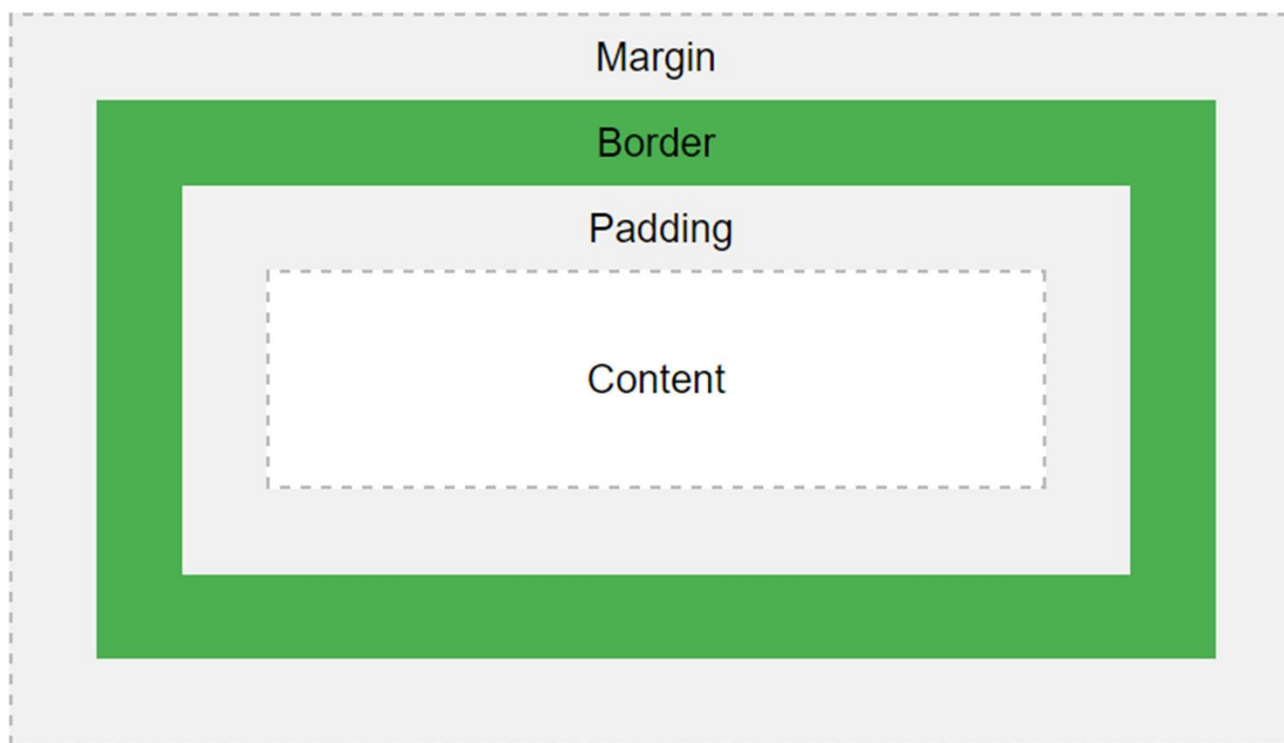
CSS - O *Box Model*



- Todos os elementos HTML podem ser considerados como caixas;
- É, essencialmente, uma caixa que envolve cada elemento HTML;
- Consiste de *margin*, *border*, *padding* e o conteúdo;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - 0 *Box Model*



Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - 0 *Box Model*



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: lightgrey;
  width: 300px;
  padding: 25px;
  border: 25px solid navy;
  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: margins,
borders, padding, and the actual content.</p>

<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
```

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

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Formatação de texto



<code>color: blue;</code>	Cor de fonte
<code>text-align: center left right justify;</code>	Alinhamento do texto
<code>text-decoration: none overline underline line-through;</code>	Decoração de texto
<code>text-transform: uppercase lowercase capitalize;</code>	Transformações (Maiúsculo, minúsculo, etc)
<code>text-indent: 50px;</code>	Indentação da primeira linha
<code>letter-spacing: 3px;</code>	Espaçamento entre caracteres
<code>line-height: 0.8;</code>	Altura da linha
<code>direction: rtl;</code>	Direção do texto (direita para esquerda)
<code>word-spacing: 10px;</code>	Espaçamento entre palavras
	Fonte: http://www.w3schools.com/css

CSS - Decoração de Links



```
<!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>
```

This is a link

Exemplos

http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link2

http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_advanced2

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Decoração de Listas



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle;
}
ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}
ol.c {
  list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
ol.d {
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Example of unordered lists:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Example of ordered lists:

- I. Coffee
- II. Tea
- III. Coca Cola

- a. Coffee
- b. Tea
- c. Coca Cola

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Decoração de Listas



- Usando uma imagem como decorador da lista

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>



CSS - Decoração de Listas

- Usando cores, padding e margin

```
<head>
<style>
ol {
  background: #ffe5e5;
  padding: 20px;
}

ul {
  background: #e5e5ff;
  padding: 20px;
}

ol li {
  background: #ffe5e5;
  padding: 5px;
  margin-left: 35px;
}

ul li {
  background: #e5e5ff;
  margin: 5px;
}
</style>
```

Styling Lists With Colors:

The image displays two visual examples of styled lists. The top example shows an ordered list (1. Coffee, 2. Tea, 3. Coca Cola) with a light pink background and a darker pink border. The bottom example shows an unordered list (• Coffee, • Tea, • Coca Cola) with a light blue background and a darker blue border.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Position



- A propriedade **position** especifica o método de posicionamento utilizado para um elemento:
 - static, relative, fixed, absolute
- Os elementos são posicionados usando as propriedades **top, bottom, left e right**;
 - Estas propriedades somente funcionam se a **position** tiver sido definida antes

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - position: static



- É o tipo de posicionamento padrão dos elementos HTML;
- Elementos posicionados como **static**:
 - não são afetados pelas propriedades **top**, **bottom**, **left** e **right**;
 - são posicionados de acordo com o fluxo normal da página;

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.static {
  position: static;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

position: static;

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

This div element has position: static;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - position: relative



- Elementos posicionados como **relative**:
 - São posicionados em **relação** à sua posição normal;
 - Definindo **top**, **bottom**, **left e right**, o elemento será ajustado a partir de sua posição normal;

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  left: 30px;
  border: 3px solid
#73AD21;
}
</style>
```

position: relative;

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position:

This div element has position: relative;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - position: fixed



- Elementos posicionados como **fixed**:
 - Permanecem no mesmo local, mesmo que a página seja rolada para baixo ou para cima;
 - A posição é definida por **top**, **bottom**, **left** e **right**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.fixed {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 0;
  right: 0;
  width: 300px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>position: fixed;</h2>
```

position: fixed;

An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled:

This div element has position: fixed;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - position: absolute



- Elementos posicionados como **absolute**:
 - São posicionados em relação ao seu “elemento-superior” posicionado

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  width: 400px;
  height: 200px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

div.absolute {
  position: absolute;
  top: 80px;
  right: 0;
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

position: absolute;

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed):

This div element has position: relative;

This div element has position: absolute;

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - position: sticky



- Elementos posicionados como **sticky**:
 - Alterna entre **relative** e **fixed**, dependendo da posição do **scroll**.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.sticky {
  position: -webkit-sticky;
  position: sticky;
  top: 0;
  padding: 5px;
  background-color: #cae8ca;
  border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Try to <b>scroll</b> inside this frame to understand how sticky
positioning works.</p>
<p>Note: IE/Edge 15 and earlier versions do not support sticky
position.</p>

<div class="sticky">I am sticky!</div>

<div style="padding-bottom:2000px">
  <n>In this example. the sticky element sticks to the top of the
```

Try to **scroll** inside this frame to understand how sticky positioning works.

Note: IE/Edge 15 and earlier versions do not support sticky position.

I am sticky!

In this example, the sticky element sticks to the top of the page (top: 0), when you reach its scroll position.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - elementos sobrepostos



- Quando elementos são posicionados, eles podem ser sobrepostos
 - A propriedade **z-index** especifica a ordem de “empilhamento” de um elemento (em frente ou atrás);

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

This is a heading

CSS
Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Exercícios



- Posicionar textos sobre uma imagem



Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

CSS - Exercícios



- Posicionar texto sobre uma imagem, no CENTRO

```
<body>

    <h2>Image Text</h2>
    <p>Center text in image:</p>

    <div class="container">
        
        <div class="center">Centered</div>
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
container {
    position: relative;
}

.center {
    position: absolute;
    left: 0;
    top: 50%;
    width: 100%;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 18px;
}

img {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    opacity: 0.3;
}
```

Fonte: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>