

# Aula 02

UWeb - Front-end



# 1. CSS

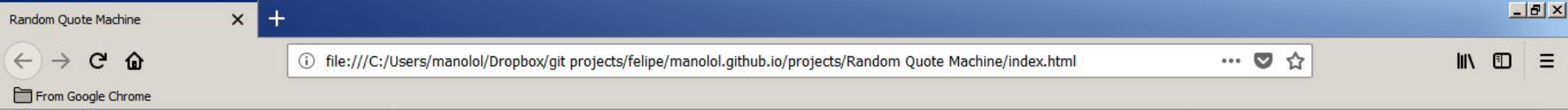
O que é?

CSS



# Definição

- *Cascading Style Sheets*
- Define o estilo de uma página Web
- Descreve como os elementos HTML devem ser exibidos
- Criado para acabar com a repetição de código HTML



# Random Quote Machine

Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to success. If you love what you are doing, you will be successful.

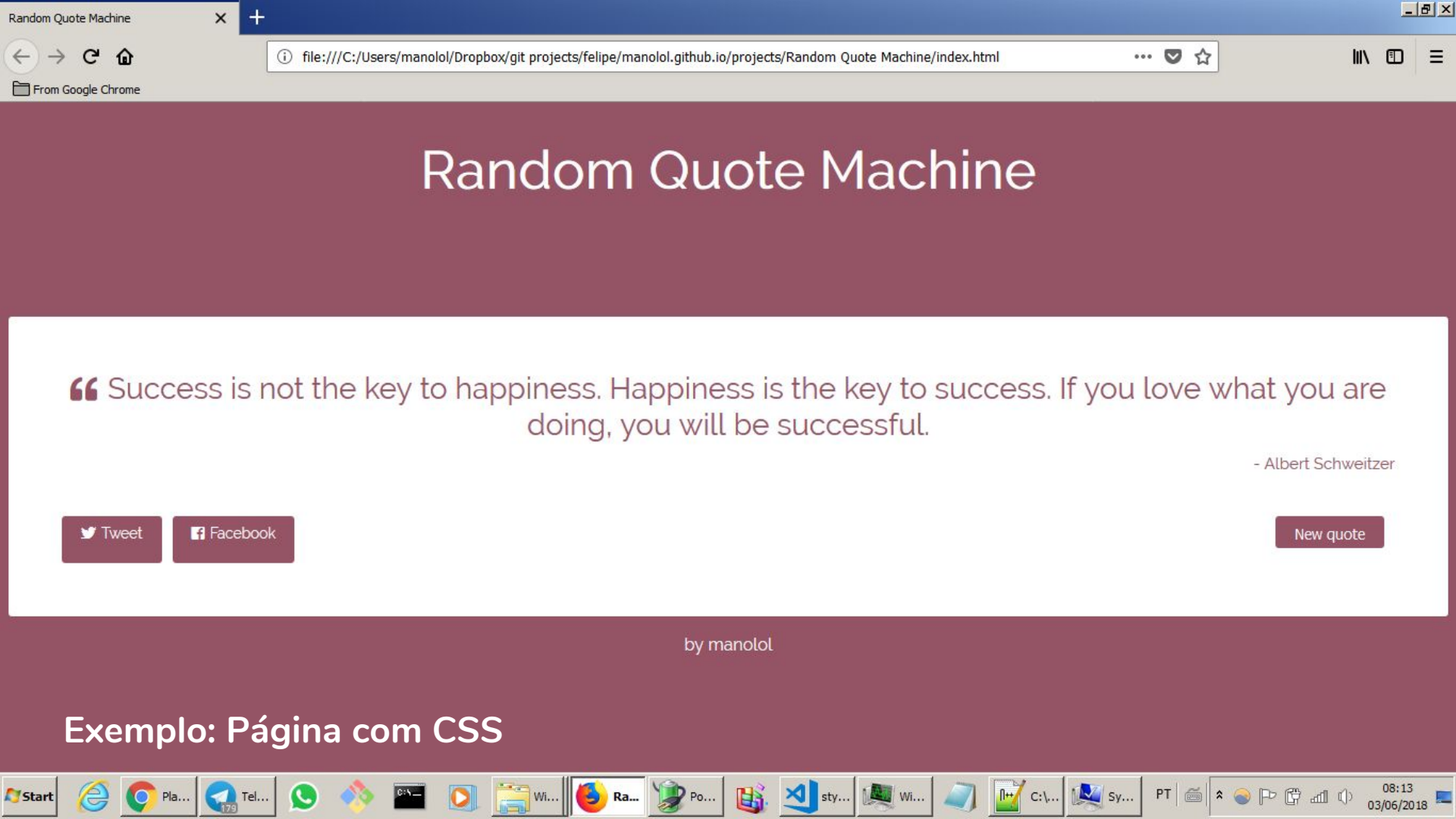
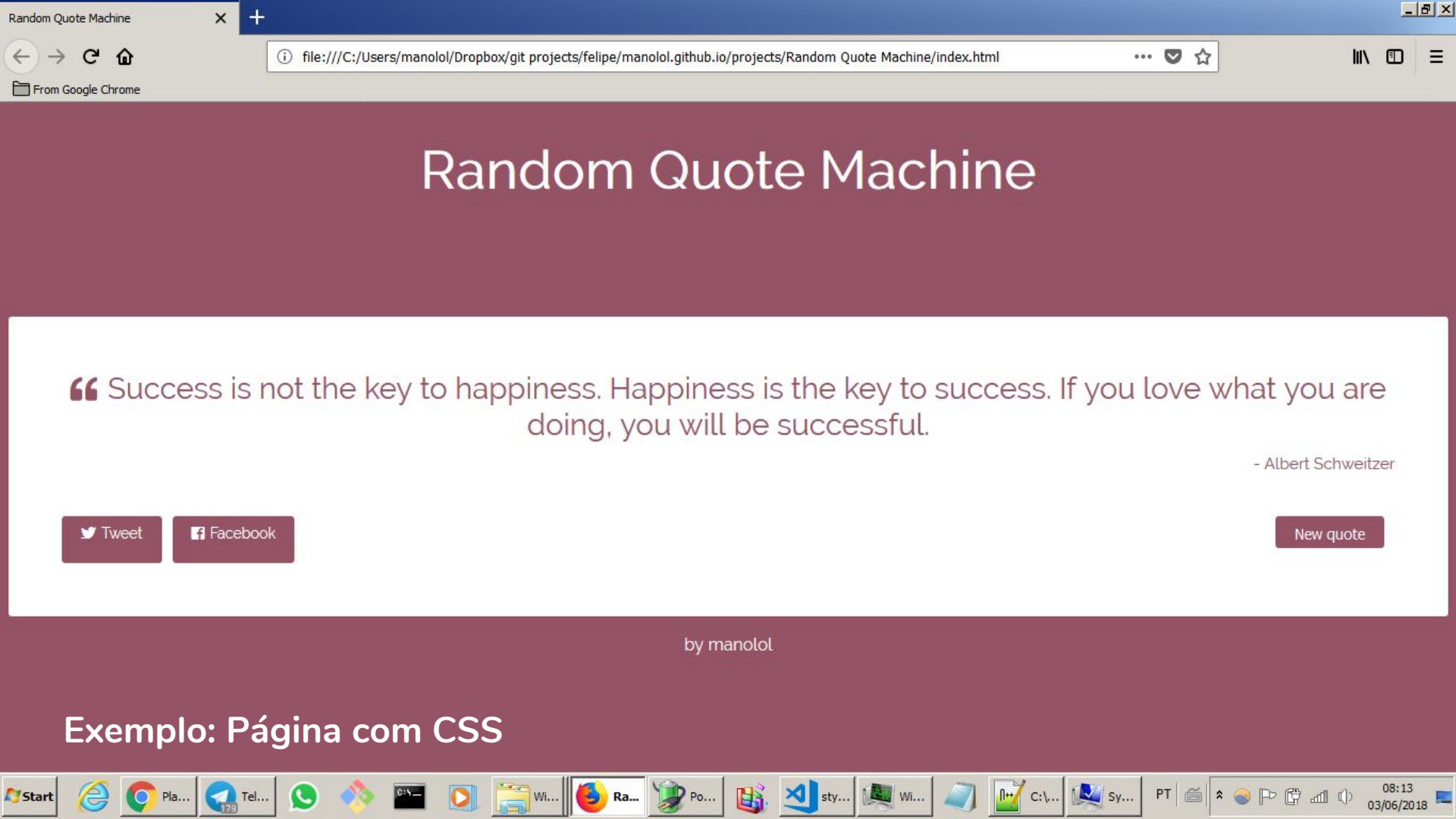
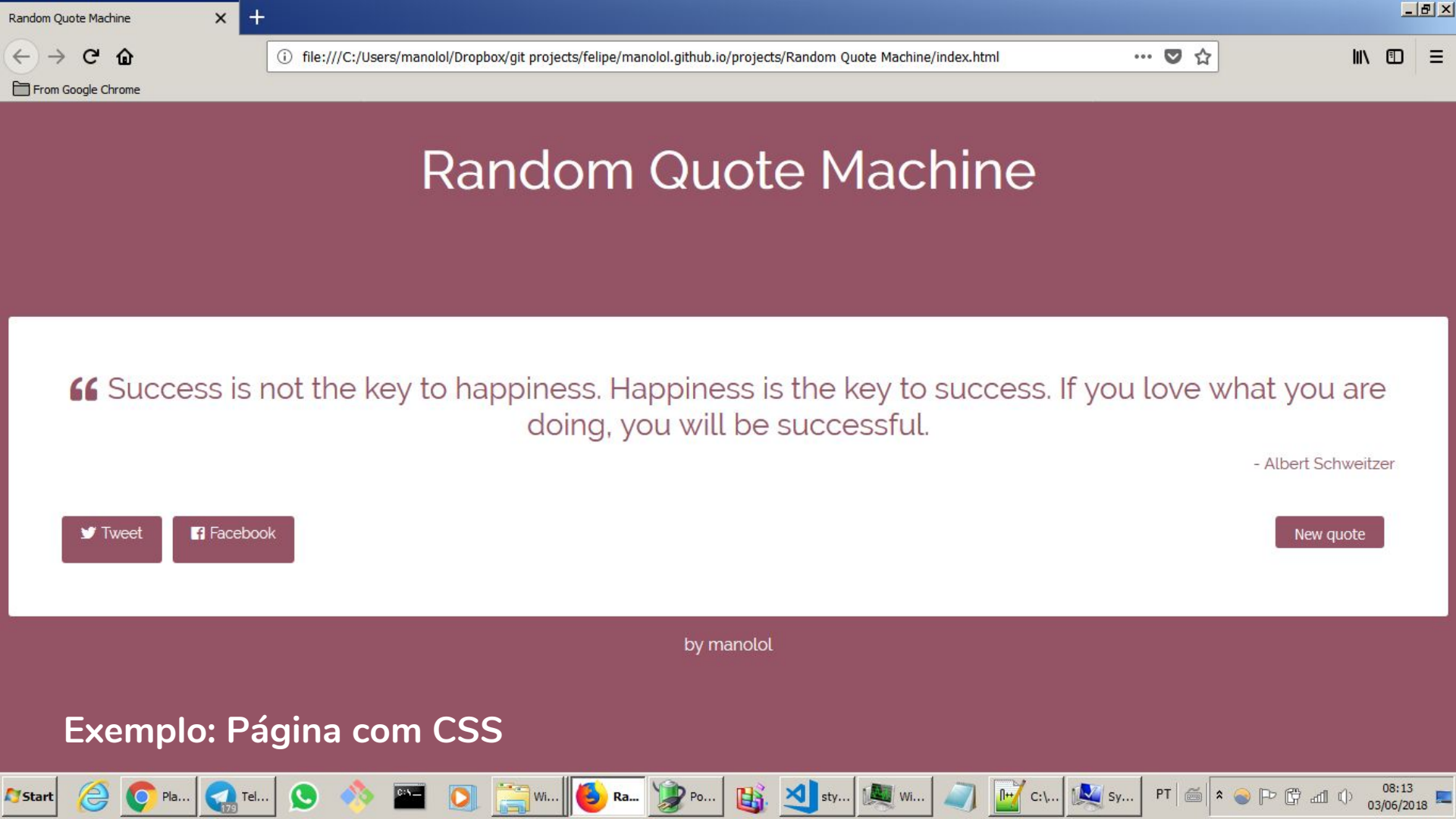
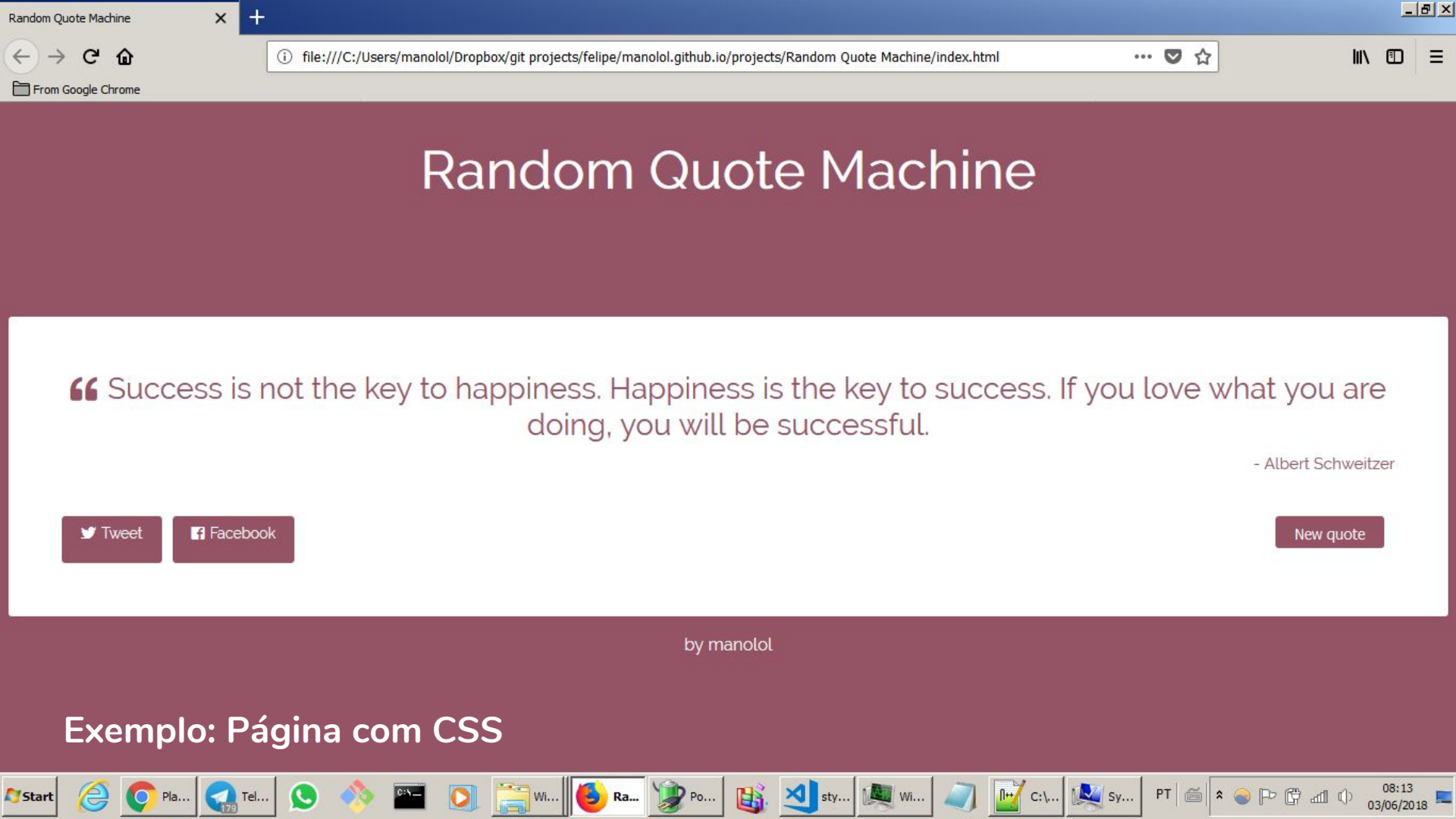
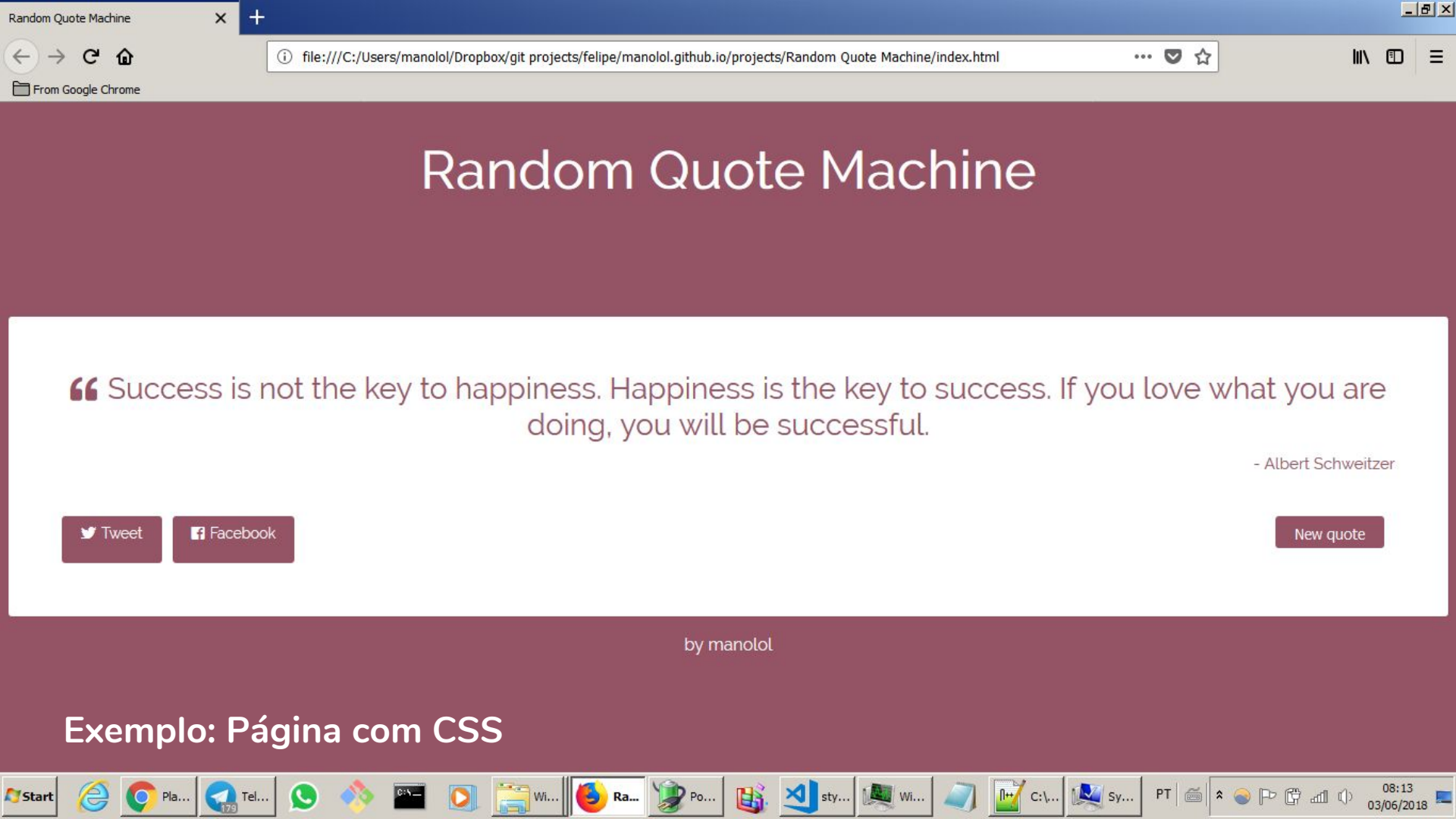
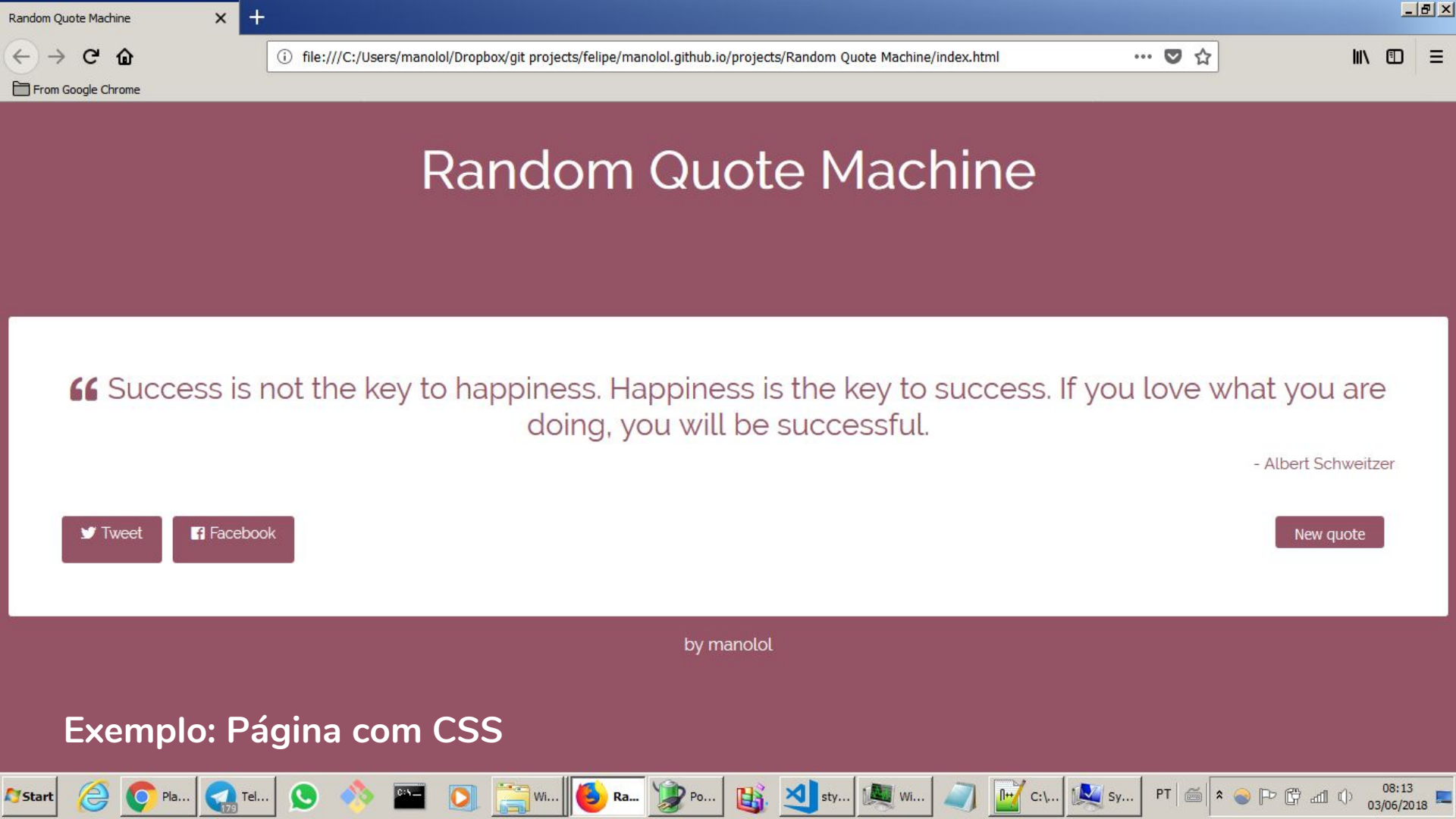
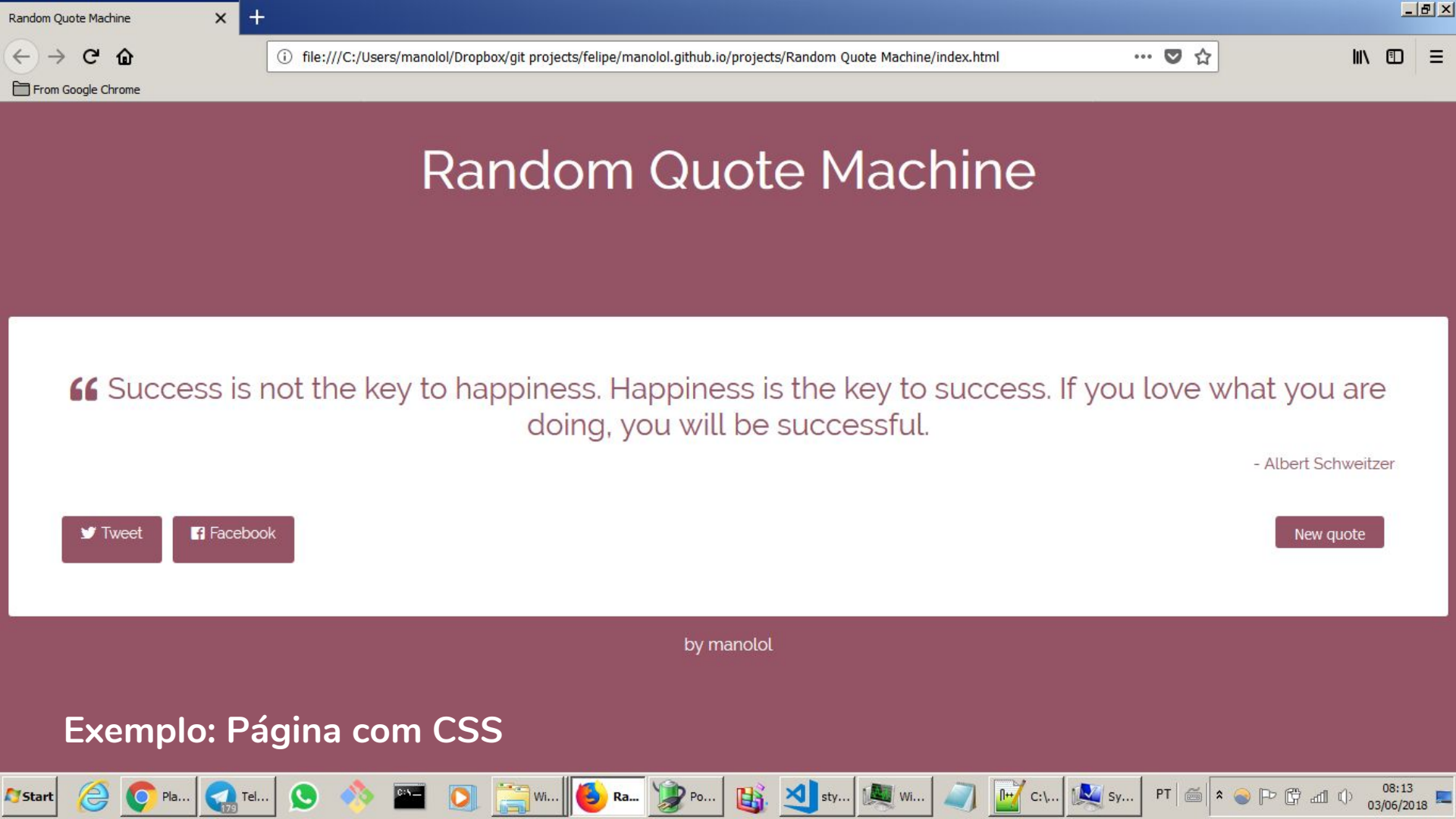
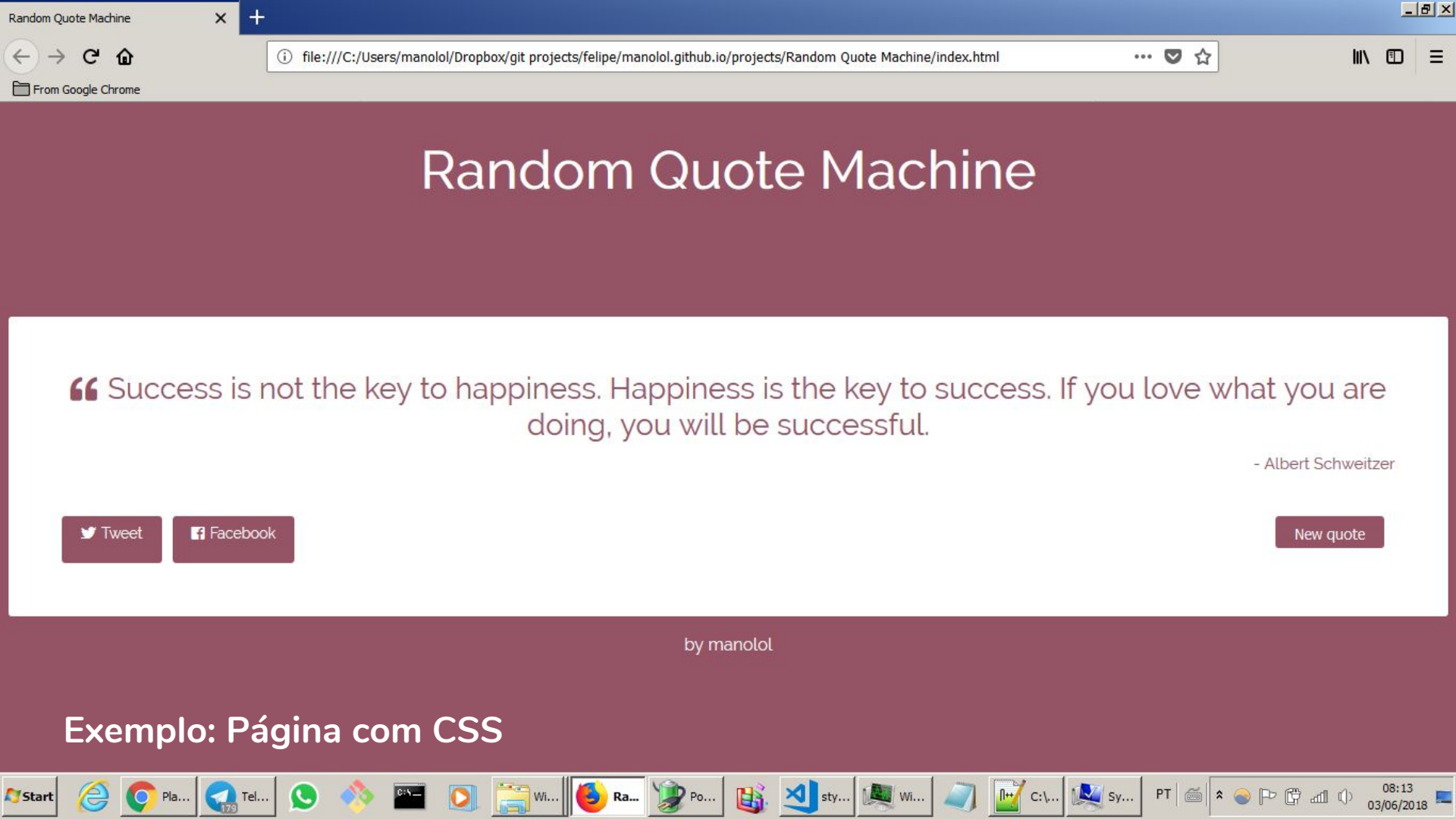
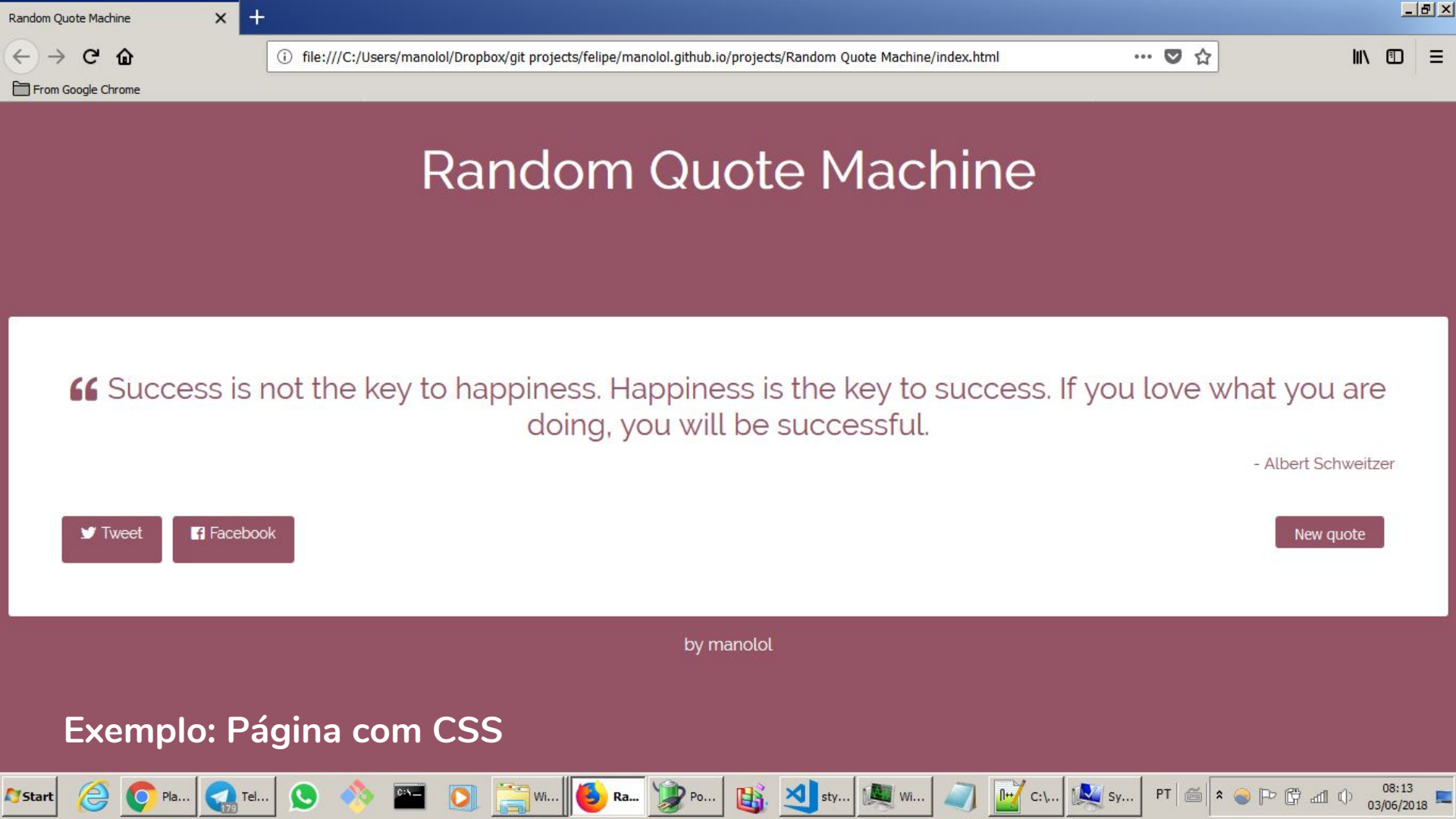
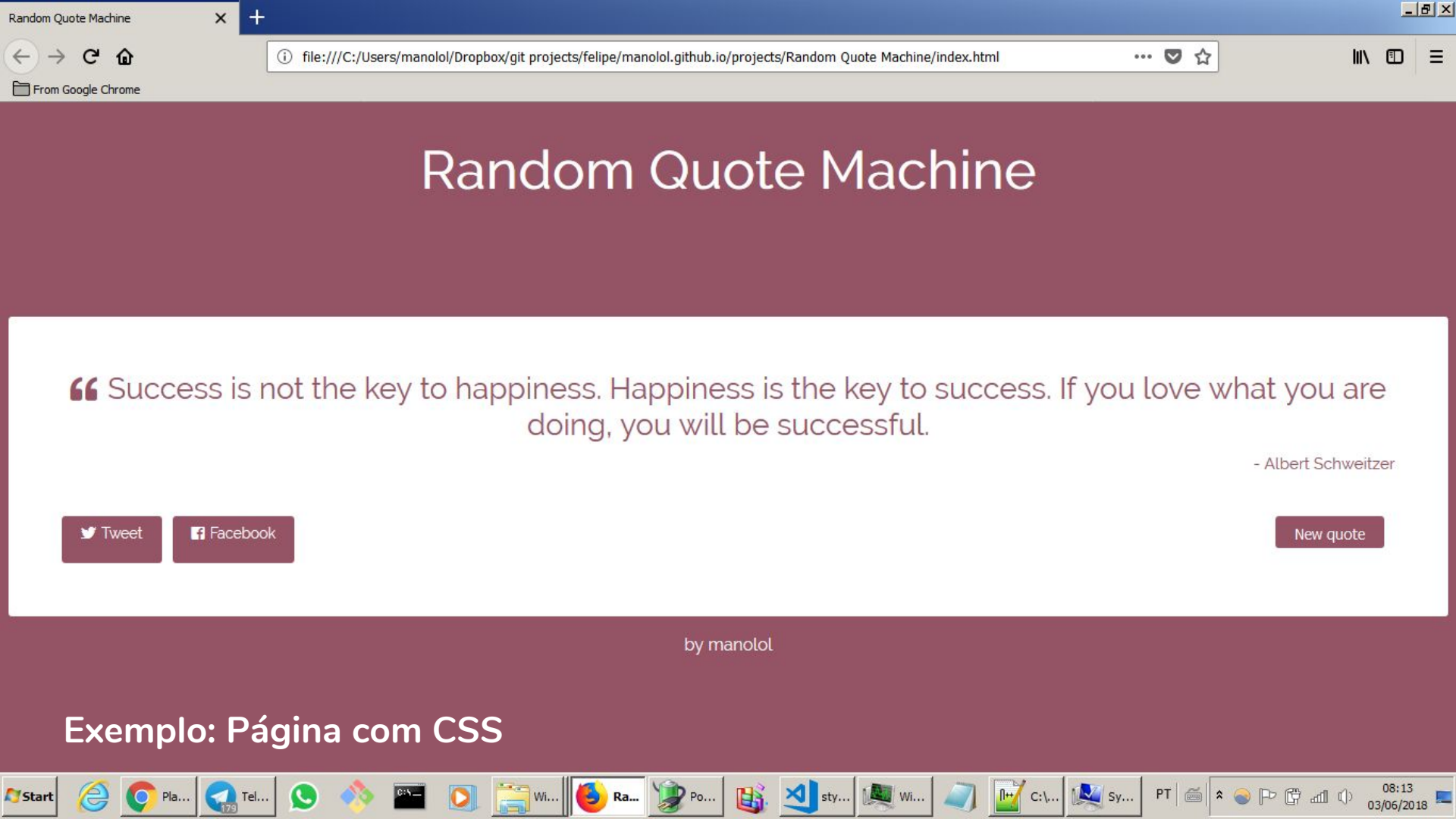
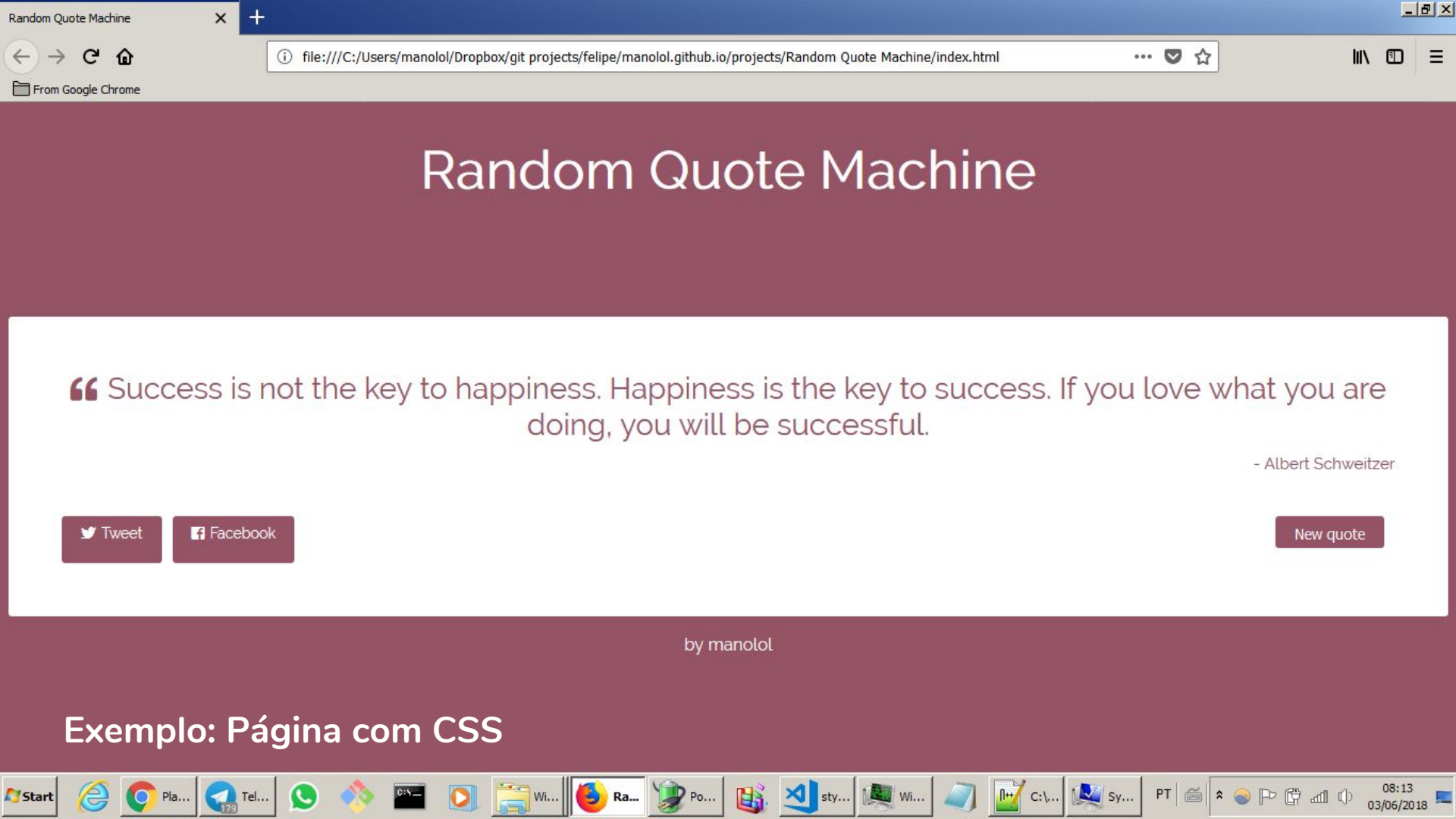
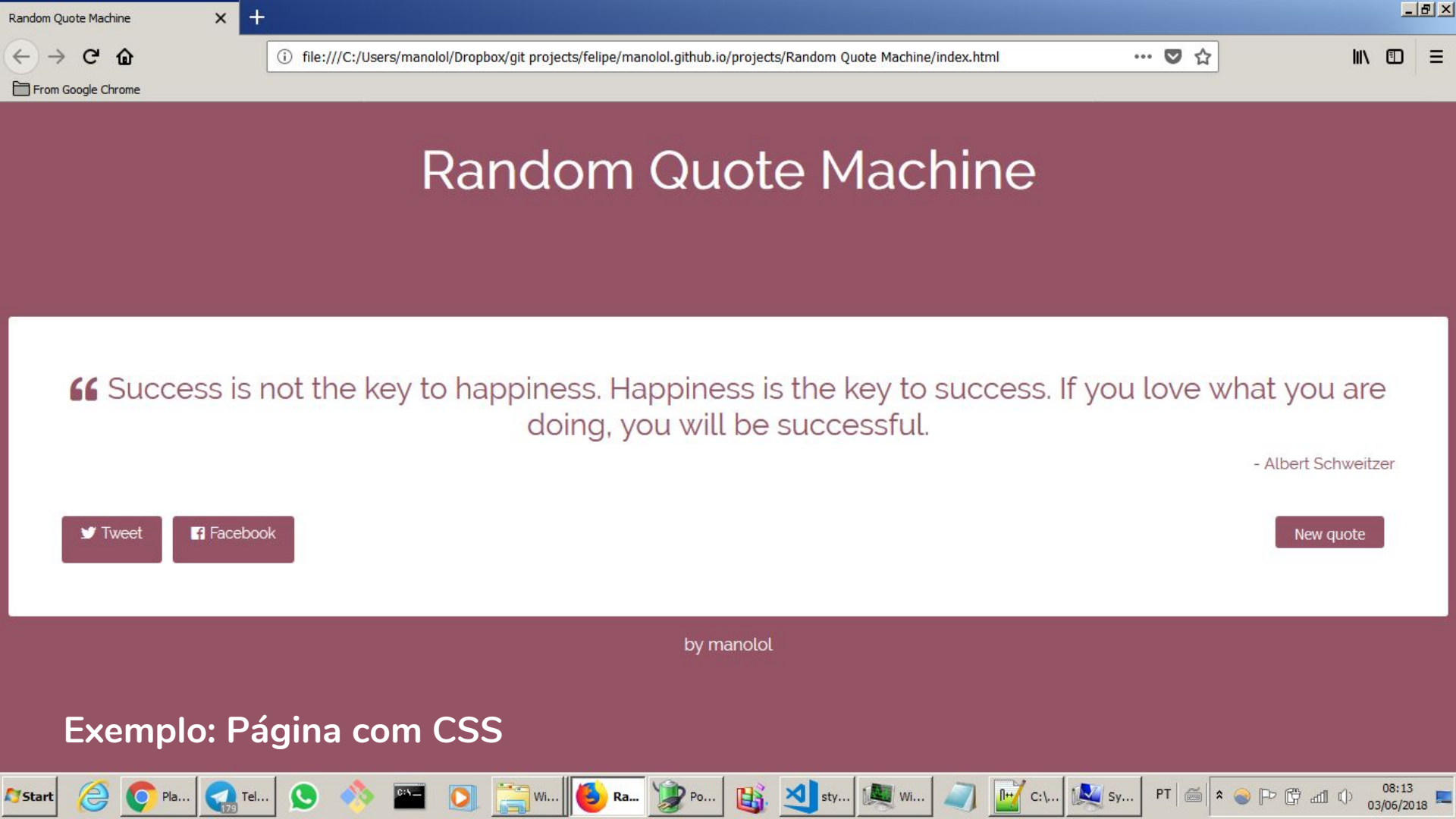
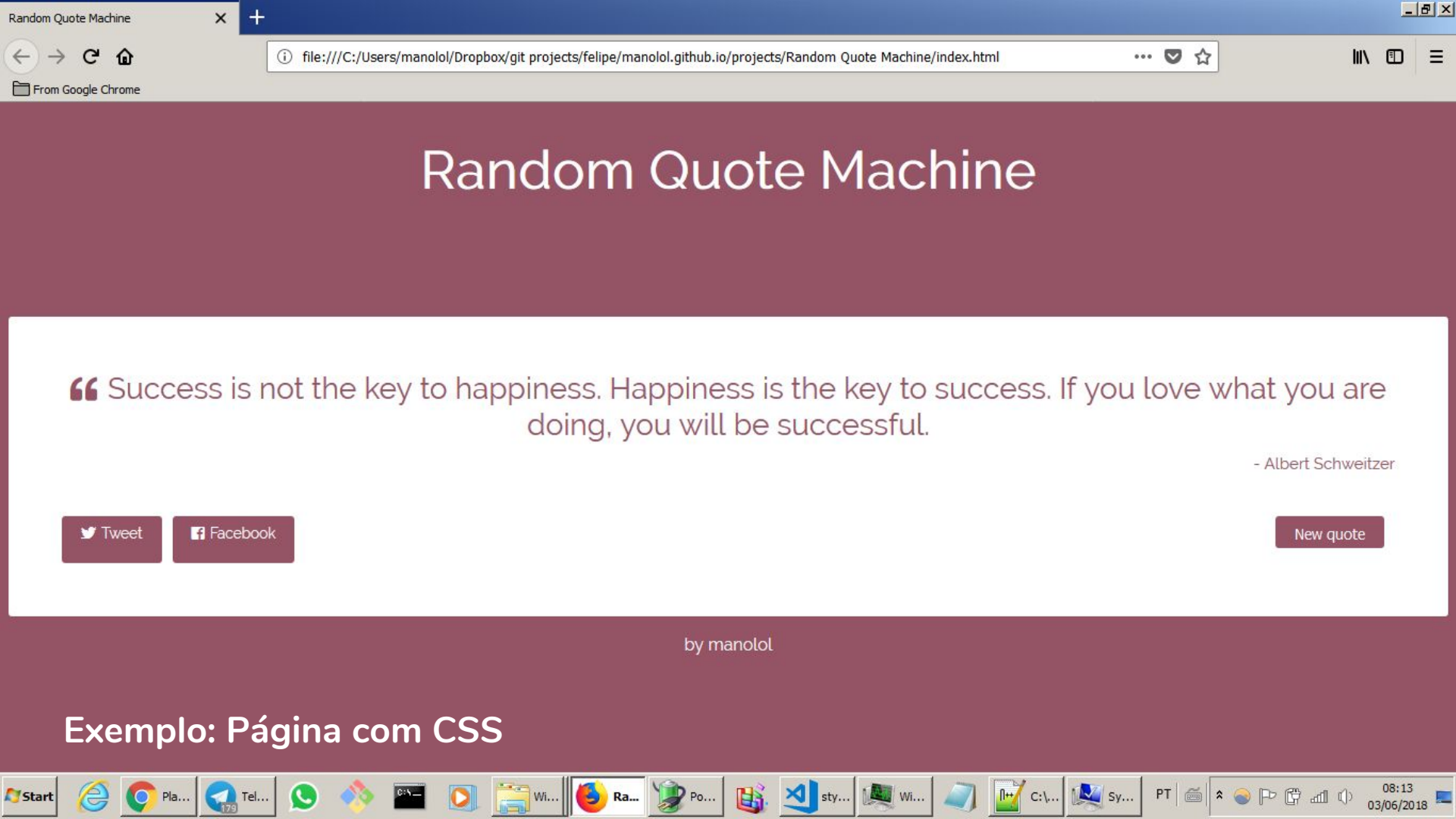
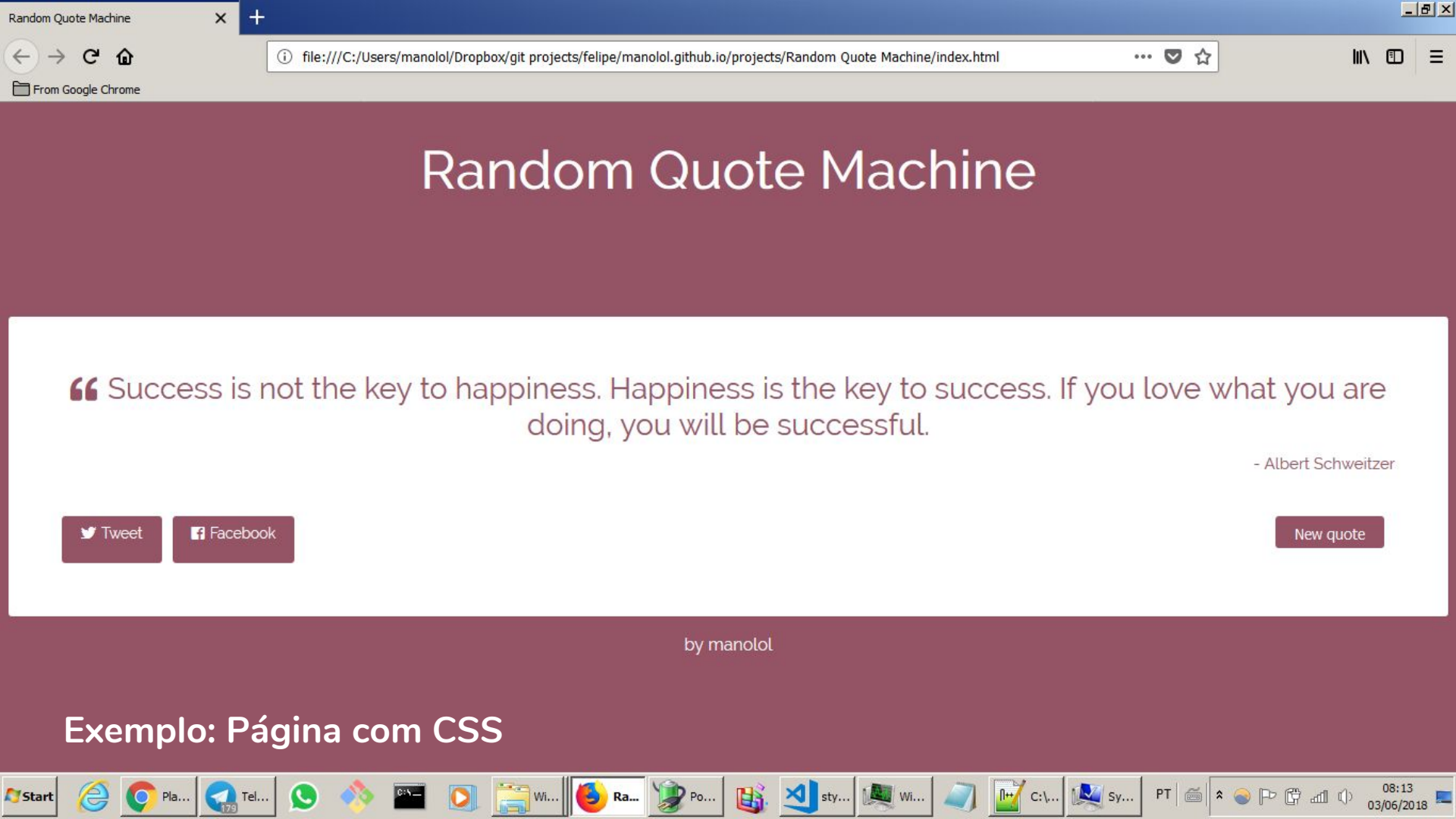
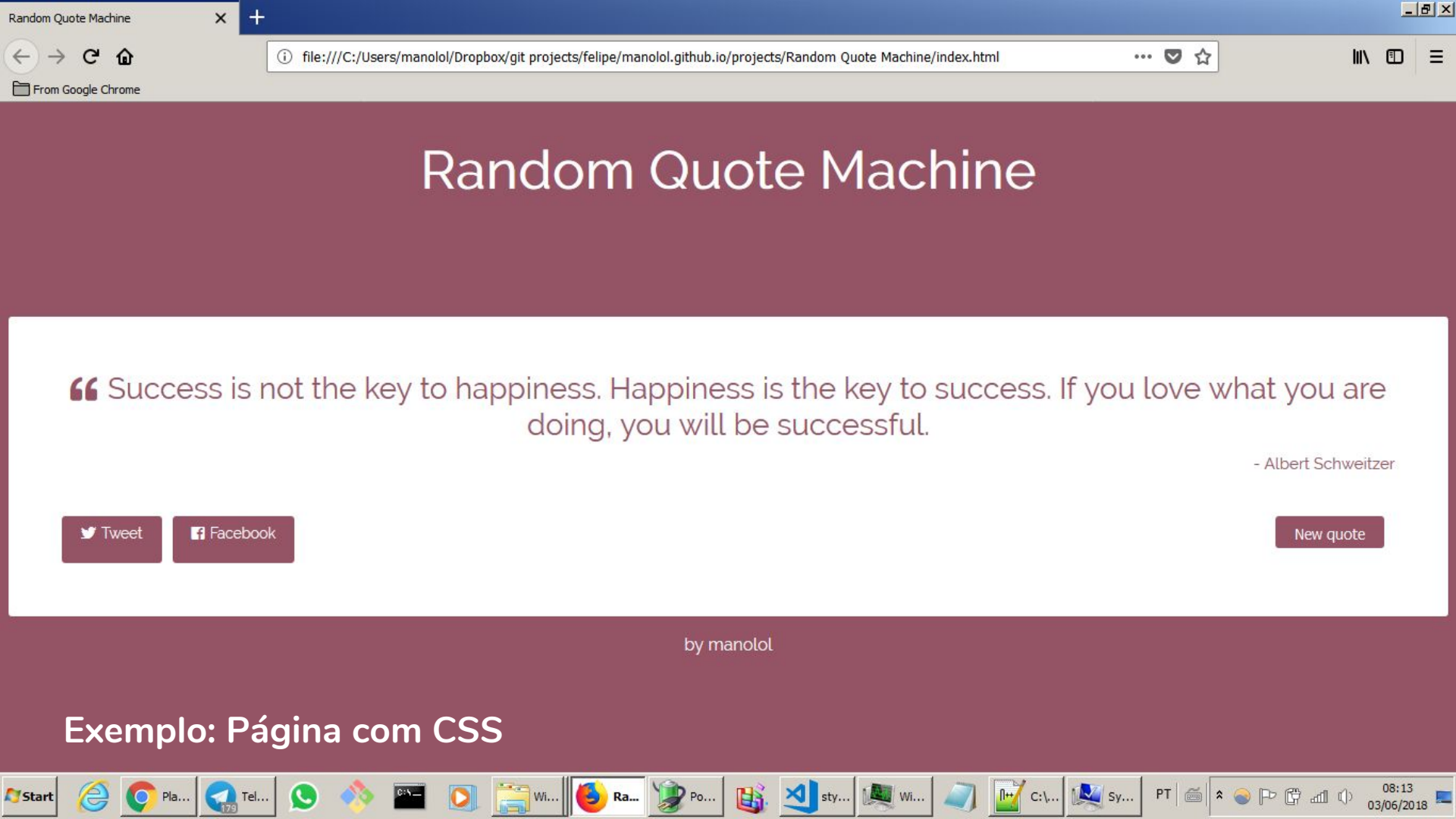
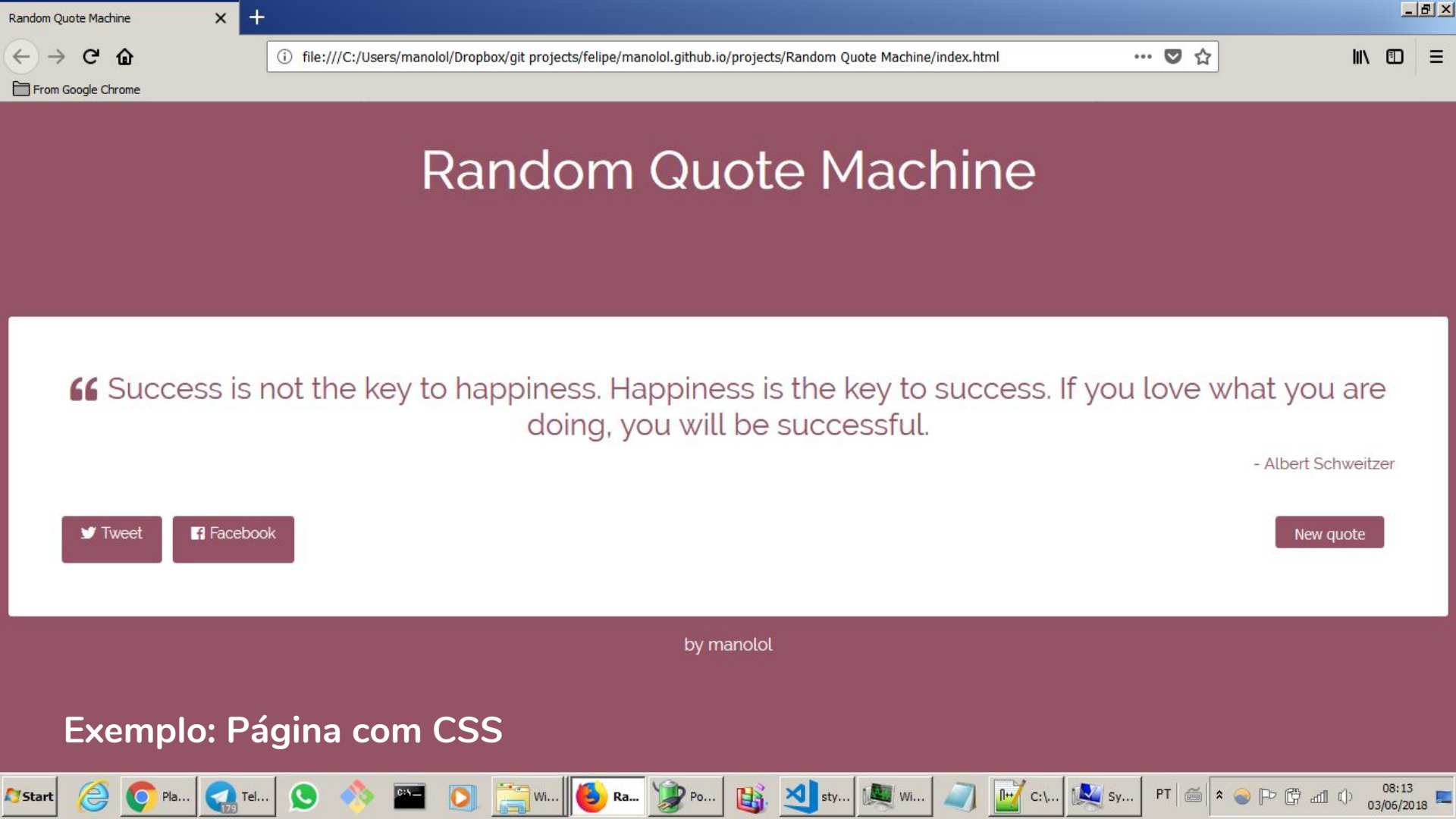
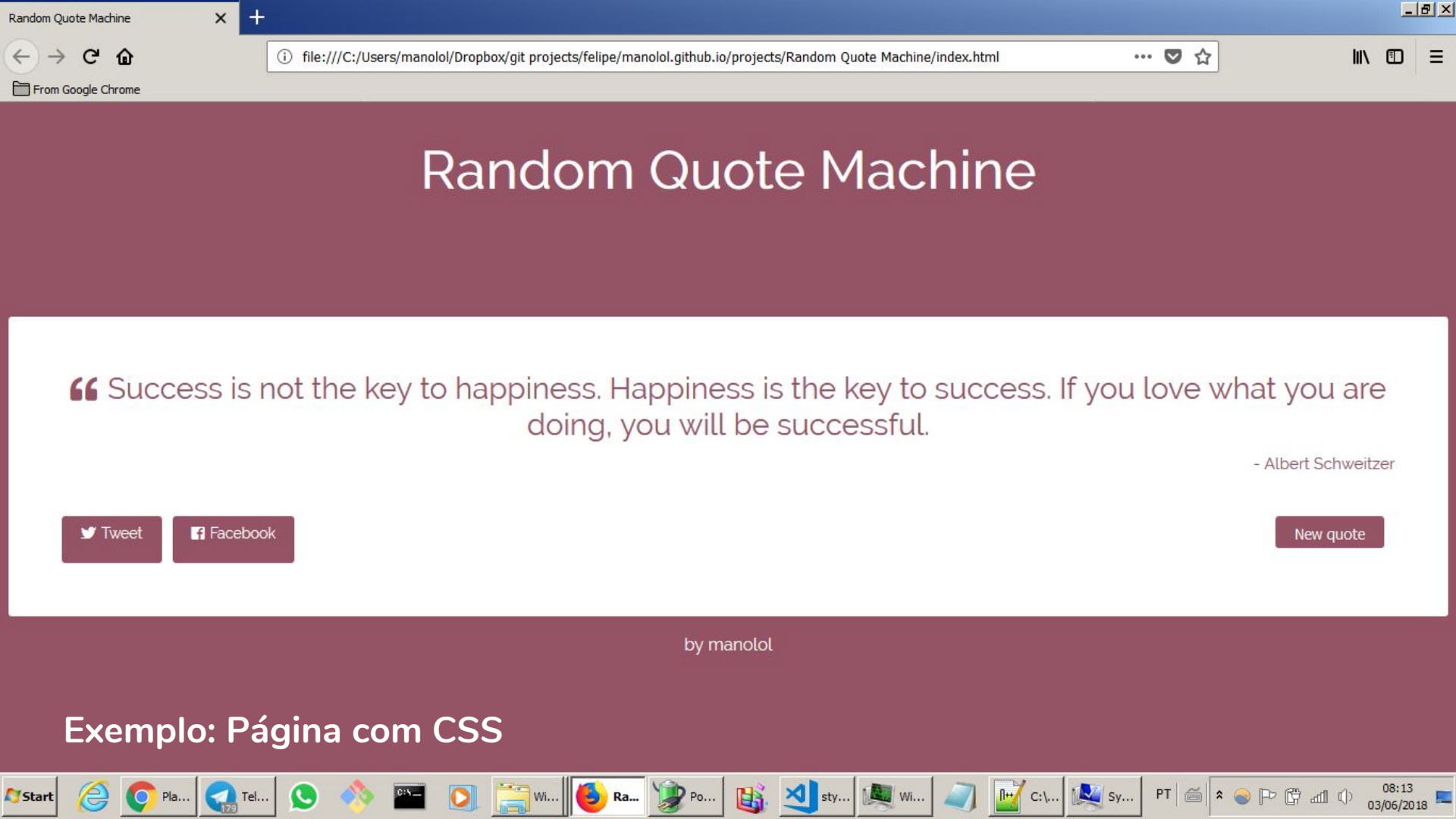
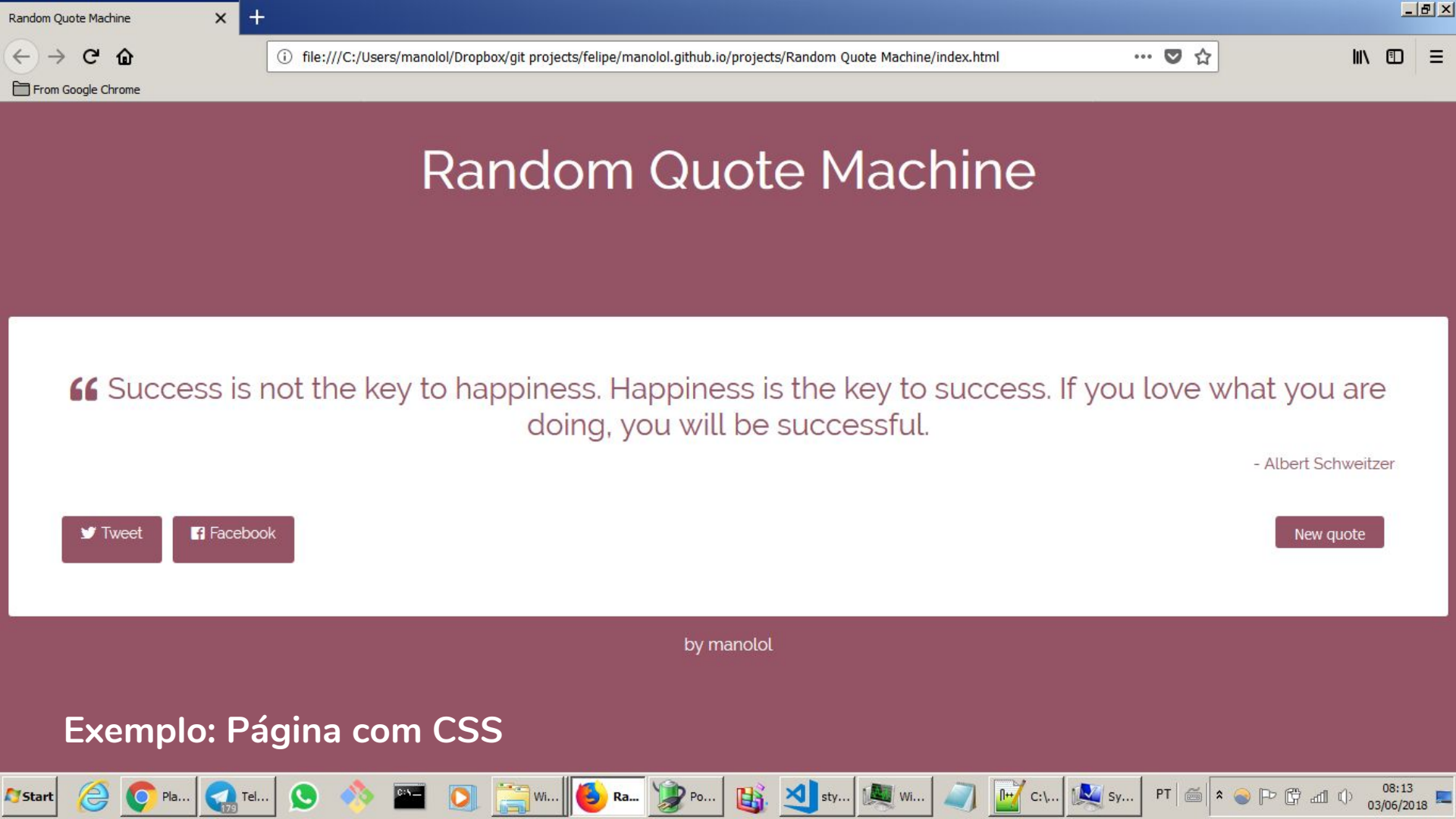
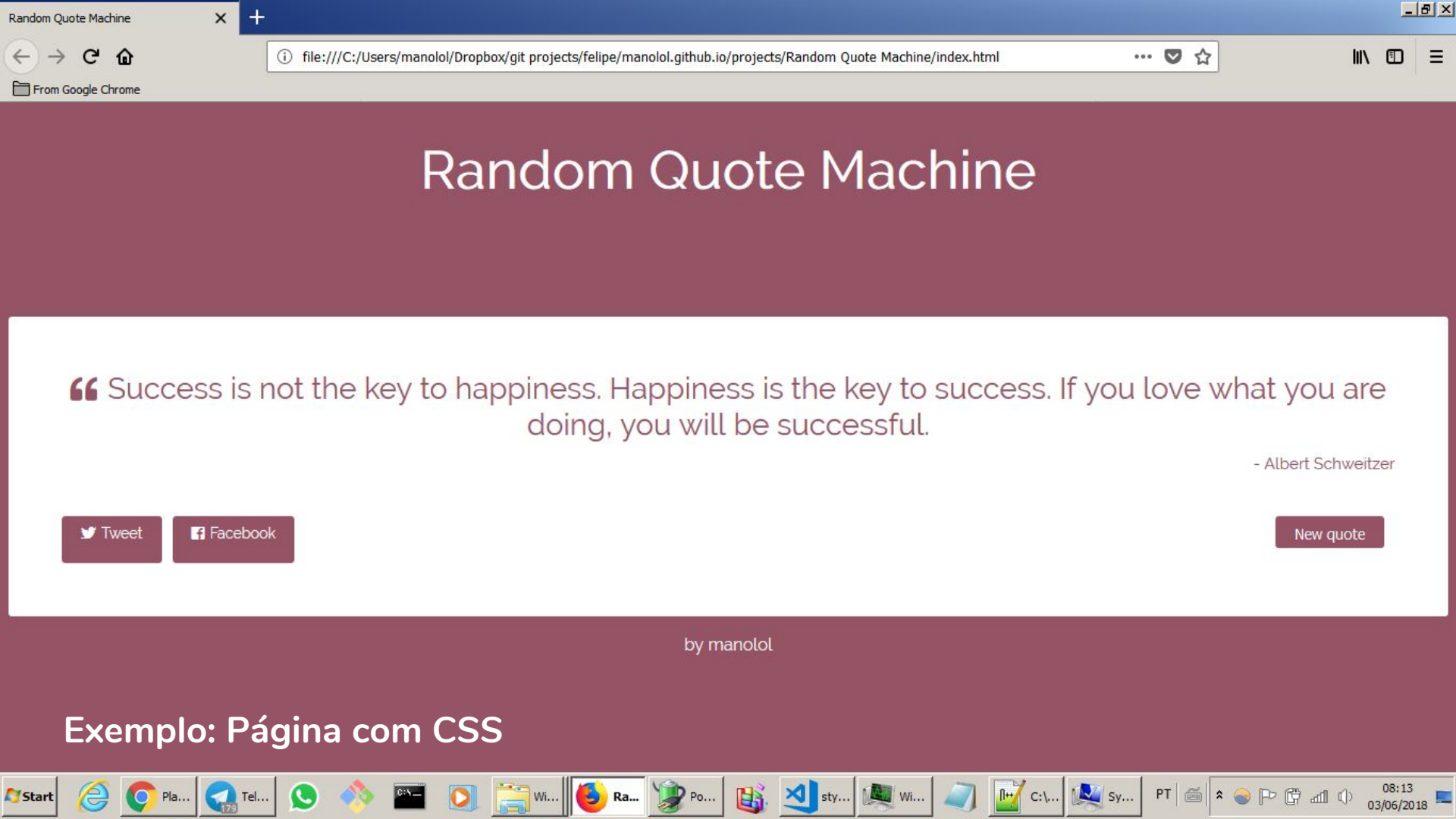
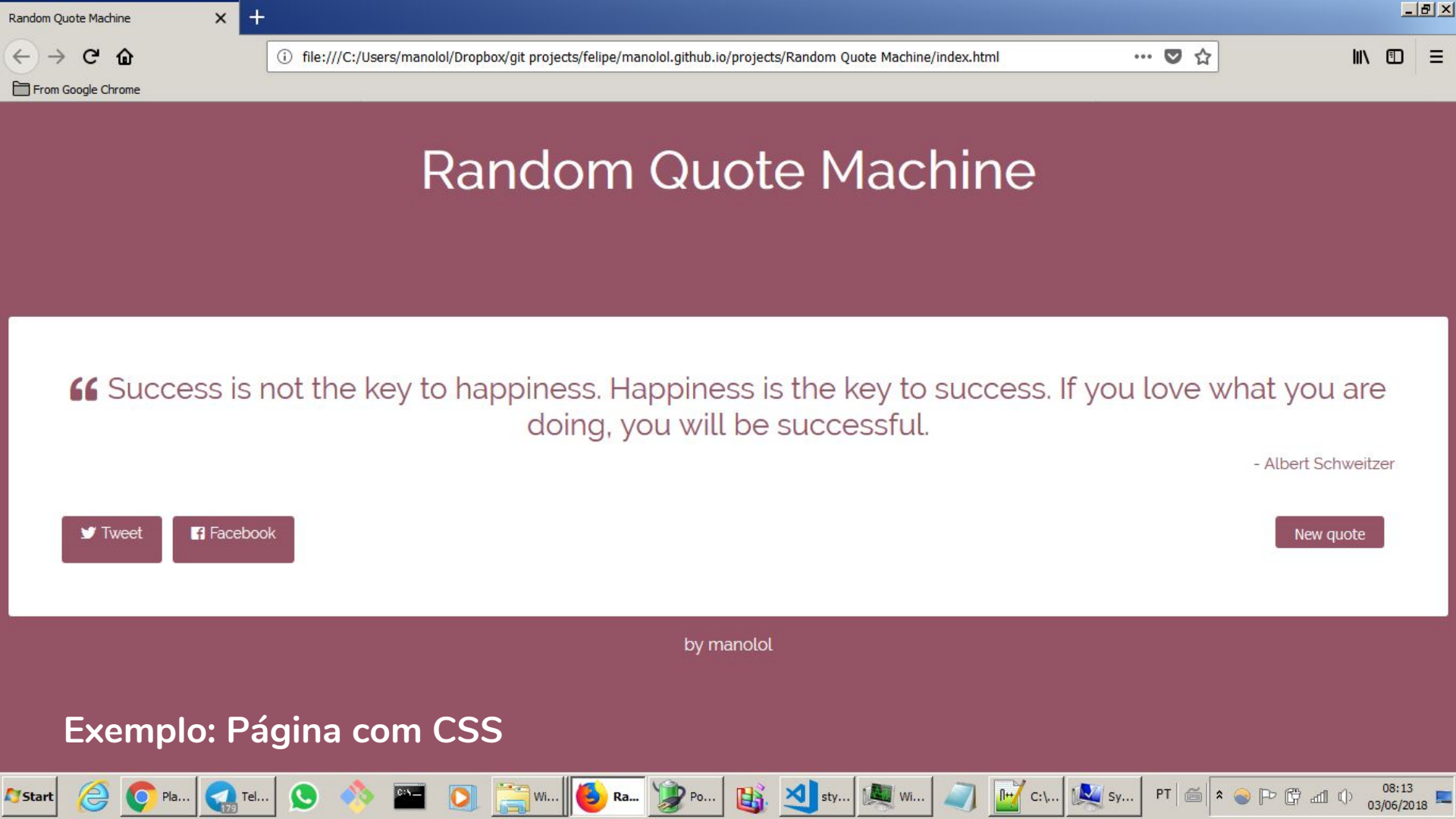
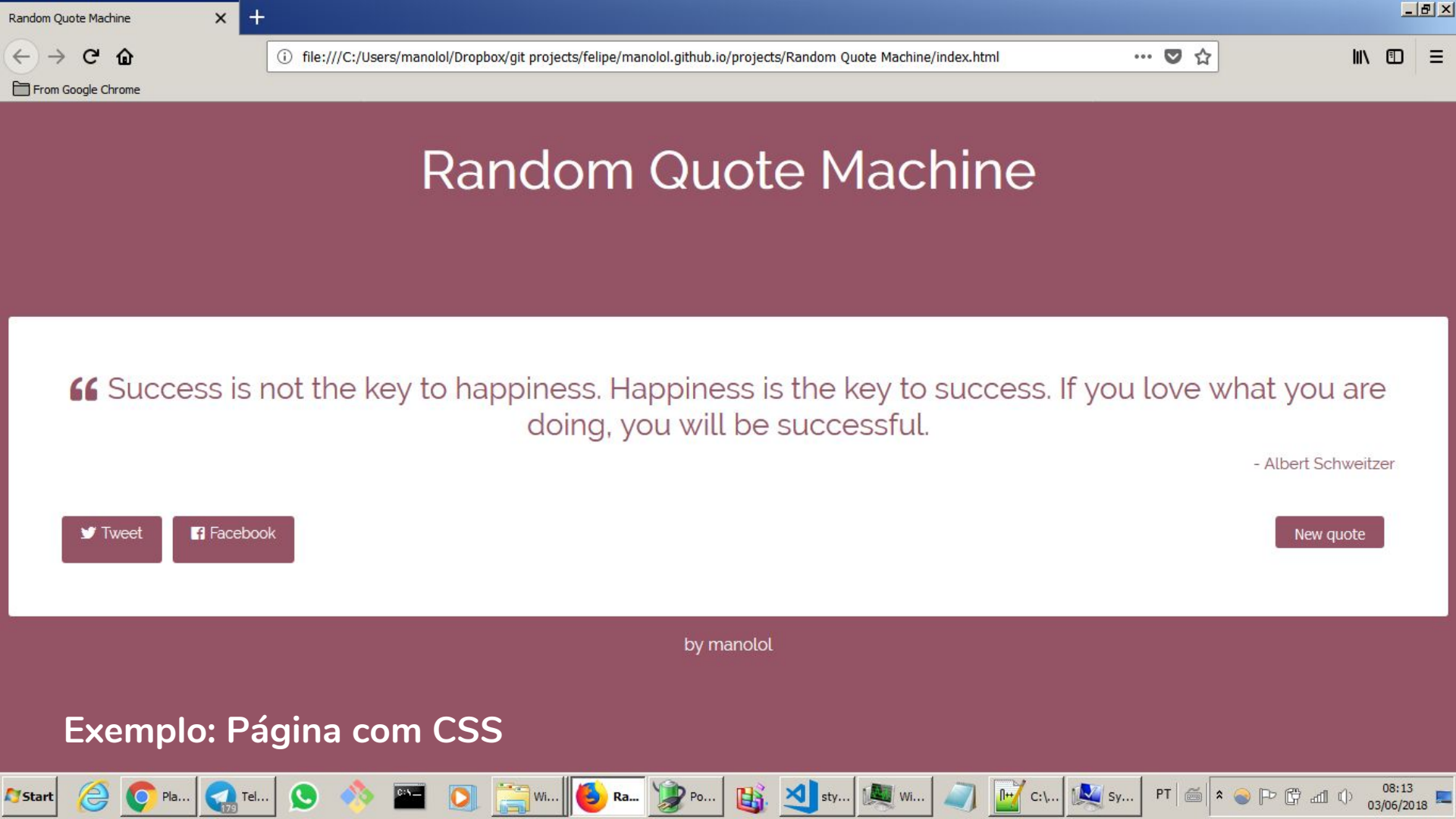
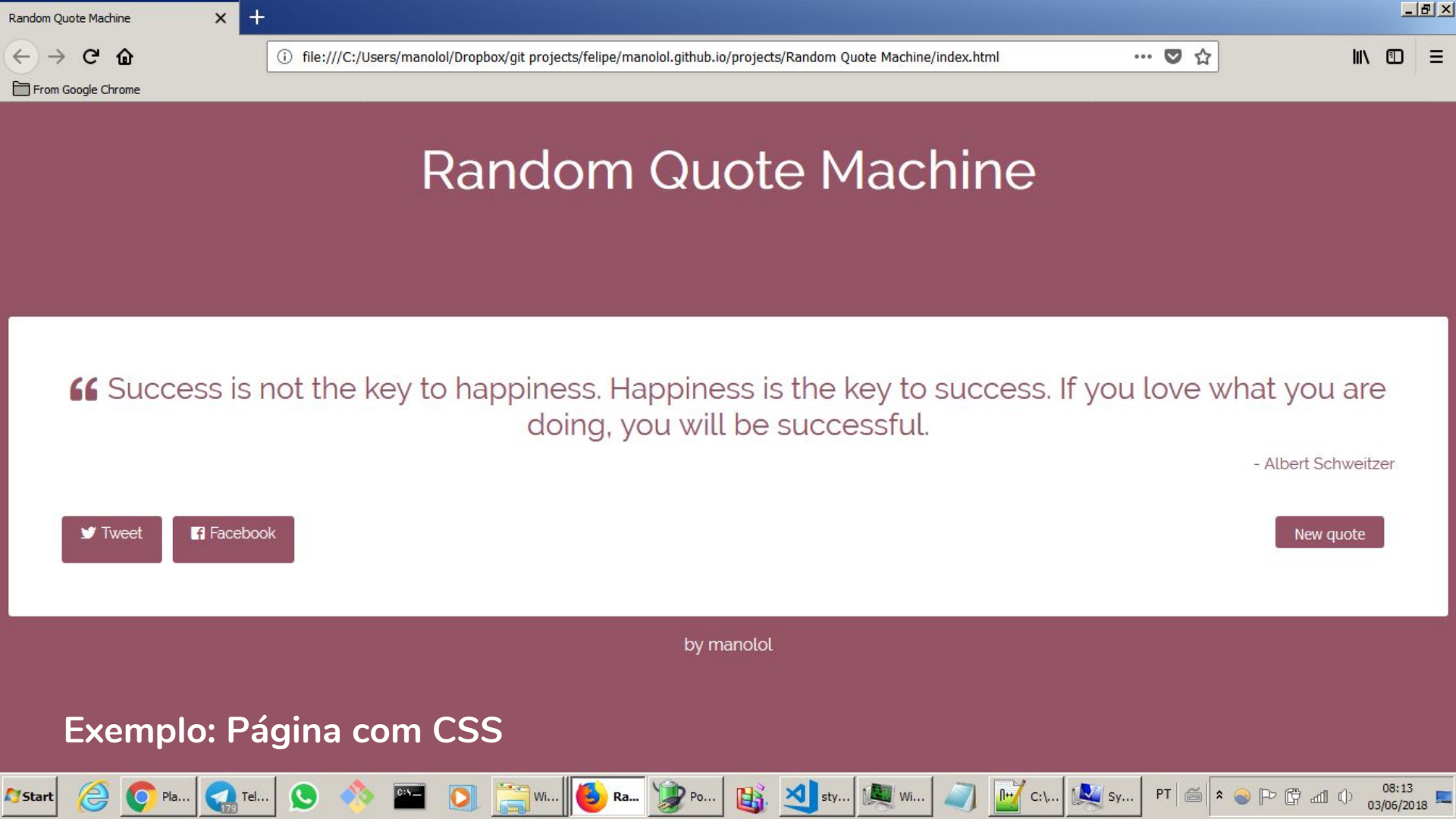
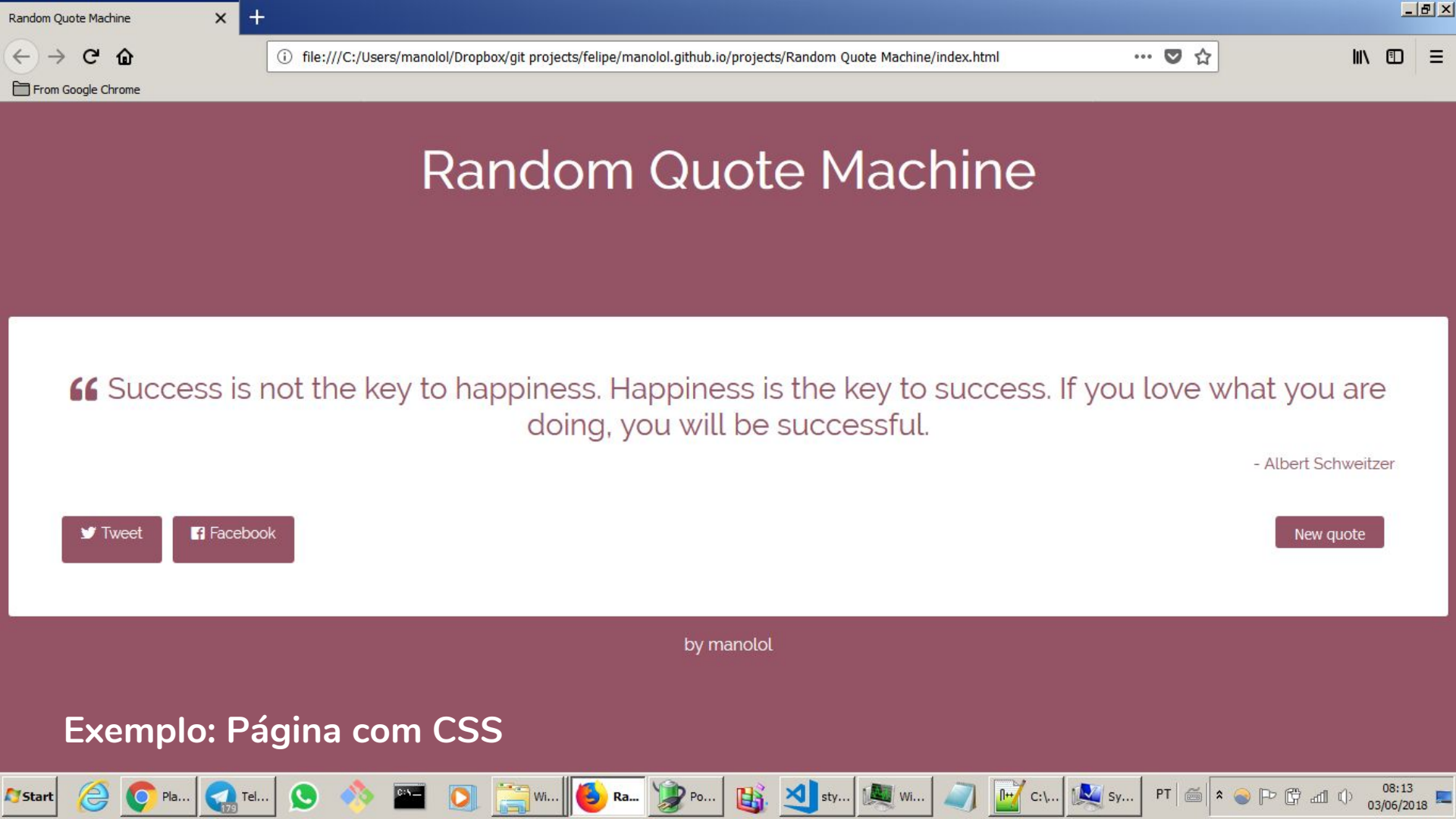
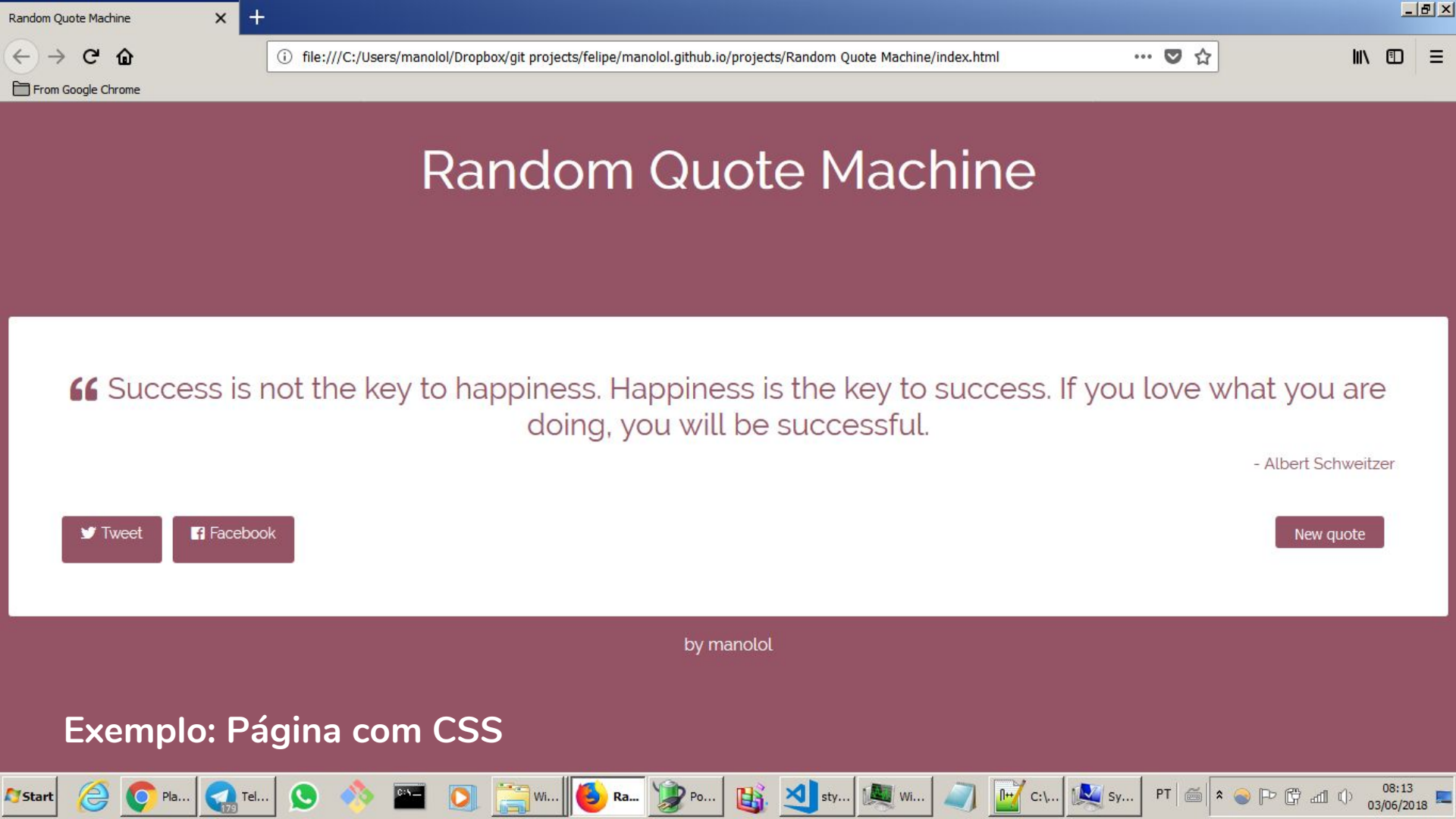
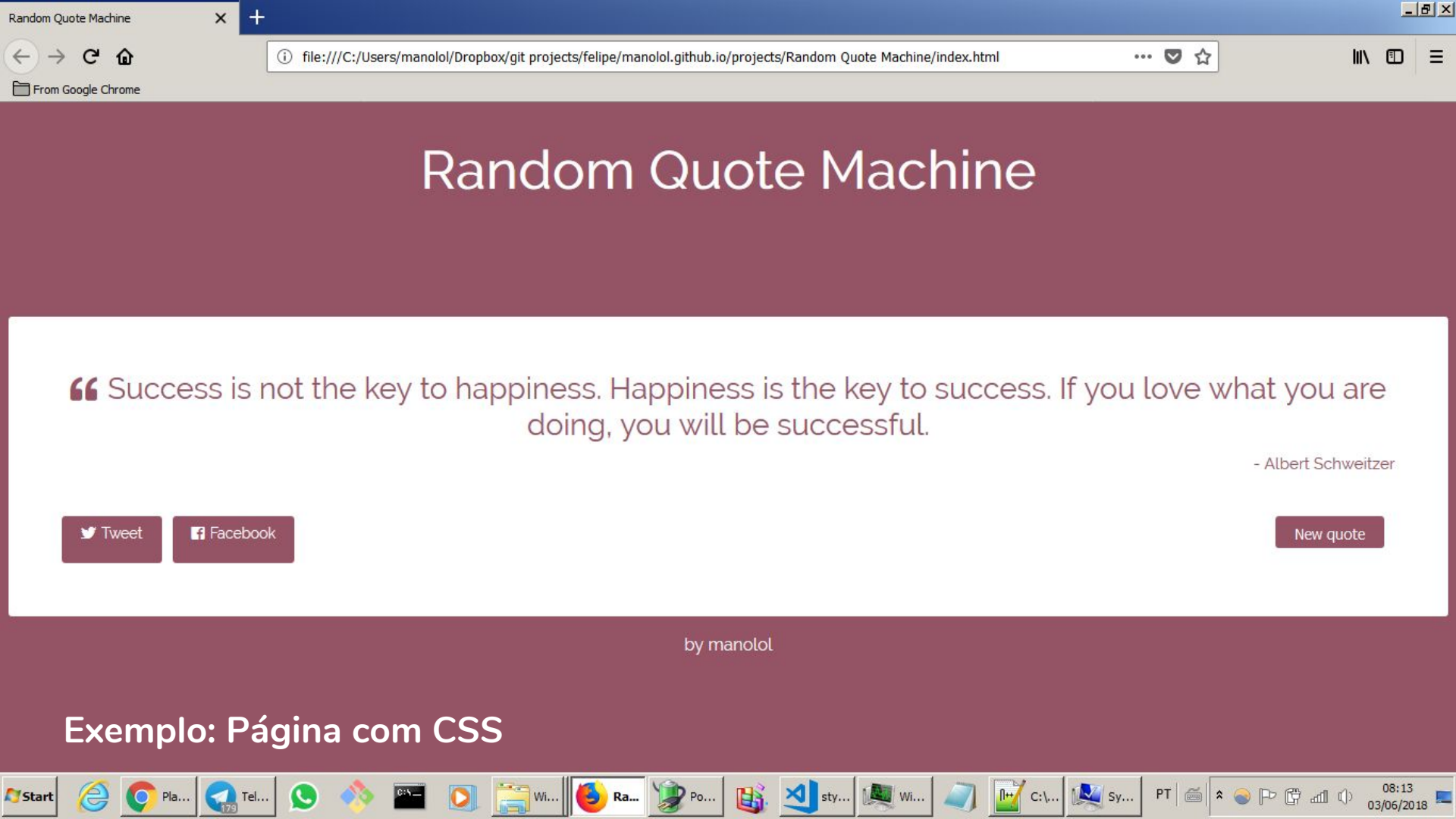
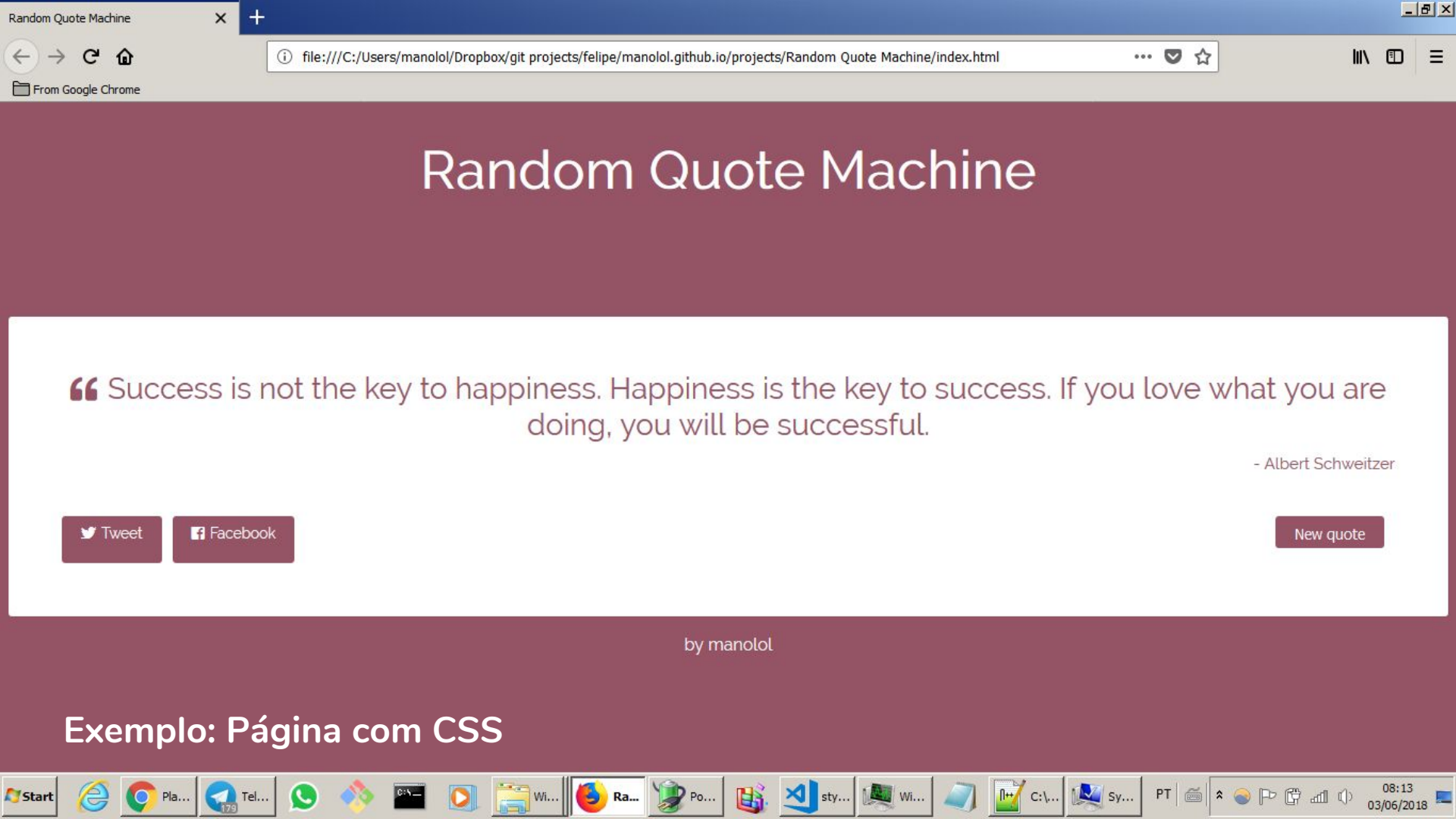
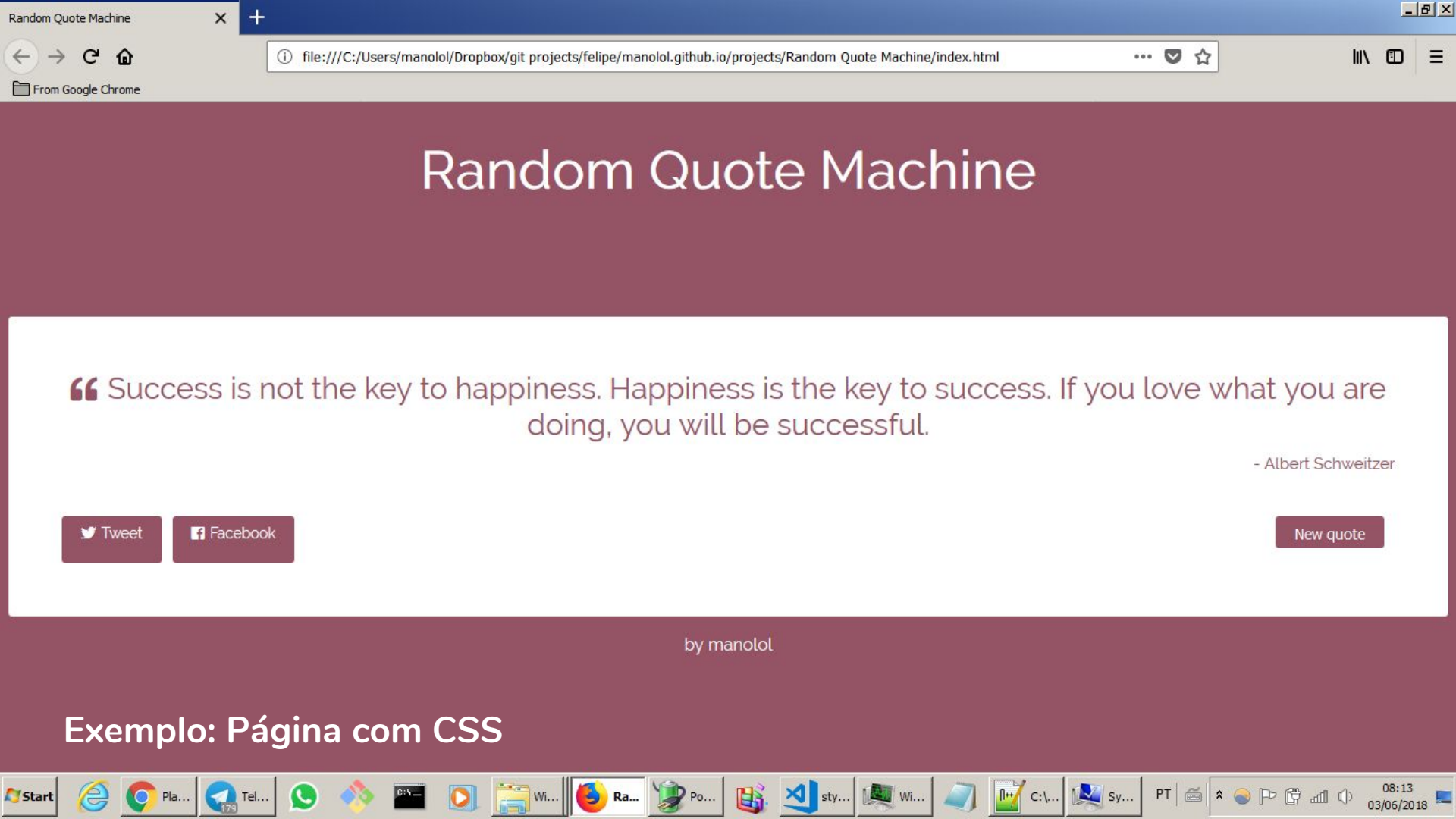
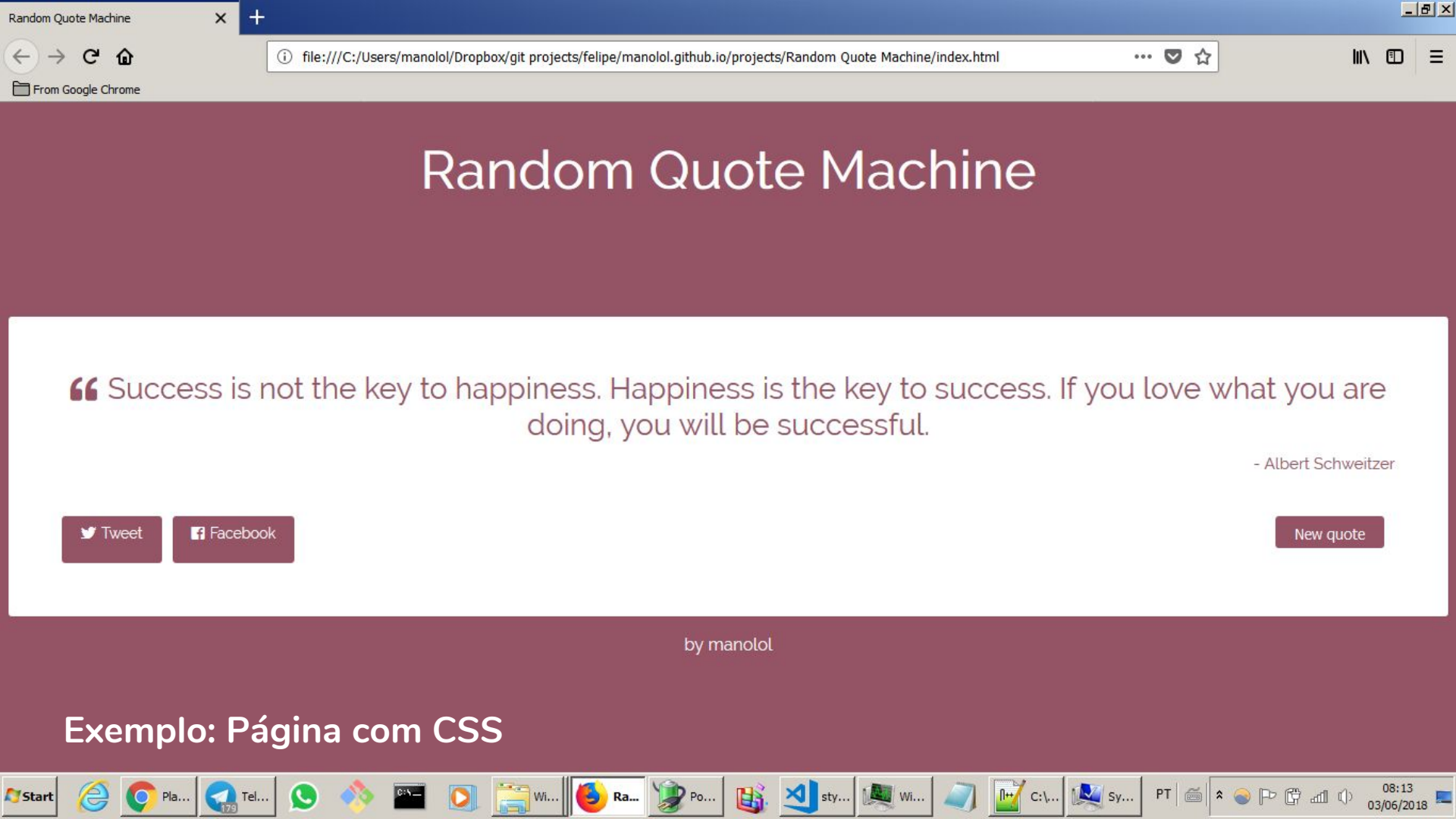
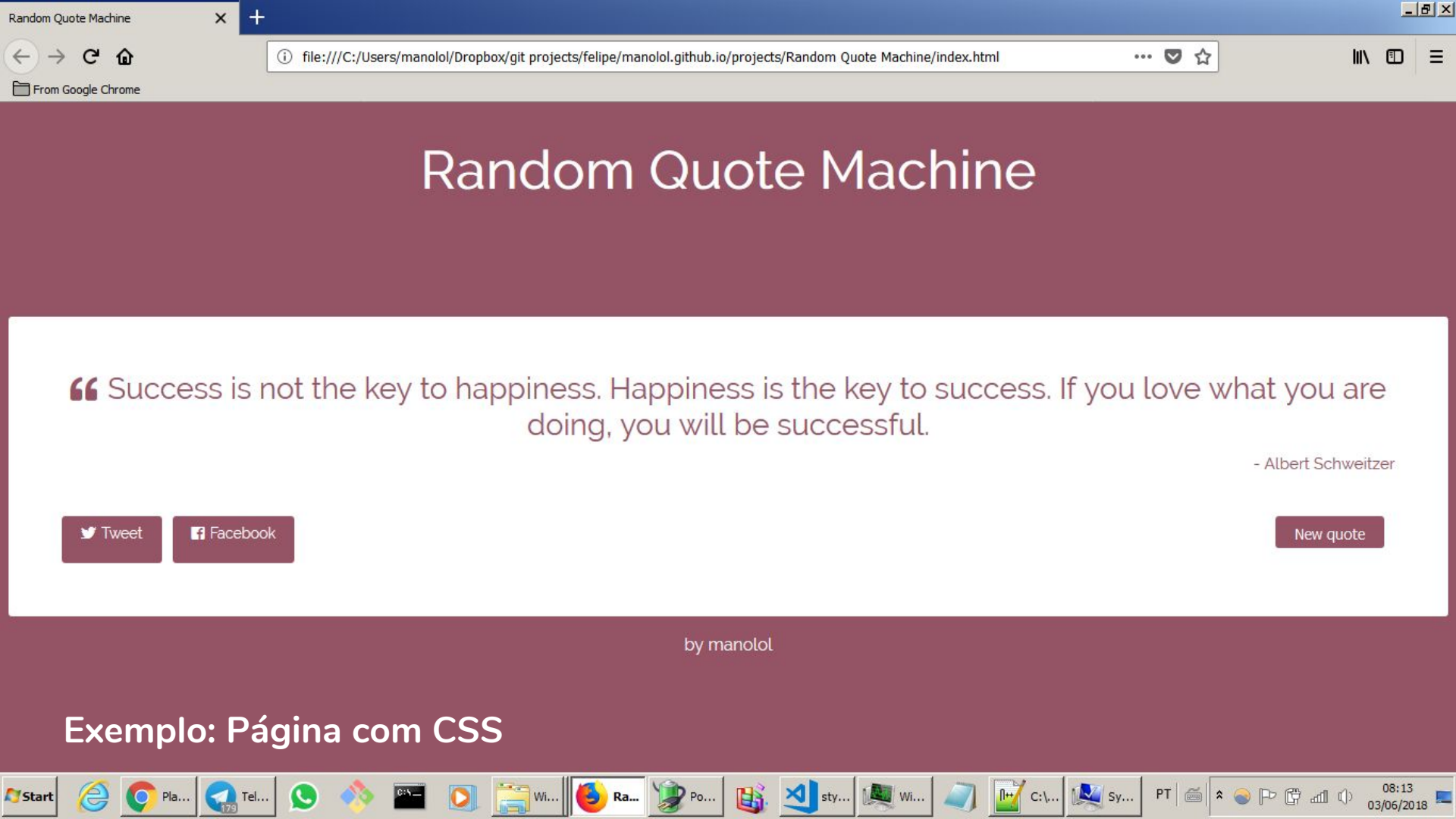
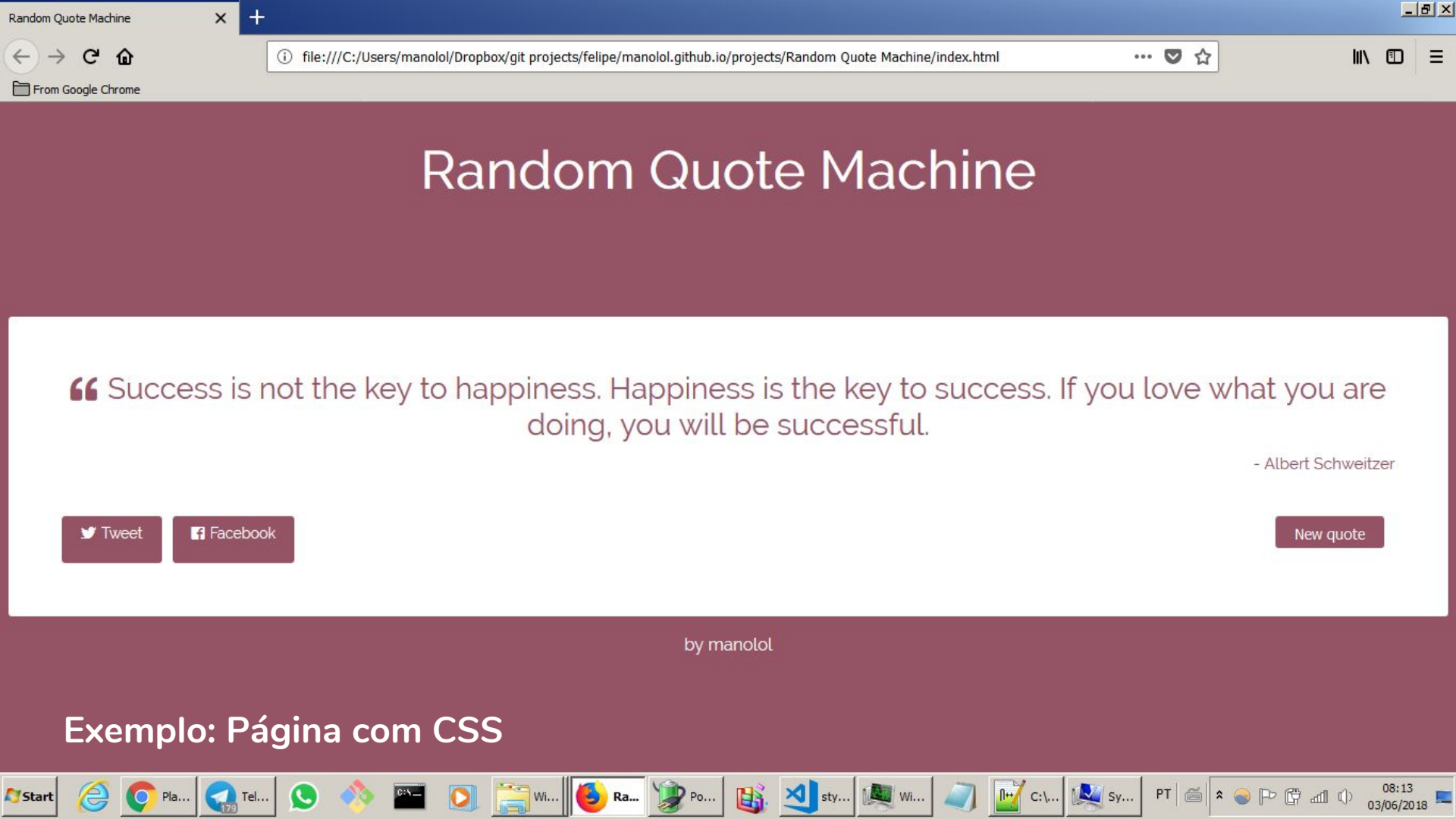
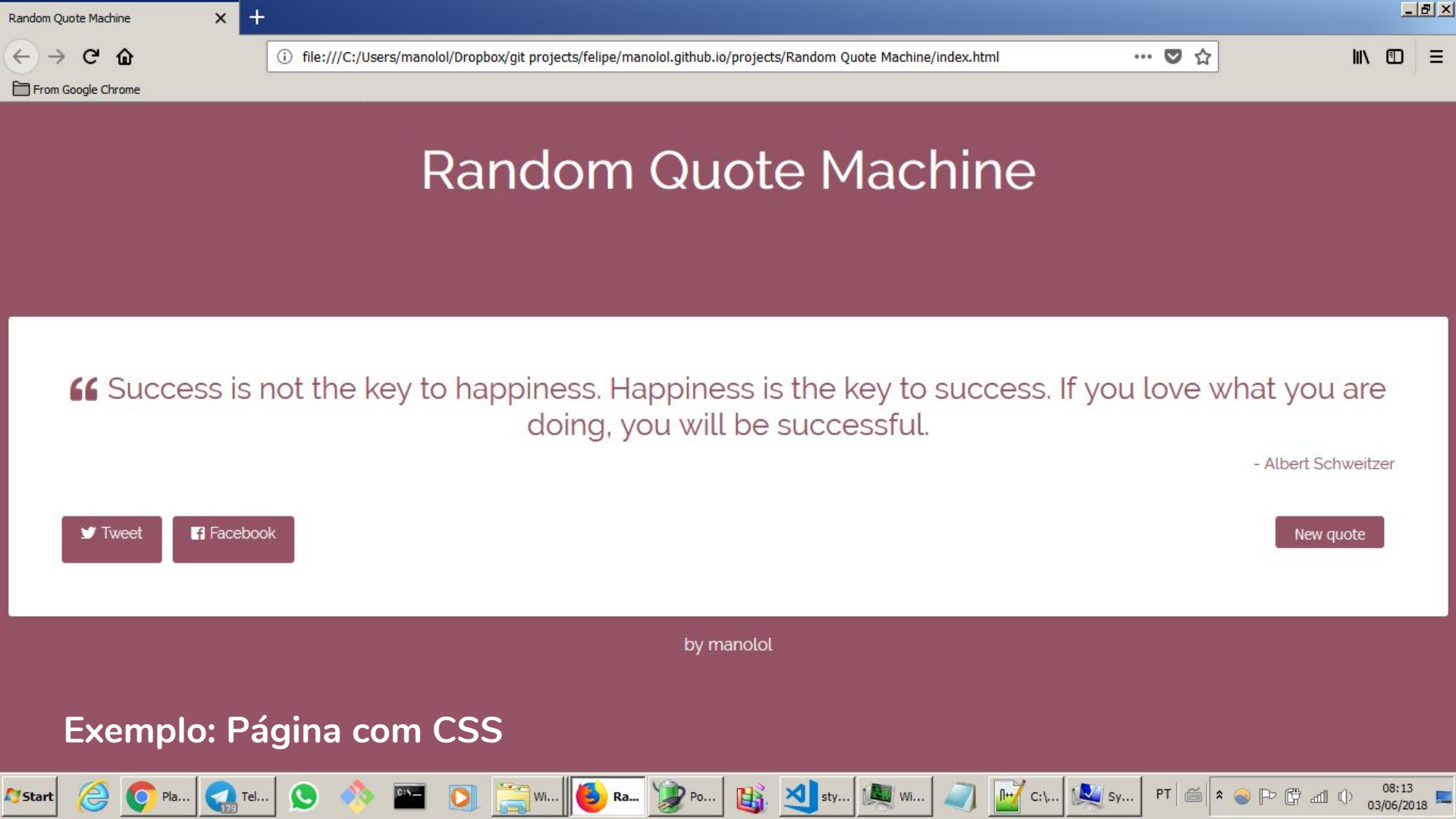
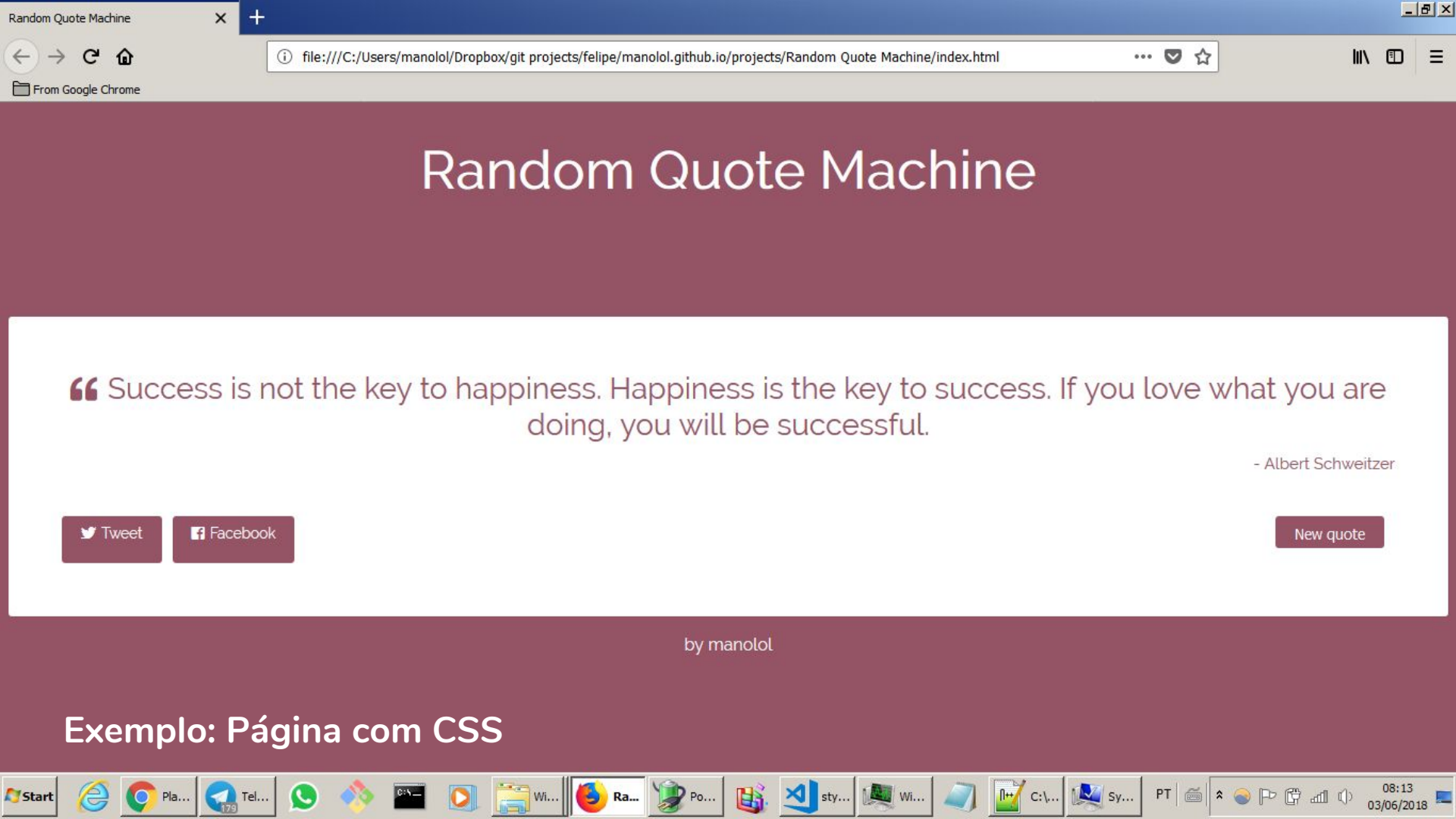
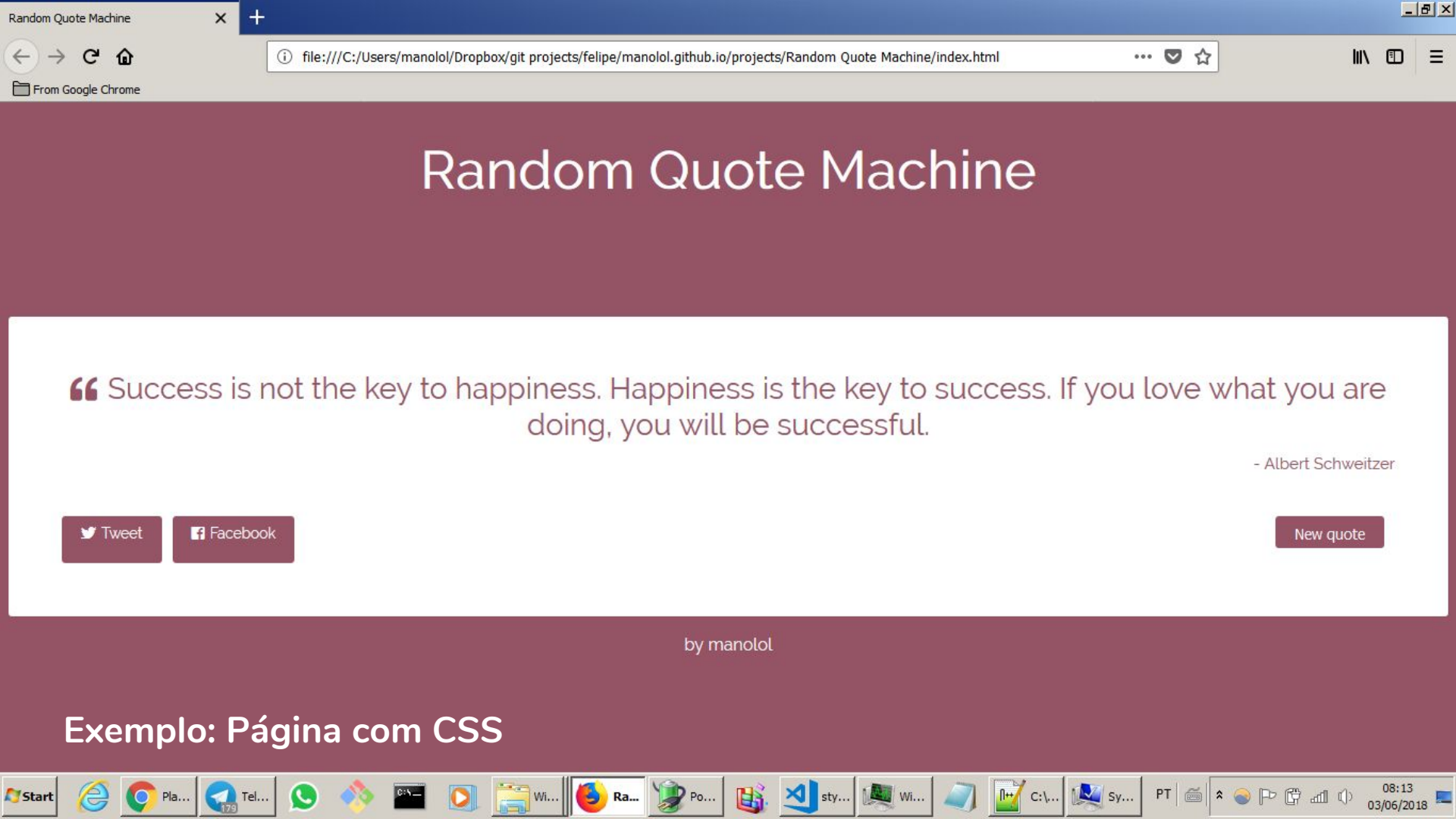
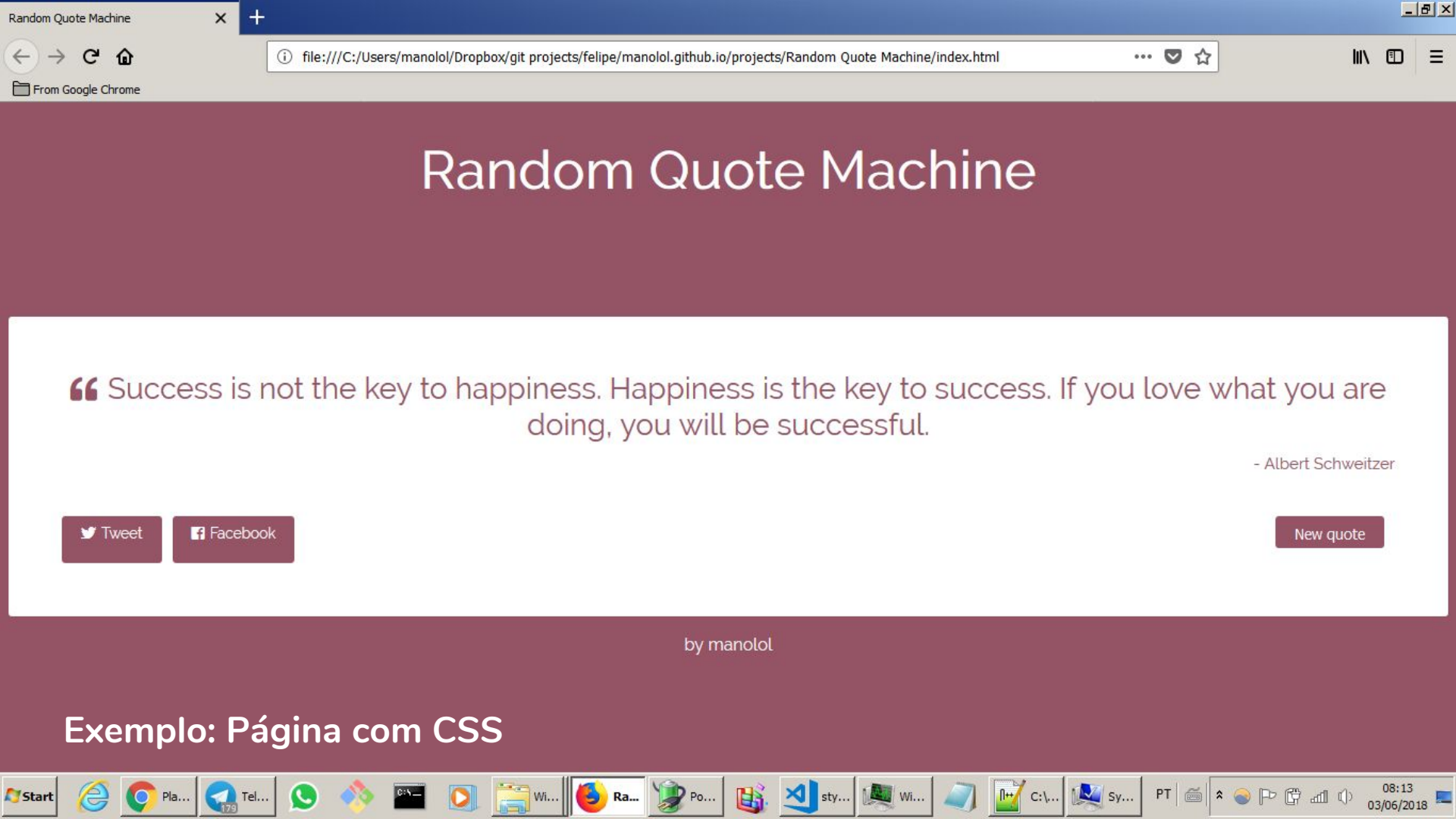
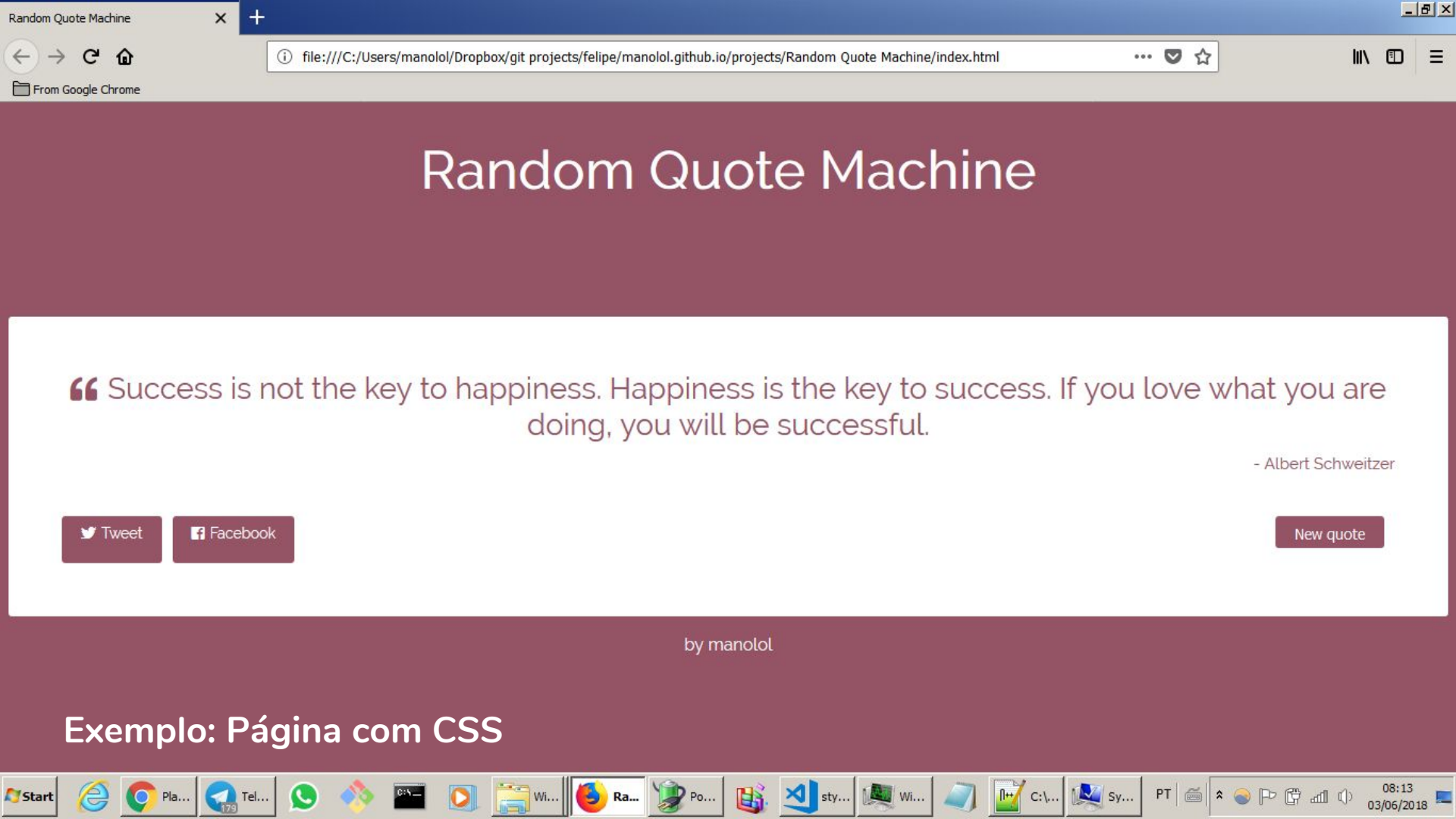
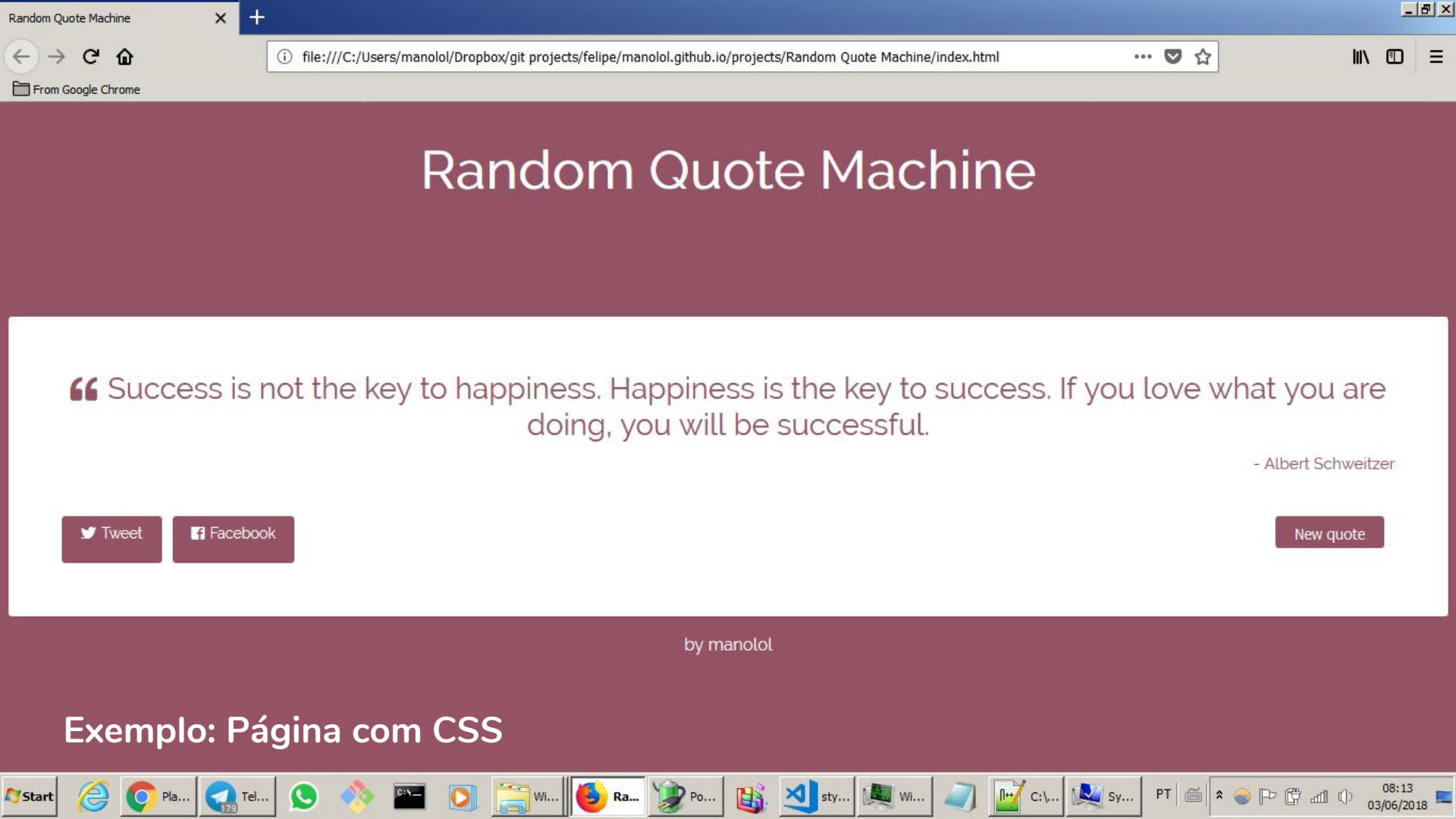
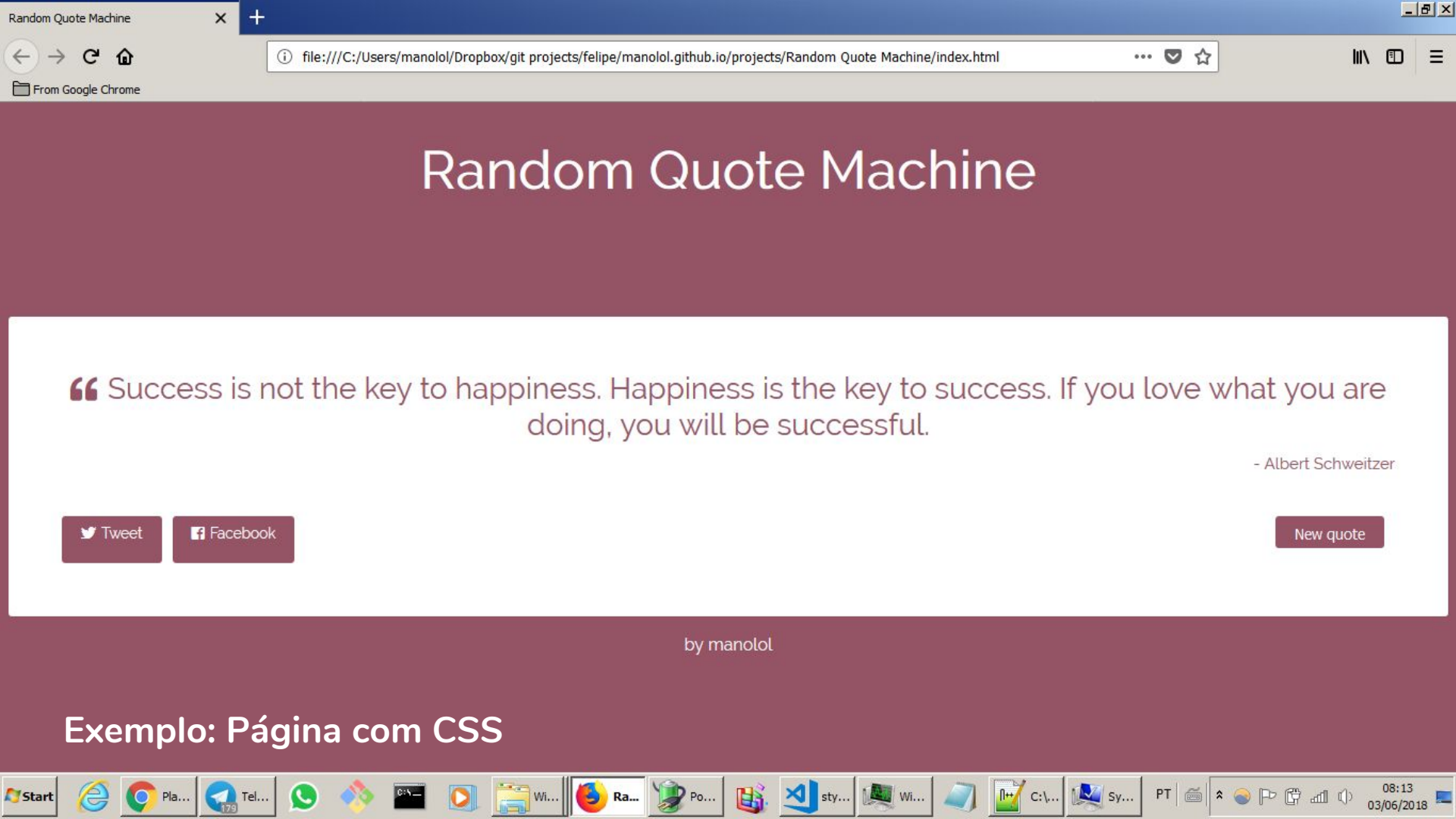
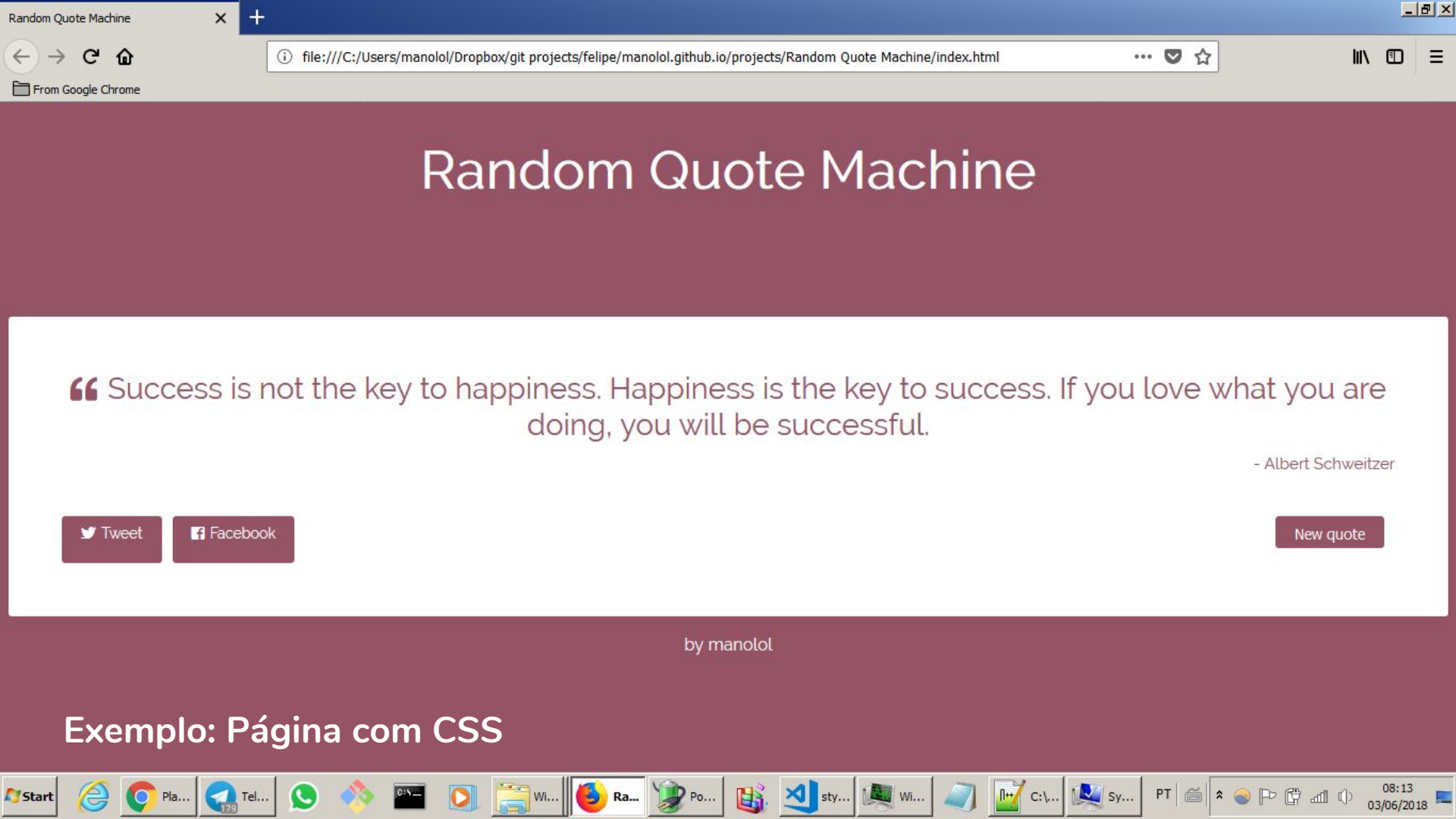
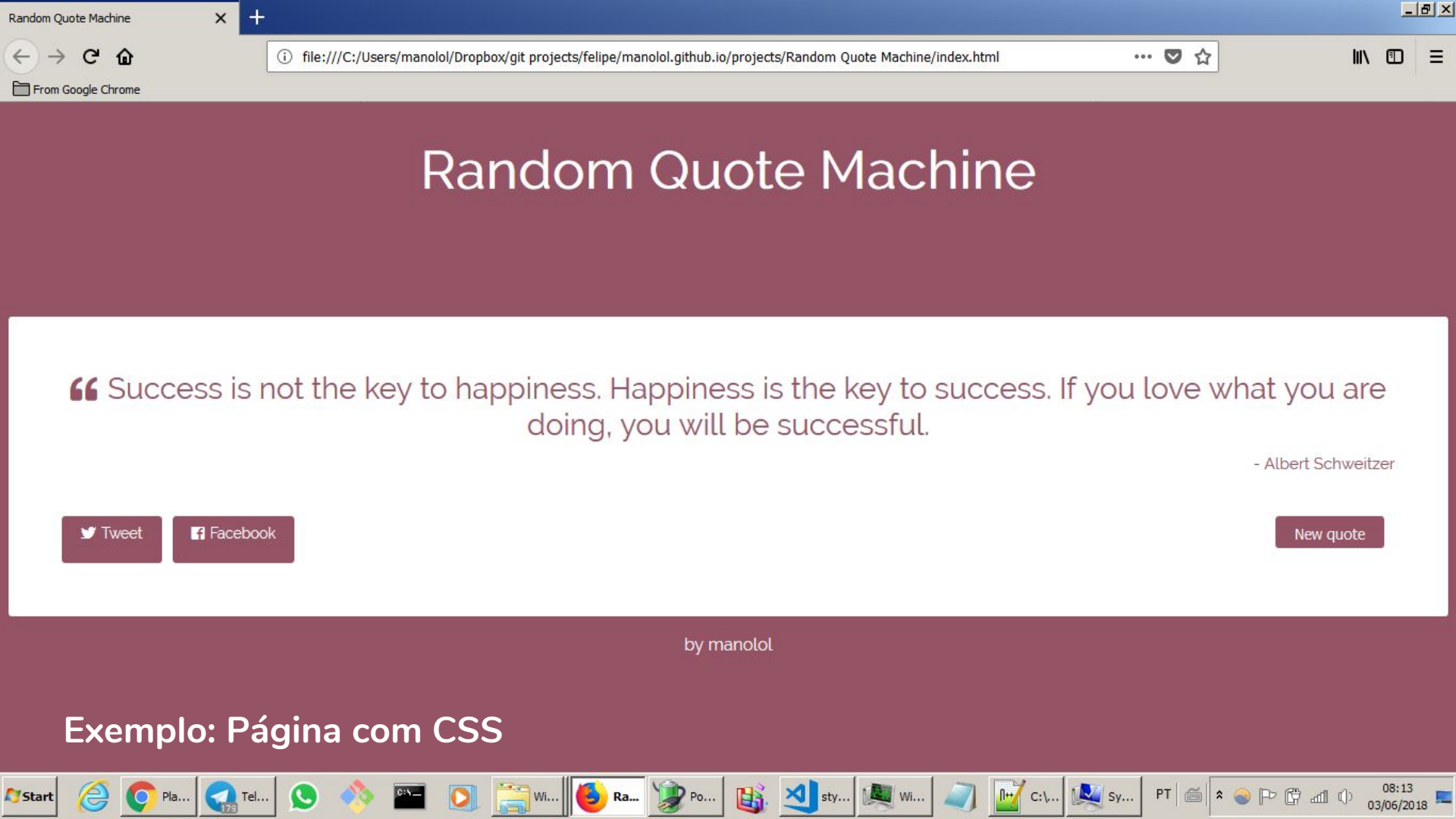
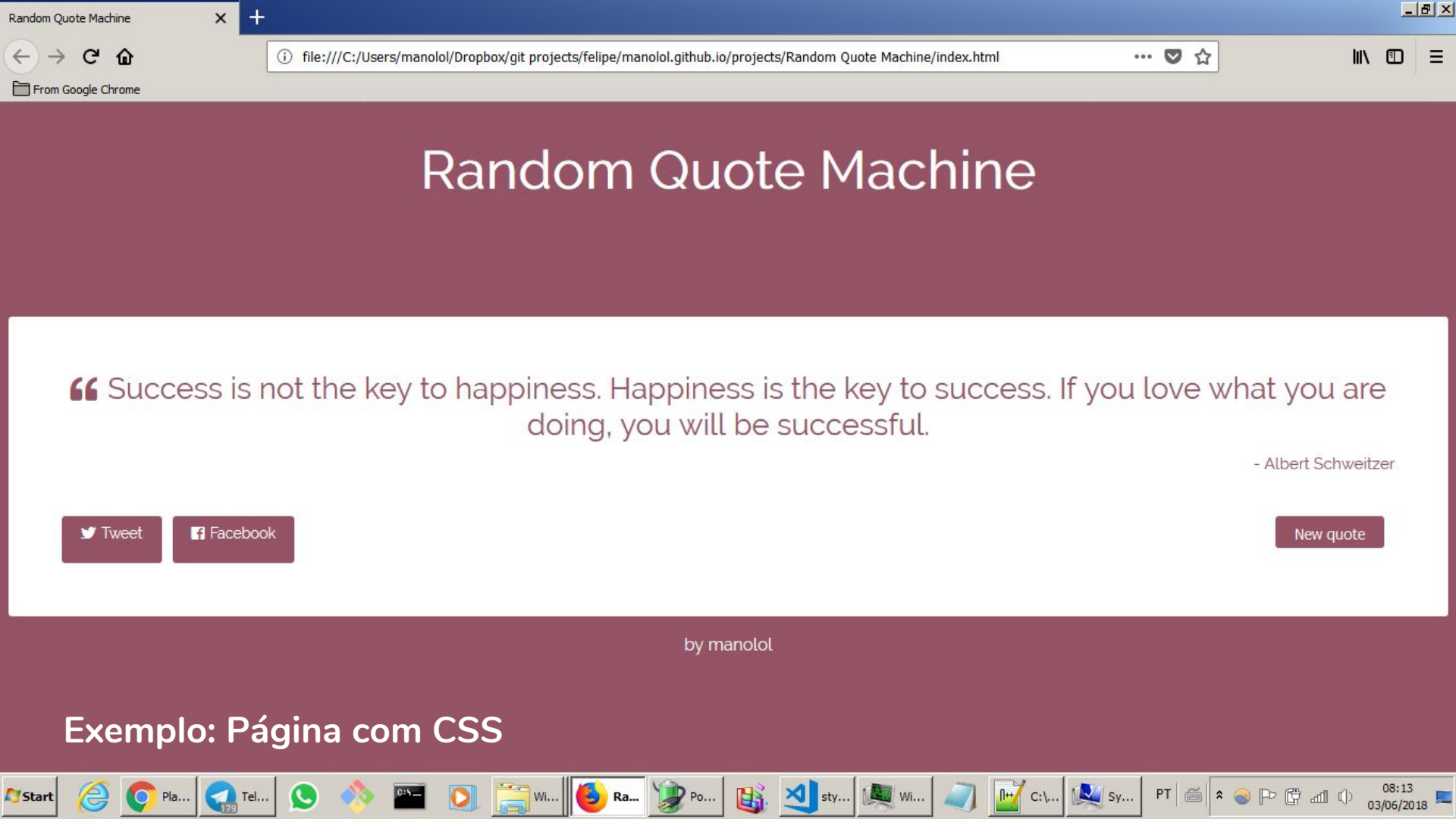
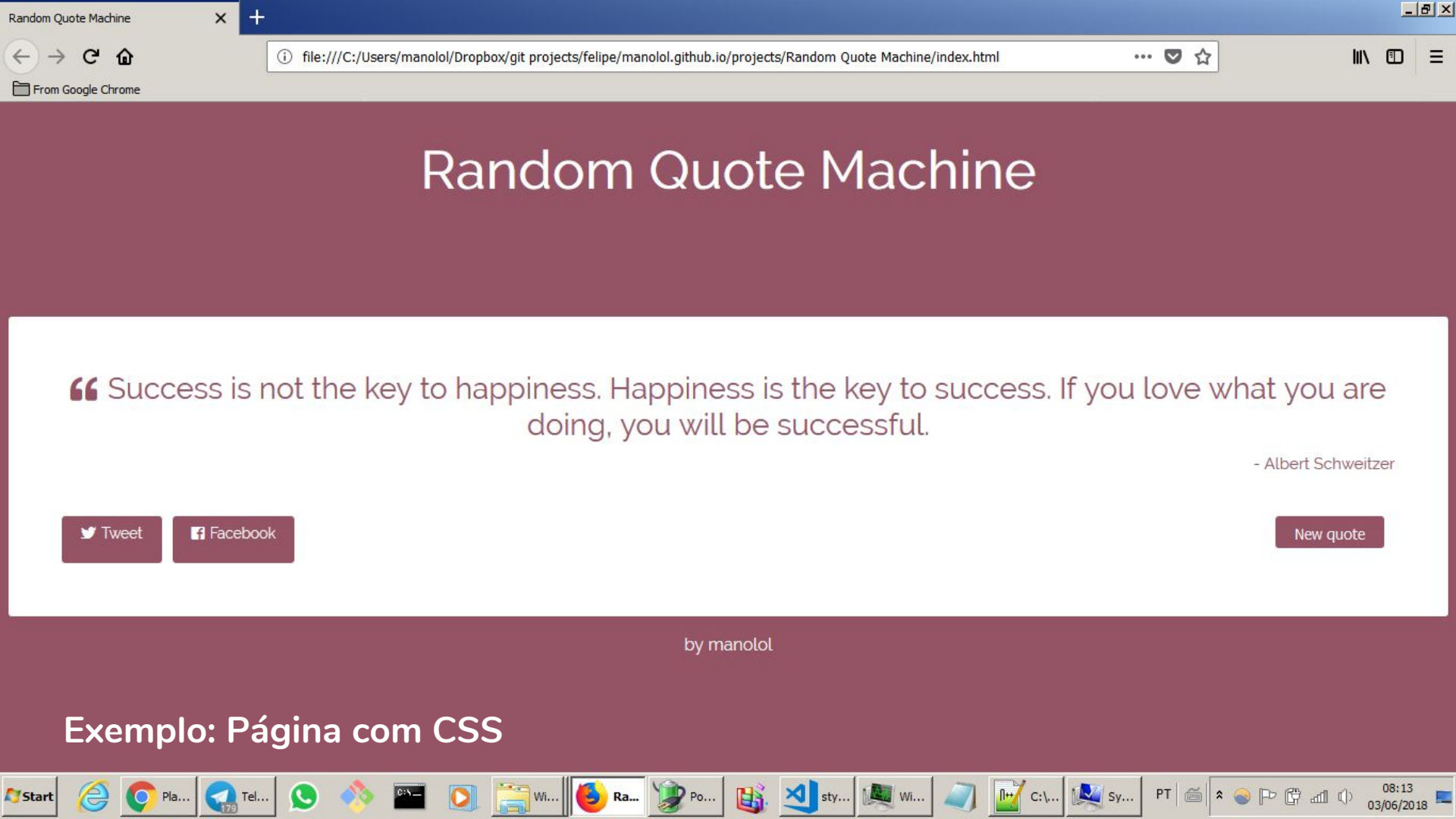
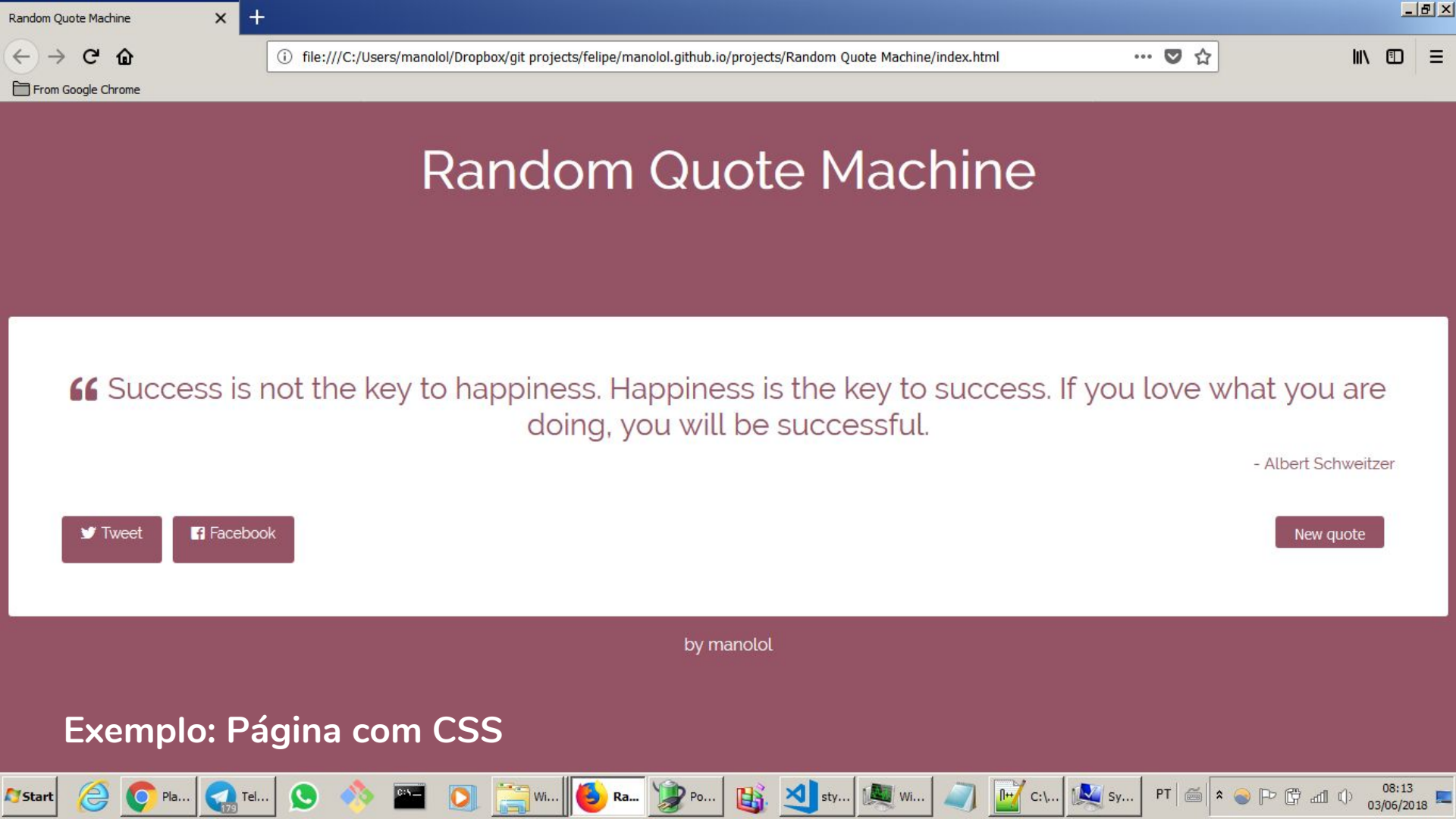
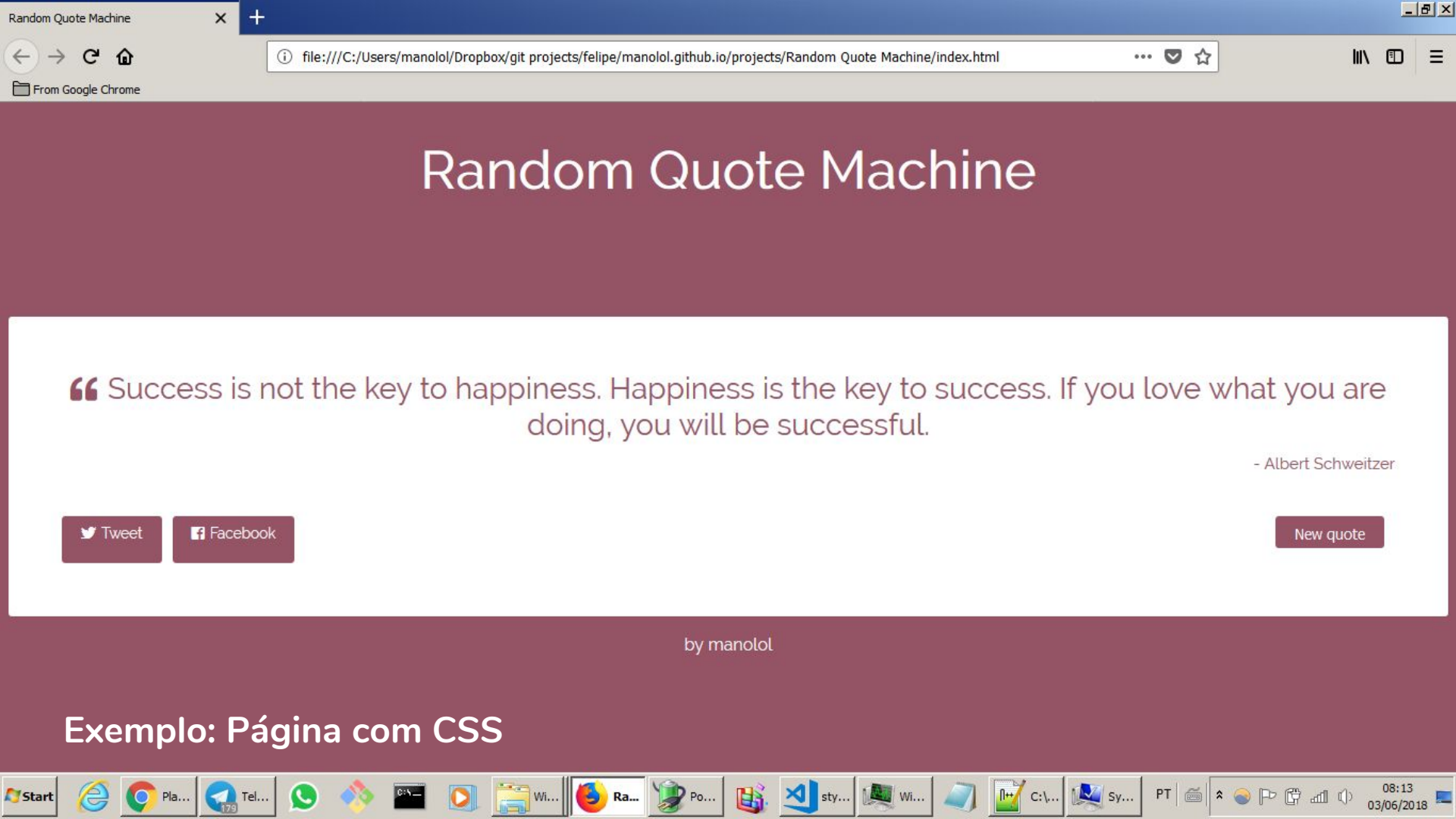
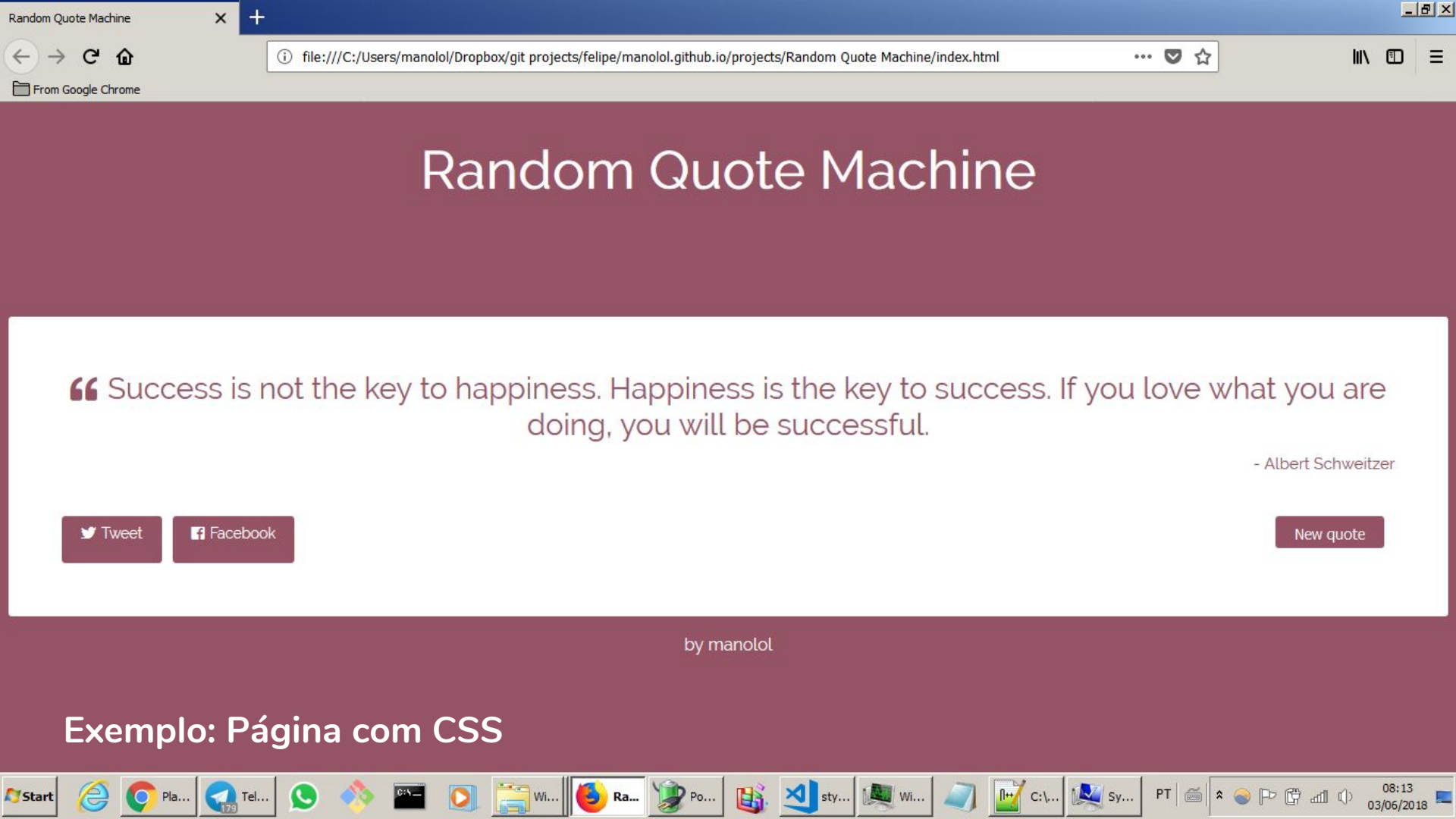
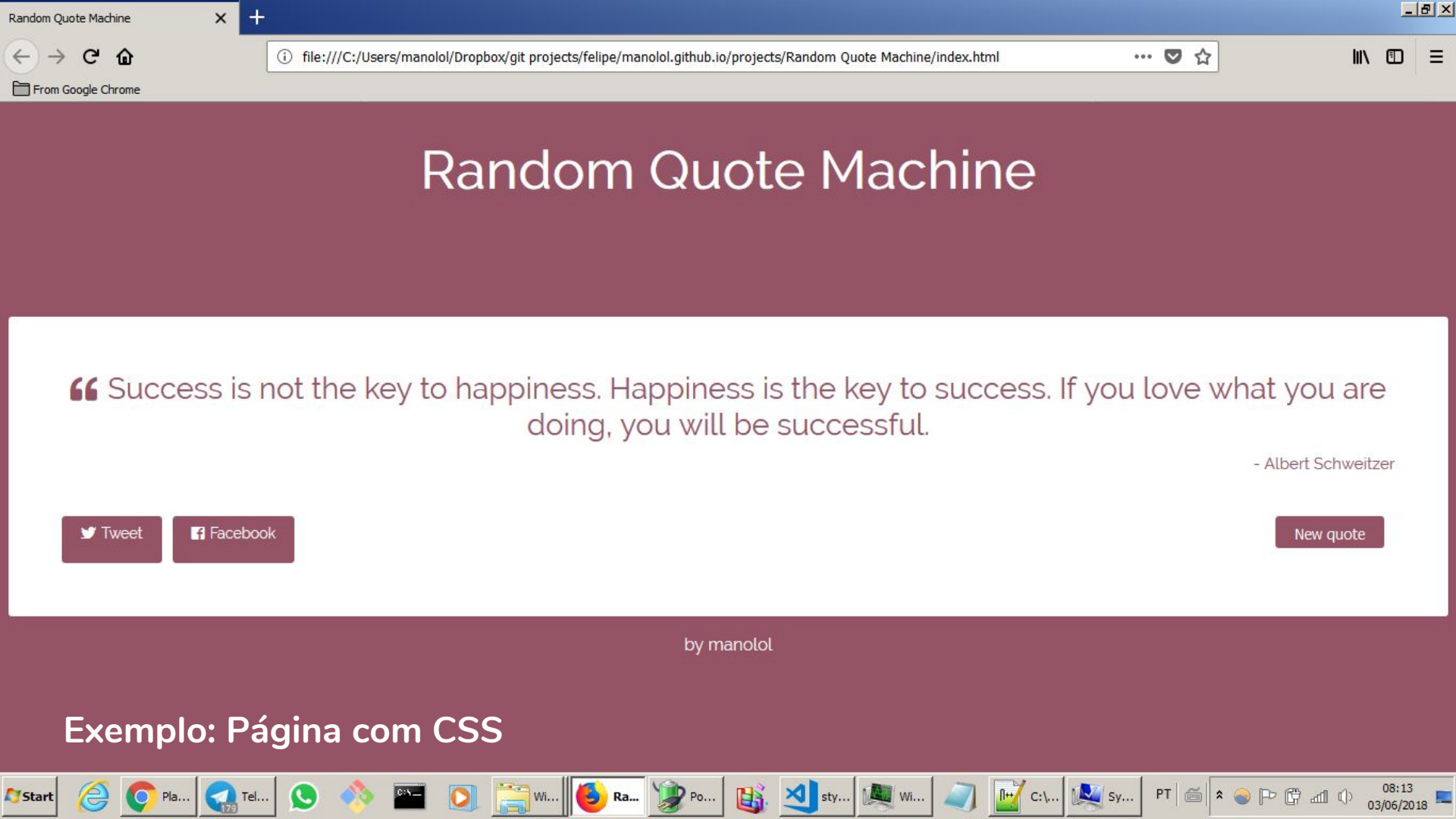
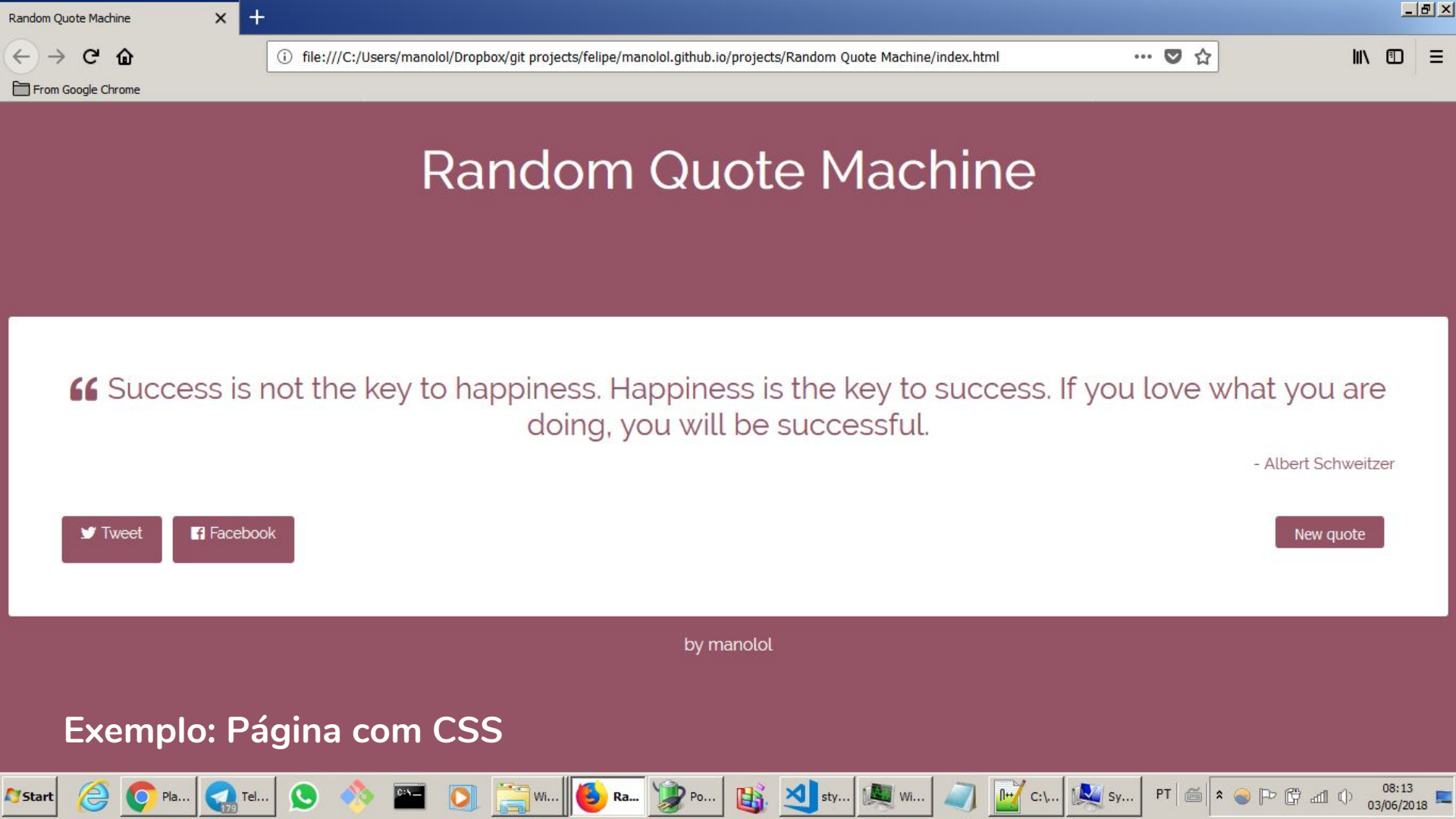
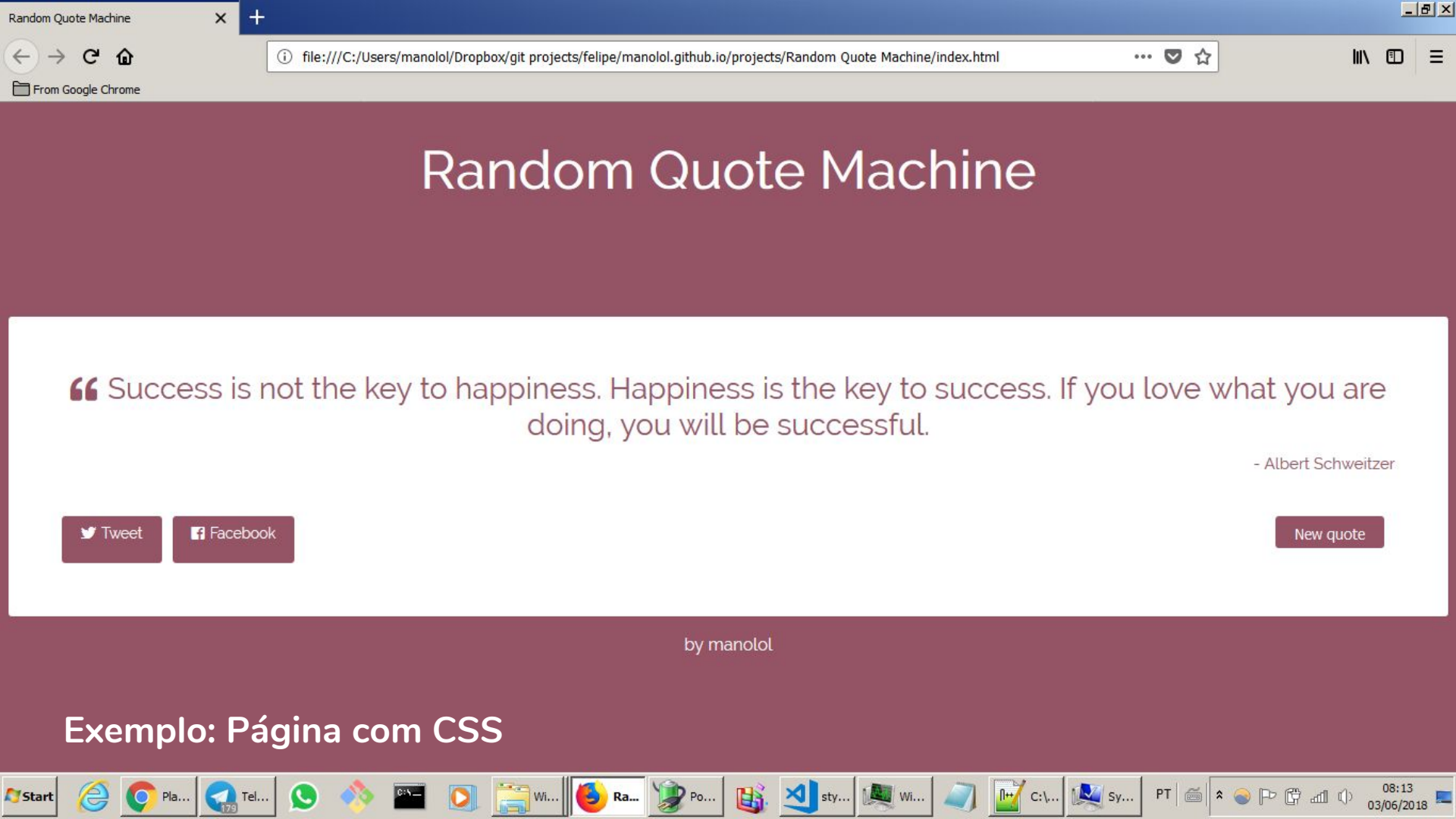
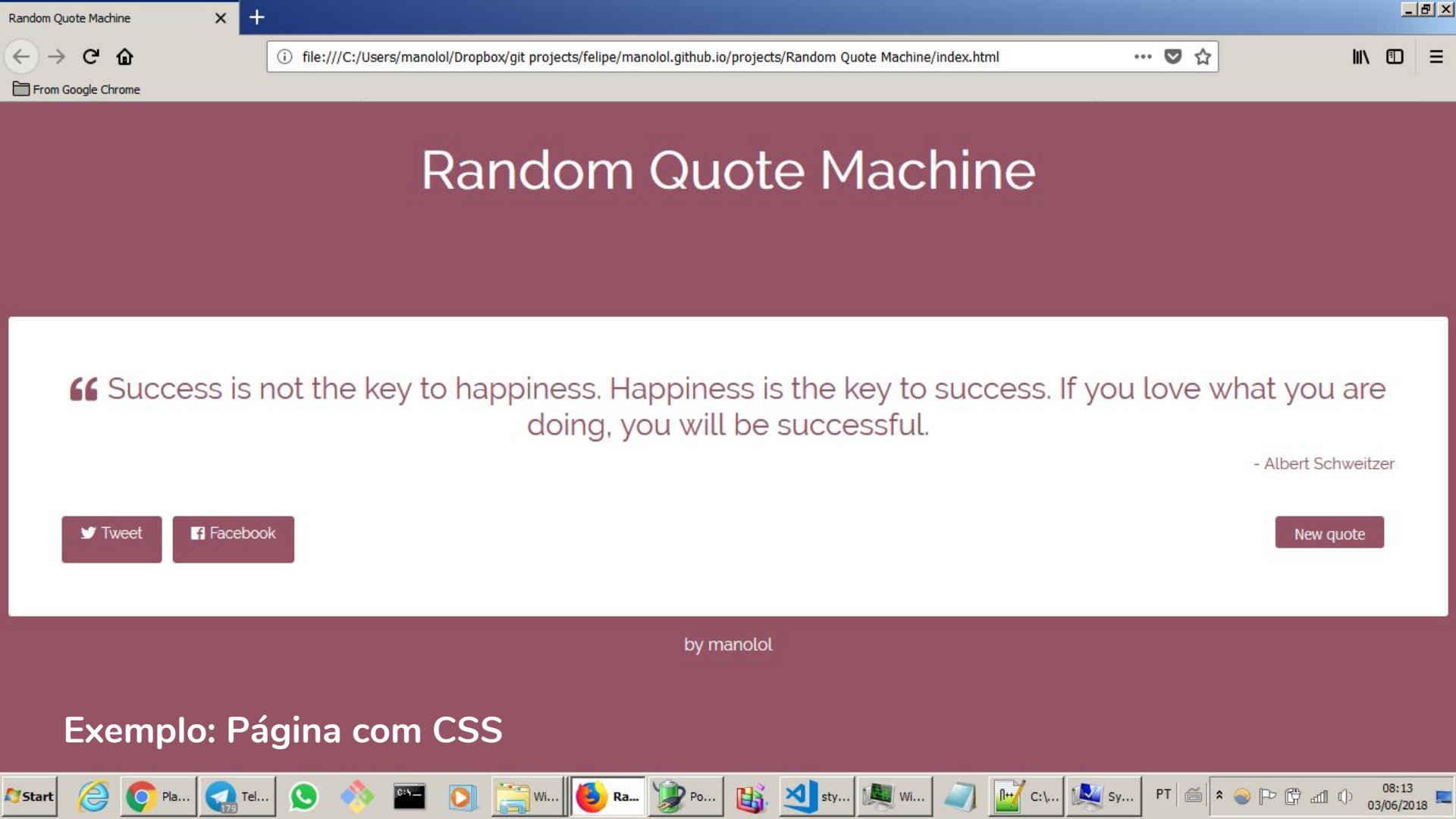
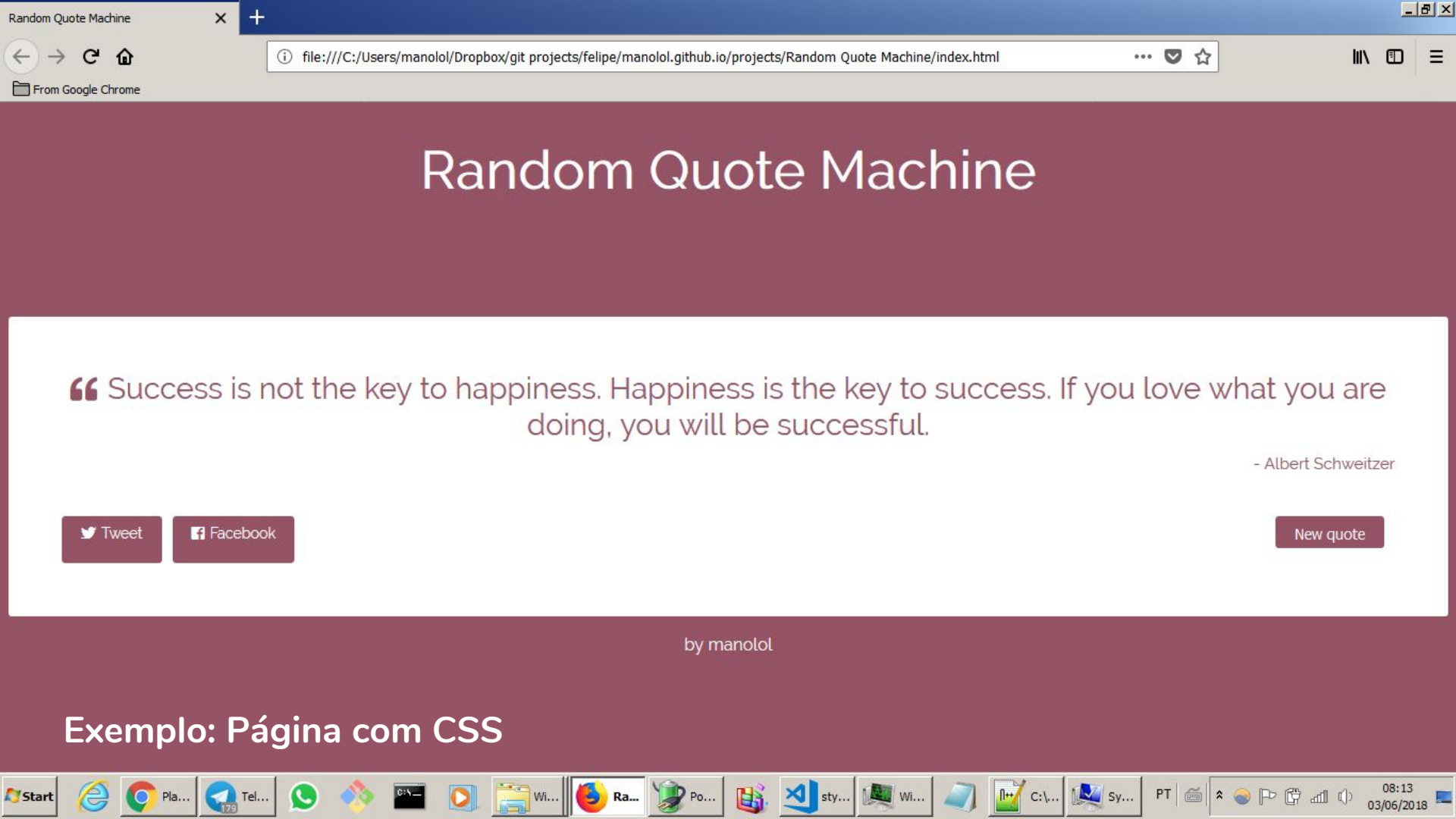
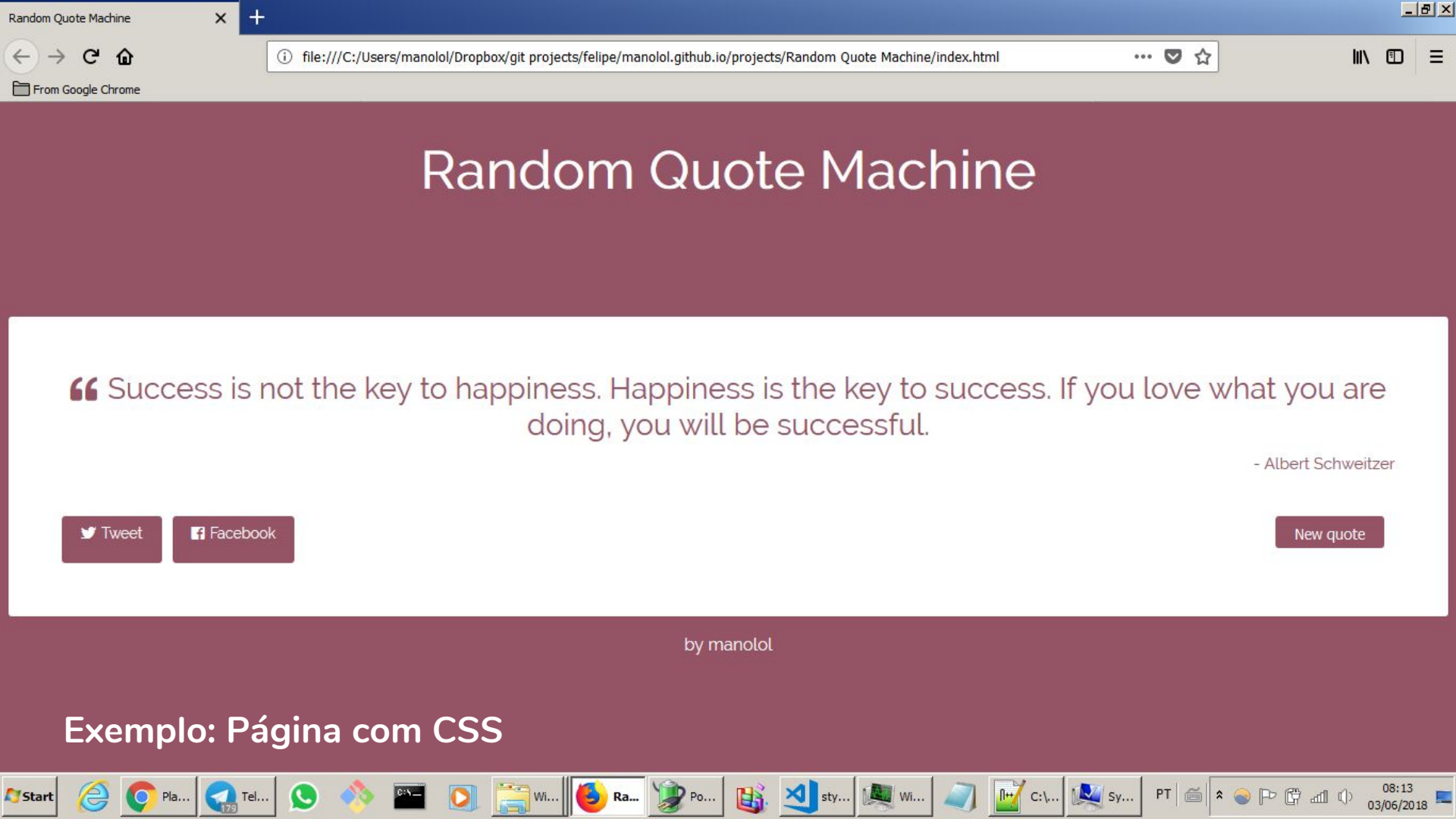
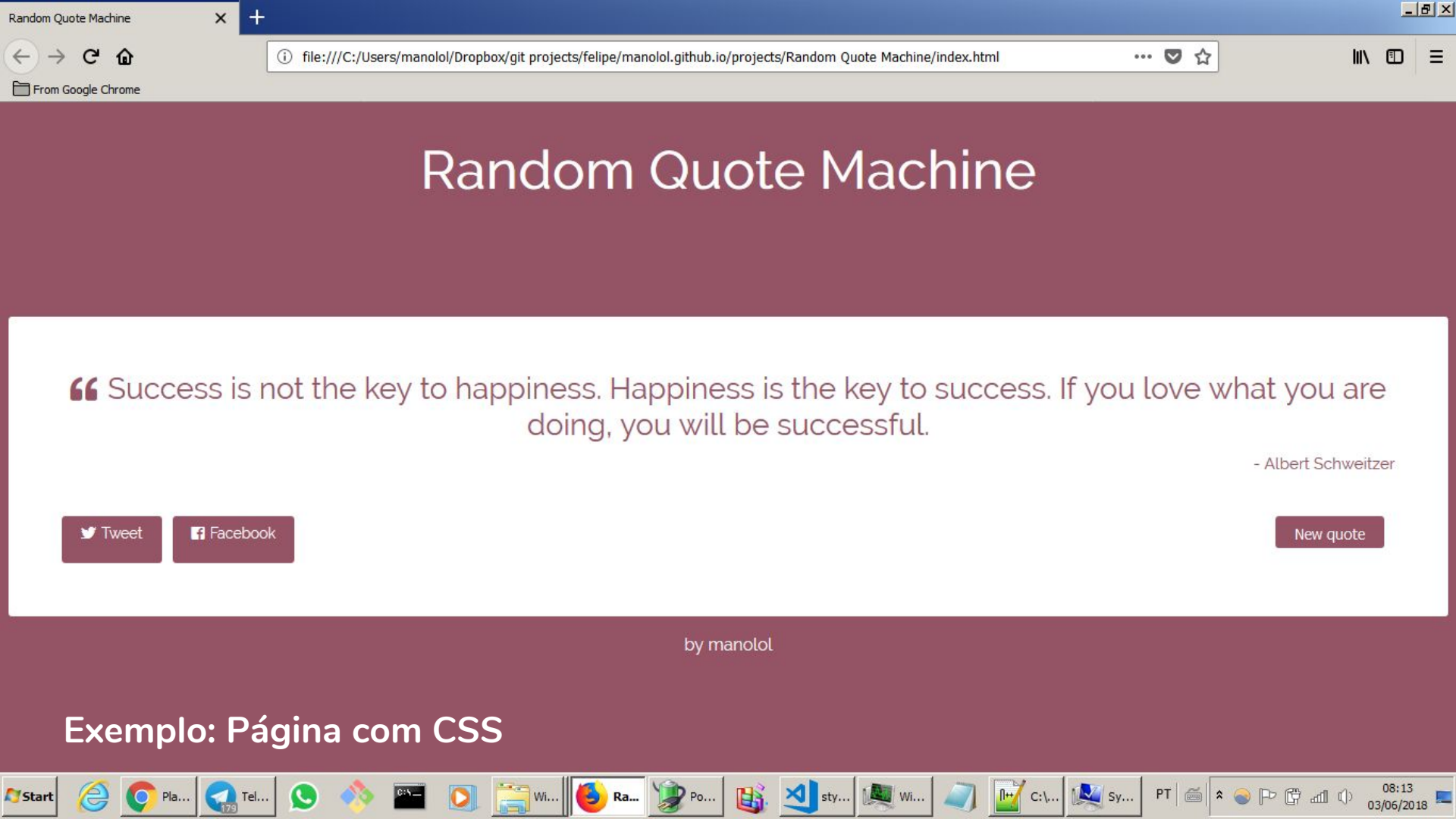
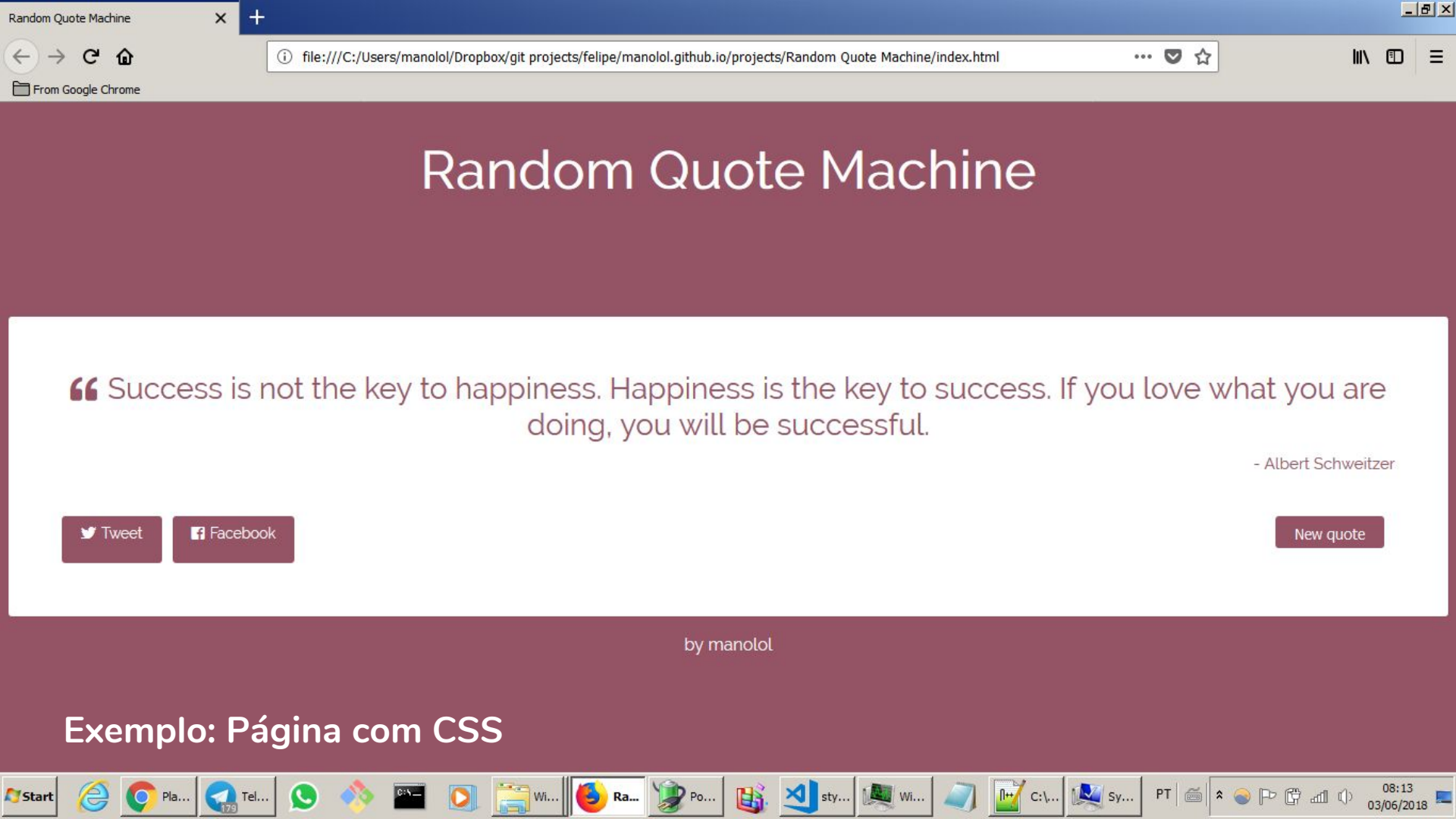
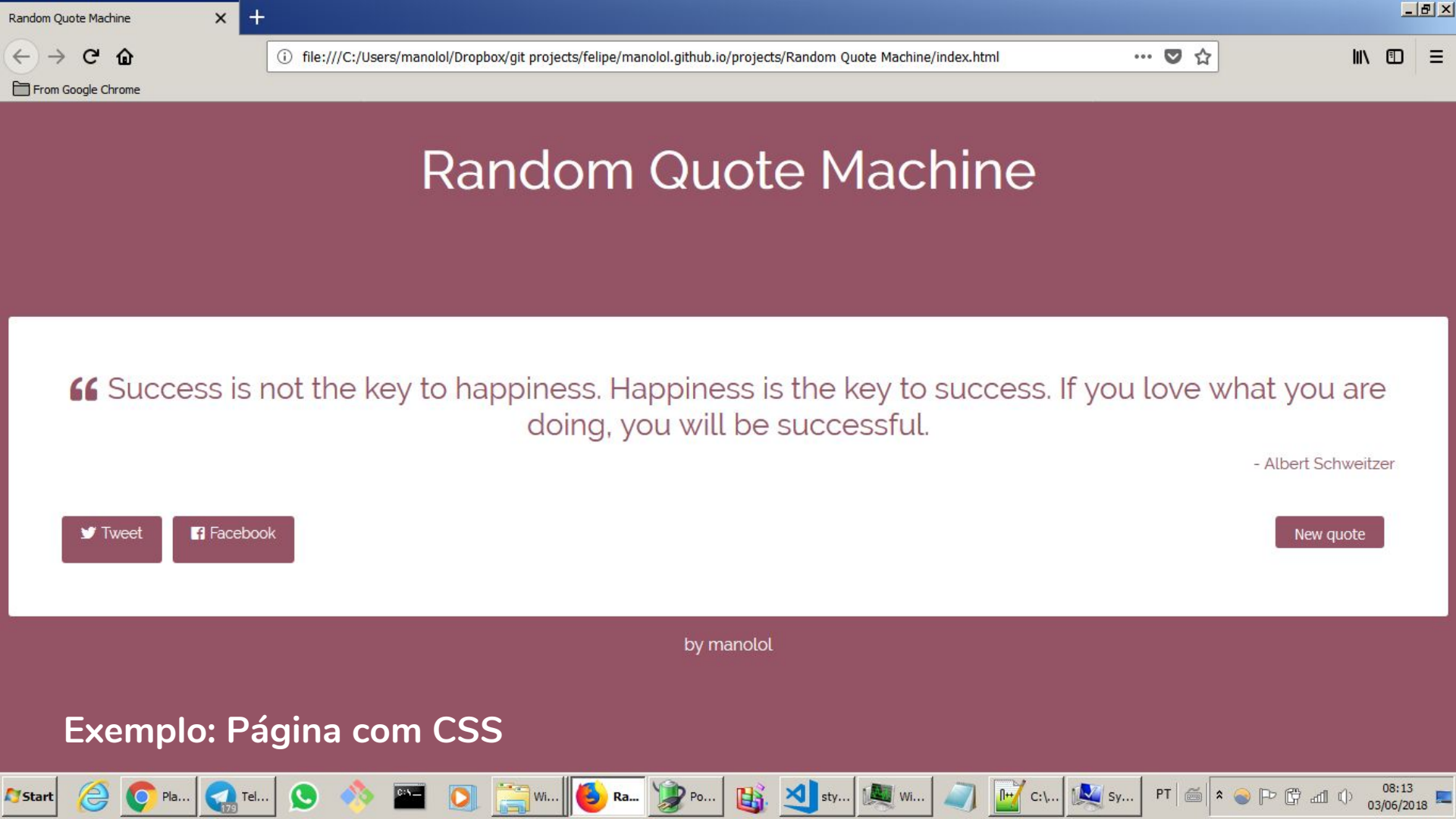
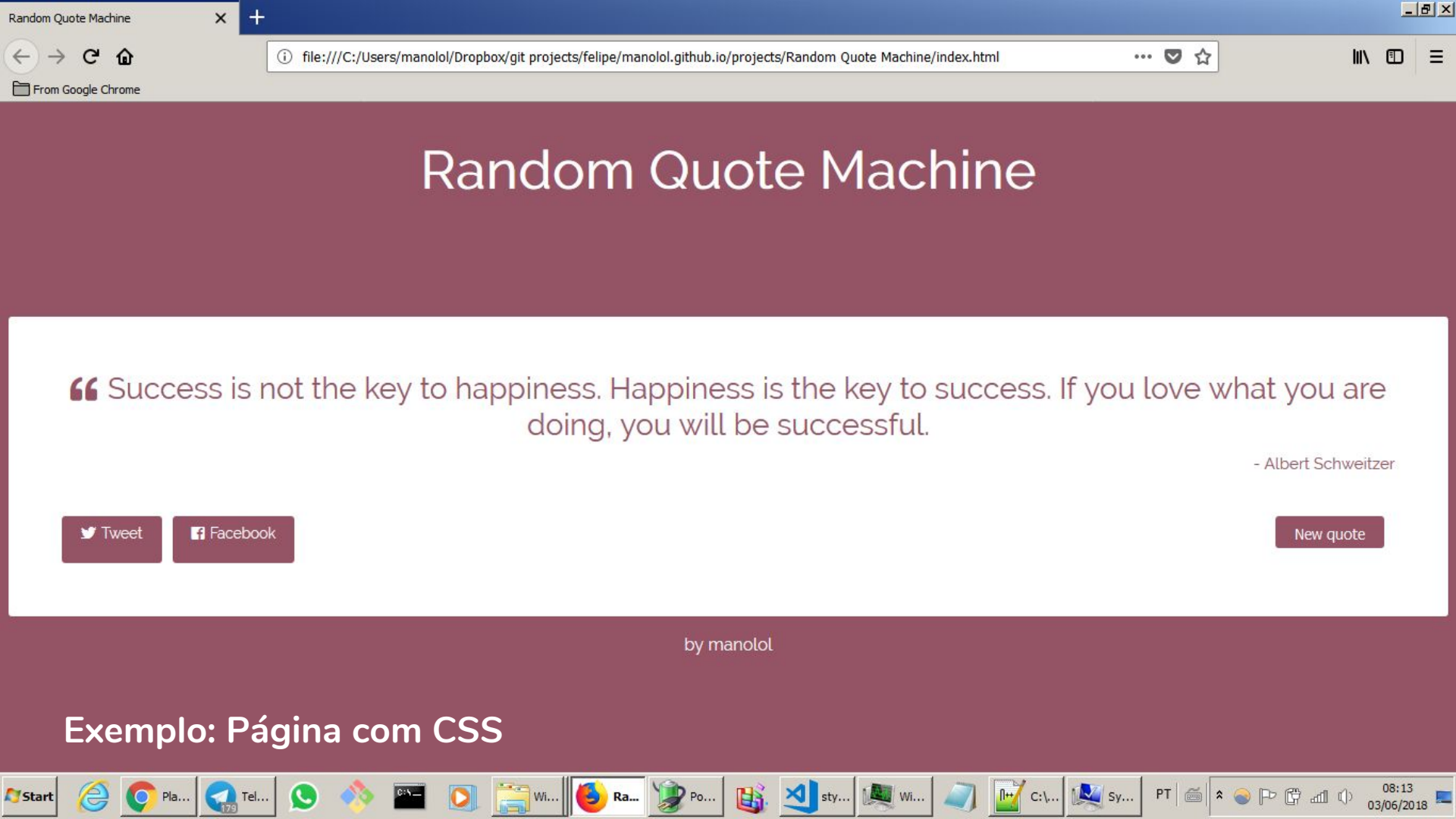
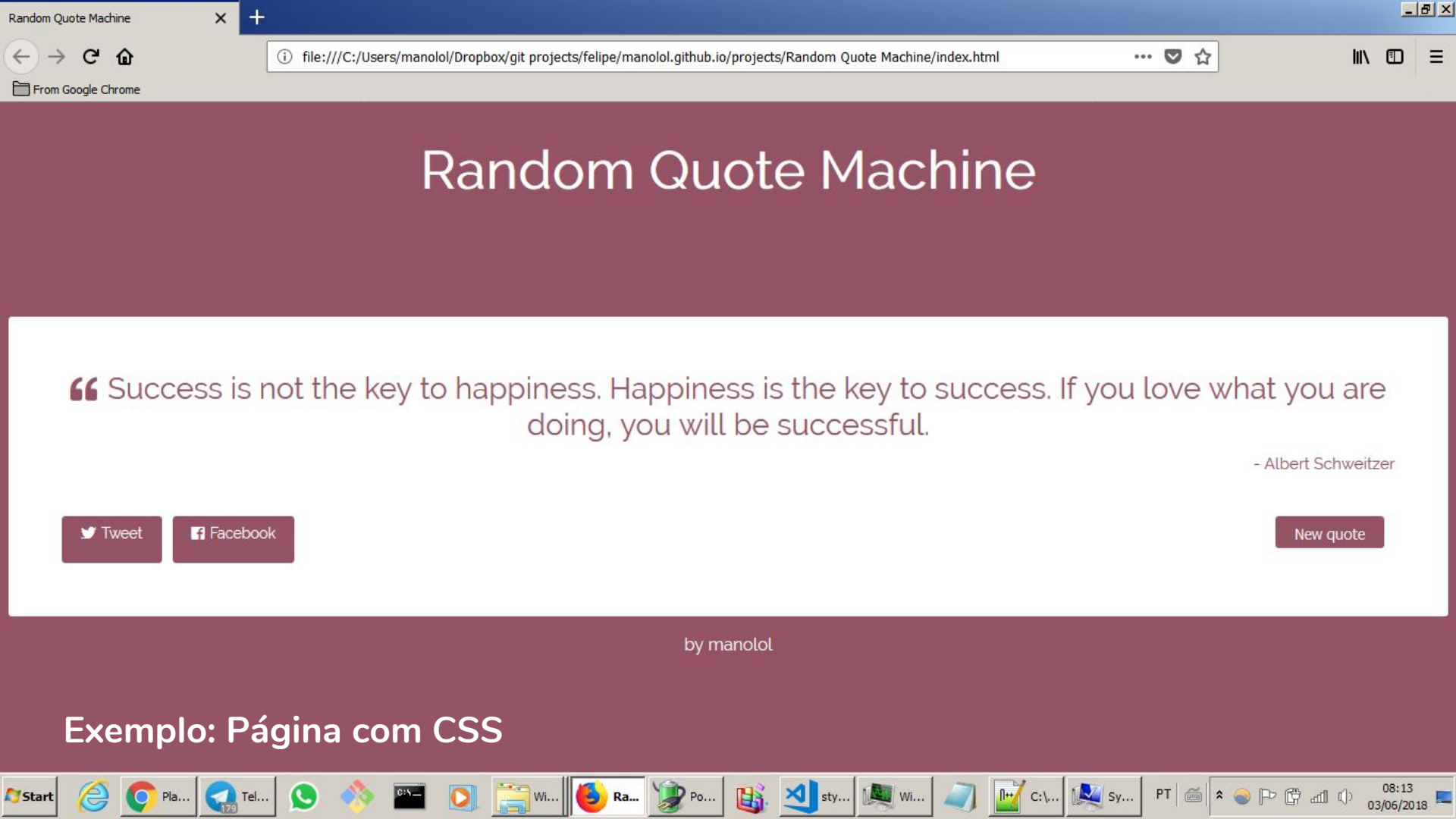
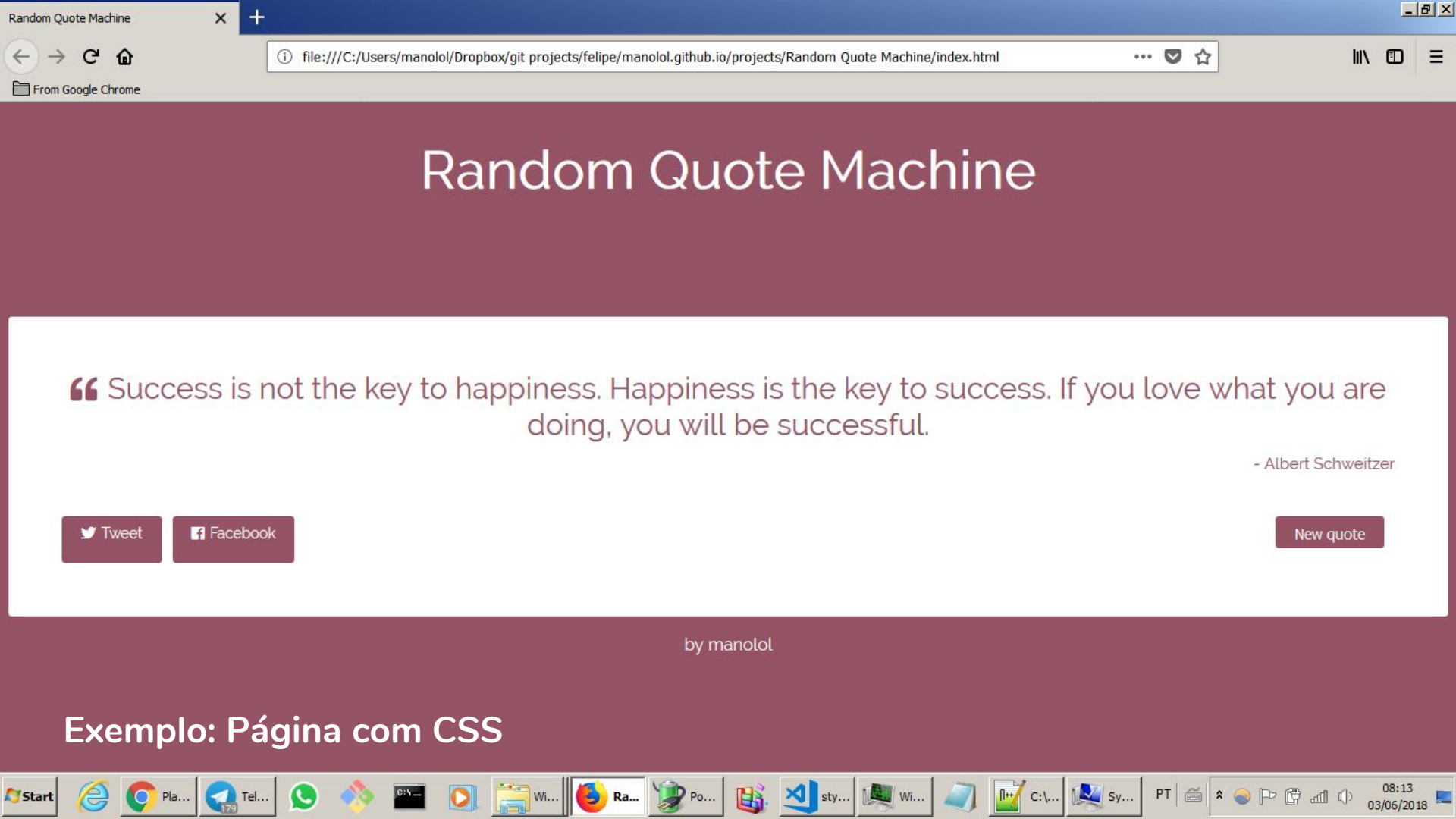
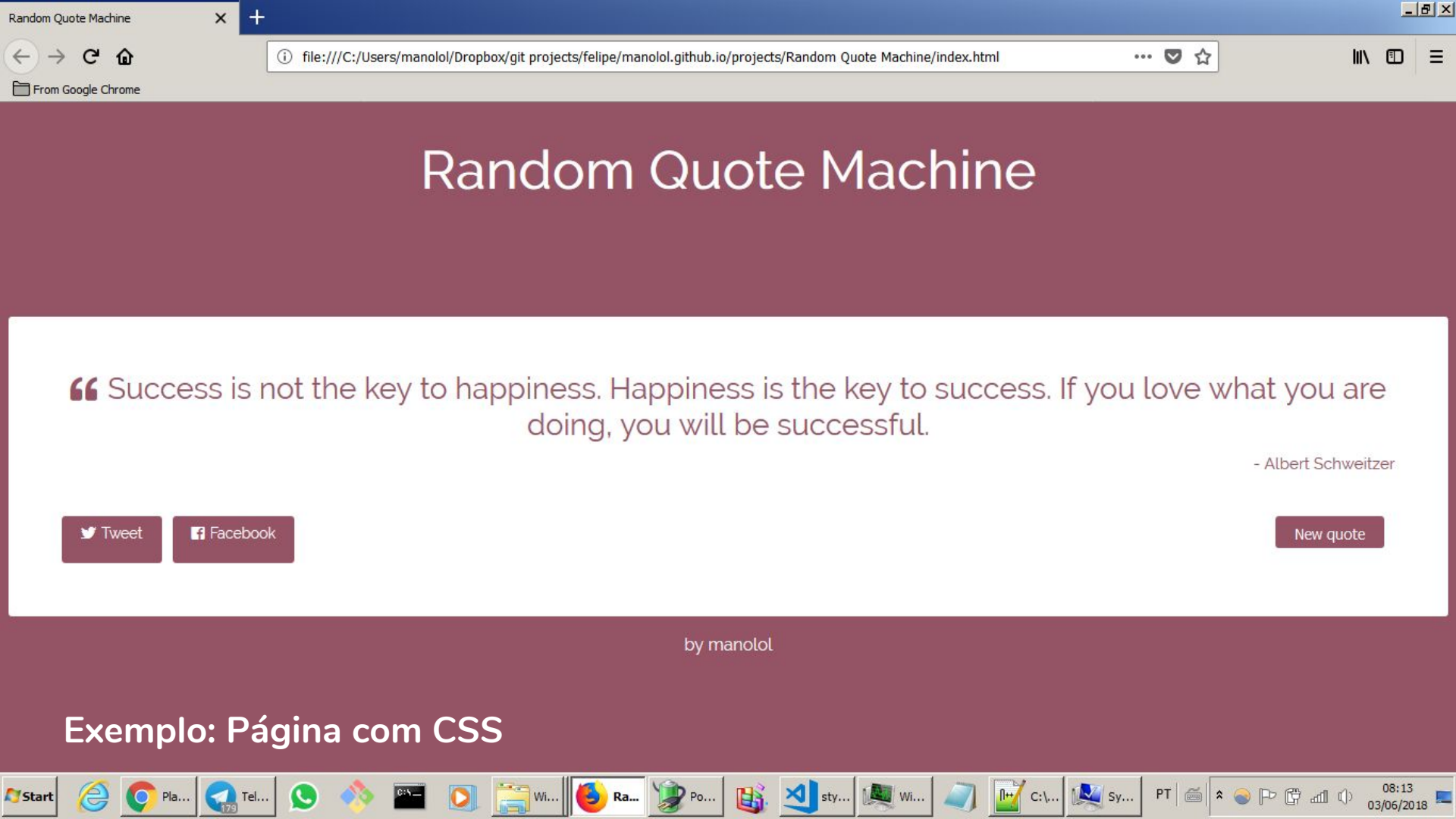
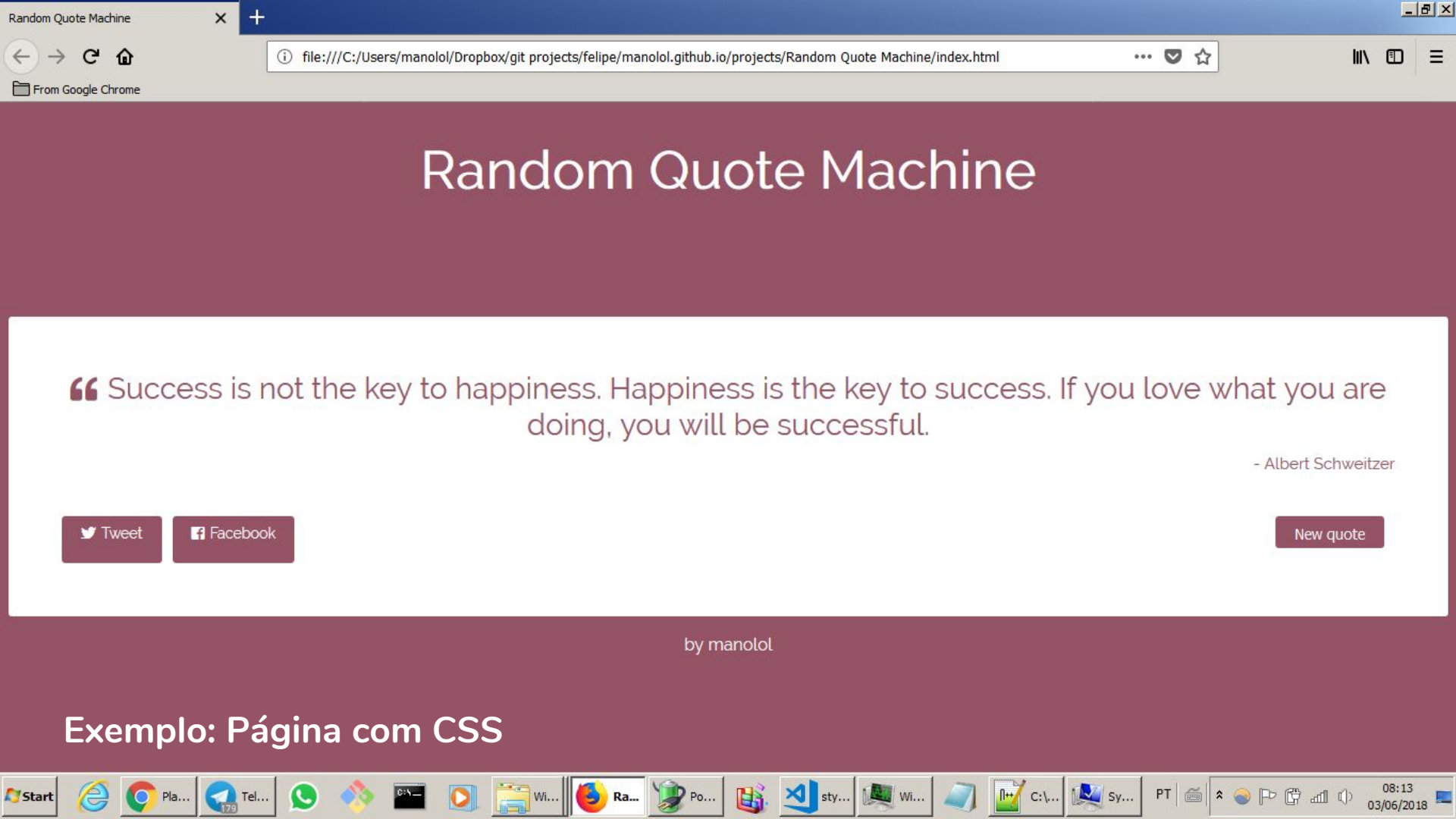
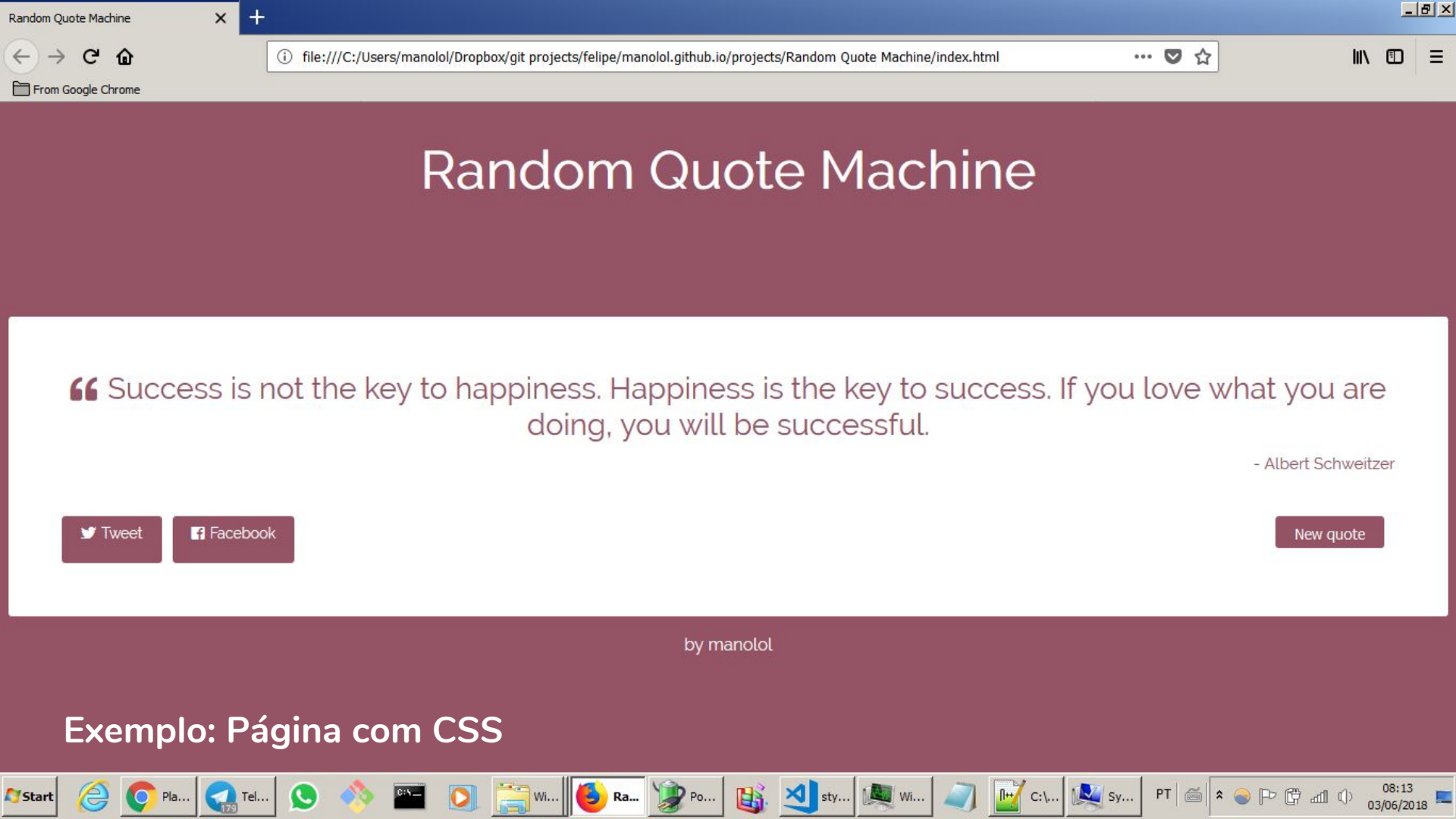
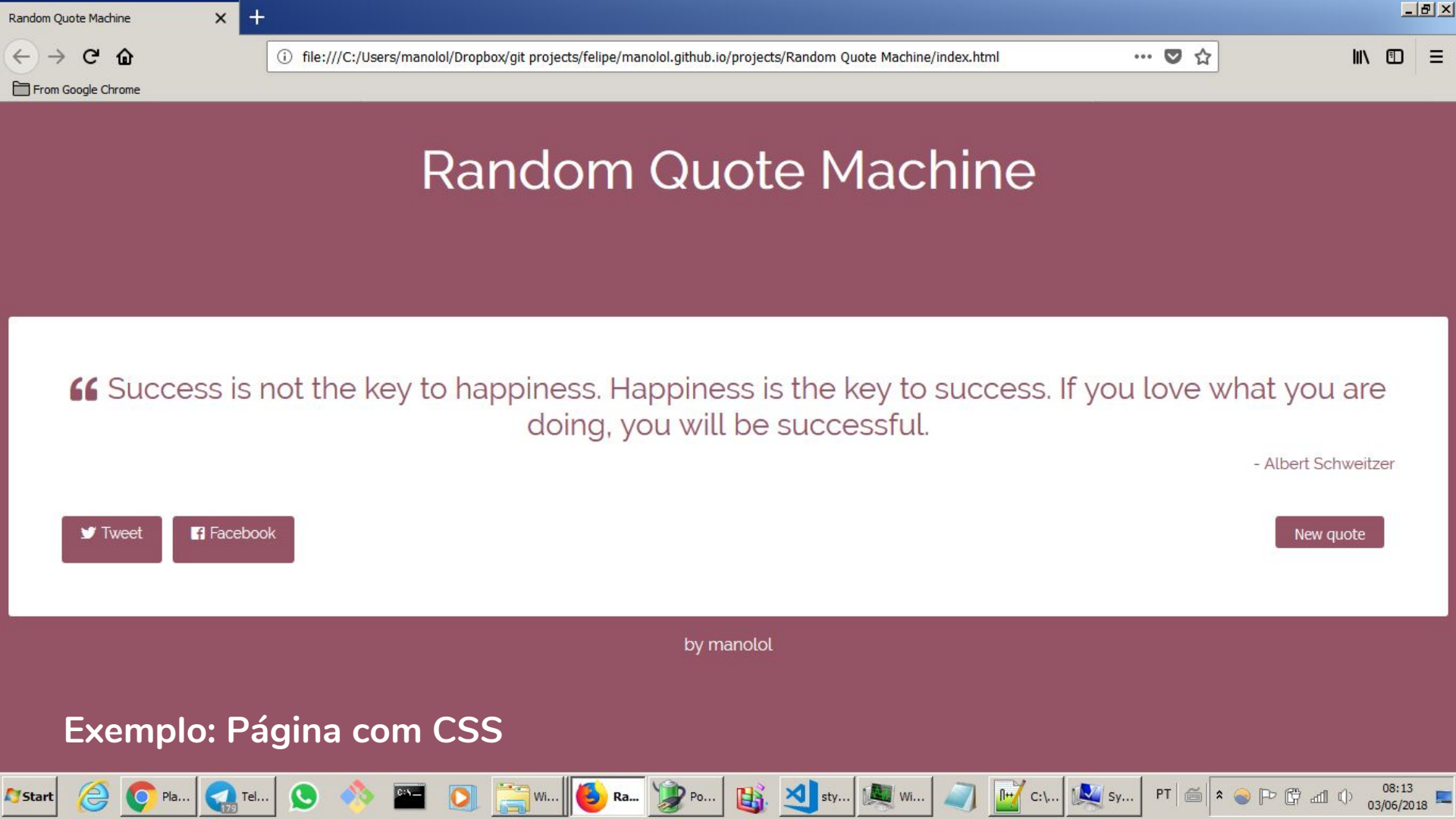
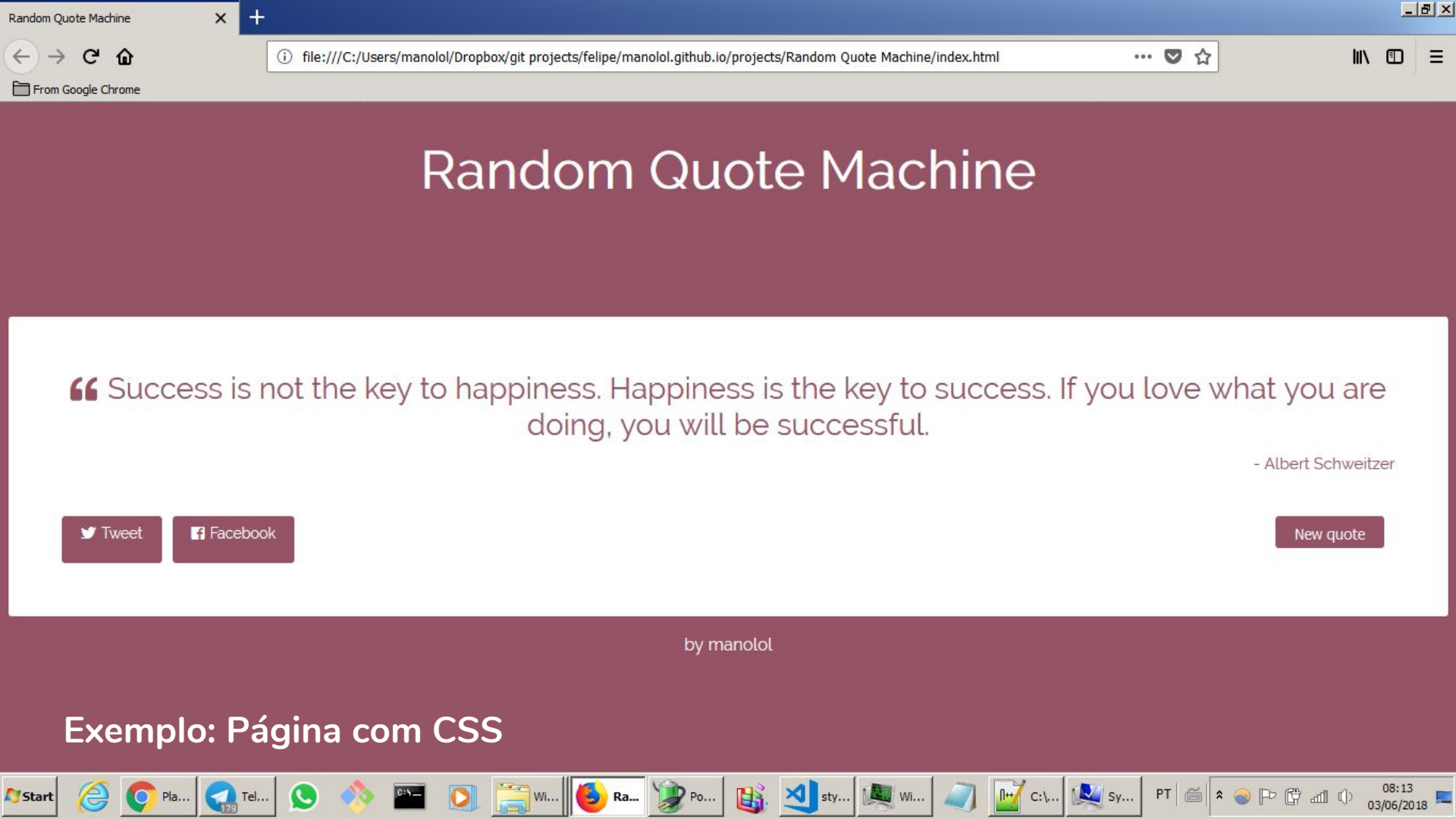
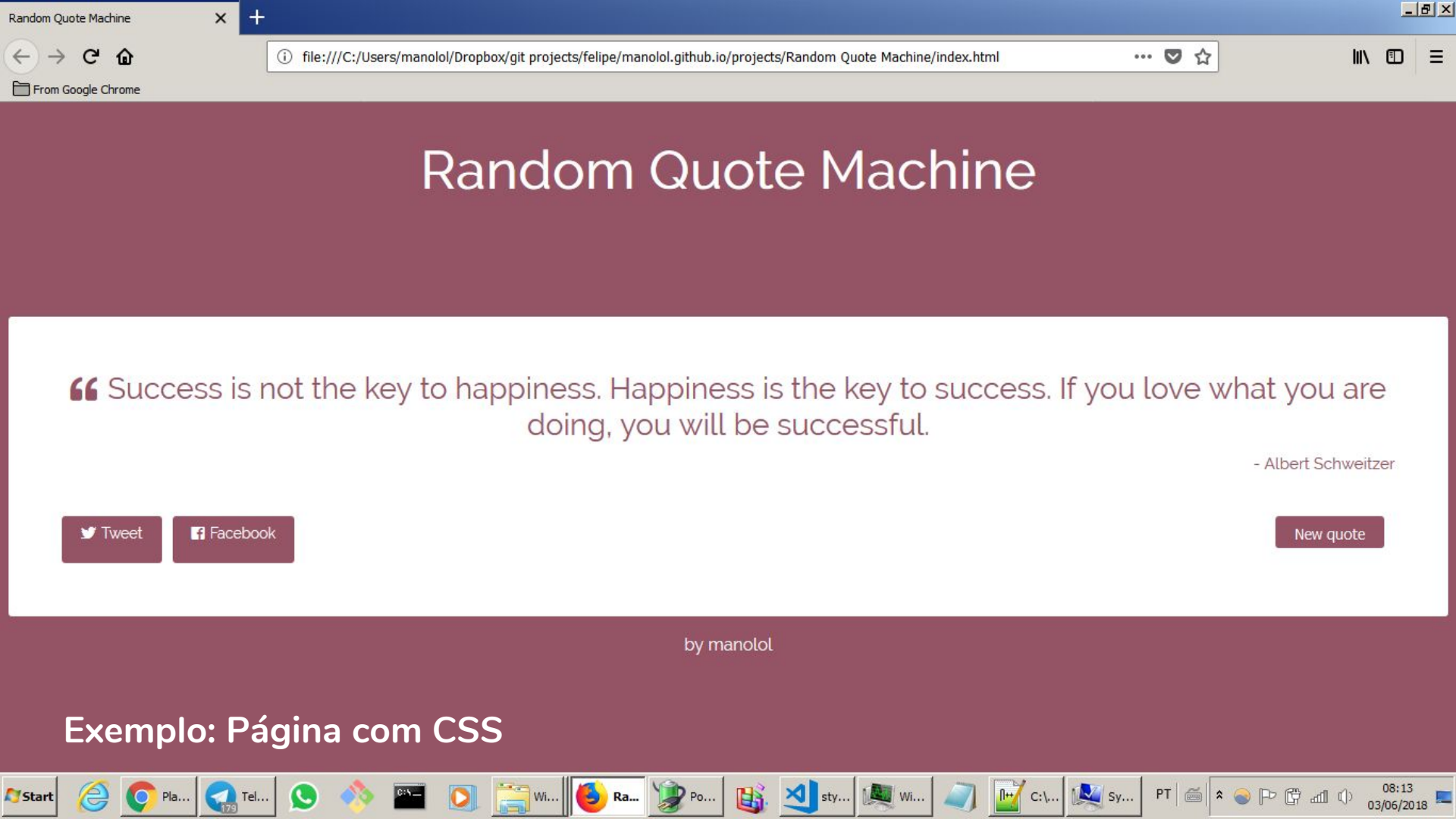
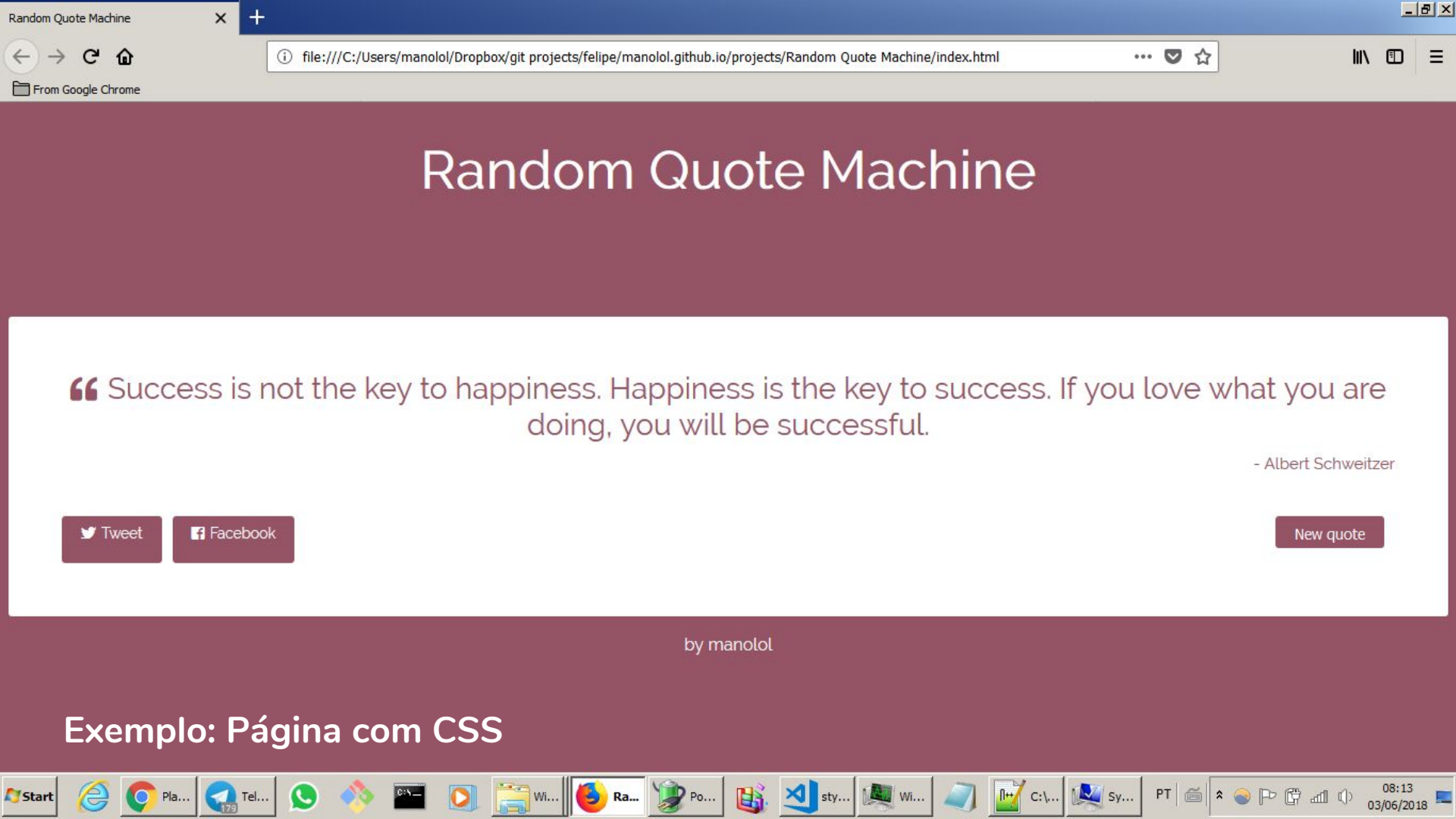
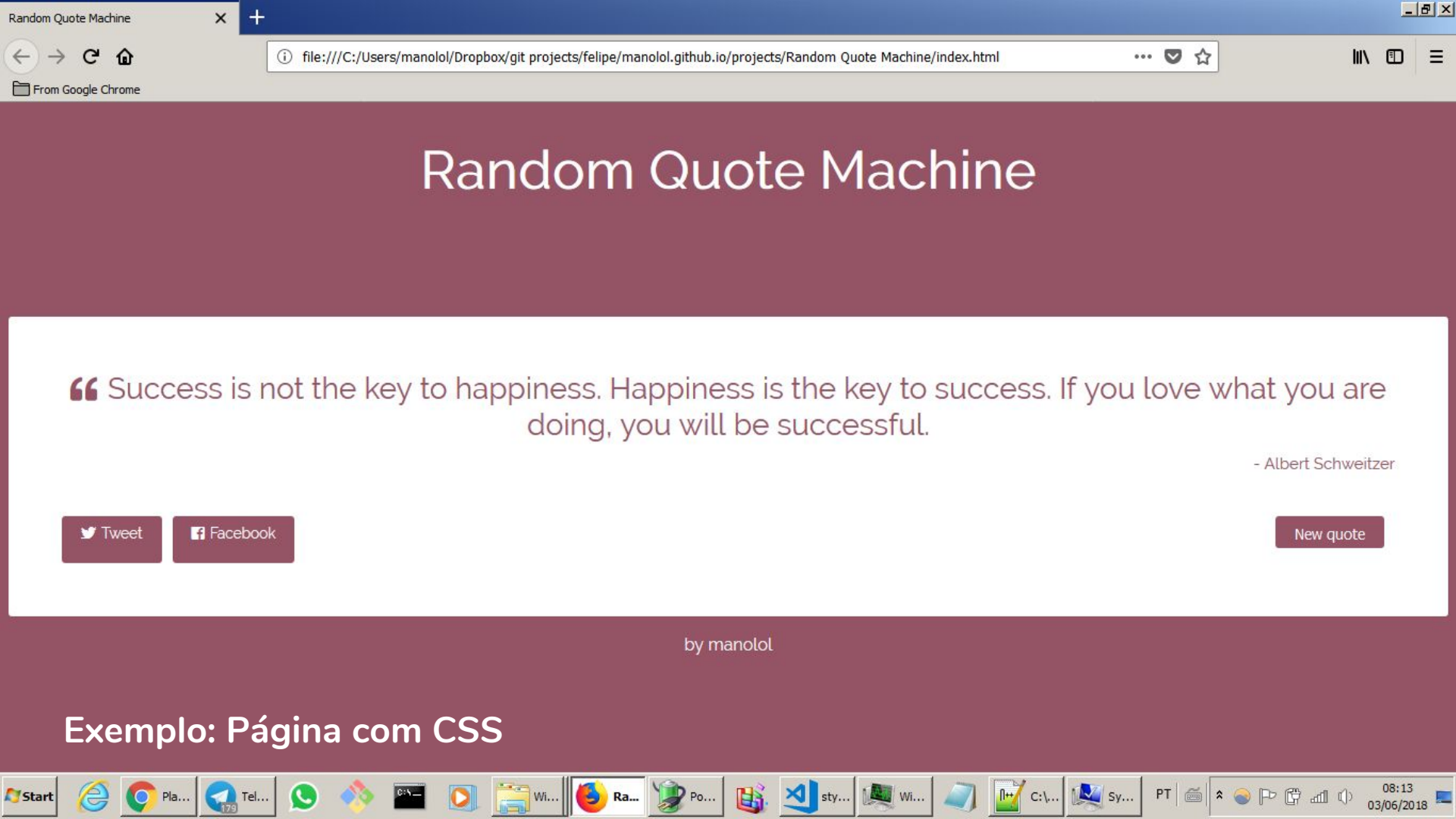
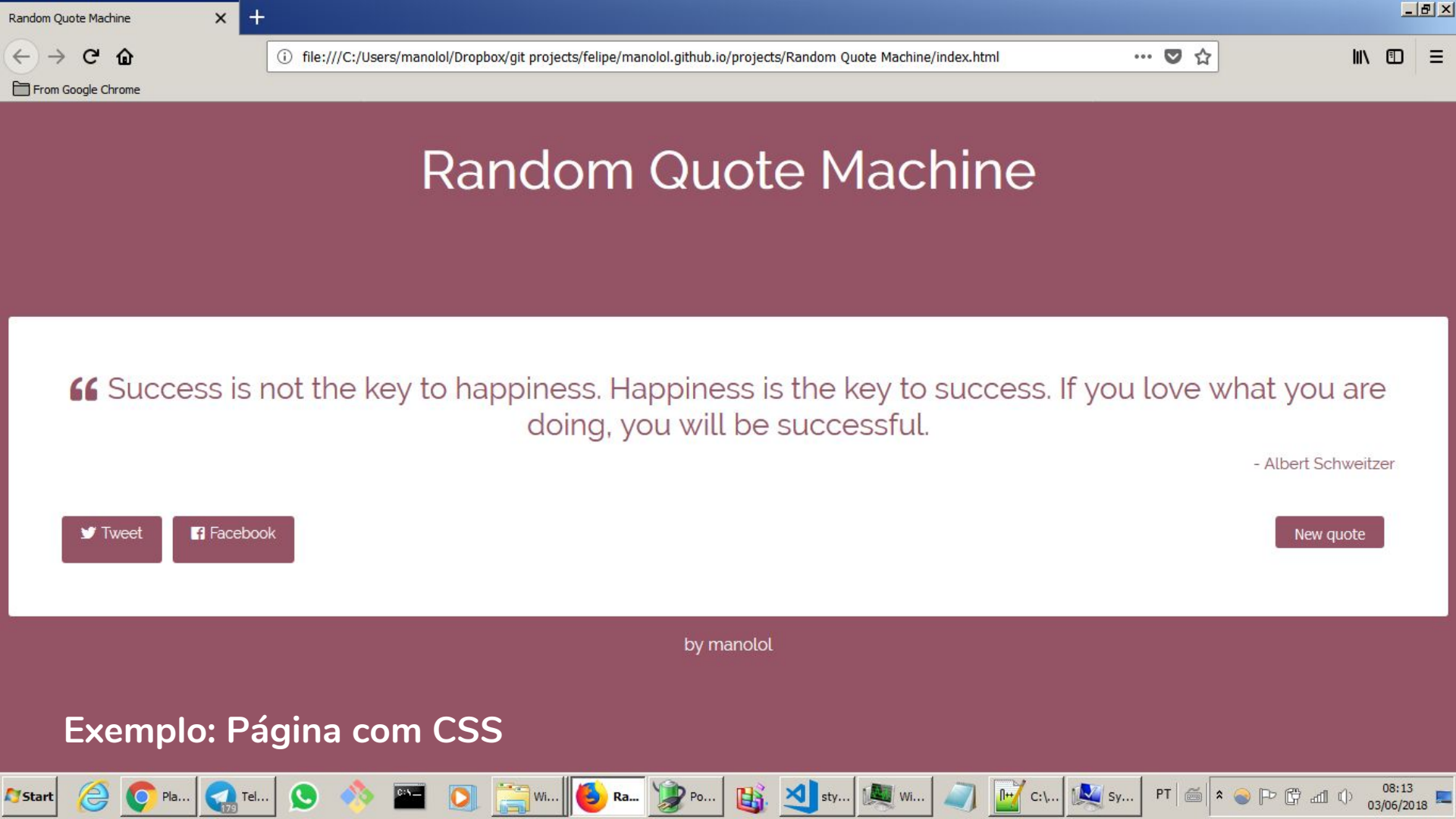
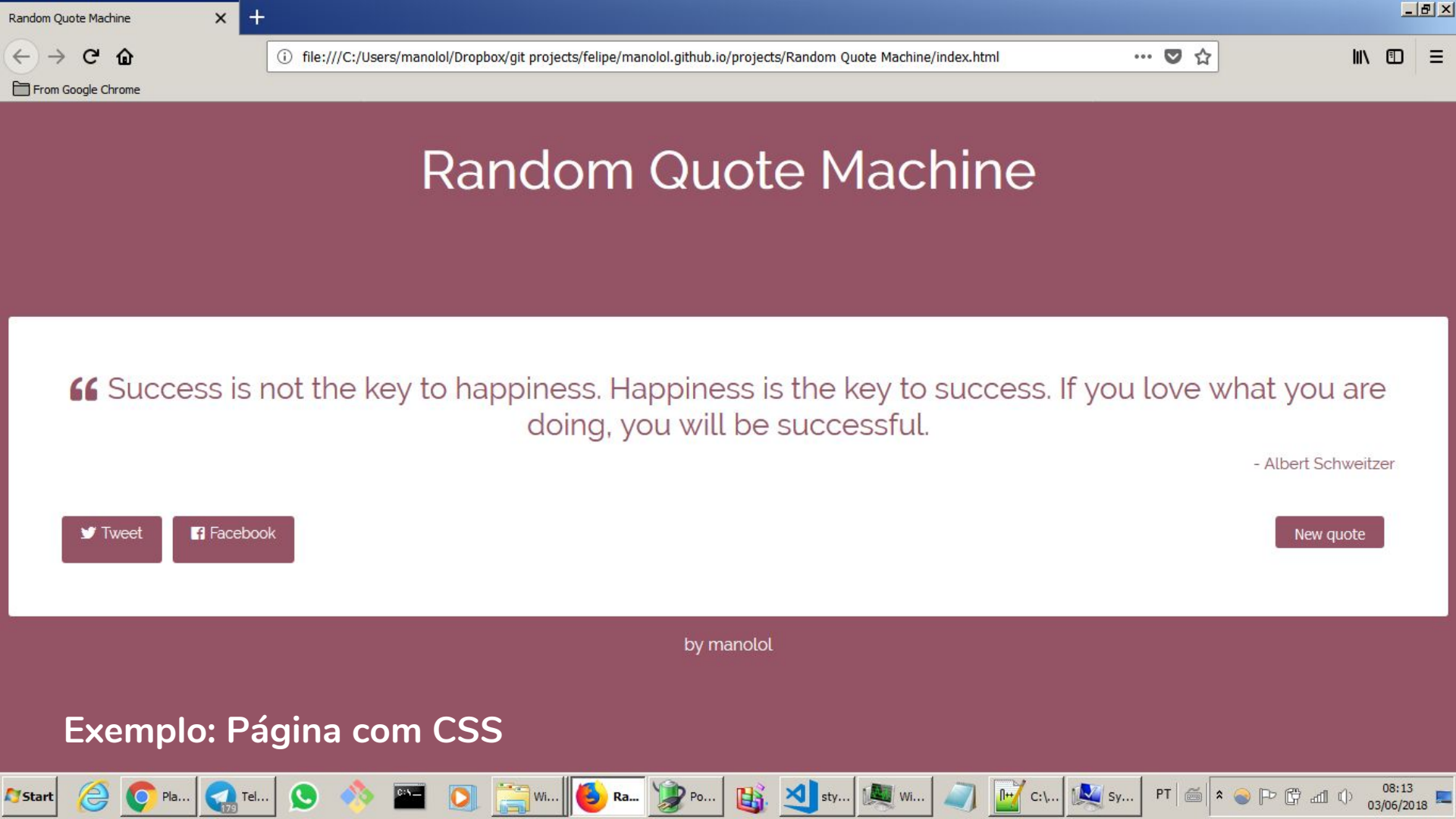
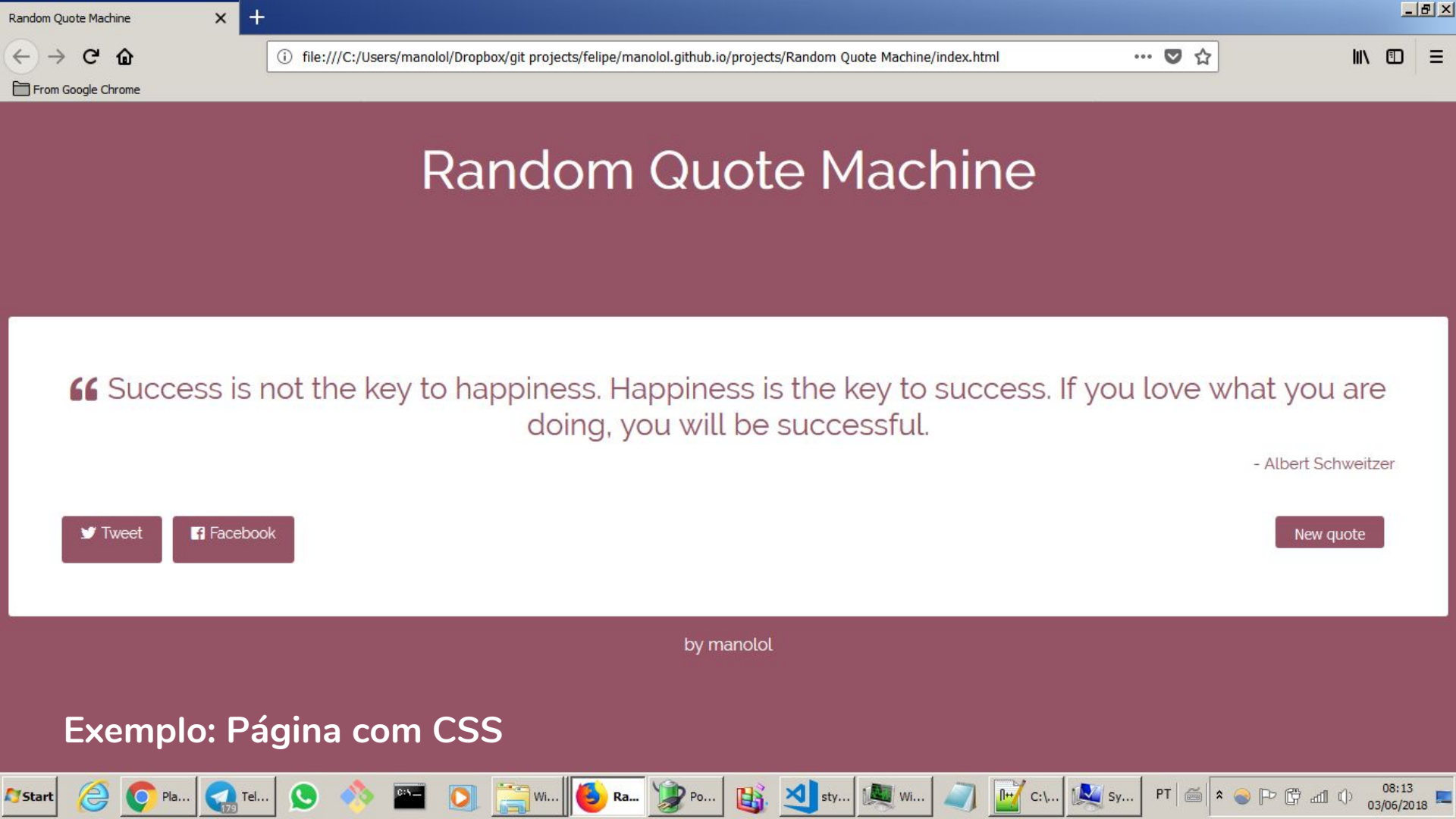
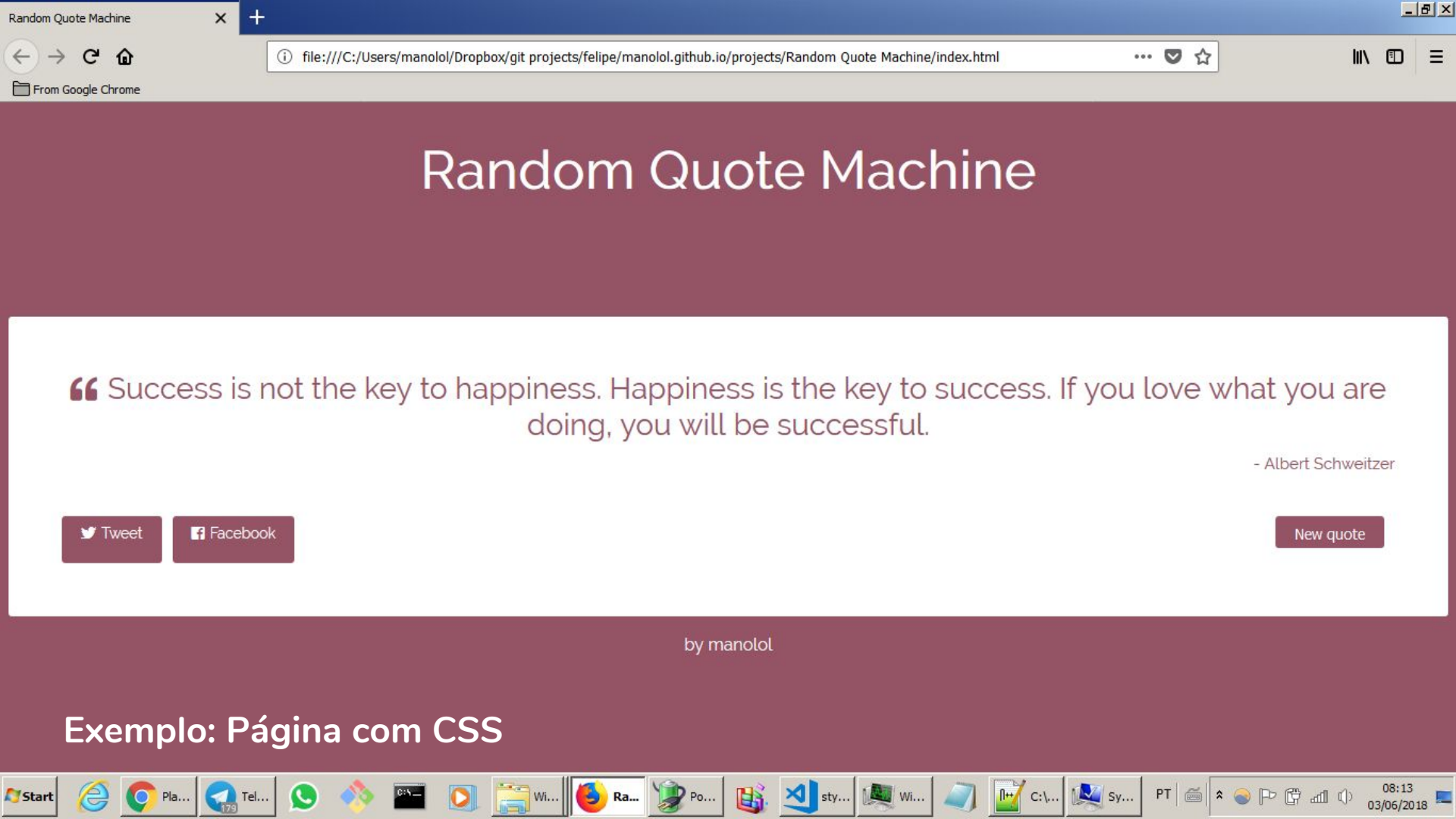
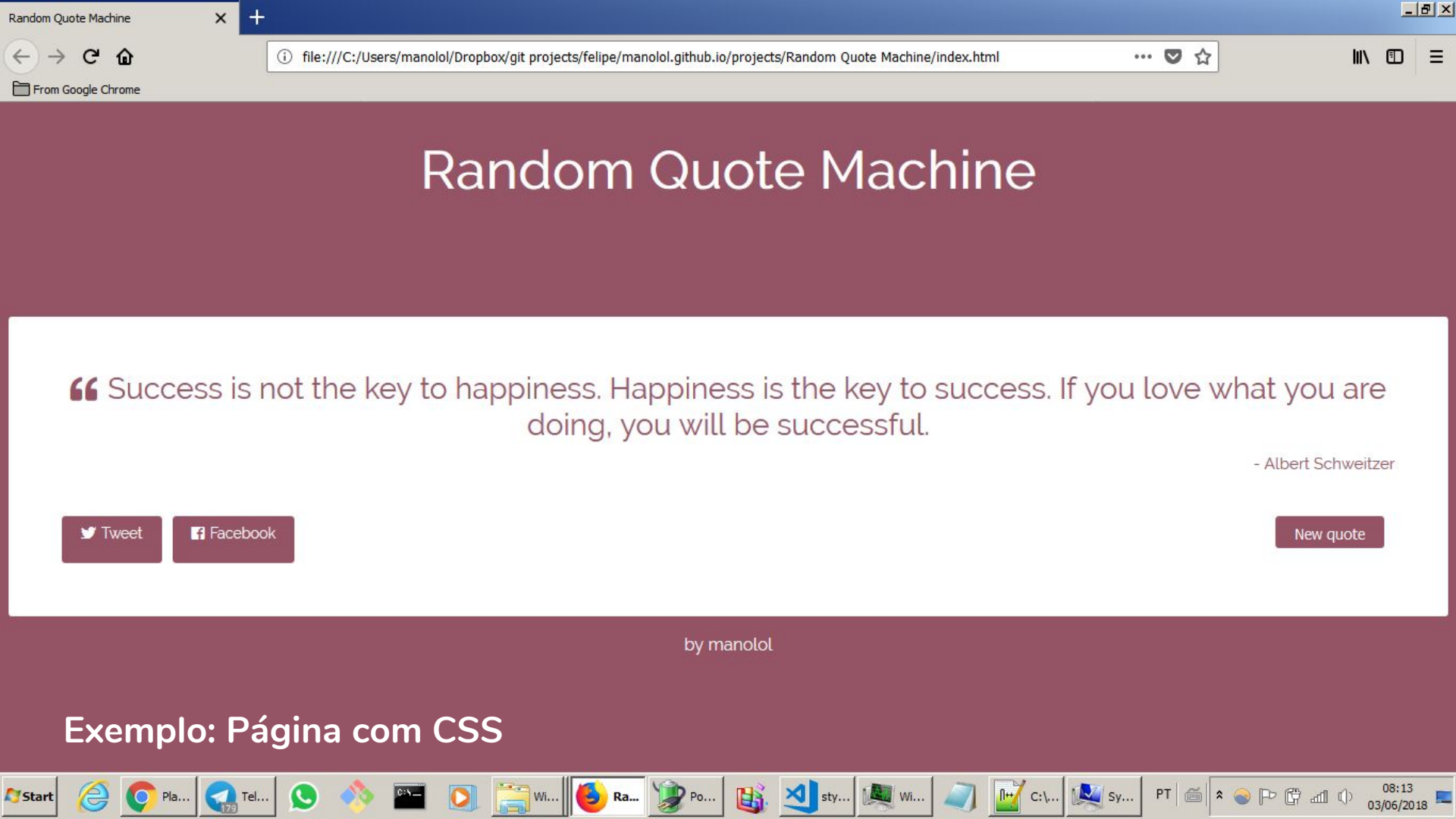
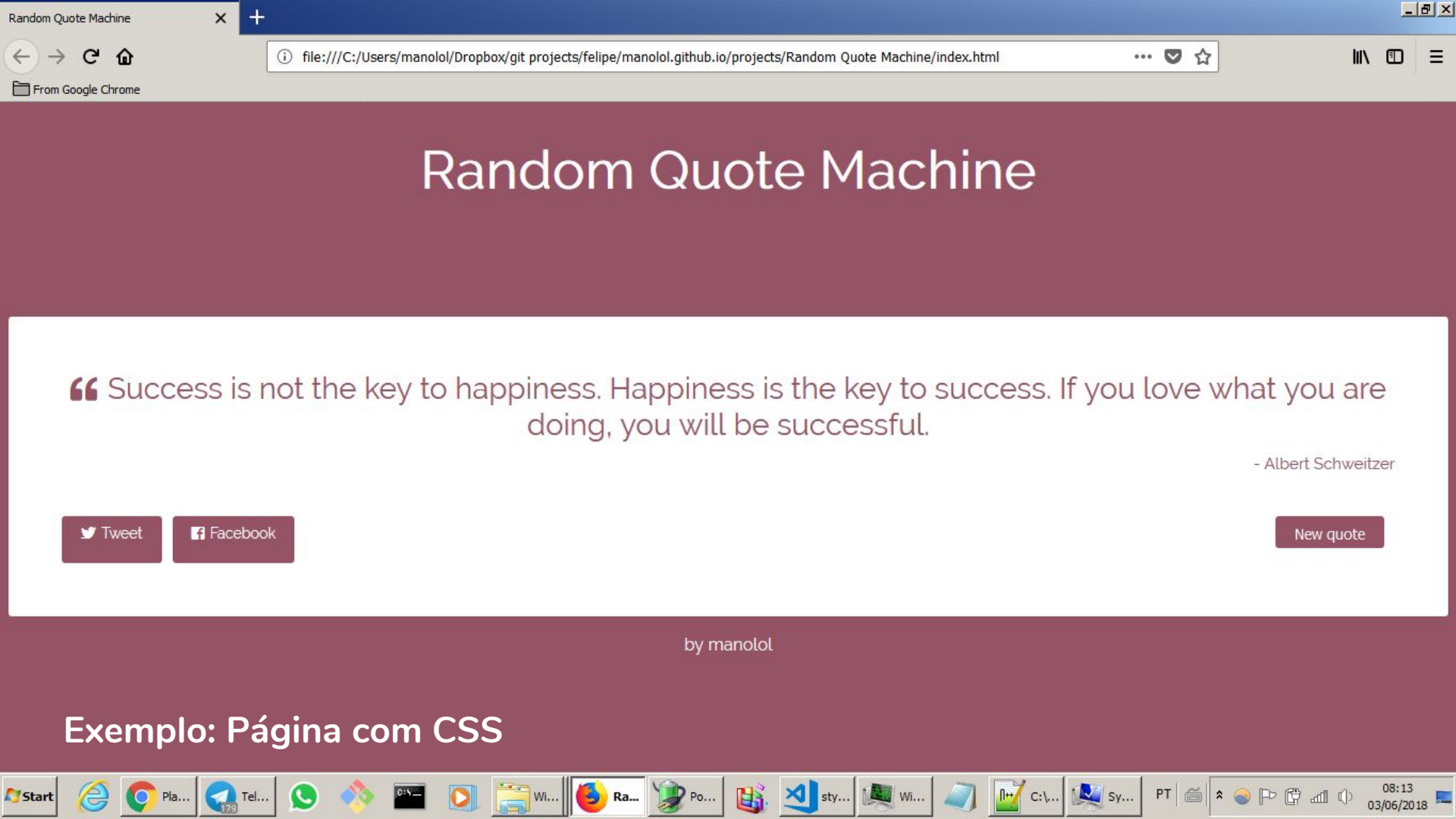
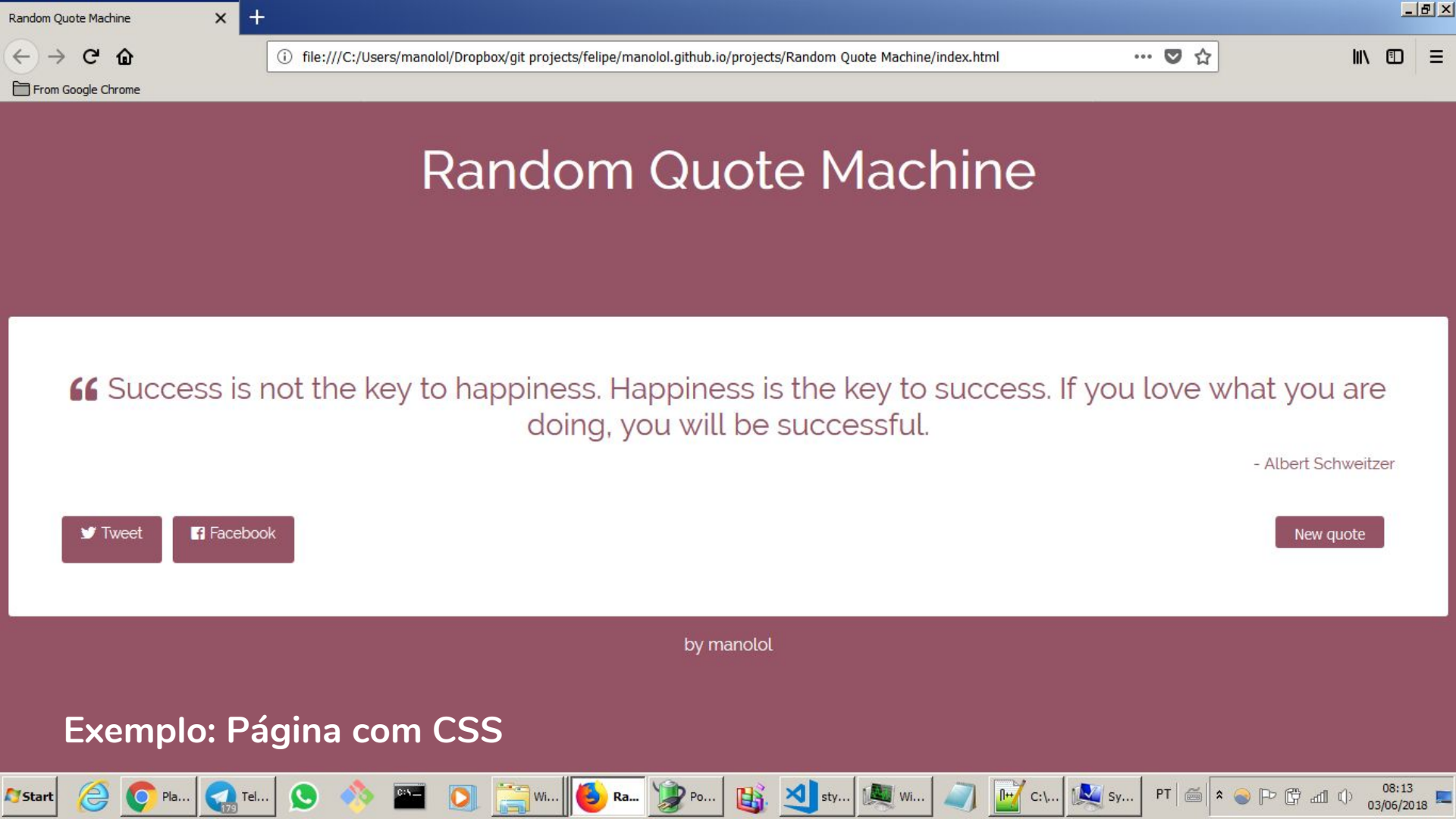
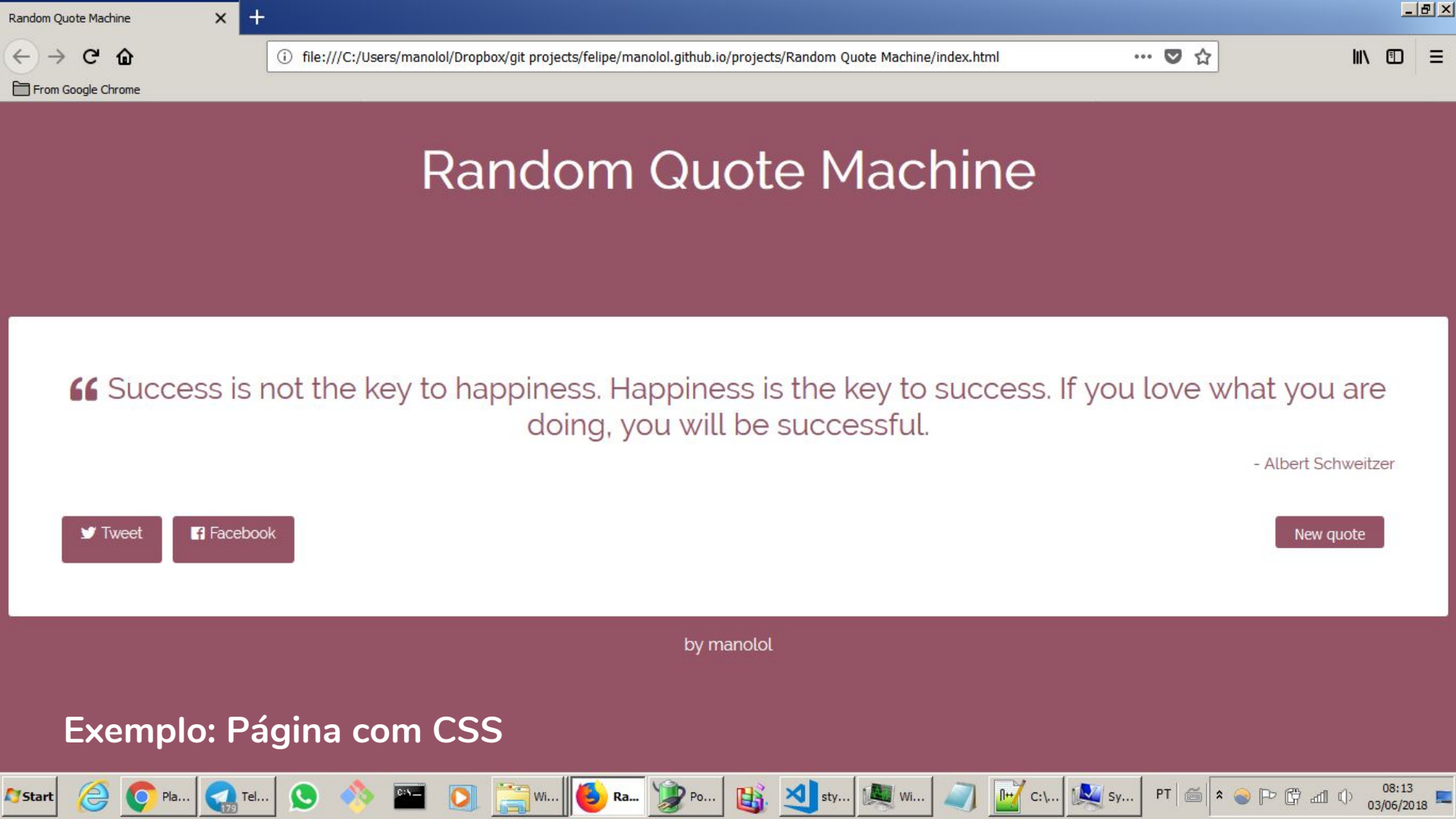
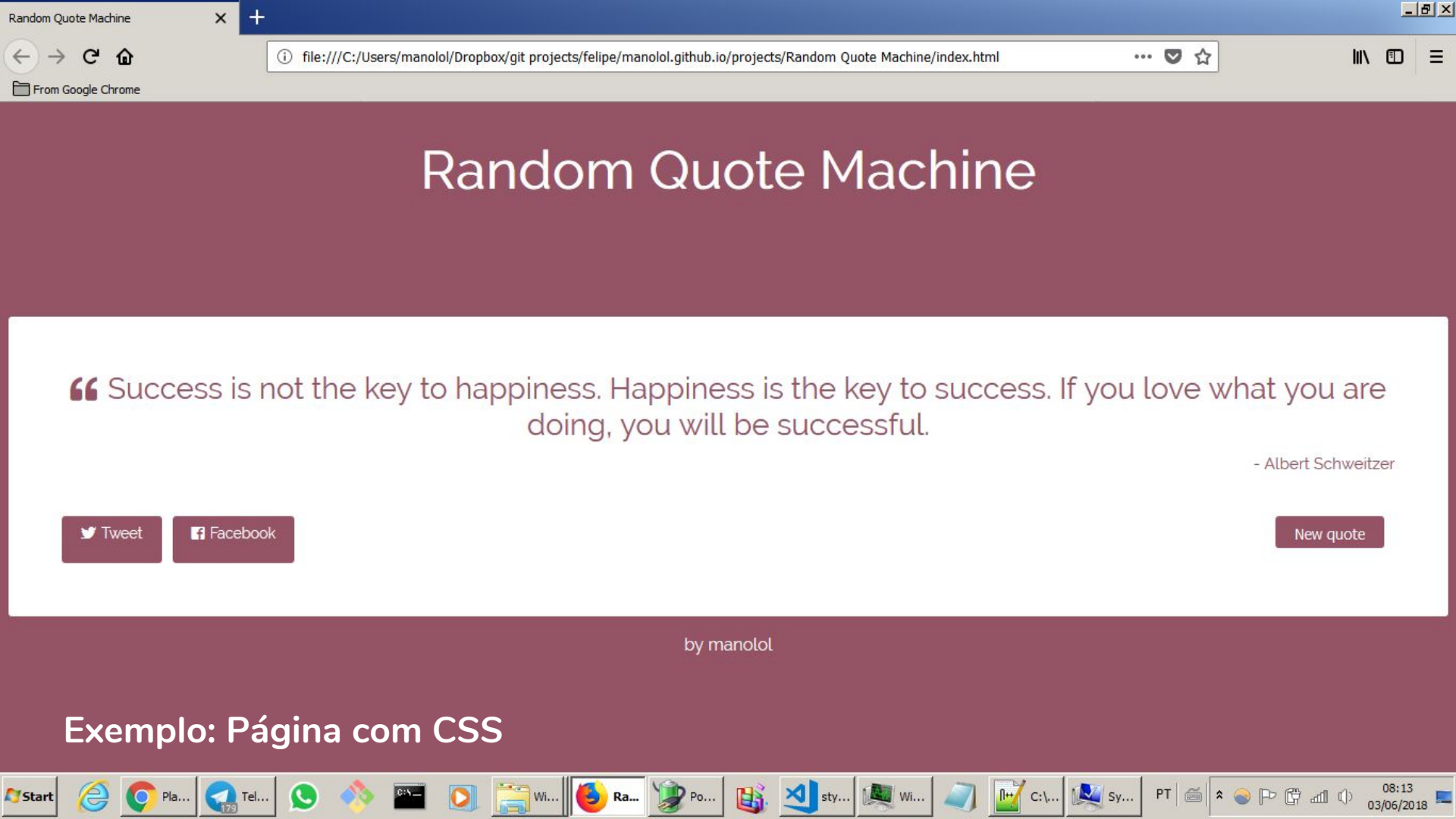
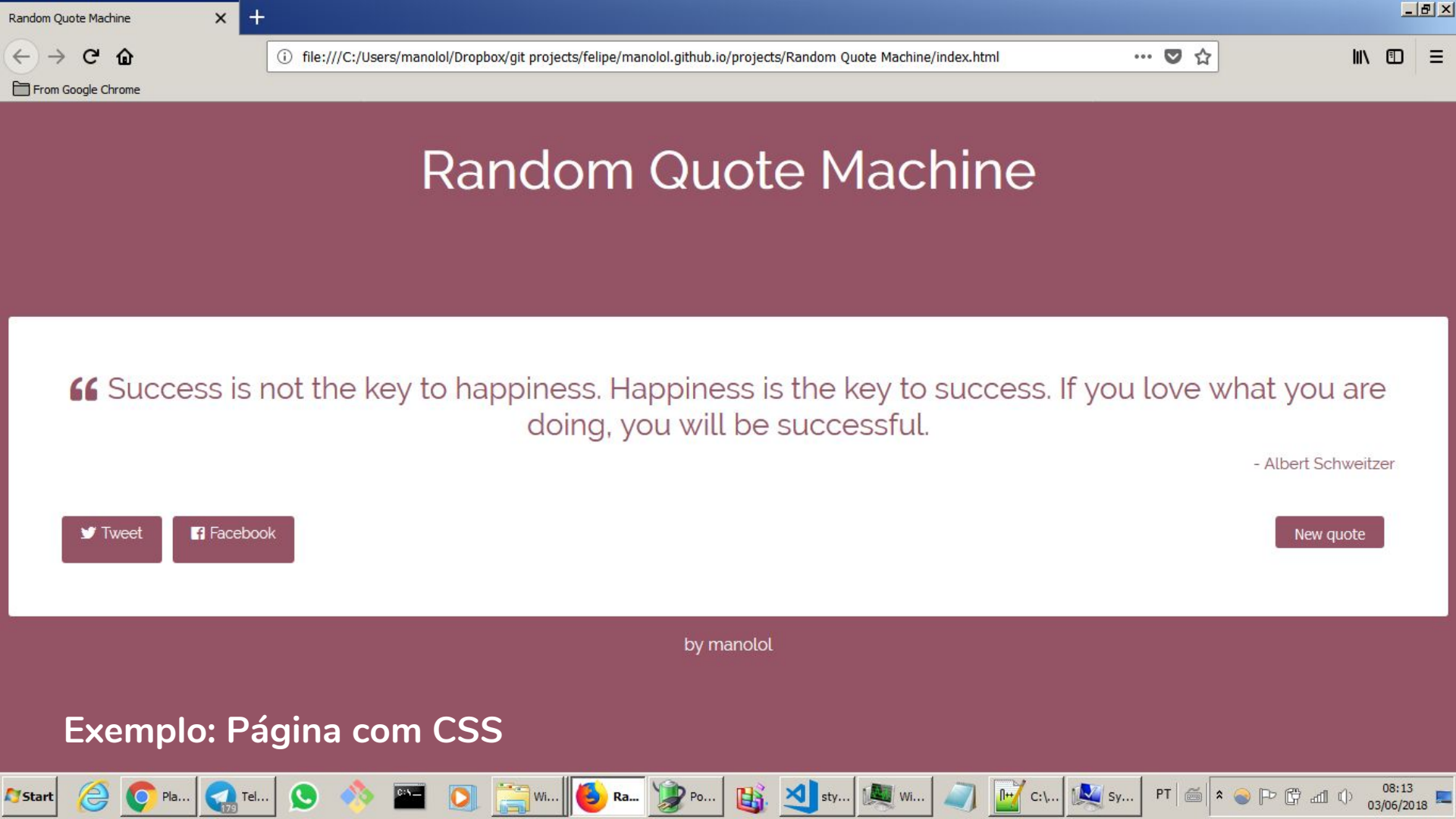
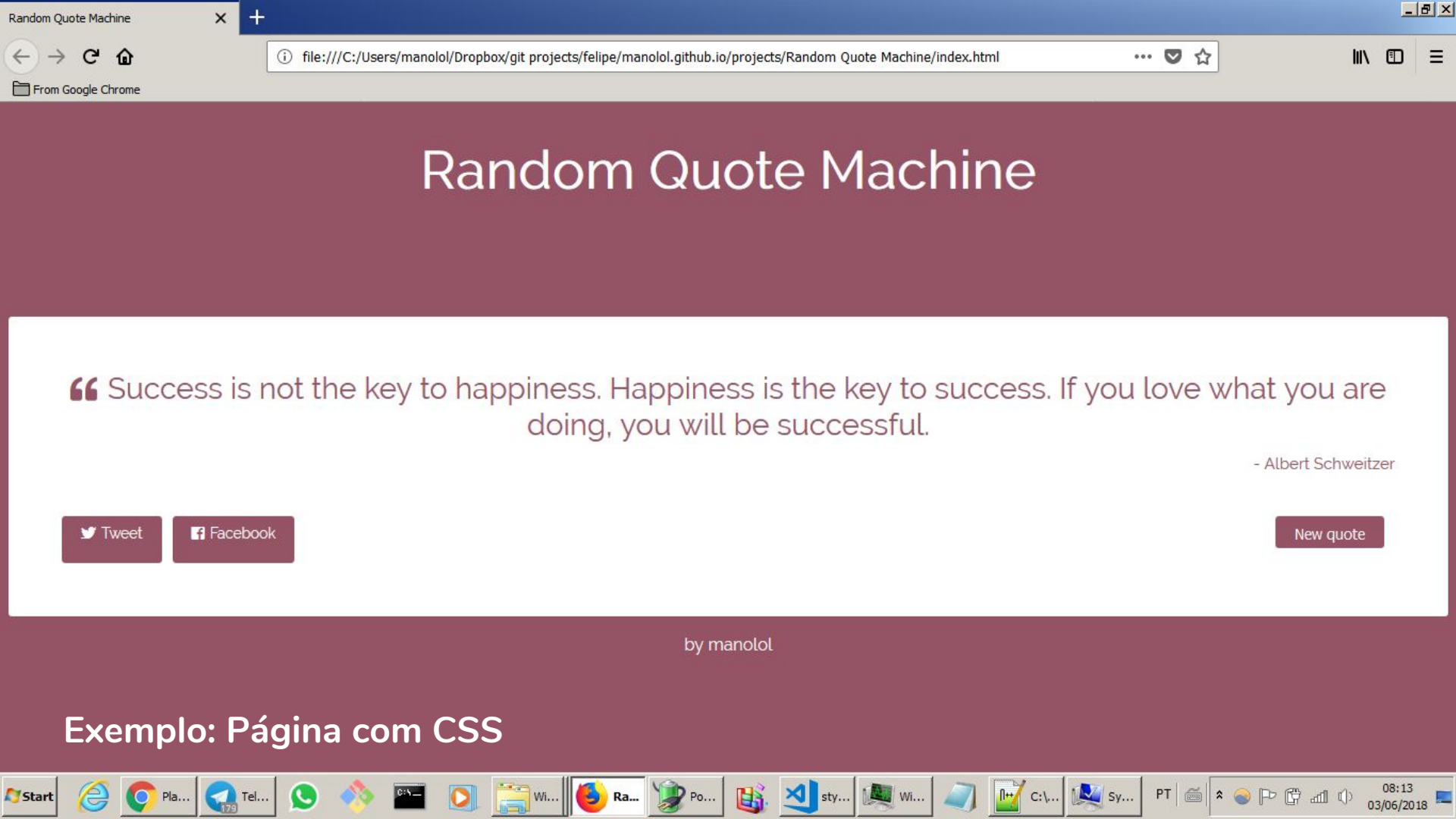
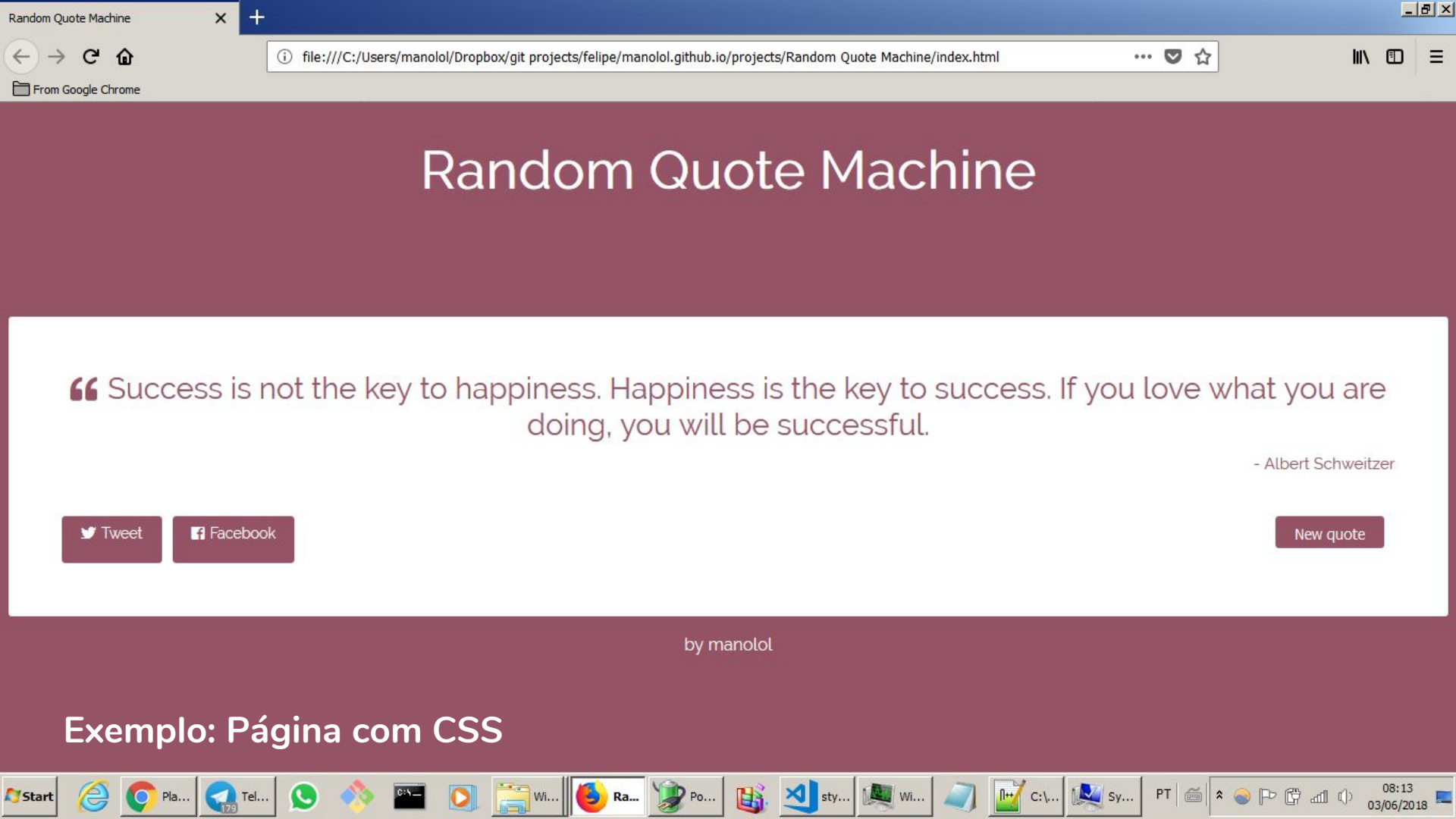
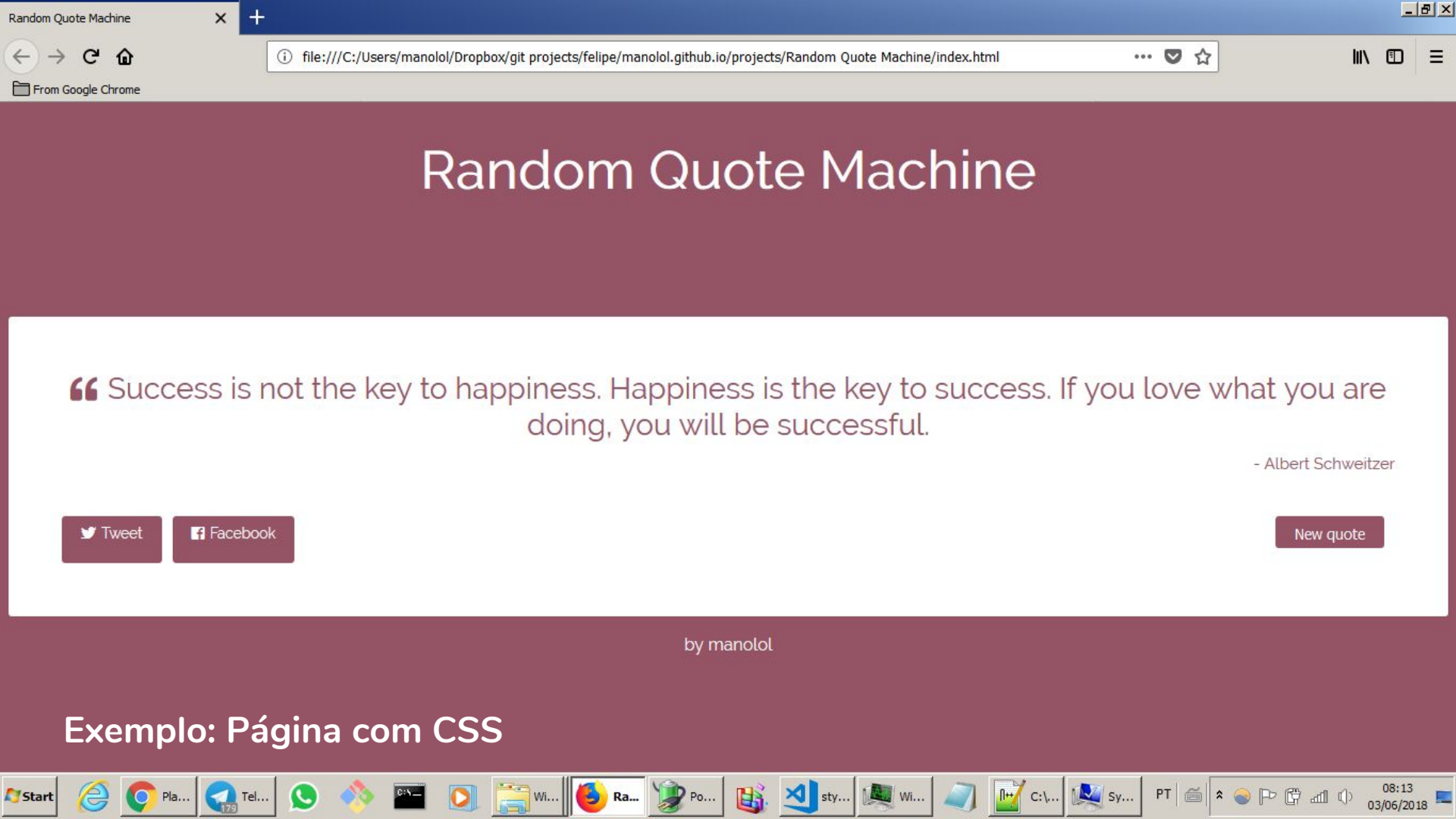
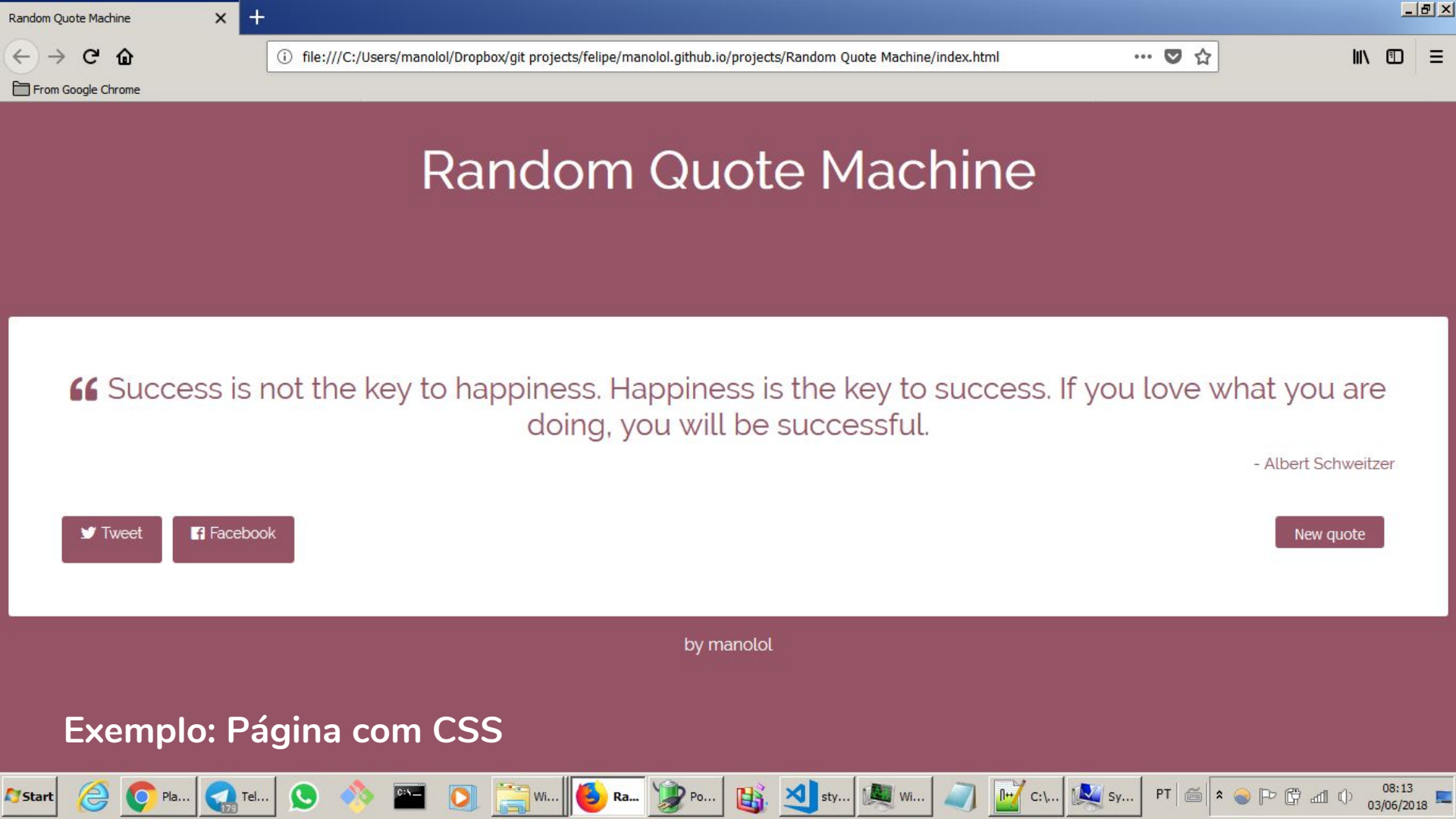
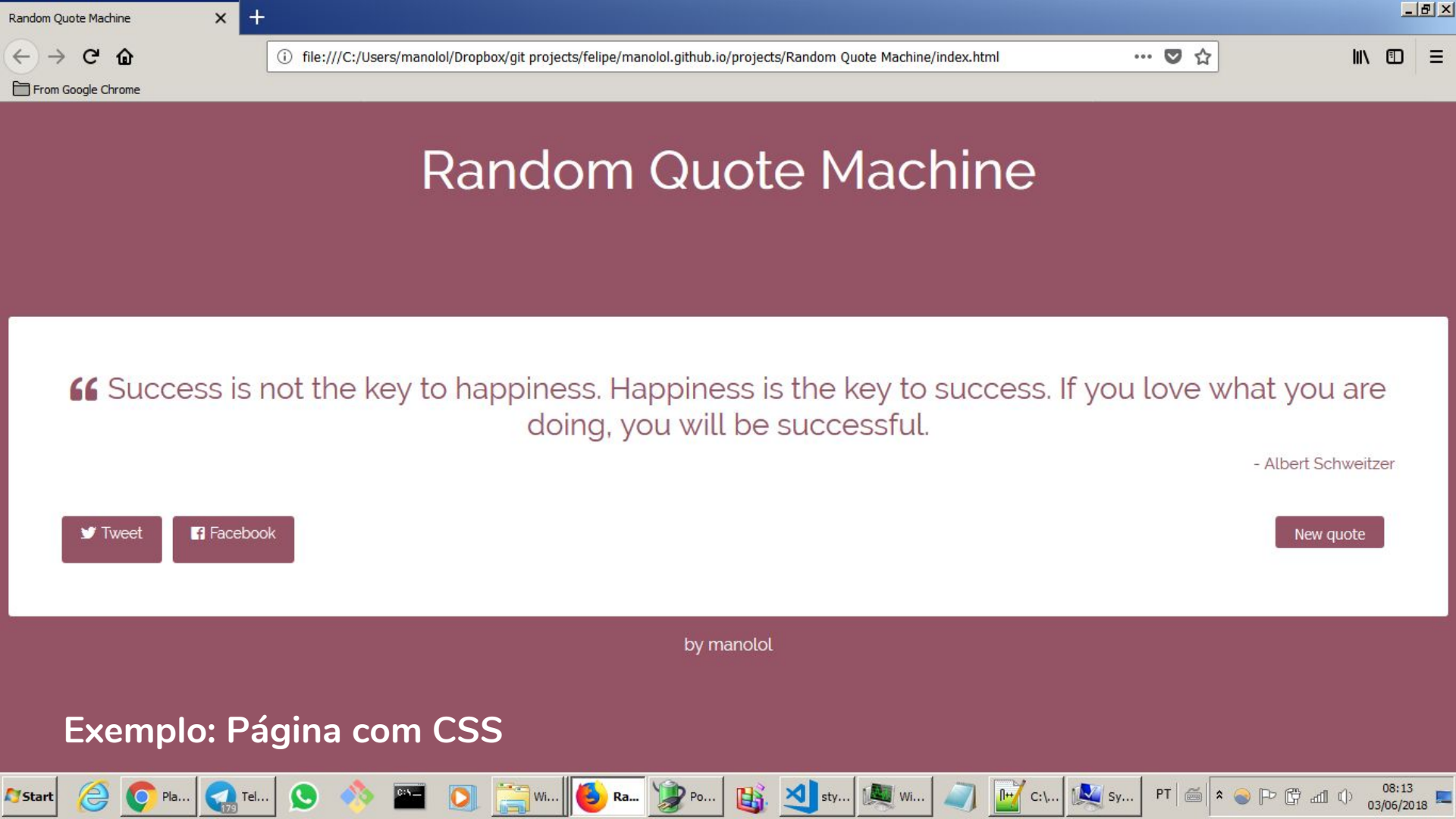
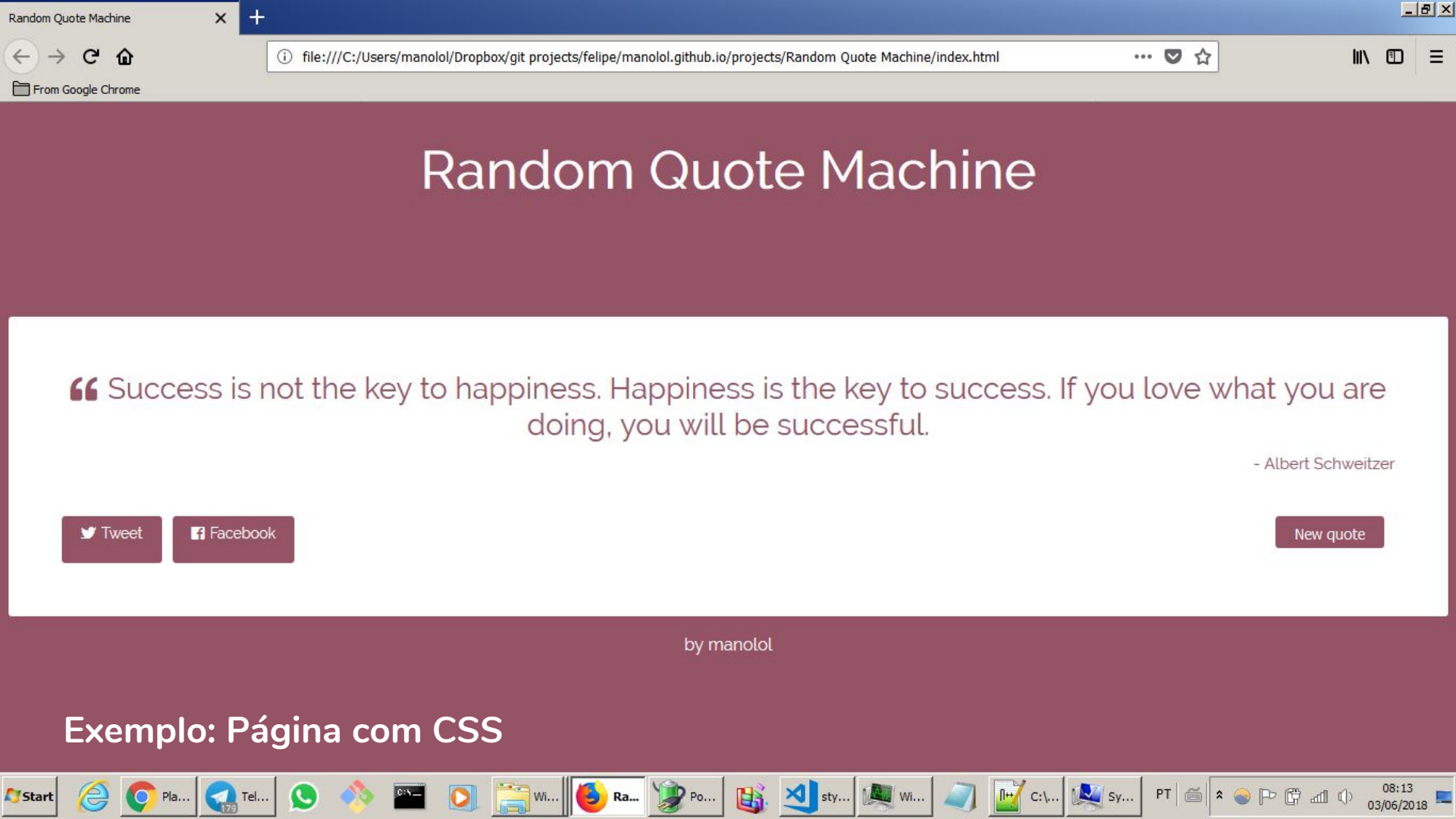
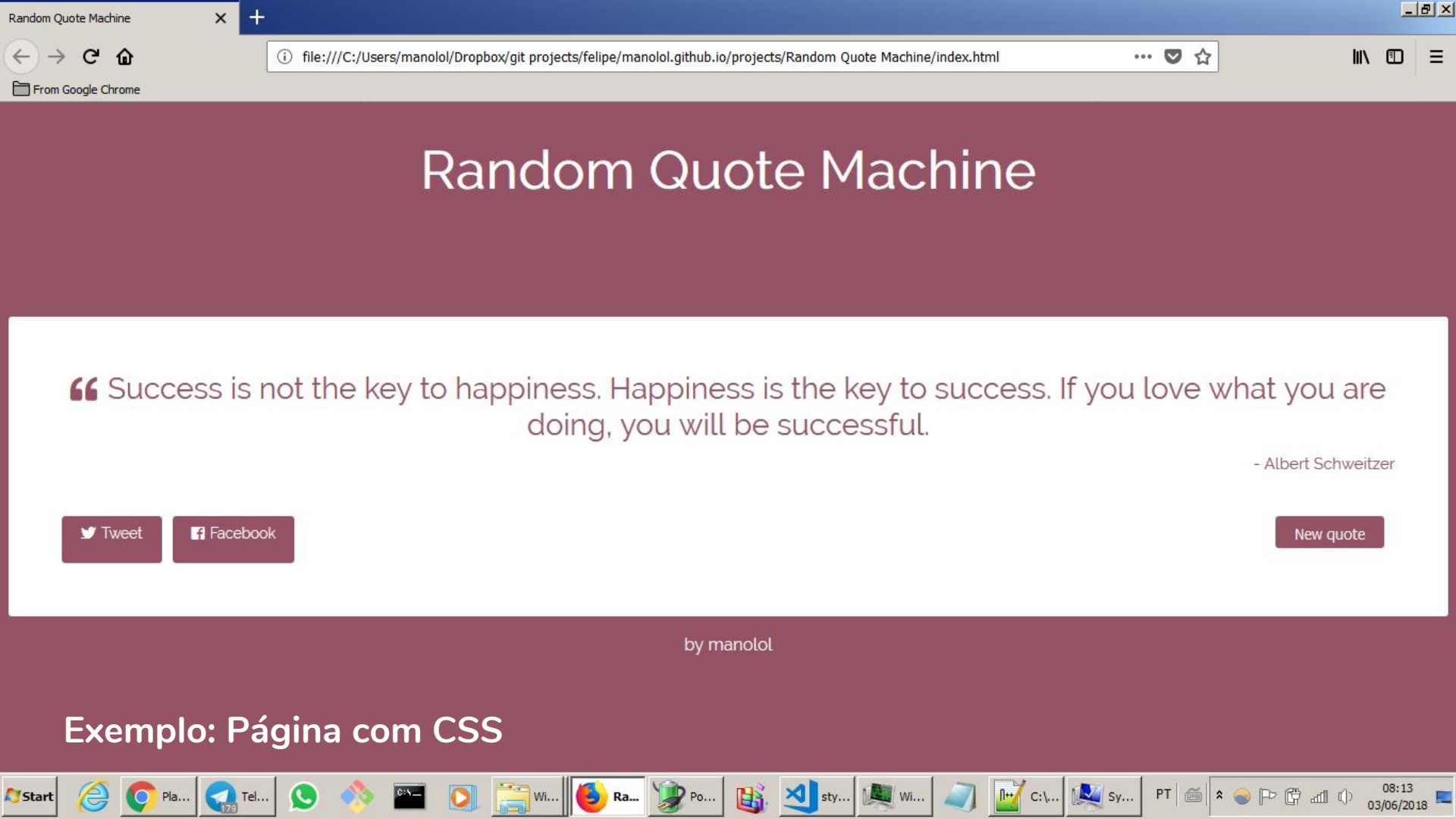
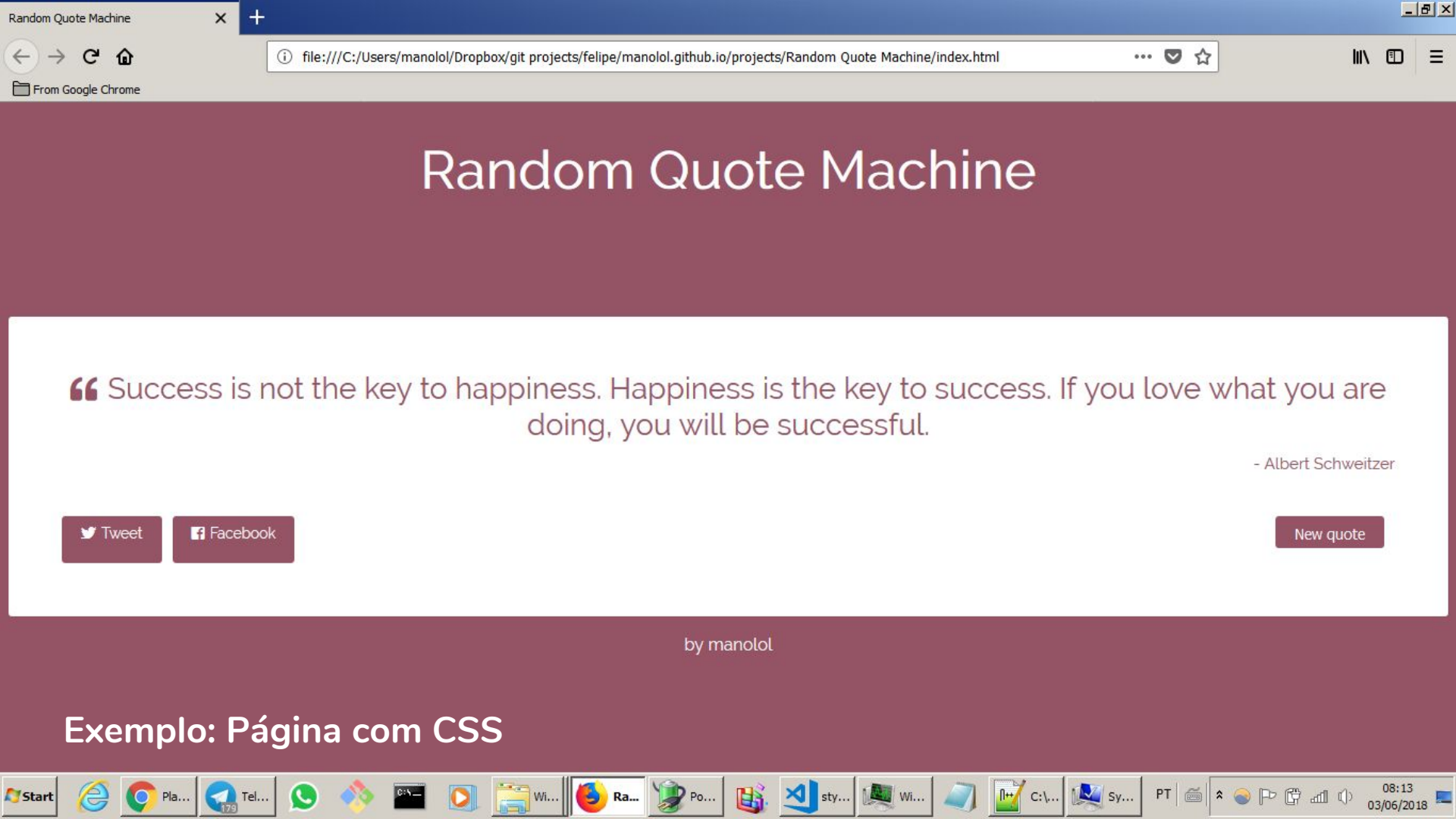
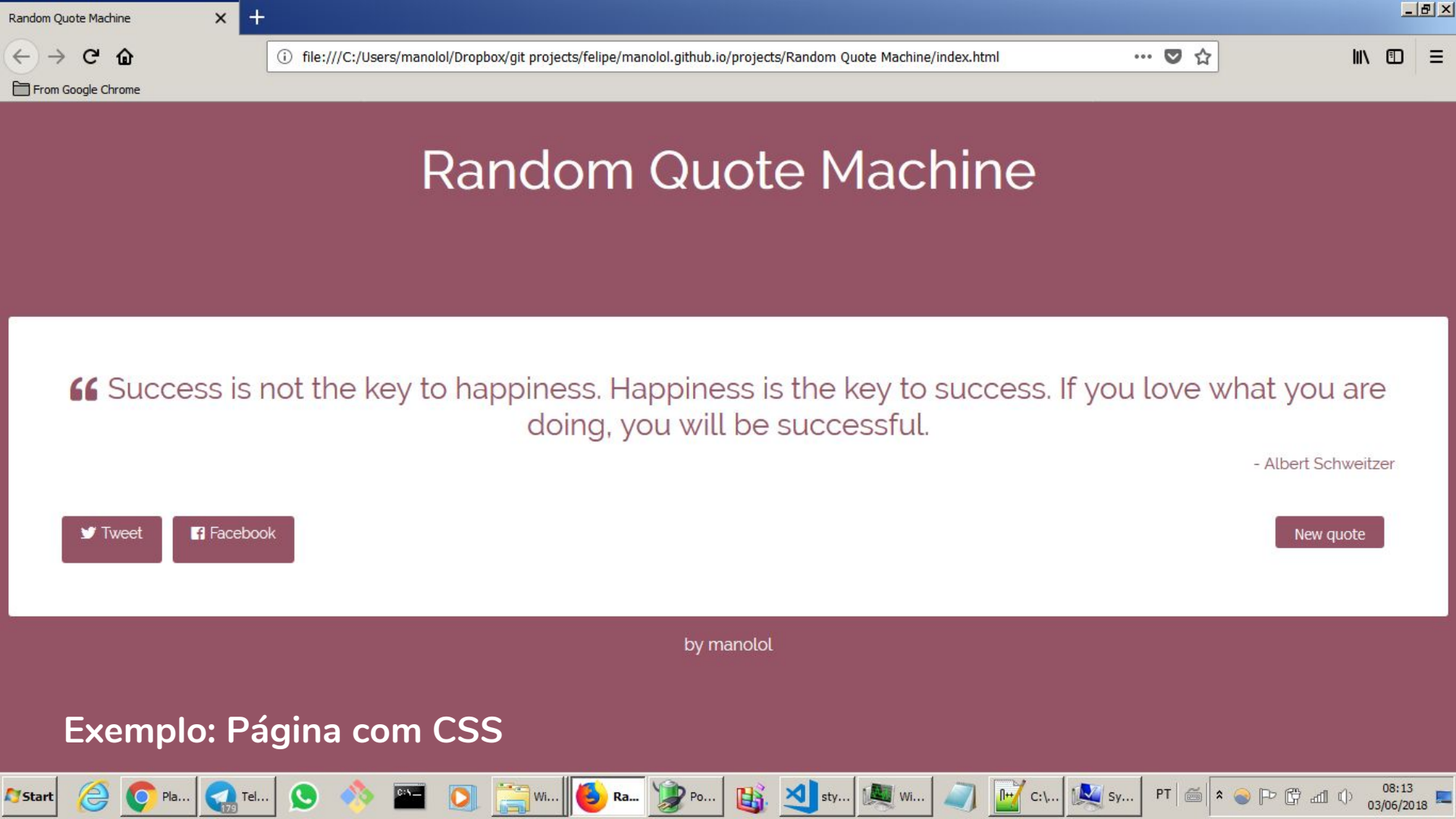
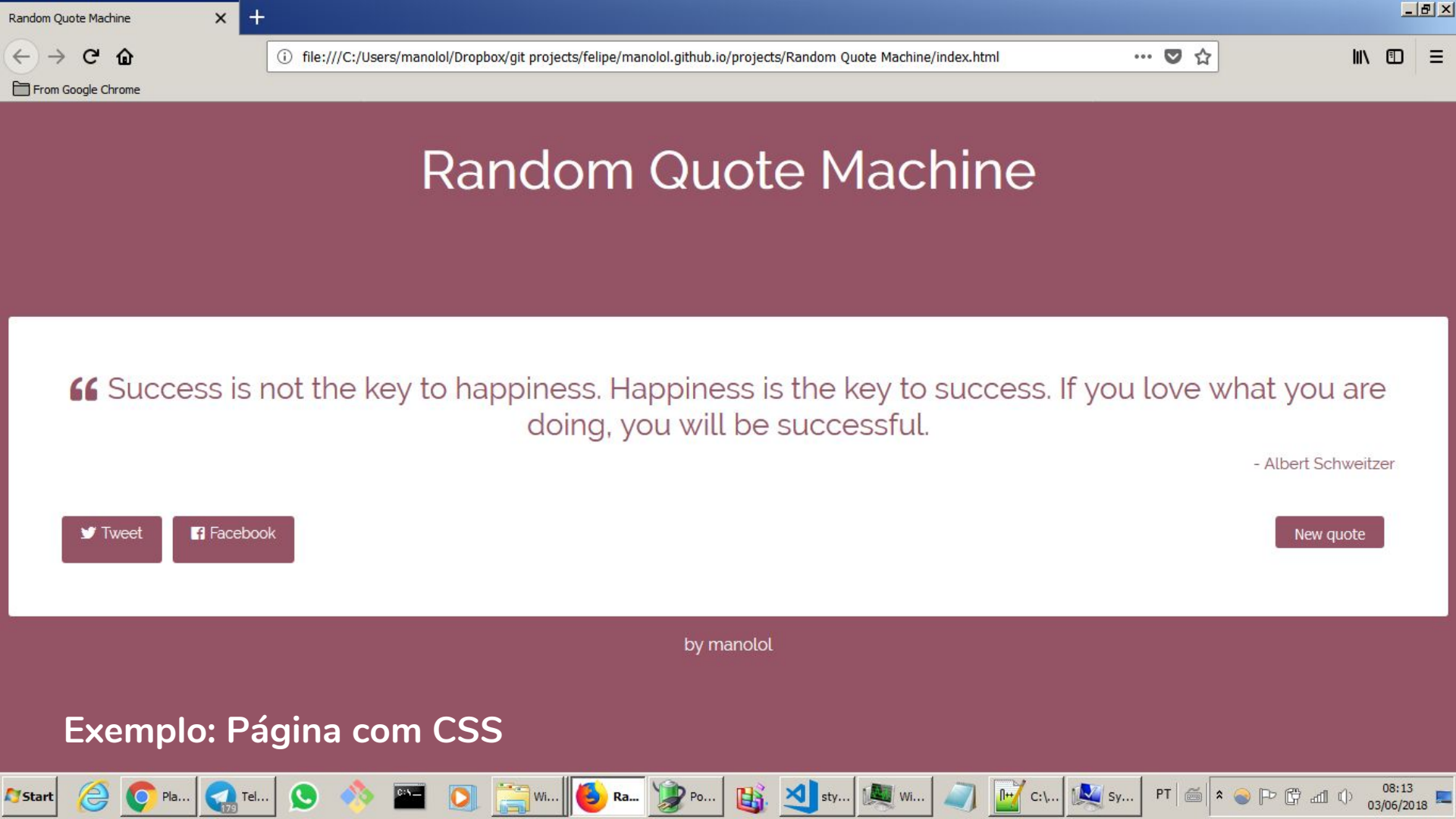
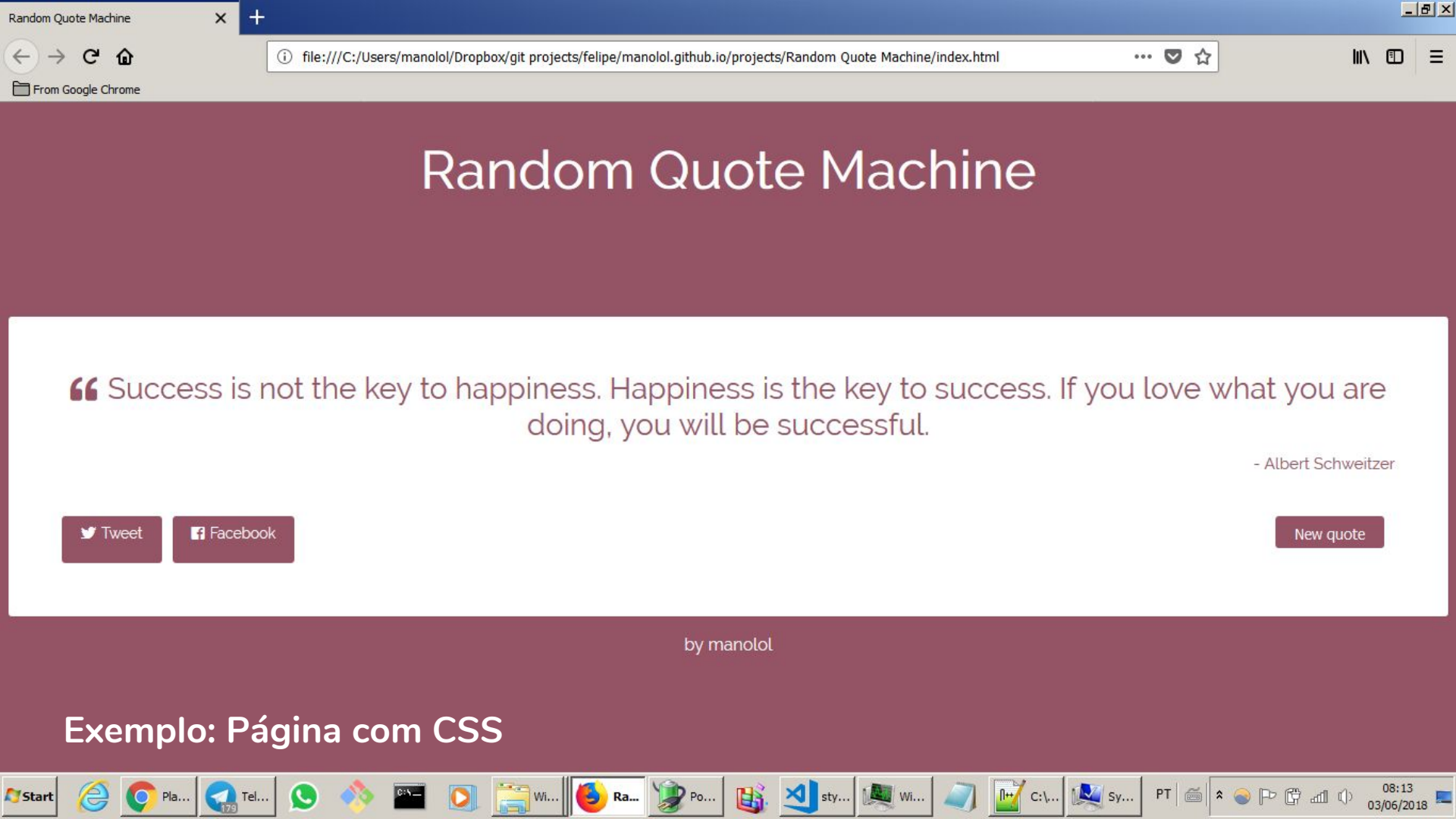
- Albert Schweitzer

[New quote](#) [Tweet](#) [Facebook](#)

by manolol

Exemplo: Página sem CSS





# Estilização - tags

Podemos estilizar tags, páginas ou o site inteiro. A forma mais comum é a chamada por parâmetros, onde são utilizadas tags CSS no próprio arquivo HTML.

```
<h1 style="color: red"></h1>
```

Exemplo 1

# Estilização - tag <style>

É possível também estilizar uma página toda através da tag <style>, utilizando o código CSS.

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
  }
</style>
```

Exemplo 2

# Estilização - arquivo externo

Além disso podemos estilizar um site inteiro, utilizando um arquivo externo com a extensão **.css**

```
body {  
  text-align: justify;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Exemplo 3



# Cores

- Nome da cor:

```
body {  
  color: pink;  
}
```

- **RGB** (Red, Green, Blue):

```
body {  
  color: rgb(0,255,255);  
}
```

# Cores

- **RGBA** (Red, Green, Blue, Alpha)\*:

```
body {  
  color: rgba(13,145,21,0.5);  
}
```

- Hexadecimal:

```
body {  
  color: #5DB109;  
}
```

\*Alpha é a Opacidade

# Cores

- **HSL** (*Hue, Saturation, Lightness*):

```
body {  
  color: hsl(0, 50%, 50%);  
}
```

- **Hue** (matiz/tonalidade): Vai de 0 até 360
- **Saturation**: Porcentagem da tonalidade de cinza da cor.
- **Lightness**: Em porcentagem, define uma tonalidade da cor entre branco e preto.

# Espaçamento

**margin:** Define o espaçamento externo, em pixels, do elemento, isto é, em relação às bordas da página.

**padding:** Parecida com a tag `<margin>`, porém define o espaçamento interno do elemento, ou seja, entre seu limite e seu conteúdo.

**width:** Define a largura do elemento, em pixels.

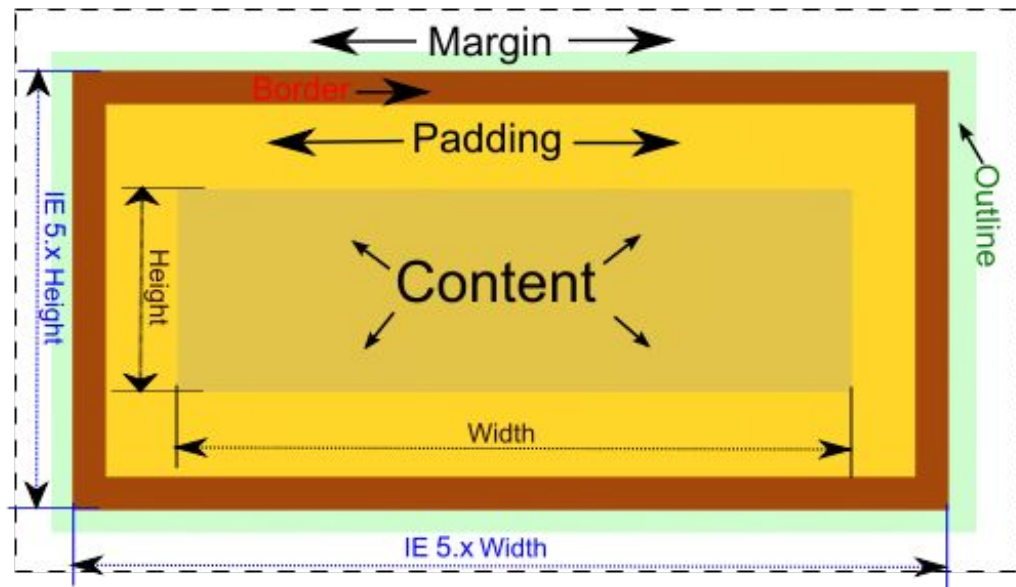
**height:** Define a altura do elemento, em pixels.

**float:** Retira um elemento do fluxo vertical, fazendo com que o conteúdo abaixo flua ao redor dele.

**display:** Define a forma como o elemento será apresentado.

**position:** Define o posicionamento de um elemento. Pode receber os seguintes valores: *static*, *relative*, *absolute* e *fixed*.

# Espaçamento: Margin X Padding



FONTE: <https://www.differencebetween.com>



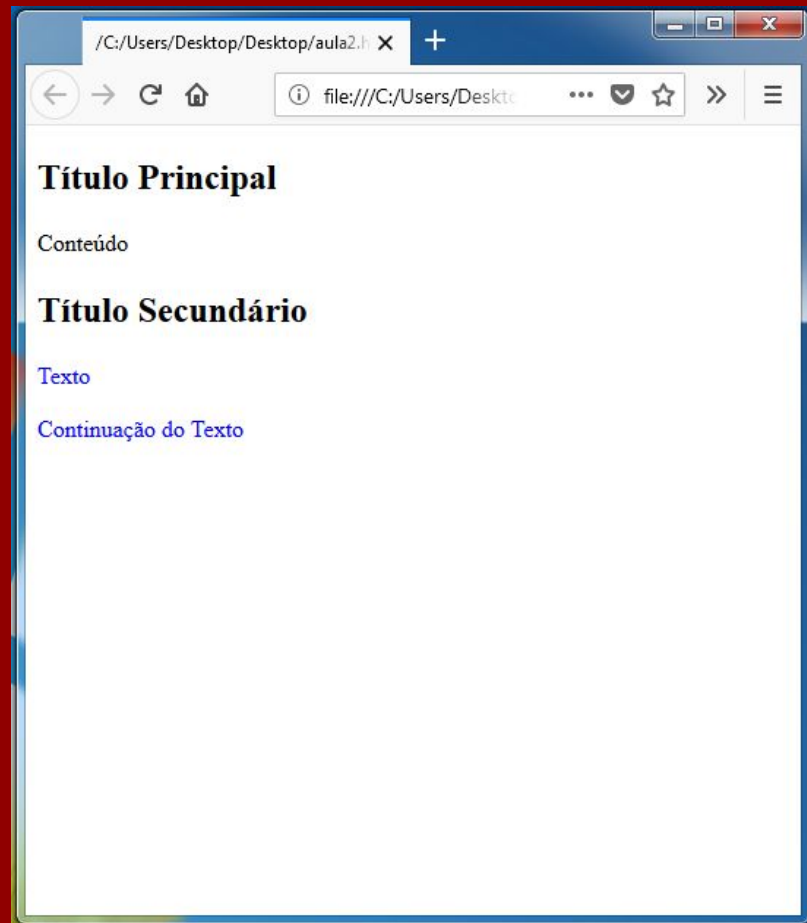
## 2. Aprofundando em CSS

Seletores avançados, pseudo-classe e pseudo-elemento

# Pseudo-classes

```
h2 ~ p{  
    color : blue;  
}
```

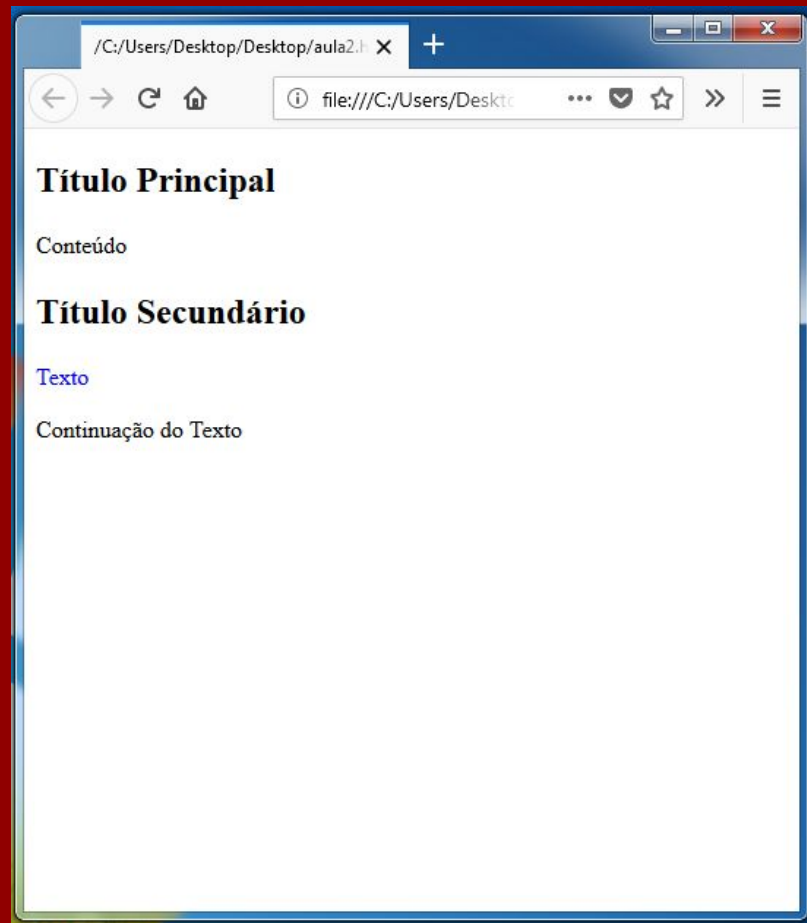
```
...  
<body>  
  <article>  
    <h1>Título Principal</h1>  
    <p>Conteúdo</p>  
  
    <h2>Título Secundário</h2>  
    <p>Texto</p>  
    <p>Continuação do Texto</p>  
  </article>  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

```
h2 + p{  
    color : blue;  
}
```

```
...  
<body>  
  <article>  
    <h1>Título Principal</h1>  
    <p>Conteúdo</p>  
  
    <h2>Título Secundário</h2>  
    <p>Texto</p>  
    <p>Continuação do Texto</p>  
  </article>  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```

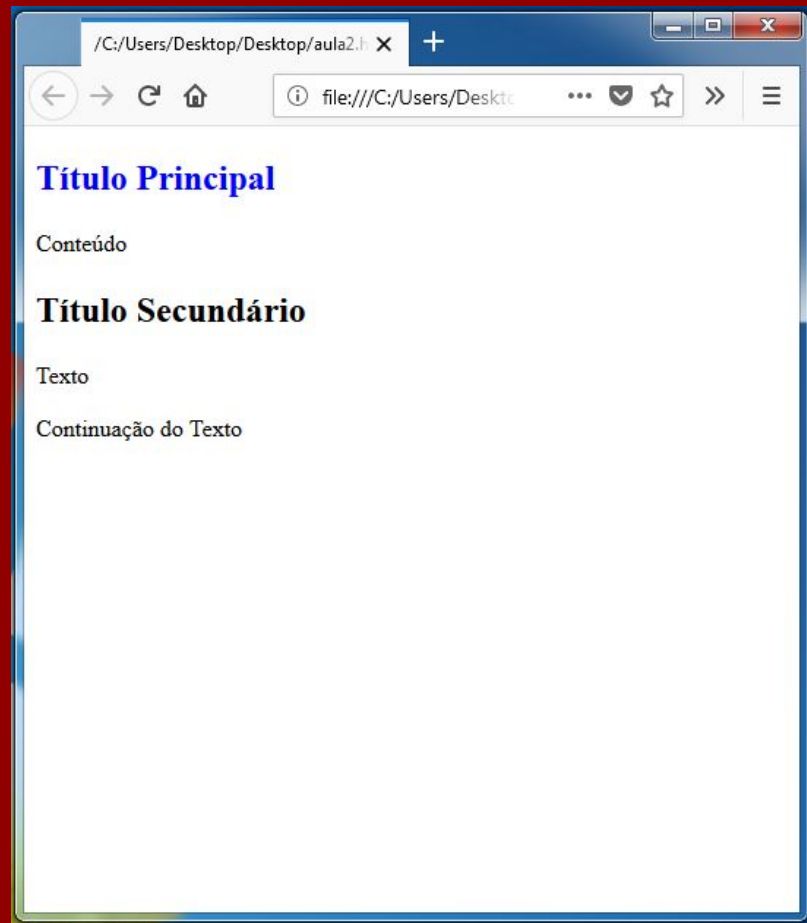




# Pseudo-classes

```
article > h1{  
    color : blue;  
}
```

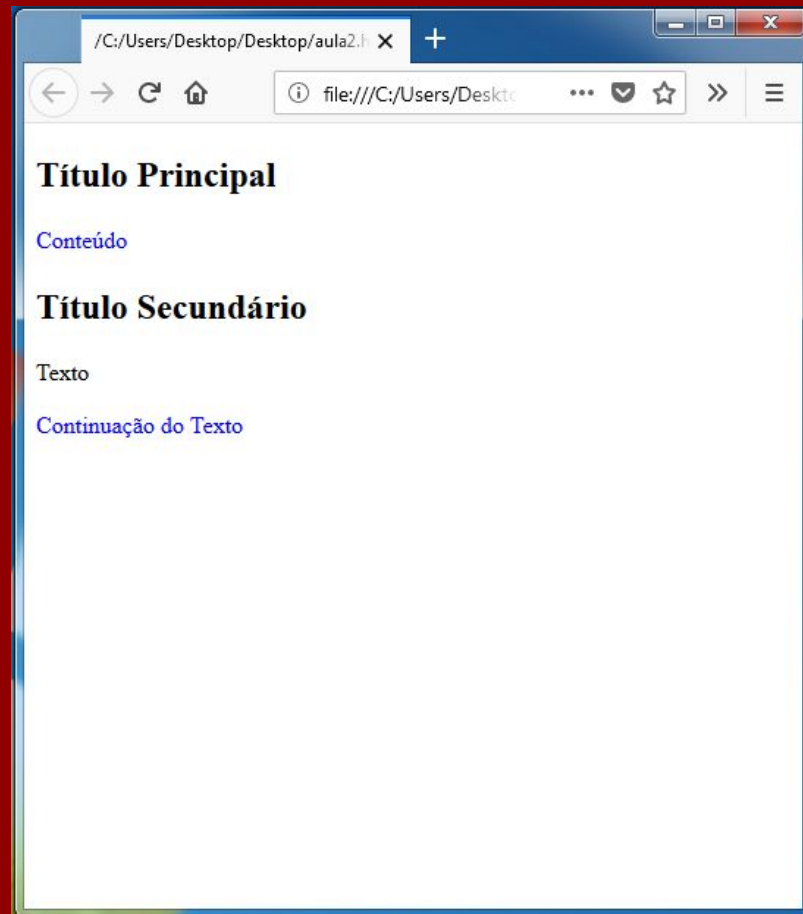
```
...  
<body>  
  <article>  
    <h1>Título Principal</h1>  
    <p>Conteúdo</p>  
  
    <h2>Título Secundário</h2>  
    <p>Texto</p>  
    <p>Continuação do Texto</p>  
  </article>  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

```
p:not(.selecionado){  
    color : blue;  
}
```

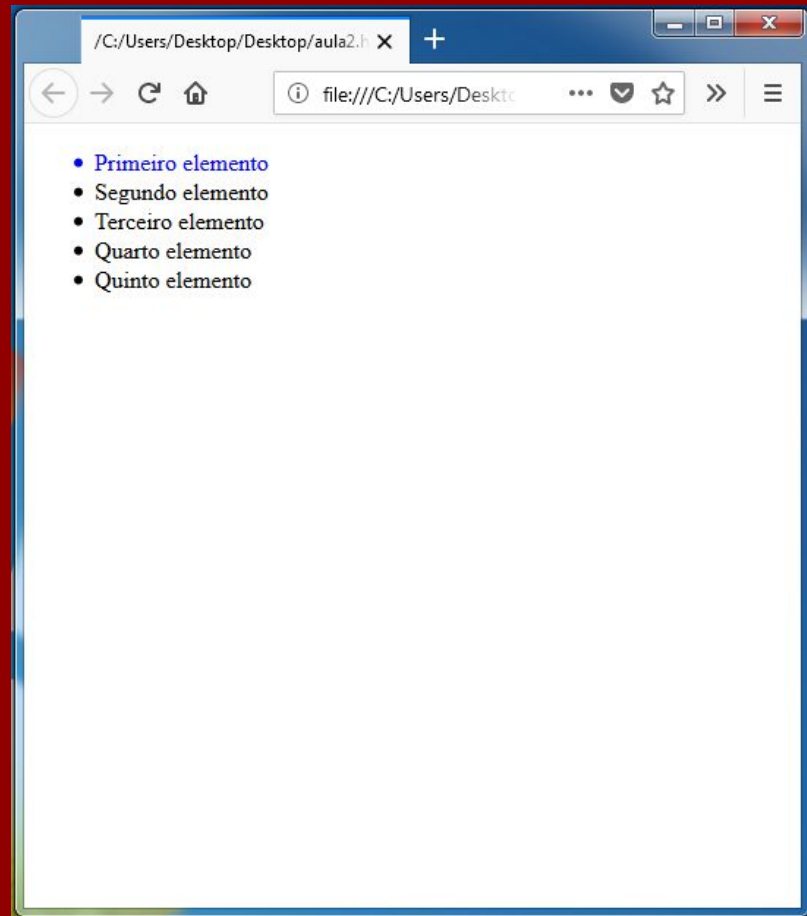
```
...  
<body>  
    <article>  
        <h1>Título Principal</h1>  
        <p>Conteúdo</p>  
  
        <h2>Título Secundário</h2>  
        <p  
class="selecionado">Texto</p>  
        <p>Continuação do Texto</p>  
    </article>  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

```
li:first-child{  
    color : blue;  
}
```

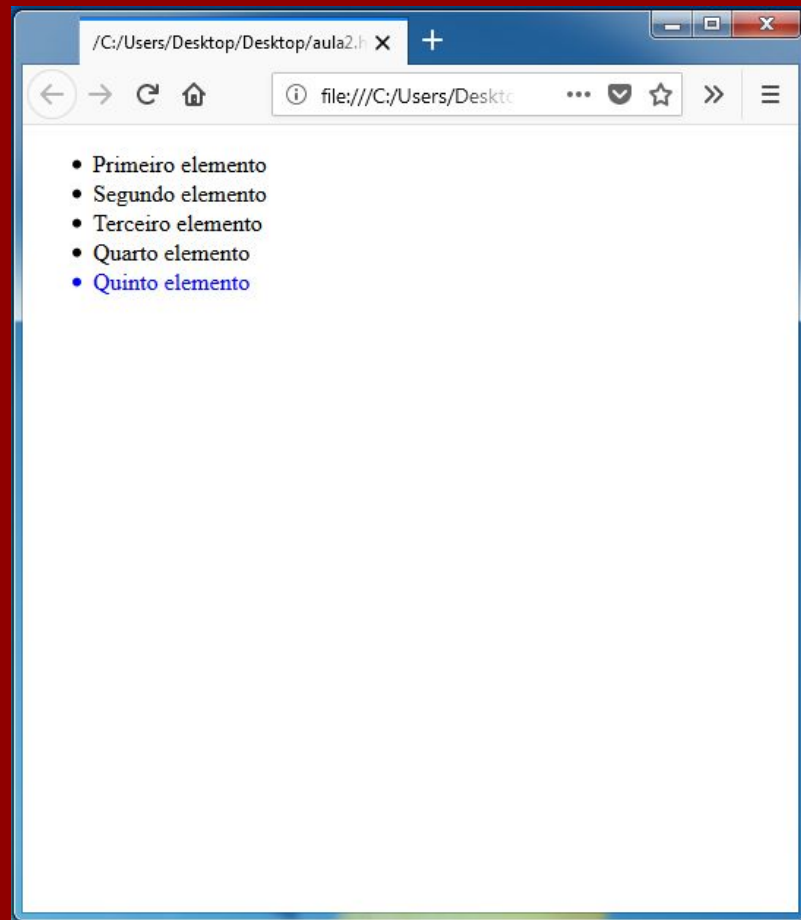
```
...  
<body>  
  <ul>  
    <li>Primeiro elemento</li>  
    <li>Segundo elemento</li>  
    <li>Terceiro elemento</li>  
    <li>Quarto elemento</li>  
    <li>Quinto elemento</li>  
  </ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

```
li:last-child{  
    color : blue;  
}
```

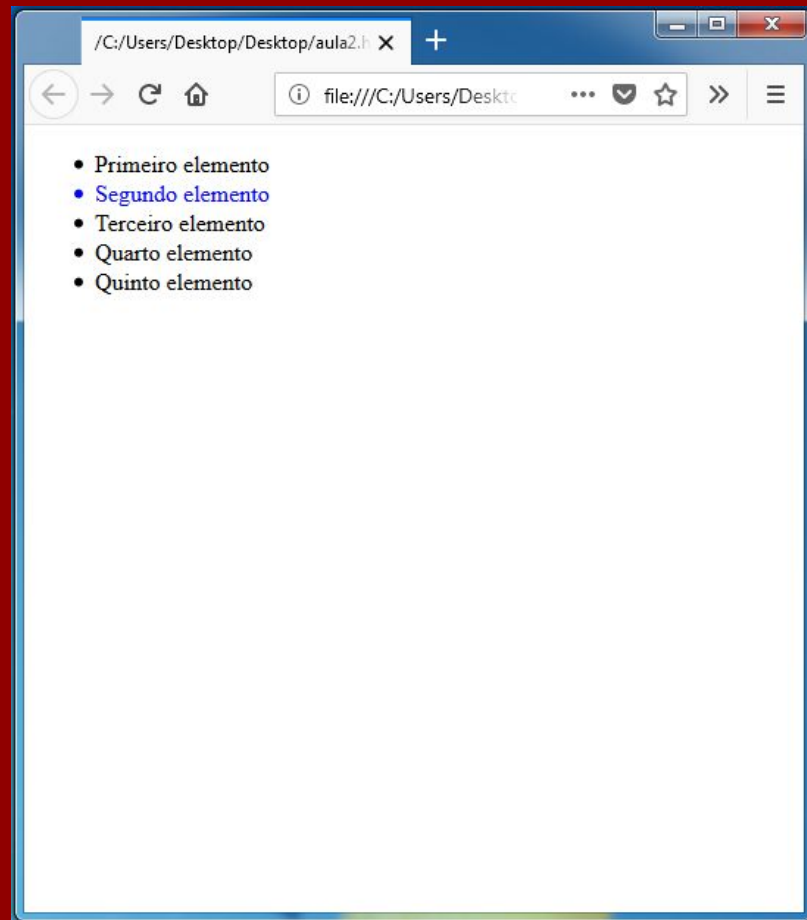
```
...  
<body>  
  <ul>  
    <li>Primeiro elemento</li>  
    <li>Segundo elemento</li>  
    <li>Terceiro elemento</li>  
    <li>Quarto elemento</li>  
    <li>Quinto elemento</li>  
  </ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

```
li:nth-child(2){  
    color : blue;  
}
```

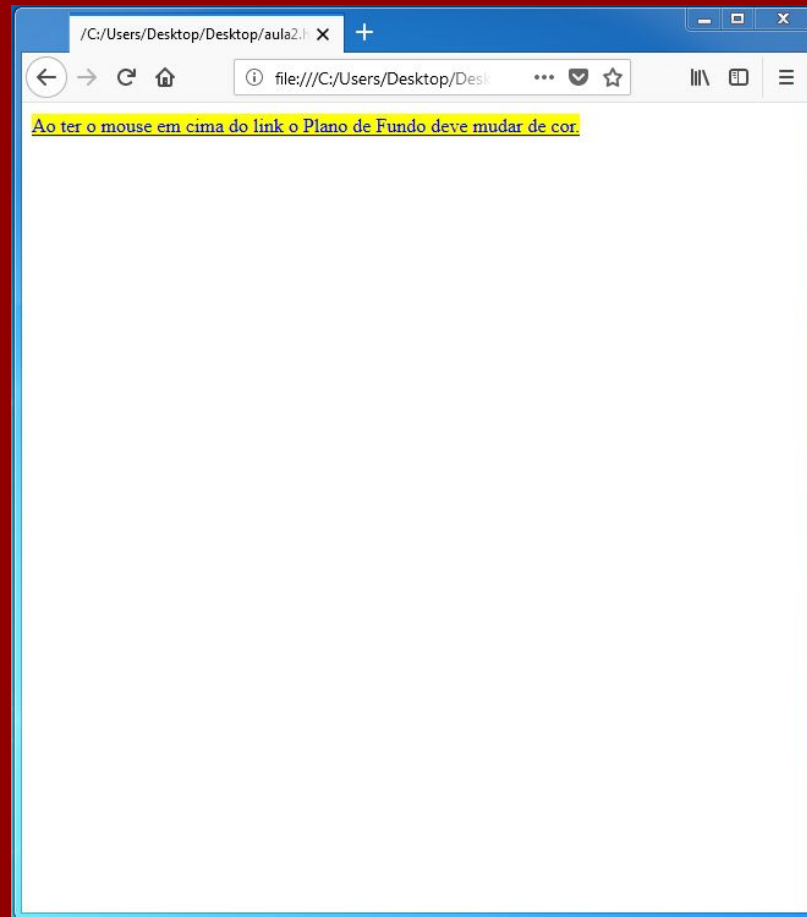
```
...  
<body>  
    <ul>  
        <li>Primeiro elemento</li>  
        <li>Segundo elemento</li>  
        <li>Terceiro elemento</li>  
        <li>Quarto elemento</li>  
        <li>Quinto elemento</li>  
    </ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
...
```



# Pseudo-classes

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
href="personalização.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
    <a href = "https://www.google.com/"  
target = "_blank">Ao ter o mouse em cima  
do link o Plano de Fundo deve mudar de  
cor.</a>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



# Pseudo-classes de estado

- Hover:

```
a:hover{  
    background-color : blue;  
}
```

- Visited

```
a:visited{  
    background-color : blue;  
}
```

# Pseudo-classes de estado

- Active

```
a:active{  
    background-color : blue;  
}
```



# Pseudo-elementos

- First Letter:

```
p::first-letter{  
    font-size : 200%;  
}
```

- First Line

```
p::first-line{  
    font-style : italic;  
}
```

# Pseudo-elementos

- Before

```
a:before{  
  content: 'algo';  
}
```

- After

```
a:after{  
  content: 'algo';  
}
```

# Classes e IDs

```
.teste { /* Aqui estou chamando a classe */  
    color: pink;  
}  
  
#teste_id { /* Aqui estou chamando o id */  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
#teste_id h1 { /* Aqui estou chamando a tag filha  
do id */  
    font-size: 35px;  
    color: red;  
}
```

## Exemplo 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html lang="pt-br">  
<head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
    <title>Título da página</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <section id="secao_teste">  
        <article id="teste_id">  
            <h1>Meu Título</h1>  
        </article>  
    </section>  
</body>  
</html>
```

# Referências

1. HTML progressivo. **Curso de CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**  
<https://www.htmlprogressivo.net>
2. w3schools.com. **CSS Tutorial**  
<https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>



# Obrigadx!

## Dúvidas?

NÃO TENHAM MEDO DE PERGUNTAR