




**TOULOU
LAUSE
TRE
C**



Investigación sobre proyectos tecnológicos basados en ODS

Video resumen

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bewINxvw3J0>

Los Objetivos

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/2018/08/sabes-cuales-son-los-17-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>



OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



Interfaces y códigos para diseño web (HTML, CSS, JS)

Parte 3

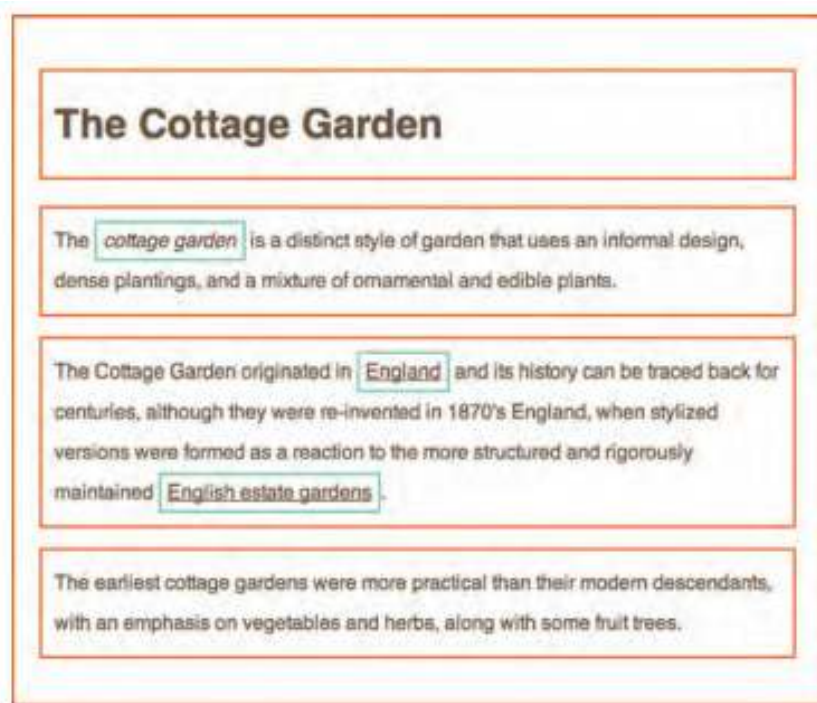
¿Qué hace CSS?

Nos permite crear **reglas** que especifican la **apariciencia** del **contenido** de un elemento en HTML.

Podemos modificar:

- Fuente
- Color de texto
- Tamaño de texto
- Posición
- Etc.

Que mira CSS en HTML



Todo está dentro de una caja

Cada caja engloba un elemento o agrupación de elementos

Estructura de una regla

El selector indica cual es el **elemento** al que se **aplica** a **declaración**.



La declaración indica el **estilo** que tendrá el **contenido** de la etiqueta a la que el **selector** referencia

Tomar en cuenta las llaves {}, : y ;

No se usan espacios, se usan -

Dentro de la declaración...

Las propiedades indican los **aspectos** del elemento que queremos **cambiar**.

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;  
}
```

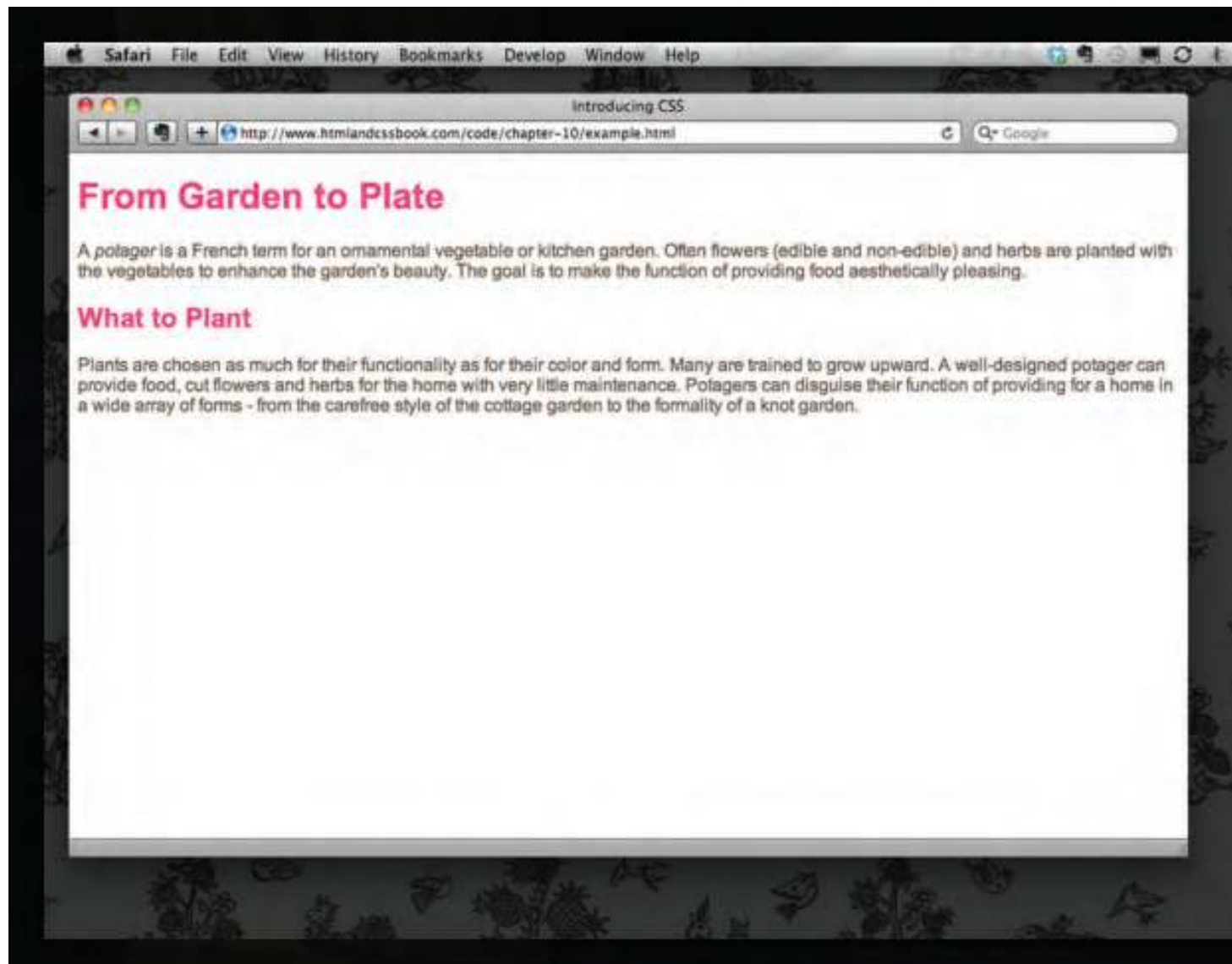


PROPERTY VALUE

El valor especifica las **configuraciones** que queremos respecto de la **propiedad**

Tomar en cuenta las llaves {}, : y ;

No se usan espacios, se usan -



Etiquetas y
atributos
adicionales

Etiquetas

**<link />
<style>**

Atributos

**Href="#"
Type="text/css"
Rel="stylesheet"
Id="#"
Class="#"**

<link />

<link /> Este elemento se usa en HTML para especificar donde encontrar la pagina *style*, dentro del archivo del proyecto.

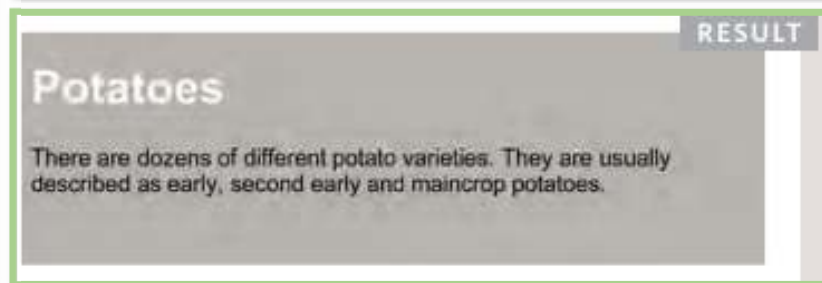
href: ayuda a referenciar la ubicación.

type: evidencia el tipo de documento.

rel: indica la relación entre el documento HTML y el archivo enlazado.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css" type="text/css"
          rel="stylesheet" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of different potato
      varieties. They are usually described as
      early, second early and maincrop.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

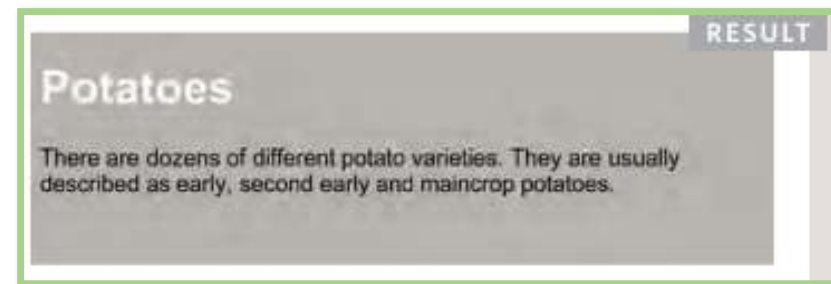
```
body {
  font-family: arial;
  background-color: rgb(185,179,175);}
h1 {
  color: rgb(255,255,255);}
```



<style>

<style> Nos permita ingresar reglas desde el mismo documento HTML. Usualmente se encuentra dentro de el elemento <head>.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {
        font-family: arial;
        background-color: rgb(185,179,175);}
      h1 {
        color: rgb(255,255,255);}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of different potato varieties. They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



id=""

Este argumento brinda una **identificación** a **solo un elemento** y se puede realizar el **llamado del valor**, desde CSS.

```
<h1>Potatoes</h1>
<p id="intro">There are <i>dozens</i> of different
  <b>potato</b> varieties.</p>
<p>They are usually described as early, second early
  and maincrop potatoes.</p>
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

```
* {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
h1 {
  font-family: "Courier New", monospace;}
i {
  color: green;}
i {
  color: red;}
b {
  color: pink;}
p b {
  color: blue !important;}
p b {
  color: violet;}
p#intro {
  font-size: 100%;}
p {
  font-size: 75%;}
```

CASCADA!!

class=""

Este argumento brinda una **identificación** a **varios elementos** que se encuentren **agrupados** y se puede realizar el **llamado del valor**, desde CSS.

```
<div class="page">
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of different potato
    varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early, second
    early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</div>
```

Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```

Herencia

Si un **elemento anida** a otros (más pequeños), sus **propiedades** se aplicarán a estos últimos.

```
<div class="page">
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of different potato varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</div>
```

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```

Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

¡Colores!

La **propiedad** de **color** permite **especificar** el color de **texto** en **3** **formatos**.

- Valores **RGB**
- Códigos **HEX**
- Nombres de **Color**

Color:

Esta declaración se usa para brindar un color al selector.

```
/* color name */  
h1 {  
    color: DarkCyan;}  
/* hex code */  
h2 {  
    color: #ee3e80;}  
/* rgb value */  
p {  
    color: rgb(100,100,90);}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

Background-color:

Esta declaración **rellena** la **caja** donde está contenido el **elemento o elementos** de HTML. Se debe considerar los formatos mostrados en el slide de color.

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(200,200,200);  
h1 {  
    background-color: DarkCyan;  
h2 {  
    background-color: #ee3e80;  
p {  
    background-color: white;}
```

Marine Biology

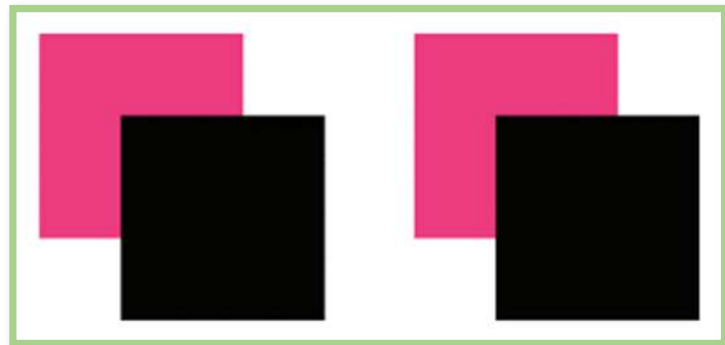
The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

Opacidad

Permite de manera sencilla **agregar opacidad** a un **elemento** así **sobreponemos** colores si fuera necesario para nuestra aplicación.

```
p.one {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  opacity: 0.5;}  
p.two {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5);}
```



Colores HSL (Hue, Saturation, Lightness)

HUE: Configura el **tono** del color desde los **0 a 360 grados** (default:0).

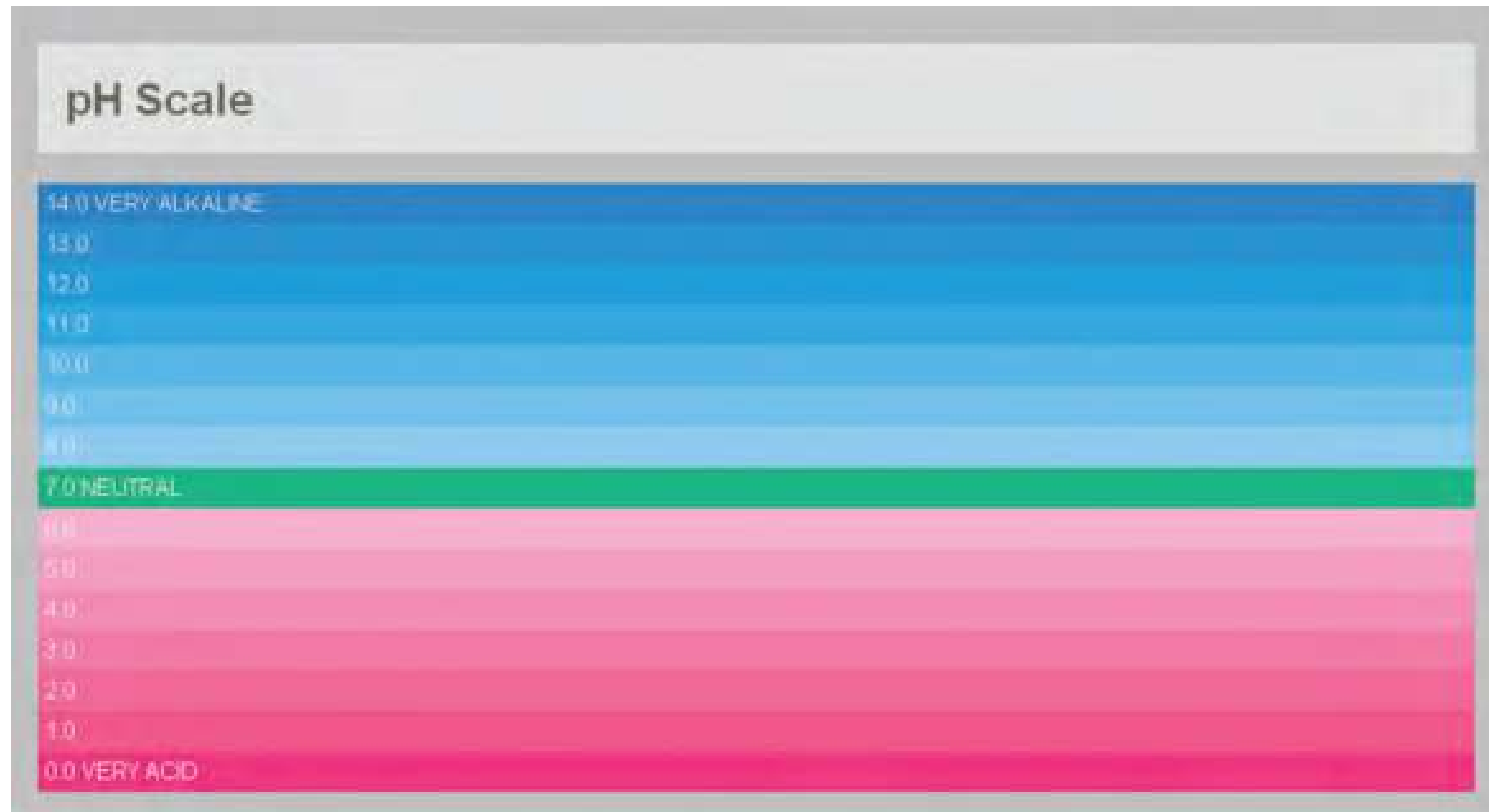
SATURATION: Configura la cantidad de **saturación** de grises en un color. Se representa de **0 a 100%**.

LIGHTNESS: Configura la cantidad de **luminosidad** en el color. Donde **0%** es **oscuro**, **100%** es **iluminado** y **50%** es **normal**.

```
body {  
  background-color: #C8C8C8;  
  background-color: hsl(0,0%,78%);}  
p {  
  background-color: #ffffff;  
  background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);}
```



Ejercicio



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Color</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {
        background-color: silver;
        color: white;
        padding: 20px;
        font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
    h1 {
      background-color: #ffffff;
      background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);
      color: #64645A;
      padding: inherit;}
    p {
      padding: 5px;
      margin: 0px;}
    p.zero {
      background-color: rgb(238,62,128);}
    p.one {
      background-color: rgb(244,90,139);}

```

```

    p.two {
      background-color: rgb(243,106,152);}
    p.three {
      background-color: rgb(244,123,166);}
    p.four {
      background-color: rgb(245,140,178);}
    p.five {
      background-color: rgb(246,159,192);}
    p.six {
      background-color: rgb(245,176,204);}
    p.seven {
      background-color: rgb(0,187,136);}
    p.eight {
      background-color: rgb(140,202,242);}
    p.nine {
      background-color: rgb(114,193,240);}

```

```

    p.ten {
      background-color: rgb(84,182,237);}
    p.eleven {
      background-color: rgb(48,170,233);}
    p.twelve {
      background-color: rgb(0,160,230);}
    p.thirteen {
      background-color: rgb(0,149,226);}
    p.fourteen {
      background-color: rgb(0,136,221);}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>pH Scale</h1>
  <p class="fourteen">14.0 VERY ALKALINE</p>
  <p class="thirteen">13.0</p>
  <p class="twelve">12.0</p>
  <p class="eleven">11.0</p>
  <p class="ten">10.0</p>
  <p class="nine">9.0</p>
  <p class="eight">8.0</p>
  <p class="seven">7.0 NEUTRAL</p>
  <p class="six">6.0</p>
  <p class="five">5.0</p>
  <p class="four">4.0</p>
  <p class="three">3.0</p>
  <p class="two">2.0</p>
  <p class="one">1.0</p>
  <p class="zero">0.0 VERY ACID</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Reglas aplicadas a
textos

Font-family

Font-family
Font-size

@Font-face

Font-family
Src: url("")
Format("")

Font-family:

Esta propiedad permite especificar el tipo de letra para cualquier texto dentro del elemento.

Se pueden insertar una lista de fuentes, separadas por comas que funcionan de forma auxiliar.

```
<style type="text/css">
body {
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}
h1, h2 {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
.credits {
  font-family: "Courier New", Courier,
  monospace;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Font-size:

Esta propiedad permite dar un tamaño a la fuente. Existen diferentes formas de declarar el tamaño, esto según los requerimientos del diseñador.

Píxeles (px): brindan un control preciso a los diseñadores.

Porcentajes (%): el tamaño default es de 16px que equivale a 100%, se varía según esta relación.

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12px;}  
h1 {  
  font-size: 200%;}  
h2 {  
  font-size: 1.3em;}
```

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Breed History

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@font-face:

Permite usar una fuente no instalada o no disponible en el navegador del usuario final, permitiendo hacer una copia descargable para este.

Es una versión solo para usuario final, **debe contar con los permisos**.

@font-face: selector de reconocimiento

Font-family:": Nombre que se le declara a la fuente.

Src: url("): La ubicación de la fuente.

Scr: format("): formato de la fuente.

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
  h1, h2 {  
    font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;  
  }  
}
```

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Format:

Dependerá del tipo de navegador y generador de la fuente escoger un tipo de formato adecuado.

Format, nos ayuda a escoger que formato acepta nuestro navegador para poder mostrar el texto en caso no exista compatibilidad.

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot?#iefix')  
    format('embedded-opentype'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.woff') format('woff'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.ttf')  
    format('truetype'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.svg#ChunkFiveRegular')  
    format('svg');}
```

BROWSER	FORMAT			
	eot	woff	ttf / otf	svg
Chrome (all)				●
Chrome 6+		●	●	●
Firefox 3.5			●	
Firefox 3.6+		●	●	
IE 5 - 8	●			
IE 9+	●	●	●	
Opera 10+			●	●
Safari 3.1+			●	●
iOS <4.2				●
iOS 4.2+			●	●

¿Negrita o *Cursiva*? ¿MAYÚSCULAS o minúsculas?

Al igual que en HTML, con CSS podemos mostrar énfasis en algunas palabras que se encuentren representadas por un selector.

Este no brinda un significado adicional o semántico al texto o palabra que se selecciona.

También podemos modificar con CSS el tipo de letra si necesitamos mayúsculas o minúscula en nuestro texto.

Tampoco agrega significado adicional o semántico.

Font-weight:

Determina si el contenido del elemento se escribe en negrita, se sigue de 2 posibles valores.

Normal: no realiza cambios en el contenido.

Bold: convierte a negrita el contenido.

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;}  
}
```

Briards

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Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned

Font-style:

Determina si el contenido del elemento se escribe en cursiva, se sigue de 2 posibles valores.

Normal: no realiza cambios en el contenido.

Italic: convierte a cursiva el contenido.

Oblique: Presenta las letras normales con un ángulo.

```
.credits {  
    font-style: italic;}
```

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Breed History

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Text-transform:

Determina si el contenido del elemento se escribe en mayúsculas, minúsculas o con letra capital.

Uppercase: da formato del contenido en mayúsculas.

Lowercase: da formato del contenido en minúsculas.

Capitalize: da formato de letra capital al inicio de cada palabra en el contenido.

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;}  
h2 {  
  text-transform: lowercase;}  
.credits {  
  text-transform: capitalize;}
```

BRIARDS

By Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

breed history

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Alto, e s p a c i a d o y Alineación

Estas declaraciones brindan formato al contenido para ordenarlo en el espacio que estos dispongan.

Muchas de estas pueden realizarse solo con HTML, pero para fines de orden y de declarar únicamente el contenido en el documento en HTML, muchos diseñadores prefieren usar CSS.

Por otro lado, es necesario tomar en cuenta el formato de padding y margin.

Line-height:

Determina el espacio vertical o entre líneas de texto. Este espacio es medio desde el extremo inferior de la línea hasta el extremo inferior de la línea superior.



Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Breed History

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Letter-spacing: y Word-spacing:

Determinan el espacio entre letras del contenido (kerning) en el primer caso y en el segundo, el espacio entre las palabras. Por defecto en caso de la separación entre palabras son 0.25em.

```
h1, h2 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  letter-spacing: 0.2em;}  
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  word-spacing: 1em;}
```

BRIARDS

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

BREED HISTORY

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Text-align:

Determina la alineación del contenido y tiene los siguientes valores.

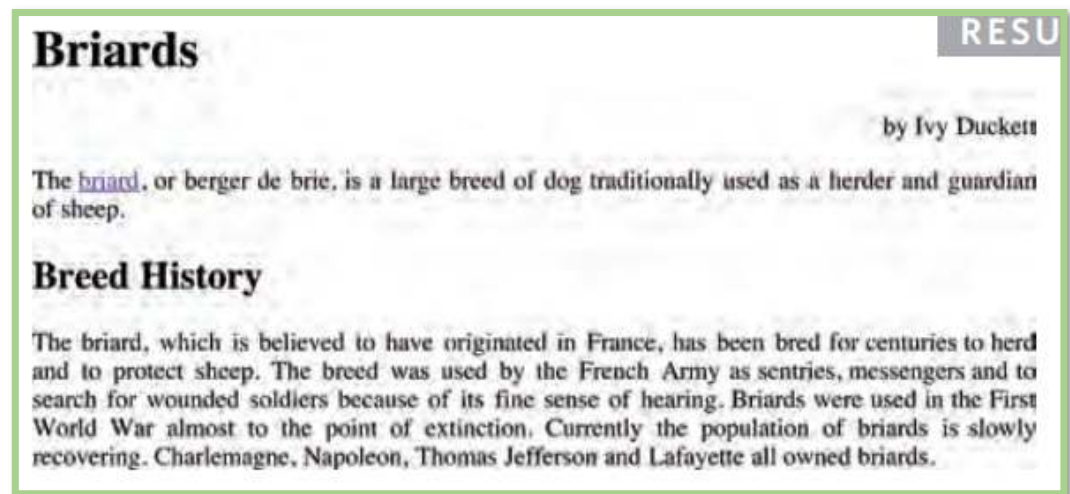
Left: Alinea respecto del lado izquierdo (por defecto).

Right: Alinea respecto del lado derecho.

Center: Centra el texto.

Justify: Cada línea en el párrafo, excepto la última, debellenar el ancho dentro de la caja.

```
h1 {  
  text-align: left;}  
p {  
  text-align: justify;}  
.credits {  
  text-align: right;}
```



Vertical-align:

Determina la alineación vertical de un contenido, se dispone de los siguientes valores:

Baseline: a la altura de la línea de referencia.

Sub: por debajo de la línea de referencia.

Super: referencia inferior con ref. superior.

Top: ref superior con referencia superior.

Text-top: extremo superior con referencia superior.

Middle: referencia superior con centro.

Bottom: referencia inferior con ref inferior.

Text-bottom: extremo inferior con centro.

Initial: valor por defecto.

Se pueden usar valores numéricos en pixeles y porcentaje.

```
#six-months {  
    vertical-align: text-top;}  
#one-year {  
    vertical-align: baseline;}  
#two-years {  
    vertical-align: text-bottom;}
```



Interacción con el puntero (mouse)

Para el visitante de la página o usuario final, es importante tener claro que actividades realizó previamente en la misma página, en este caso podemos modificar los detalles de estos, además de generar transiciones de color en algunos botones (boxes).

:link

Permite dar estilo a un contenido no visitado.

:visited

Permite cambiar el estilo si un link ha sido clickeado.

:hover

Cambia la apariencia del botón cuando se pone el curso encima del elemento.

:active

Se aplica cuando se hace click en algún botón.

```
a:link {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: none;}
a:visited {
    color: black;}
a:hover {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: underline;}
a:active {
    color: darkcyan;}
```

Dog Breeds: **B**

- Basset Hound
- Beagle
- Bearded Collie
- Beauceron
- Bedlington Terrier
- Belgian Shepherd
- Bergamasco
- Bichon Frise
- Bloodhound
- Bolognese
- Border Collie
- Border Terrier
- Borzoi
- Bouvier des Flandres
- Briard
- Bull Terrier
- Bulldog

```
input {  
  padding: 6px 12px 6px 12px;  
  border: 1px solid #665544;  
  color: #ffffff;}  
input.submit:hover {  
  background-color: #665544;}  
input.submit:active {  
  background-color: chocolate;}  
input.text {  
  color: #cccccc;}  
input.text:focus {  
  color: #665544;}
```



Cajas (box)

Recordemos que todos los elementos están dentro de una caja, esta caja al inicio está apegada al contenido del elemento.

Podemos darle otras dimensiones con lo siguiente:

Height: determina en pixeles la altura de la caja.

Width: determina el ancho de la caja.

Border: es la línea que encierra a la caja

Margin: es el espacio adicional que tiene la caja en su parte externa.

Padding: es el espacio que hay desde el contenido al borde.



Border-width:

Podemos modificar el borde en pixeles si necesitamos de este tipo de recursos.

```
p.one {  
  border-width: 2px;}  
p.two {  
  border-width: thick;}  
p.three {  
  border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}
```

Hohner's "Clavinet" is
essentially an electric
clavichord.

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Border-style:

Podemos controlar el estilo del borde con los valores mostrados:

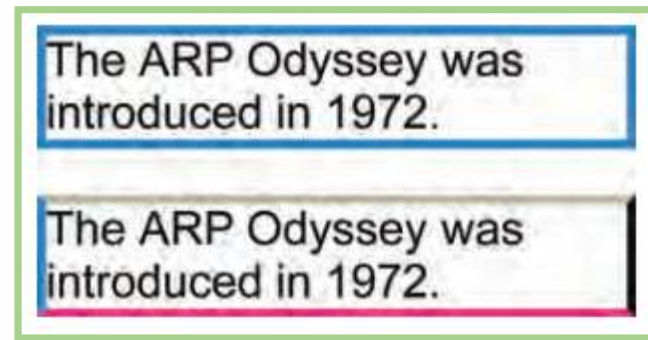
```
p.one {border-style: solid;}  
p.two {border-style: dotted;}  
p.three {border-style: dashed;}  
p.four {border-style: double;}  
p.five {border-style: groove;}  
p.six {border-style: ridge;}  
p.seven {border-style: inset;}  
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```



Border-color:

Podemos controlar el estilo del borde con los valores mostrados:

```
p.one {  
  border-color: #0088dd;}  
p.two {  
  border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;}
```

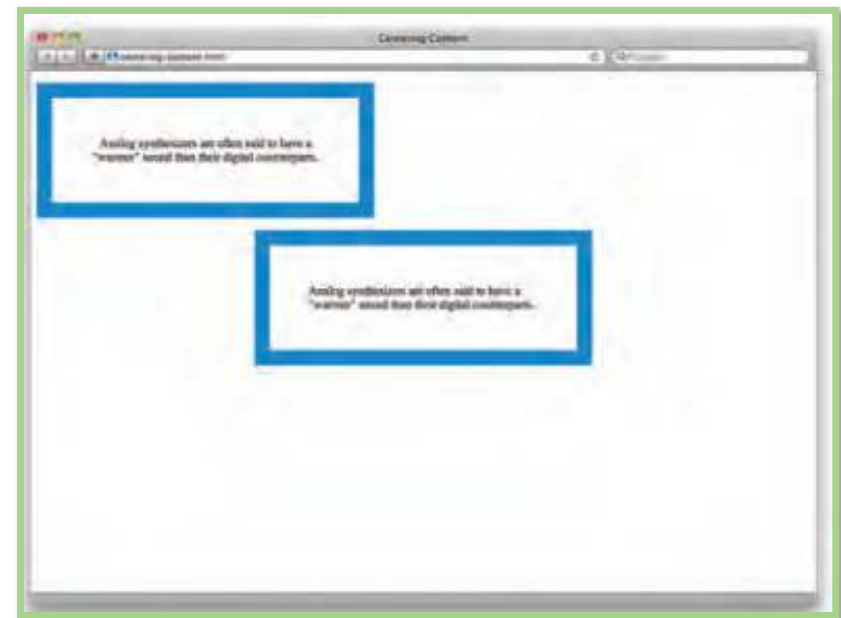


Centrar el contenido

Debemos seguir la siguiente estructura si queremos tener una caja centrada en la página.

```
<body>
  <p>Analog synthesizers are often said to have a
    "warmer" sound than their digital
    counterparts.</p>
  <p class="example">Analog synthesizers are often
    said to have a "warmer" sound than their
    digital counterparts.</p>
</body>
```

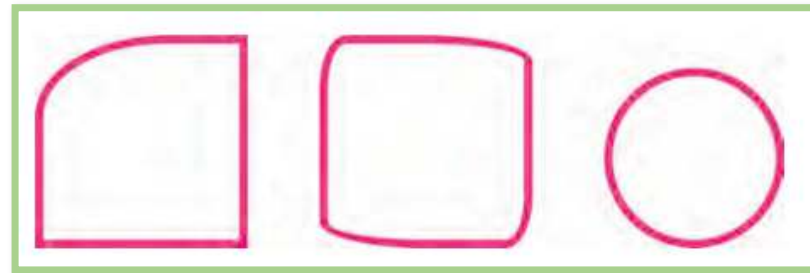
```
body {
  text-align: center;}
p {
  width: 300px;
  padding: 50px;
  border: 20px solid #0088dd;}
p.example {
  margin: 10px auto 10px auto;
  text-align: left;}
```



Border-radius:

Para crear formas más complejas podemos especificar diferentes distancias para tener curvas en los bordes.

```
p.one {  
  border-top-left-radius: 80px 50px;  
  -moz-border-radius-top-left: 80px 50px;  
  -webkit-border-radius-top-left: 80px 50px;}  
p.two {  
  border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em / 2em 1em 2em 1em;  
  -moz-border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em  
    / 2em 1em 2em 1em;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 1em 4em 1em 4em  
    / 2em 1em 2em 1em;}  
p.three {  
  padding: 0px;  
  border-radius: 100px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 100px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 100px;}
```



Celdas

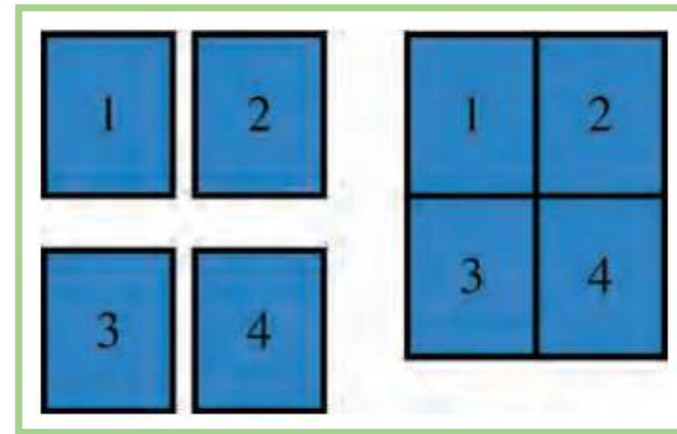
En caso de tener tablas en HTML, podemos ordenarlas y mostrarlas con CSS de la siguiente forma.

Empty-cells: nos permite ocultar o mostrar celdas vacías de la tabla.

Border-spacing: espacio desde la celda a otras contiguas.

Border-collapse: sin espacio entre celdas.

```
td {  
    background-color: #0088dd;  
    padding: 15px;  
    border: 2px solid #000000;}  
table.one {  
    border-spacing: 5px 15px;}  
table.two {  
    border-collapse: collapse;}
```



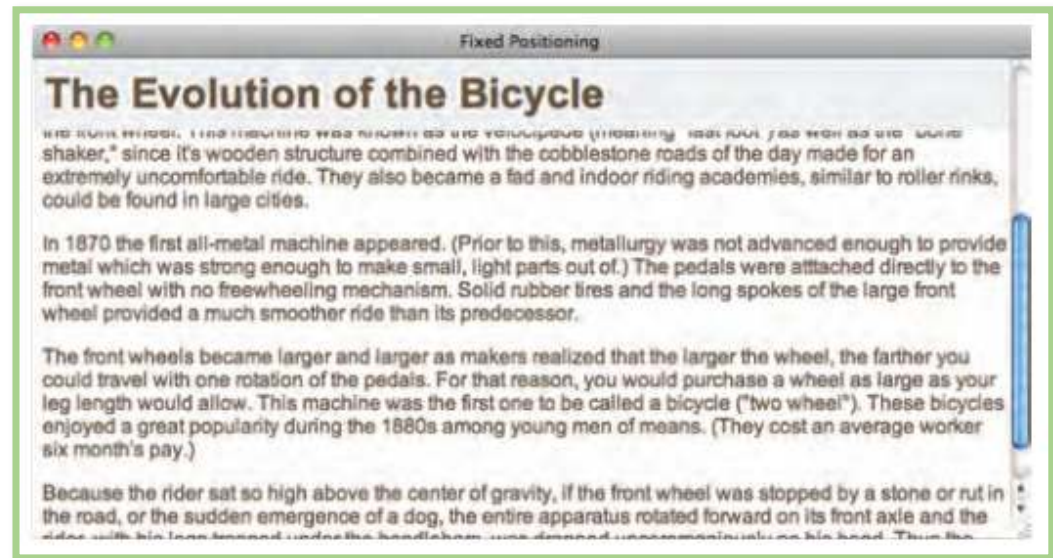
Posición

Para ordenar las distintas cajas con CSS es necesario entender los conceptos y tipos de posicionamiento que existen.

:static	Se basa en el ancho que tiene declarado el elemento (por defecto).
:relative	Se indica en píxeles o % y mueve las cajas respecto de los límites que la contengan.
:absolute	Se indica de la misma manera, pero respecto del total de la pantalla.
:fixed	es un tipo de posición absoluta que mantiene una caja en su misma posición.
:float	permite dar un flujo normal de posicionamiento de izquierda a derecha.

:fixed

```
h1 {  
  position: fixed;  
  top: 0px;  
  left: 50px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  margin: 0px;  
  width: 100%;  
  background-color: #efefef;}  
p.example {  
  margin-top: 100px;}
```



:float

```
blockquote {  
    float: right;  
    width: 275px;  
    font-size: 130%;  
    font-style: italic;  
    font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;  
    margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border-top: 1px solid #665544;  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

*"Life is like riding a bicycle.
To keep your balance you
must keep moving." - Albert
Einstein*

Multicolumnas

Si necesitamos ordenar de mejor manera en distintas columnas podemos hacer el siguiente arreglo con float.

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<div class="column1of3">
  <h3>The First Bicycle</h3> ...
</div>
<div class="column2of3">
  <h3>Further Innovations</h3> ...
</div>
<div class="column3of3">
  <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3> ...
</div>
```

```
.column1of3, .column2of3, .column3of3 {
  width: 300px;
  float: left;
  margin: 10px;}
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the *Draisienne* (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the *velocipede* (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with a freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1870: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety

Ejercicio



```
<body>
  <div id="header">
    <h1>Logo</h1>
    <div id="nav">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Products</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="content">
    <div id="feature">
      <p>Feature</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column1">
      <p>Column One</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column2">
      <p>Column Two</p>
    </div>
    <div class="article column3">
      <p>Column Three</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="footer">
    <p>&copy; Copyright 2011</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
body {
  width: 90%;
  margin: 0 auto;}
#content {overflow: auto;}
#nav, #feature, #footer {
  margin: 1%;}
.column1, .column2, .column3 {
  width: 31.3%;
  float: left;
  margin: 1%;}
.column3 {margin-right: 0%;}
li {
  display: inline;
  padding: 0.5em;}
#nav, #footer {
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: 0.5em 0;}
#feature, .article {
  height: 10em;
  margin-bottom: 1em;
  background-color: #efefef;}
```