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 .camp

Introducción a CSS

Recuerdan que es CSS?

Es CSS un lenguaje de programación?

¿Qué es CSS?

- *CSS describe cómo se muestran los elementos HTML en la pantalla, o en otros dispositivos.*
- *CSS ahorra mucho trabajo. Puede controlar el diseño de varias páginas web de una sola vez*
- *Las hojas de estilo externas se almacenan en archivos CSS*

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- [Stylesheet 1](#)
- [Stylesheet 2](#)
- [Stylesheet 3](#)
- [Stylesheet 4](#)
- [No Stylesheet](#)

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:

[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:

[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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Ejemplos reales

- <http://aprendedesarrolloweb.com/> Sin CSS
- <https://www.makeitreal.camp/> Sin CSS
- <https://www.facebook.com/> Sin CSS

Inserción de Código

- 1- *CSS Externo*
- 2- *CSS Interno*
- 3- *CSS Inline*

Inserción de Código: Externo

Example

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

Inserción de Código: Externo

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

Inserción de Código: Interno

Example

```
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
    color: maroon;
    margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Inserción de Código: Inline

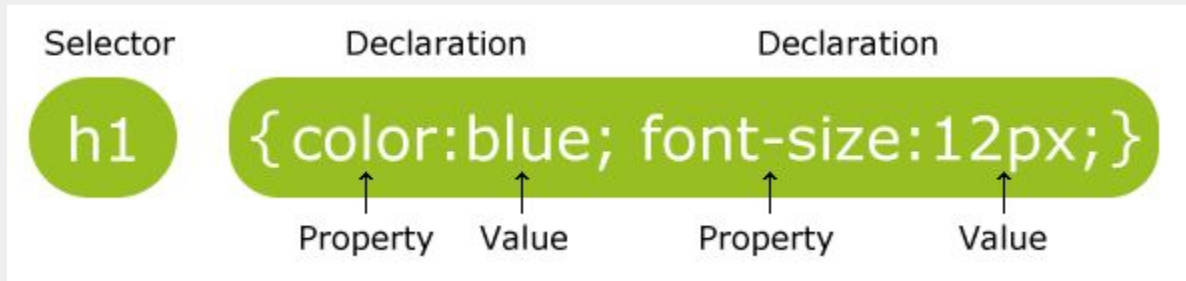
Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
```

Inserción de Código: Orden

- *Que estilo se utilizará cuando haya más de un estilo especificado para un elemento HTML?*
 - 1- *Inline Style (Dentro del elemento HTML)*
 - 2- *Externo e Interno (Según orden en el head)*
 - 3- *Predeterminado por el Navegador*

Sintaxis



Example

```
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
    color: maroon;
    margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Example

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Los selectores CSS se utilizan para “buscar” (o seleccionar) elementos HTML basado en el nombre del elemento, el “id”, la clase, el atributo y otros más.

Selectores: Nombre Elemento

`<p> Hola Alumnos </p>`

Example

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Selectores: ID

<p id="para1"> Hola Alumnos </p>

Example

```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

Selectores: Class

`<p class="center"> Hola Alumnos </p>`

Example

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Selectores: Más Específicos

`<p class="center"> Hola Alumnos </p>`

Example

```
p.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Selectores: En Grupo

Que ven de extraño en este código?

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```


Selectores: En Grupo

Example

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Comentarios en CSS

Example

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    /* This is a single-line comment */  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

Ejercicio 1

Cambie el color de todos los elementos `<p>` a "rojo".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Ejercicio 2

Cambiar el color del elemento con id = "para1", a "rojo".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p id="para1">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Ejercicio 3

1- Cambiar el color de todos los elementos con la clase "colortext", a "rojo".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="colortext">This is another paragraph.
</p>
<p class="colortext">This is also a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Ejercicio 4

1- Cambie el color de todos los elementos <p> y <h1>, a "rojo". Agrupe los selectores para minimizar el código.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a smaller heading</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Colores en CSS

- *Son especificados por:*







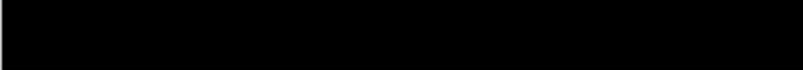
- 1- *Un nombre de color válido (en inglés): “red”*

- 2- *Un valor RGB como: “rgb(255, 0, 0)”*

- 3- *Un valor HEX como: “#ff0000”*







Colores en CSS - Por nombre

Example

Color	Name
	Red
	Green
	Blue
	Orange
	Yellow
	Cyan
	Black







Colores RGB (Red, Green, Blue)

Example

Color	RGB
	<code>rgb(255,0,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(0,255,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(0,0,255)</code>
	<code>rgb(255,165,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(255,255,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(0,255,255)</code>

Colores HEX (Hexadecimal)

Example

Color	HEX
	#FF0000
	#00FF00
	#0000FF
	#FFA500
	#FFFF00
	#00FFFF

Backgrounds

background-color

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

- a valid color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Backgrounds

background-image & background-repeat

```
body {  
    background-image: url("bgdesert.jpg");  
}
```

```
body {  
    background-image: url("gradient_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}
```

Backgrounds

background no-repeat & fixed

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: right top;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
}
```

Backgrounds

background shorthand

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

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

Box Model



Borders

I have borders on all sides.

I have a red bottom border

I have rounded borders.

I have a blue left border.

Borders

border-style

```
<div class="w3-white w3-padding notranslate">
  <p style="border-style: dotted;">A dotted border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: dashed;">A dashed border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: solid;">A solid border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: double;">A double border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: groove;">A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.</p>
  <p style="border-style: ridge;">A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.</p>
  <p style="border-style: inset;">An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.</p>
  <p style="border-style: outset;">An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.</p>
  <p style="border-style: none;">No border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: hidden;">A hidden border.</p>
  <p style="border-style: dotted dashed solid double;">A mixed border.</p>
```

Borders

border-width

```
p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: medium;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 2px 10px 4px 20px;  
}
```

Borders

border-color

```
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;  
}
```

Borders

individual sides

```
p {  
  border-top-style: dotted;  
  border-right-style: solid;  
  border-bottom-style: dotted;  
  border-left-style: solid;  
}
```

Borders

individual sides

If the `border-style` property has four values:

- **border-style: dotted solid double dashed;**
 - top border is dotted
 - right border is solid
 - bottom border is double
 - left border is dashed

If the `border-style` property has three values:

- **border-style: dotted solid double;**
 - top border is dotted
 - right and left borders are solid
 - bottom border is double

If the `border-style` property has two values:

- **border-style: dotted solid;**
 - top and bottom borders are dotted
 - right and left borders are solid

If the `border-style` property has one value:

- **border-style: dotted;**
 - all four borders are dotted

Borders

shorthand

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

Borders

rounded-borders

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

Box Model



Margins

- *Las propiedades de margen CSS se utilizan para generar espacio alrededor de elementos.*
- *Las propiedades de margen establecen el tamaño del espacio en blanco fuera del borde.*
- *Con CSS, usted tiene control total sobre los márgenes. Hay propiedades CSS para establecer el margen para cada lado de un elemento (arriba, derecha, abajo y izquierda).*

Margins

Lados individuales

```
p {  
  margin-top: 100px;  
  margin-bottom: 100px;  
  margin-right: 150px;  
  margin-left: 80px;  
}
```

Margins

Shorthand

```
p {  
  margin: 100px 150px 100px 80px;  
}
```

Margins

auto

- *Puede configurar la propiedad margin como auto para centrar horizontalmente el elemento dentro de su contenedor.*
- *El elemento tomará entonces el ancho especificado y el espacio restante se dividirá por igual entre los márgenes izquierdo y derecho:*

Margins

auto

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  margin: auto;  
  border: 1px solid red;  
}
```