



# Estilo em HTML



- Conteúdo é estruturado usando HTML
  - ▣ Semântica do conteúdo (é feita em HTML)
- Apresentação é definida usando CSS
  - ▣ Semântica da apresentação (é feita em CSS)
  - ▣ Sobre as marcas HTML

# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)



- Cascading: Regras para redefinição incremental
- Style: do estilo
- Sheets: organizadas em pequenos blocos
  - ▣ Sheet tem o significado de cartão

# Possibilidades



- Tamanho, cor, fonte, bordas, margens, posicionamento, rotação, transição, etc...

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_examples.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp)

<http://codepen.io/i0z/pen/mFLCw>

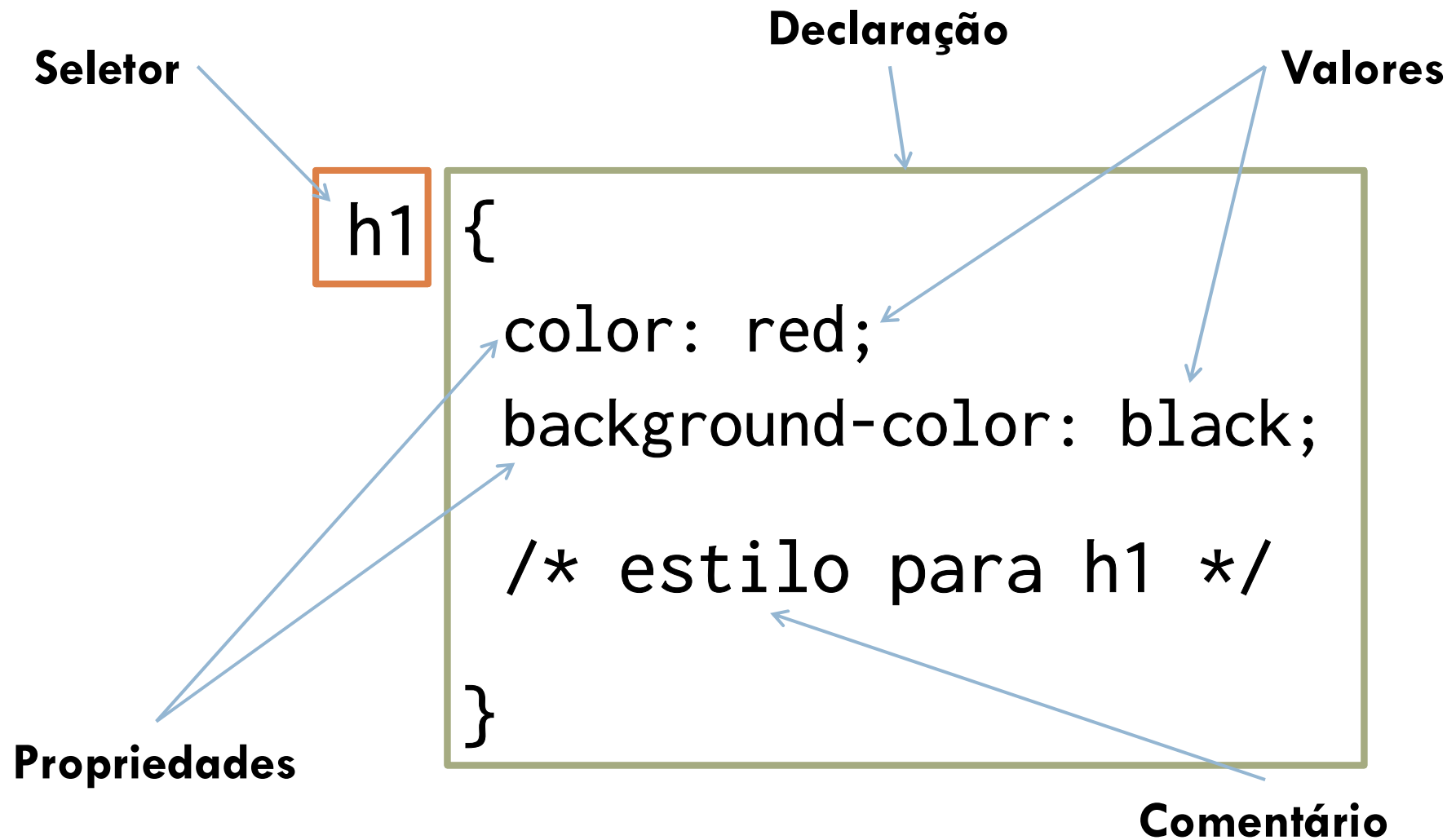
# CSS



- O aspeto dos elementos HTML vitais para as páginas web é fixo?
  - ▣ ou pode ser modificado?
- Porque é um `<h1>` fica sempre:
  - ▣ Maior
  - ▣ Negrito
  - ▣ Com espaço por baixo
  - ▣ ?

Resposta: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/sample.html>

# Sintaxe CSS



# Sintaxe CSS

## HTML

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 { /* estilo para h1 */
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Cabeçalho</h1>
</body>
```

# Sintaxe CSS





# Sintaxe CSS

## HTML

```
<head>  
</head>
```

**Válido, mas a evitar!**



```
<body>
```

```
  <h1 style="color: red; background-color: black;">
```

```
    Cabeçalho
```

```
  </h1>
```

```
</body>
```

- ❑ Não promove separação entre estrutura e estilo
- ❑ O que fazer se se usar mais do que um **<h1>** na página?

# Seletores



□ Definem a que marcas se aplica o estilo

1. Marca (tag)
2. Identificador (id)
3. Classe (class)

# Seletores: Marca



- Utilizado o nome da marca
  - ▣ Ex: h1, body, a, table, ...
- Regra é aplicado a todas as marcas do mesmo tipo
  - ▣ Todas as h1, todas as table, ...
- Estilos do elemento podem-se sobrepor

# Seletores: Marca

## HTML

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h1 style="color:lightgreen;" >Cabeçalho</h1>
</body>
```

# Seletores: Marca



# Seletores: Identificador



- Elementos podem ter identificadores

```
<h1 id="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
```

- Regra de CSS aplica-se apenas quando o identificador está presente

# Seletores: Identificador

## HTML

```
<head>
  <style>
    #c1 {
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1 id="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h1>Cabeçalho</h1>
</body>
```

# Seletores: Identificador





# Seletores: Classe



- Elementos podem ter classes
  - ▣ Agrupam vários elementos
  - ▣ Possível ter mais do que uma classe

```
<h1 class="c1 c2">Cabeçalho</h1>
```

- Regra de CSS aplica-se apenas quando a classe está presente

# Seletores: Classe

## HTML

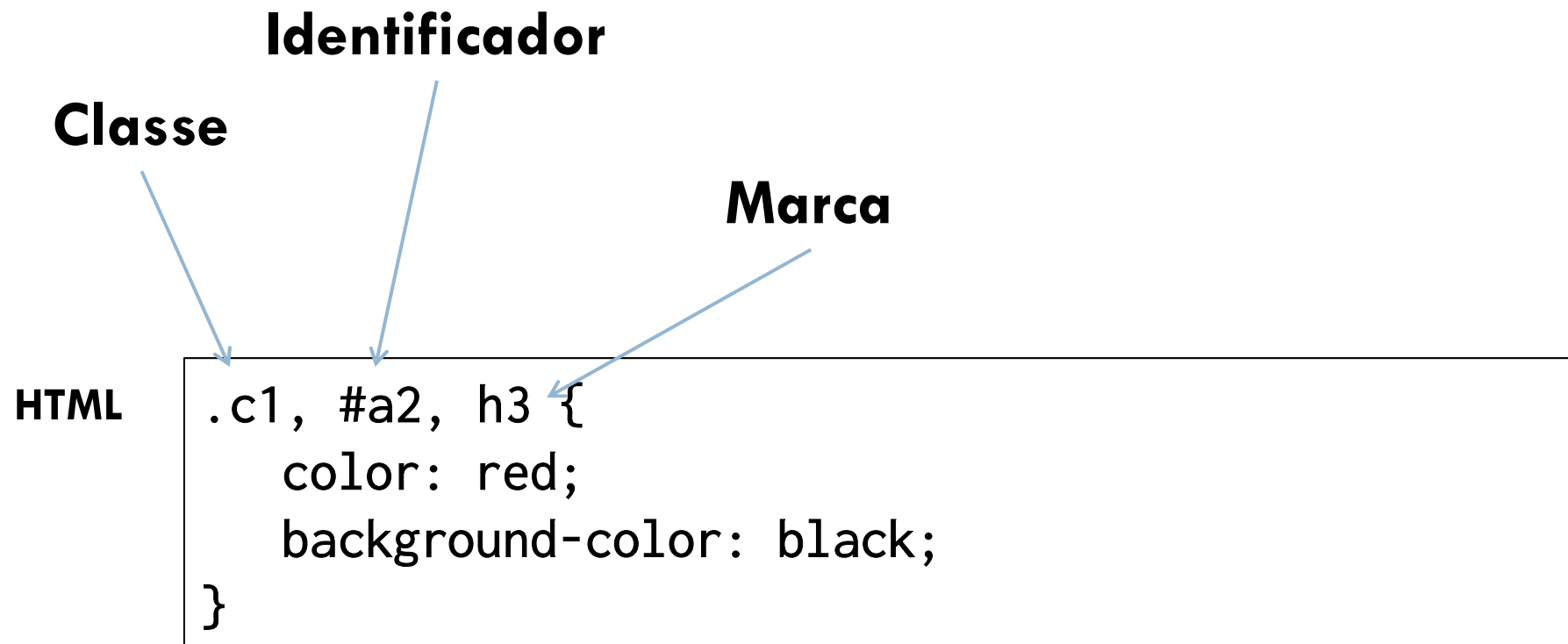
```
<head>
  <style>
    .c1 {
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h1 class="c2">Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h2 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h2>
</body>
```

# Seletores: Classe



# Seletores

- Podem ser combinados na mesma regra



# Cascading (exemplo)

**Menos  
Prioritário**

□ Marca: `<h1>`

□ Classe: `<h1 class="a">`

□ Identificador: `<h1 id="a">`

**Mais  
Prioritário**

□ Estilo local: `<h1 style="...">`

# Cascading

## □ Possível usar de forma mais específica

HTML

```
<style>
  .c h1 {
    color: red;
    background-color: black;
  }
</style>
```

...

```
<div class="c">
  <h1>h1 filho de c</h1>
  <p>Texto filho de c</p>
</div>
<h1>h1 não filho de c</h1>
```

**Aplicar à marca <h1>  
filha de um elemento  
da classe "c"**

# Cascading



# Incluir estilos

---

- Na marca, atributo style
  - ▣ Já visto
- No <head>, marca <style></style>
  - ▣ Já visto
- De um recurso externo, marca <link />



# Incluir estilos: Ficheiro HTML

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```


```
<h1 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
```

```
<h1 class="c2">Cabeçalho</h1>
```

```
<h2 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h2>
```

```
</body>
```

# Incluir estilos: Ficheiro estilo.css



```
.c1 {  
  color: red;  
  background-color: black;  
}
```

# Herança

- Estilos são herdados de pais para filhos

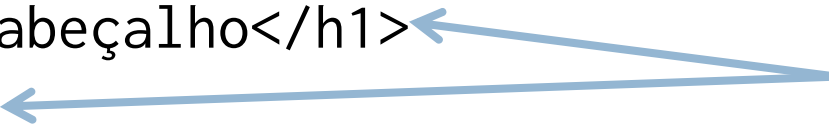
**HTML**

```
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Cabeçalho</h1>
  Texto
</body>
```

**Pai**



**Filhos**

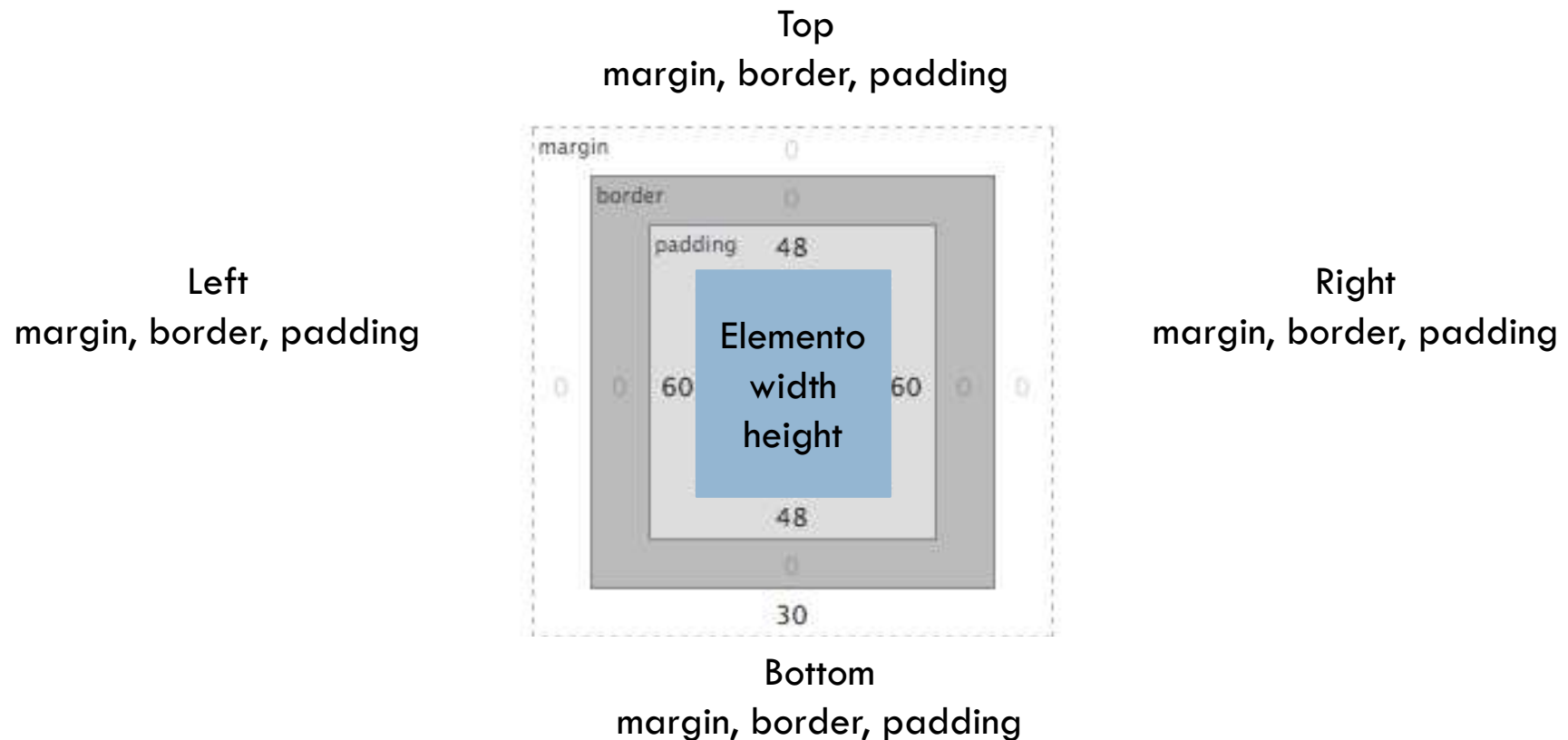


# Herança



# Modelo de Caixa

- CSS assume que elementos são caixas
  - ▣ Propriedades: Margem, Borda e Espaçamento



# Frameworks de estilos



- Coerência:
  - ▣ Qual o estilo dos botões de aviso?
  - ▣ Qual o estilo dos painéis de erro?
  - ▣ Qual o estilo dos cabeçalhos?
  
- É importante manter coerência no estilo
  - ▣ Não é fácil!

# Frameworks de estilos







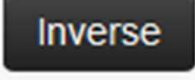

- ❑ Existem conjuntos de estilos prontos a aplicar
  - ❑ Não são temas!
- ❑ Permitem manter coerência
- ❑ Aceleram desenvolvimento
- ❑ Mais utilizados
  - ❑ Twitter Bootstrap
  - ❑ Foundation Zurb



# Twitter Bootstrap

- Baseia-se em classes
  - ▣ Conferem significado

```
<button class="btn btn-danger">  
  Danger  
</button>
```

Button	class=""
	<code>btn</code>
	<code>btn btn-primary</code>
	<code>btn btn-info</code>
	<code>btn btn-success</code>
	<code>btn btn-warning</code>
	<code>btn btn-danger</code>
	<code>btn btn-inverse</code>
	<code>btn btn-link</code>



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Figures

Sections

Instructions

en2-branched

polytopes

abstract.tex

conclusion.tex

introduction.tex

bibliography.bib

draftthesis.dtx

logo.pdf

main.tex

preamble.tex

todo

upphys.lst

History

Public chat

Chat message...

3- \subsection{M-theory and string theory}

4

5 The first part of this thesis concerns the relationship between M-theory and string theory. We are able to understand everything in string theory in terms of the fundamental string, but we do not have a similar fundamental description of M-theory. However, we know that whatever the full M-theory turns out to be, it must reduce to eleven dimensional supergravity and the five string theories in the appropriate limits. This information gives us concrete evidence about the objects that must therefore appear in M-theory, despite our lack of a fundamental description. By understanding the links between these objects in M-theory and string theory we hope to be able to further reveal the complete M-theory picture.

6

7 String theory is our most promising theory of quantum gravity and so has been considered seriously by physicists in recent decades. The rich spectrum of space-time states in string theory arises from the quantisation of a superconformal theory on the world-sheet of the one dimensional fundamental string. Posing for a fundamental theory, the string length,  $l_s$ , is the only external parameter in string theory. Upon quantising the string, there is an infinite tower of states with masses growing proportional to  $l_s^{-1}$ . We expect the string length,  $l_s$ , to be on the order of the Planck scale so that only the massless states are accessible to current experiments and for the foreseeable future.

8

9 There are five different unique supersymmetric string theories, which depend on the possible

PreviewLogDownload

### M-theory and string theory

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There are five different unique supersymmetric string theories, which depend on

10

### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a comprehensive overview of the fundamental string theory. It is a theory in which it is not necessary to think of the field and matter as separate entities but rather as a single entity. There is only one possible form of a theory with open strings, which is known as type I string theory. The basic quantisation of the string from the open string can be grouped into a space-time vector,  $x^\mu$ , with its 39000 gauge group.

If the string is closed then the left and right moving fields are independent and there are two possible closed string theories known as type IIB and type IIA, which differ in the chirality of the left and right moving fields. The type IIB and type IIA string theories share one sector where the quantum space-time states are a massless particle, the Kalb-Ramond 2-form,  $B_{\mu\nu}$ , and the graviton,  $g_{\mu\nu}$ . It is the graviton

# Para Referência



- W3Schools

- ▣ <http://www.w3schools.com>

- Validador de CSS

- ▣ <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

- Foundation

- ▣ <http://foundation.zurb.com>

- Bootstrap

- ▣ <http://getbootstrap.com>