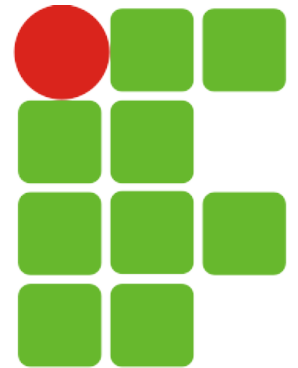


# Desenvolvimento Web

---

**Profa. Marta**

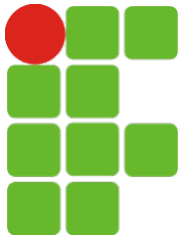
Aula 2: CSS - PARTE 1  
FUNDAMENTOS BÁSICOS



INSTITUTO FEDERAL  
ESPÍRITO SANTO

# O que é CSS?

---



**C**ASCADING **S**TYLE **S**HEETS=> folha de estilo em **cascata**.

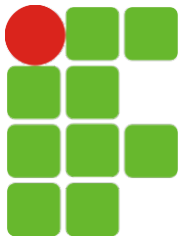
O **CSS formata a informação** entregue pelo HTML , XML, XHTML.

Essa informação pode ser qualquer coisa:

- imagem
- texto
- vídeo
- áudio ou qualquer outro elemento criado.

# CSS versões

---



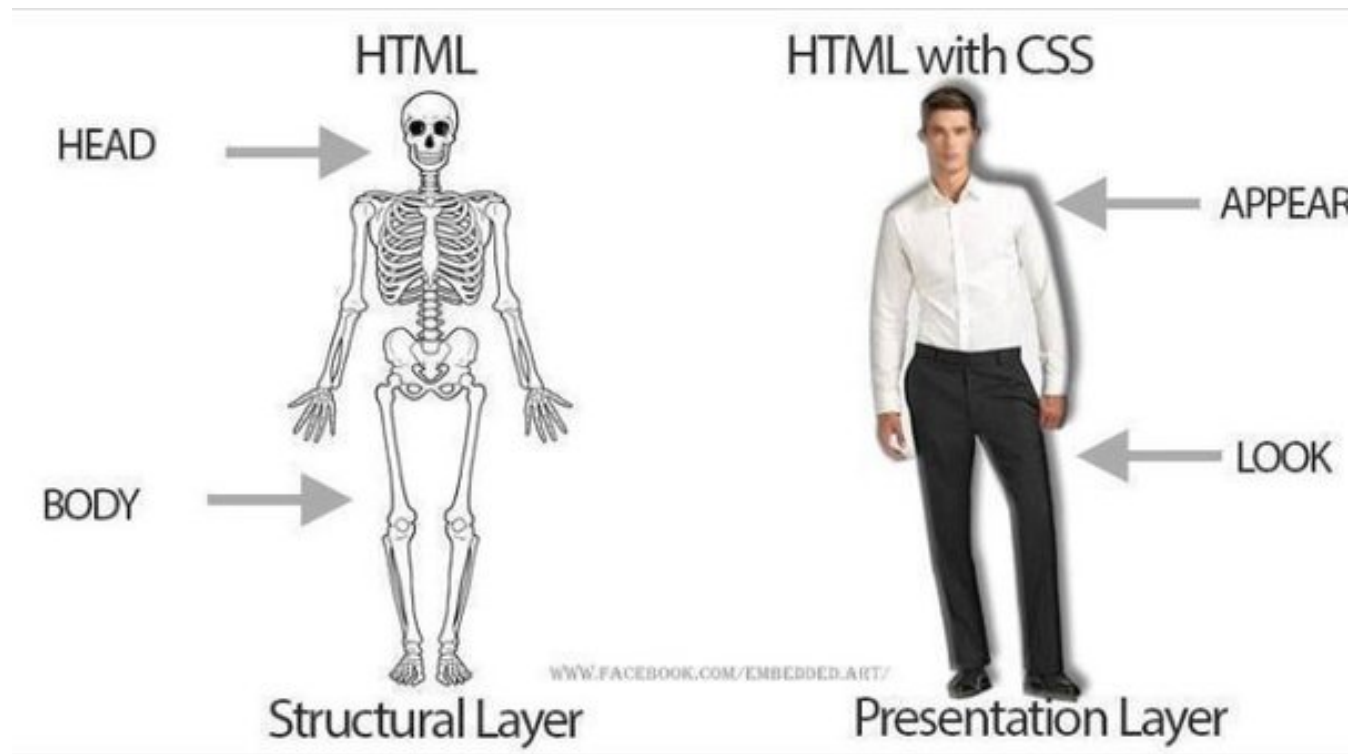
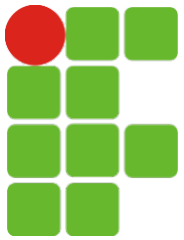
**CSS 1:** Surgiu em 1996 e estabeleceu os fundamentos da linguagem.

**CSS 2:** Apareceu em 1999 como CSS 2.1. Adicionou novos recursos.

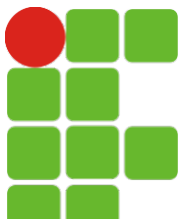
**CSS 3:** Adicionou recursos aguardados com muita expectativa tais como: novos recursos de arredondamento de bordas, gradientes, sombras, etc.

**CSS 4.15** Liberada em Dezembro/2020

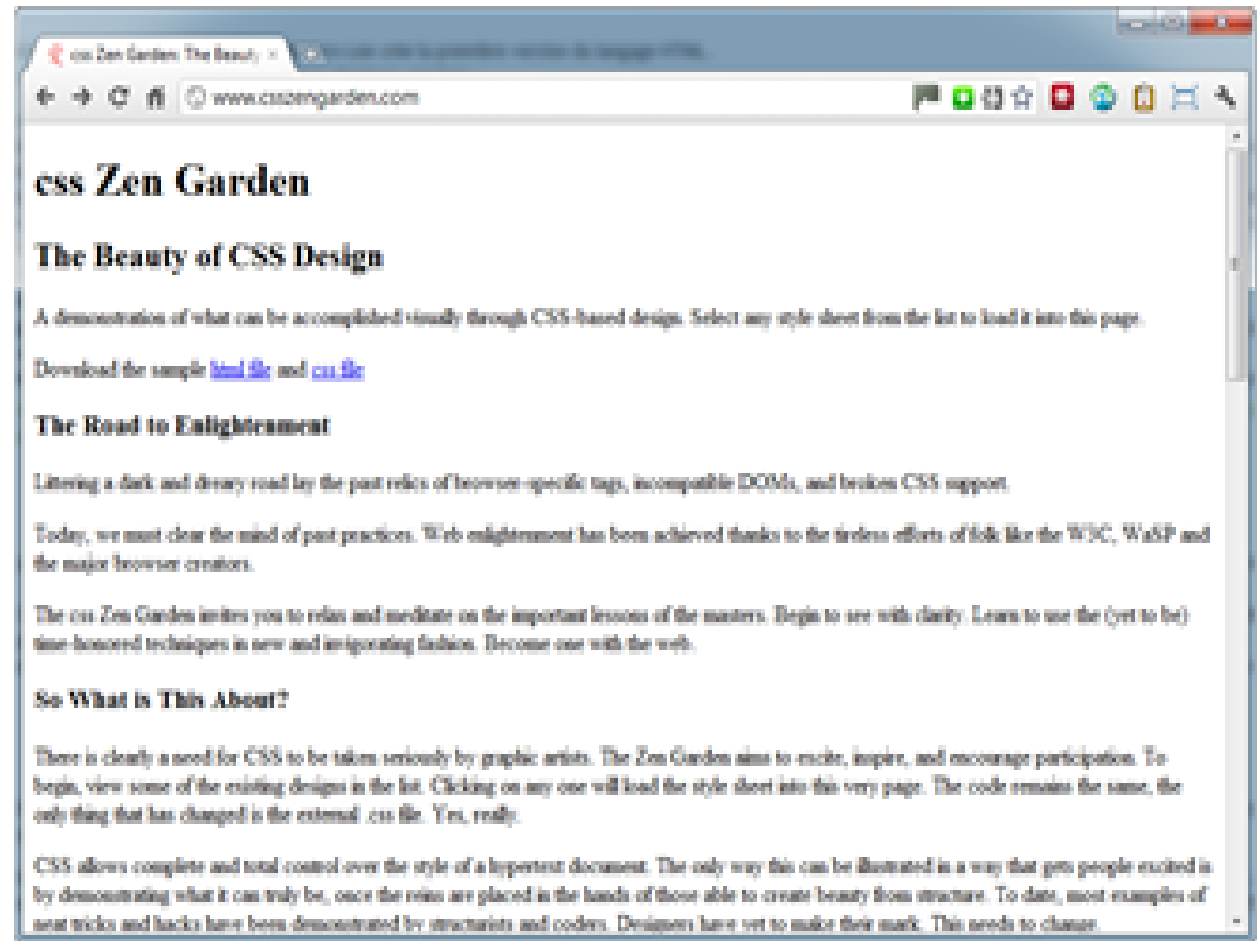
# O que é CSS?



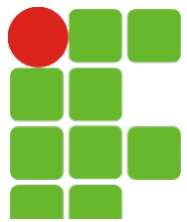
# HTML X CSS - CONTEÚDO



HTML  
(no CSS)



# HTML X CSS – ORGANIZA

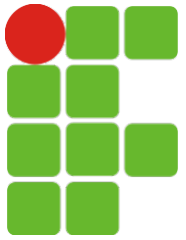


HTML + CSS



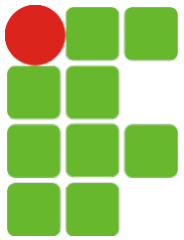
# HTML X CSS – ORGANIZA

---



Acessem esse exemplo do site da W3C:  
[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_intro.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp)

# Incluir o CSS



Há 3 formas de vincular o CSS:

## 10 Importadas ou lincadas;

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



Arquivo

**.CSS**

## 10 Incorporadas;

```
<head>  
.....  
<style type="text/css">  
<!--  
body {  
background: #000000;  
url("imagens/minhaimagem.gif");  
}  
h3 {  
color: #FF0000;  
}  
p {  
margin-left: 15px;  
padding: 1.5em;  
}  
-->  
</style>  
.....  
</head>
```

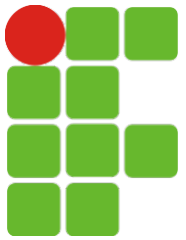
## 10 Inline – aplicado a um único elemento

```
<p style="color: #000000; margin: 5px;">  
Aqui um parágrafo de cor preta e com 5px nas 4 margens.  
</p>
```



# Incluir o CSS

---



index.html

```
<p>Um parágrafo</p>
```

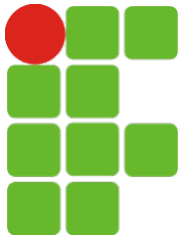


estilo.css

```
p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

# Regra CSS

---



A regra e sua sintaxe

Uma regra CSS, na sua forma mais elementar, compõe-se de 3 partes:

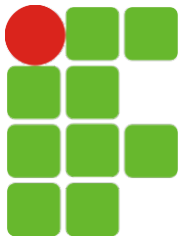
Um **seletor**, uma **propriedade** e um **valor**.

```
seletor {  
    propriedade: valor;  
}
```

O que é um seletor?

# Regra CSS

---



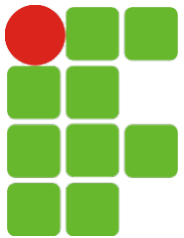
A regra e sua sintaxe:

**Seletor:** genericamente é o elemento HTML identificado por sua **tag** ou por uma **classe**, ou por um **ID**, etc. Exemplo: <p>, <h1>, <form>, etc.

**Propriedade:** é o atributo do elemento HTML ao qual será aplicada a regra . Exemplo: font, color, background, etc.

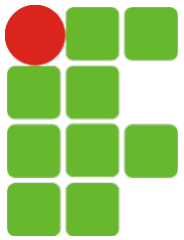
**Valor:** é a característica específica a ser assumida pela propriedade. Exemplo: letra do tipo arial, cor azul, fundo verde.

# Exemplo 1: seletor simples

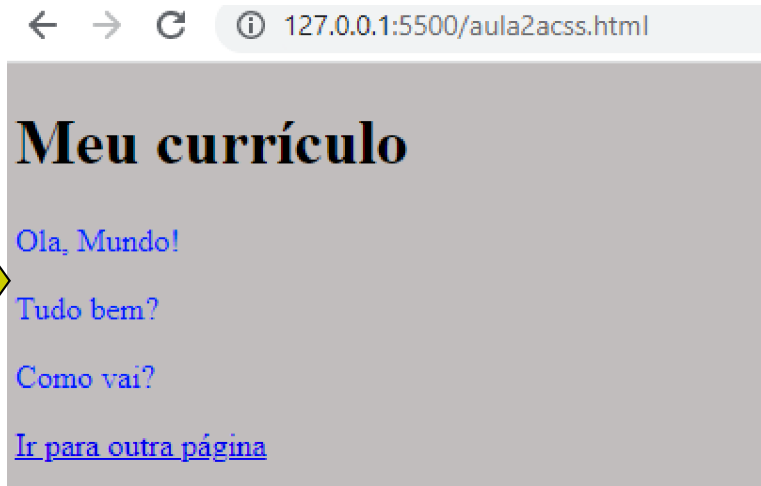
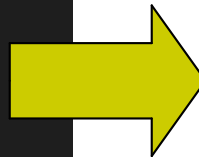


```
<> aula2acss.html > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="aula2.css">
9  </head>
10 <body>
11
12 <!-- Digite: p*3>lorem-->
13     <h1>Meu currículo</h1>
14     <p>Ola, Mundo!</p>
15     <p>Tudo bem?</p>
16     <p>Como vai?</p>
17     <a href="outrapagina.html">Ir para outra página</a>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

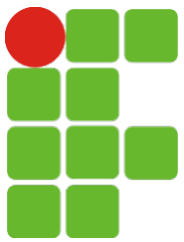
# Exemplo 1: seletor simples



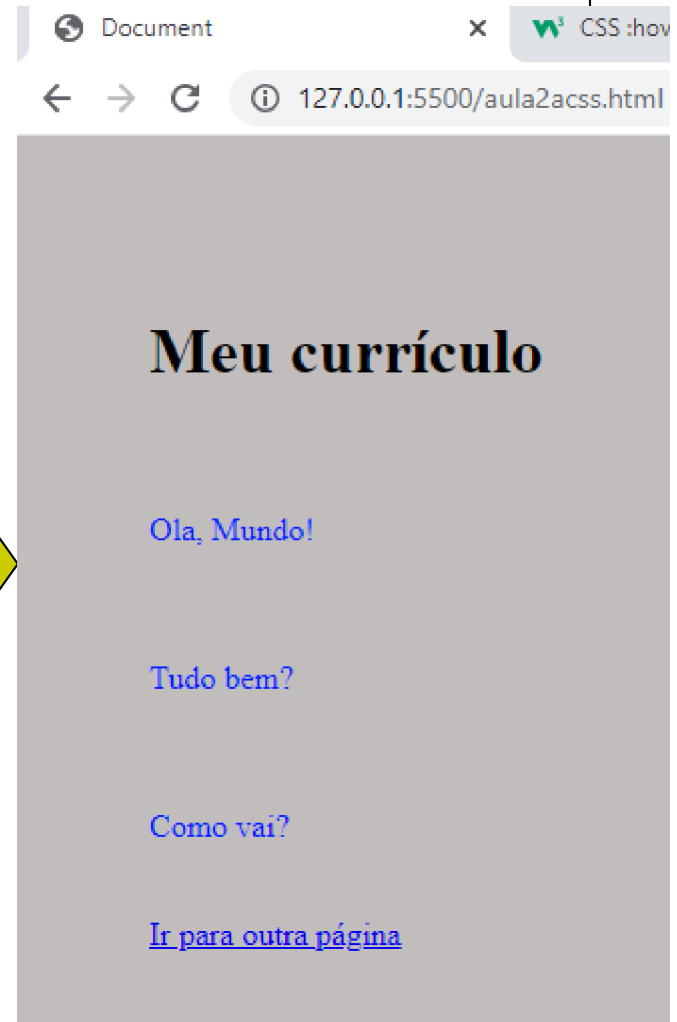
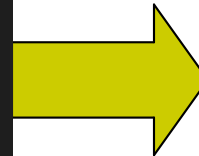
```
/*seletor simples: usando apenas a tag*/  
body{  
    background: #c1bdbd;  
}  
  
p{  
    color: rgb(0, 30, 255);  
}
```



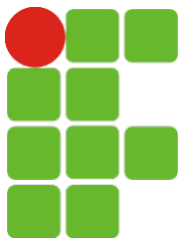
# Exemplo 1: seletor genérico



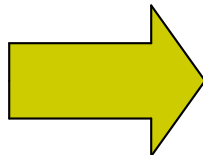
```
# aula2.css > ...
1  /*aplicado a todos elementos do html*/
2  *{
3      padding: 20px;;
4  }
5
6  /*seletor simples: usando apenas a tag*/
7  body{
8
9      background: #c1bdbd;
10 }
11
12 p{
13     color: rgb(0, 30, 255);
14 }
```



# Exemplo 2: seletor de classe

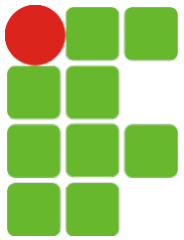


```
17  /*seletor de classe*/
18  .center{
19      text-align: center;
20  }
21
22  .vermelho{
23      color: red;
24  }
```



```
<> aula2acss.html > html > body > p.center.vermelho
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <link rel="stylesheet" href="aula2.css">
9  </head>
10 <body>
11
12 <!-- Digite: p*3>lorem-->
13 <h1>Meu currículo</h1>
14 <p>Ola, Mundo!</p>
15 <p class="center vermelho">Tudo bem?</p>
16 <p>Como vai?</p>
17 <a href="outrapagina.html">Ir para outra página</a>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

# Exemplo 2: seletor de classe



```
17  /*seletor de classe*/
18  .center{
19      text-align: center;
20  }
21
22  .vermelho{
23      color: ■ red;
24  }
```



← → ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/aula2acss.html

**Meu currículo**

Ola, Mundo!

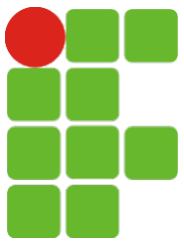
Tudo bem?

Como vai?

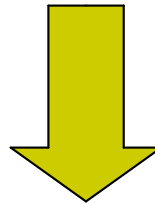
[Ir para outra página](#)



# Exemplo 3: seletor de classe de tag

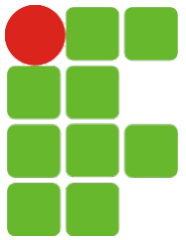


```
/*seletor de classe específico para tag p*/  
/*Não funciona em outra tipo de tag*/  
p.verde{  
    color: green;  
}
```

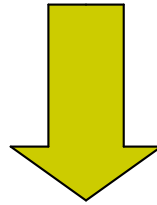


```
10 <body>  
11  
12 <!-- Digite: p*3>lorem-->  
13 <h1>Meu currículo</h1>  
14 <p class="verde">Ola, Mundo!</p>  
15 <p class="center vermelho">Tudo bem?</p>  
16 <p>Como vai?</p>  
17 <a href="outrapagina.html">Ir para outra página</a>  
18  
19 </body>  
20 </html>
```

# Exemplo 3: seletor de classe de tag



```
/*seletor de classe específico para tag p*/  
/*Não funciona em outra tipo de tag*/  
p.verde{  
    color: green;  
}
```



← → ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/aula2acss.html

## Meu currículo

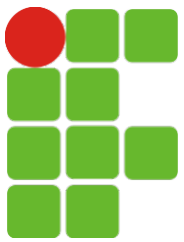
Ola, Mundo!

Tudo bem?

Como vai?

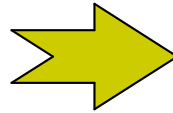
[Ir para outra página](#)

# Exemplo 3: seletor de classe de tag



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/*seletor classes*/
p.corum{
    color: green;
}
p.cordois{
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

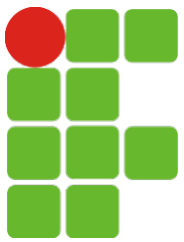
<p class="corum"> Oi!</p>
<p class="cordois"> Oi!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Oi!

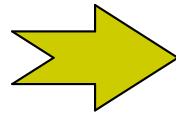
Oi!

# Exemplo 3: seletor de classe de tag



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/*seletor classes*/
p.corum{
    color: green;
}

p.cordois{
    color: red;
}
.cortres{
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Oi!

Oi!

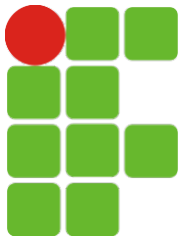
**teste**

teste1

```
<p class="corum"> Oi!</p>
<p class="cordois"> Oi!</p>
<h2 class="cortres"> teste </h2>
<p class="cortres"> teste1 </p>
</body>
</html>
```

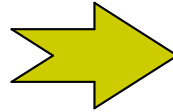
# Exemplo 3: agrupamento de seletores

---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1,h2,h3 {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Ola!</h1>
<h2>Ola!</h2>
<h3>Ola!</h3>
</body>
</html>
```



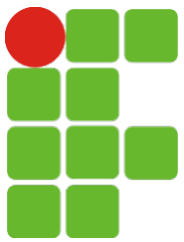
Ola!

Ola!

Ola!

# Exemplo 4: seletores de evento

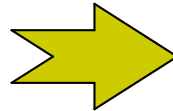
---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1:hover {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>testando</h1>

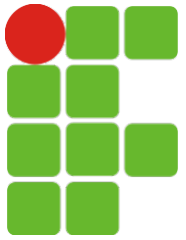
</body>
</html>
```



**testando**

# Exemplo 5: seletores aninhados

---



**Seletores descendentes ou aninhados:** Obtém acesso a elementos dentro de outros elementos aninhados. No exemplo abaixo, o elemento “p” está aninhando no elemento “header”.

## HTML

```
<header>
  <h1> Example </h1>
  <p> I love <span>coding!<span> </p>
</header>
```

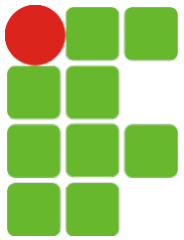
## CSS

```
1. header p {
    color: pink;
}

2. header p span {
    color: blue;
}
```

# Exemplo 6: seletor de id

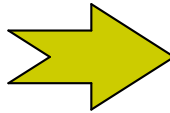
---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/*seletor id*/
#cap1{
    color:red;
}

#cap2{
    color:green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="cap1"> capítulo 1 </h1>
<h1 id="cap2"> capítulo 2 </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

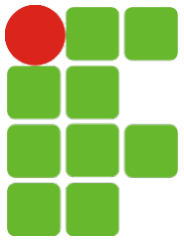


capítulo 1

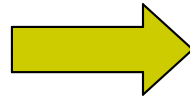
capítulo 2



# O efeito cascata: Hierarquia



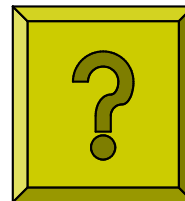
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Olá Mundo!

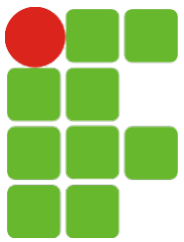
```
<p>Olá Mundo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.test {color: green;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



```
<p class="test">Olá Mundo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# O efeito cascata: outro exemplo



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.test {color: green;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

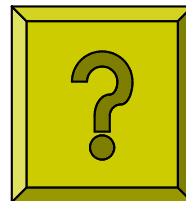


Olá Mundo!

```
<p class="test">Olá Mundo!</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

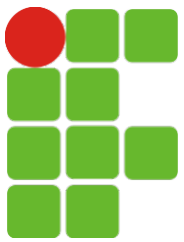
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo {color: blue;}
.test {color: green;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



```
<p id="demo" class="test">Olá Mundo!</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

# O efeito cascata: outro exemplo



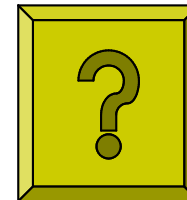
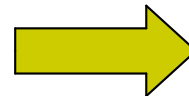
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo {color: blue;}
.test {color: green;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Olá Mundo!

```
<p id="demo" class="test">Olá Mundo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo {color: blue;}
.test {color: green;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

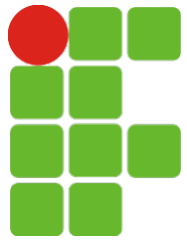


```
<p id="demo" class="test" style="color: pink;">Hello World!</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

# O efeito cascata: Hierarquia

---



Hierarquia de **Especificidade**. Cada seletor CSS tem seu lugar na hierarquia de especificidade.

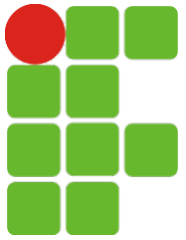
Existem quatro categorias que definem o nível de especificidade de um seletor:

1. Estilos inline - Exemplo: `<h1 style="color: pink;">`
2. IDs - Exemplo: `#navbar`
3. Classes, pseudoclasses, seletores de atributos - Exemplo: `.test`, `:hover`, `[href]`
4. Elementos e pseudo-elementos - Exemplo: `h1`, `:before`

Exceção quando usar !important

# CSS Text

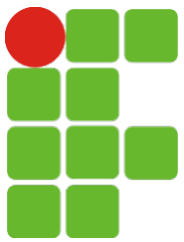
---



**COMO FORMATAR TEXTO USANDO CSS?**

# CSS Text - Color

---



Como formatar texto usando CSS:

A propriedade **color** é usada para definir a cor do texto. A cor é especificada por:

- **nome de cor** - como "red" ou "green".

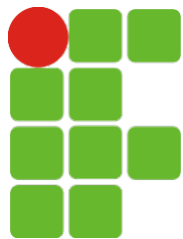
Tomato	Orange	DodgerBlue	MediumSeaGreen
Gray	SlateBlue	Violet	LightGray

**São no total 140 cores!**

[https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors\\_names.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp)

# CSS Text - Color

---



A propriedade **color** é usada para definir a cor do texto. A cor é especificada por:

- **valor HEX** - como "#ff0000"

A cor é especificada no formato #RRGGBB em que RR (Vermelho), GG (Verde) e BB (Azul) são inteiros hexadecimais entre **00 e FF**, indicando a **intensidade**

**da**

**cor.**

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_colors\\_hex.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors_hex.asp)

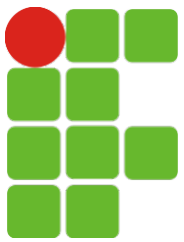
Por exemplo, a cor #ff0000 é apresentada como vermelho, porque o canal do vermelho é configurado com o maior valor (ff) e os outros canais são configurados com o menor valor (00).

Para mostrar a cor preta, indique o valor 00 em todos os canais, como esse: #000000.

Para mostrar a cor branca, indique o valor ff em todos os canais, como esse: #ffffff.

# CSS Text - Color

---



A propriedade **color** é usada para definir a cor do texto. A cor é especificada por:

- **valor RGB** - como "#ff0000"

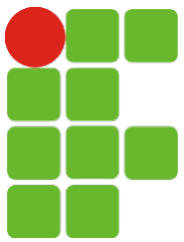
A cor RGB representa as cores primárias VERMELHA, VERDE e AZUL. Cada parâmetro (vermelho, verde e azul) define a intensidade da cor entre 0 e 255.

Por exemplo, `rgb(255, 0, 0)` é exibido como vermelho, porque vermelho está definido como maior valor (255) e os outros estão definidos como 0.

Para exibir preto, defina todos os parâmetros de cor como 0, assim: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`.

Para exibir branco, defina todos os parâmetros de cor para 255, assim: `rgb(255, 255, 255)`.





# CSS Text - Color e Background

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

h1 {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
}

div {
  background-color: blue;
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Cabeçalho</h1>
<p>Esta página tem uma cor de fundo cinza e um texto azul.</p>
<div>Esta é uma div.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

A principal diferença entre background and background-color é que a background não somente configura a cor, mas também:

Background-color

Background-image

Background-repeat

Background-attachment

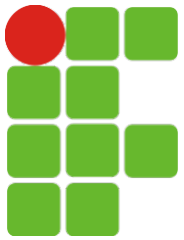
Background-position

## Cabeçalho

Esta página tem uma cor de fundo cinza e um texto azul.

Esta é uma div.

# CSS Text - Alinhamento



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

h3 {
  text-align: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Cabeçalho 1 (center)</h1>
<h2>Cabeçalho 2 (left)</h2>
<h3>Cabeçalho 3 (right)</h3>
|
<p>Os três títulos acima estão alinhados ao centro, à esquerda e à direita.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

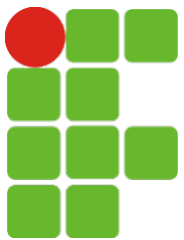
## Cabeçalho 1 (center)

## Cabeçalho 2 (left)

## Cabeçalho 3 (right)

Os três títulos acima estão alinhados ao centro, à esquerda e à direita.

# CSS Text - Alinhamento



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  padding: 10px;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  text-align: justify;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Example text-align: justify</h1>

<p>The text-align: justify; value stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines).</p>

<div>
In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over
in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember
that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'
</div>

</body>
```

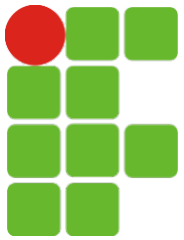
## Example text-align: justify

The text-align: justify; value stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines).

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

# CSS Text - Sombreamento

---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

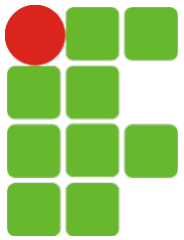
<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

**Text-shadow effect!**

# CSS Text - Fontes

---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.p1 {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

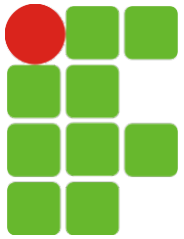
<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS font-family

This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.

# CSS Text - Google Fonts



Browse Fonts - Google Fonts

fonts.google.com/?preview.text=meu%20primeiro%20site&preview.text\_type=custom

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1493 of 1493 families

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Tilt Neon Andy Clymer Variable meu primeiro site

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Noto Sans Japanese Google 6 styles meu primeiro site

Montserrat Variable

Tilt Prism Variable

Lato 10 styles

Selected family

Review

Nunito

Light 300

Light 300 Italic

Regular 400

Regular 400 Italic

Add more styles Remove all

Use on the web

To embed a font, copy the code into the <head> of your html

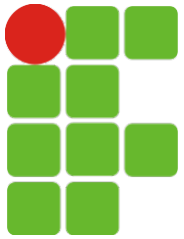
☒ <link> ☐ @import

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Nunito:ital,wght@0,300;0,400;1,300;1,400&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

API docs Download all

32°C Pred ensolarado 14:03 01/03/2023

# CSS Text - Google Fontes



← → ↻

fonts.google.com/specimen/Climate+Crisis?preview.text=meu%20primeiro%20site&preview.text\_type=custom

🔍 📄 ⭐ ⚙️ ☰ 🗑️

Google Fonts

Fonts Icons Knowledge FAQ ⋮ ⚙️

Google Fonts > Climate Crisis

📄 Specimen

🔧 Type tester

🔤 Glyphs

📄 About & license

📄 Download family

Climate Crisis

Designed by [Daniel Coull](#), [Eino Korkala](#)

# Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted

Select preview text: 

Continent ▾

Language ▾

Type here to preview text

meu primeiro site

120px ▾

Regular 400

Selected family

Review

Climate Crisis ^

Regular 400 ⊖

[Add more styles](#) [Remove all](#)

Use on the web

To embed a font, copy the code into the <head> of your html

☐ <link>

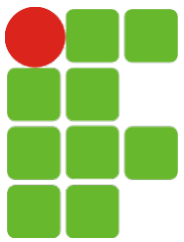
☒ @import

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Climate+Crisis&display=swap');
</style>
```

CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Climate Crisis', cursive;

```



# CSS Text - Fontes Google

```
<body>

<!-- Digite: p*3>lorem-->
  <h1>Meu currículo</h1>
  <p>Ola, Mundo!</p>
  <p>Tudo bem?</p>
  <p>Como vai?</p>
  <a href="outrapagina.html">Ir para outra página</a>

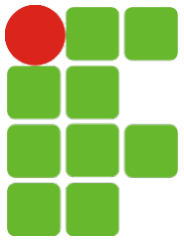
</body>
</html>
```

## Aplicando Google Fonts ao seletor de tag H1

```
# aula2.css > h1
1  @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Climate+Crisis&display=swap');
2
3  h1{
4
5      font-family: 'Climate Crisis', cursive;
6      font-size: 30px;
7      font-style: italic;
8      font-weight: 400;
9  }
```



# CSS Text - Fontes externas



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Ads by Google

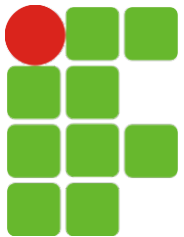
Stop seeing this ad

Why this ad? ⓘ

Alphabetically Organized Fonts: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

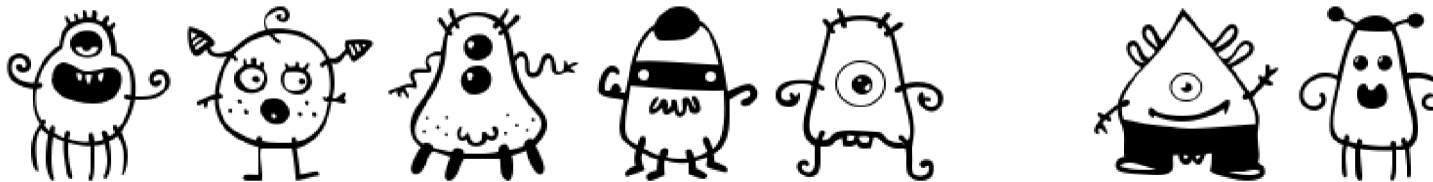
3D	Brush	Decorative	Fantasy	Handwriting	Modern	Rounded	Square
Alien	Calligraphy	Dingbats	Fire	Headline	Movies TV	Russian	Tattoo
Animal	Celtic Irish	Disney	Fixed Width	Horror	Old English	Sans Serif	Trash
Army Stencil	Chalk Crayon	Distorted Eroded	Gothic	Ice Snow	Old School	School	Typewriter
Asian Arabic	Christmas	Dotted	Graffiti	Italic	Outline	Sci Fi	USA
Bitmap Pixel	Comic Cartoon	Easter	Greek Roman	LCD	Pointed	Scratched	Valentine
Blackletter	Computer	Famous	Groovy	Medieval	Retro	Script	Various
Blurred	Curly	Fancy	Halloween	Mexican	Rock Stone	Serif	Western

# CSS Text - Fontes externas



Alien Dude - dcoxy

in : Dingbats, Alien



Free for Personal Use

[DOWNLOAD](#)

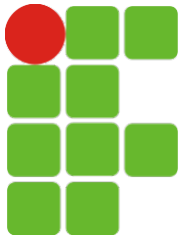
[Donate To Designer](#)

Faça download da fonte. Inclua o seguinte código no arquivo CSS:

```
@font-face{
font-family: minhafonte;
src: url(/fonte/aliendude.ttf);
}
h1{
font-family: minhafonte;
color: green;
}
```

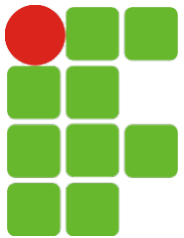
# CSS Table

---



## COMO FORMATAR TABELA

# CSS Table: Borda



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 2px solid;
}
```

```
table {
  width: 100%;
}
```

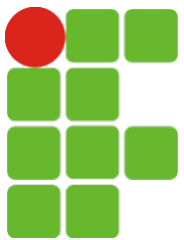
```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Nome	Sobrenome
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

# CSS Table: Borda



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border: 2px solid;
}
```

```
table {
  width: 100%;
}
```

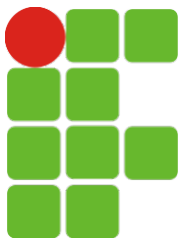
```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Nome		Sobrenome
Peter	Griffin	
Lois	Griffin	

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

# CSS Table: Borda



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

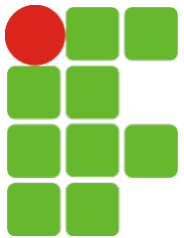
table,th,td {
  border: 2px solid;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
table{
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Nome	Sobrenome
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

# CSS Table: Tamanho



```
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

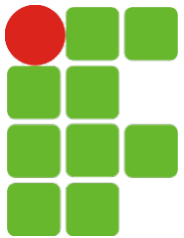
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
  height: 300px;
}

th {
  height: 70px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
    <th>Salário</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Nome	Sobrenome	Salário
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# CSS Table: Alinhamento



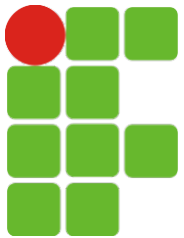
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}
td {
  text-align: center;
}
th {
  text-align: left;
}
.second {
  text-align: right;
}
tr td:nth-child(2) {
  text-align: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>SobreNome</th>
    <th>Salário</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="second">Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Nome	SobreNome	Salário
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250



# CSS Table: Alinhamento



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

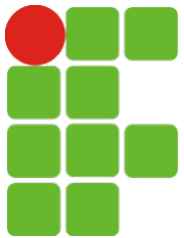
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}

td {
  height: 50px;
  vertical-align: top;
}
tr td:nth-child(2) {
  vertical-align: bottom;
}
tr td:nth-child(3) {
  vertical-align: middle;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
    <th>Salário</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Nome	Sobrenome	Salário
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# CSS Table: Alinhamento



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

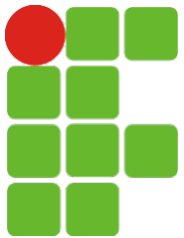
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}

td {
  height: 50px;
  vertical-align: top;
}
tr td:nth-child(2) {
  vertical-align: bottom;
}
tr td:nth-child(3) {
  vertical-align: middle;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
    <th>Salário</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Nome	Sobrenome	Salário
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# CSS Table: Profissional



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}

th, td {
  padding: 8px;
  text-align: left;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
}
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}
```

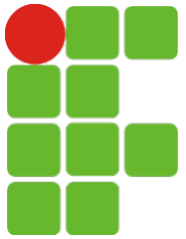
```
tr:hover {background-color: coral;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Sobrenome</th>
    <th>Salário</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Nome	Sobrenome	Salário
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

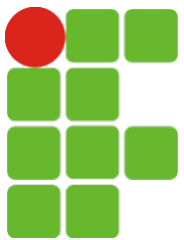
# CSS Listas

---



## COMO FORMATAR LISTAS

# CSS Listas



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle /*square*/;
}

ol.c {
  list-style-type: upper-roman/*lower-alpha*/;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Propriedade list-style-type </h2>

<p>Exemplo de lista não ordenada:</p>
<ul class="a">
  <li>Café</li>
  <li>Chá</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<p>Exemplo de lista ordenada:</p>
<ol class="c">
  <li>Café</li>
  <li>Chá</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

## Propriedade list-style-type

Exemplo de lista não ordenada:

- Café
- Chá
- Coca Cola

Exemplo de lista ordenada:

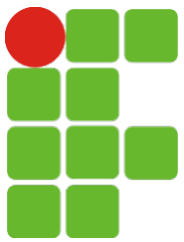
- I. Café
- II. Chá
- III. Coca Cola

Tipos:

[https://www.w3schools.com/csSref/pr\\_list-style-type.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/csSref/pr_list-style-type.asp)

# CSS Listas -> list-style-type

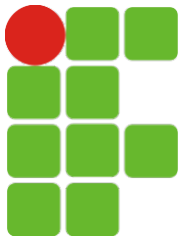
---



```
ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type: disc;}
ul.c {list-style-type: square;}
ol.d {list-style-type: armenian;}
ol.e {list-style-type: cjk-ideographic;}
ol.f {list-style-type: decimal;}
ol.g {list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;}
ol.h {list-style-type: georgian;}
ol.i {list-style-type: hebrew;}
ol.j {list-style-type: hiragana;}
ol.k {list-style-type: hiragana-iroha;}
ol.l {list-style-type: katakana;}
ol.m {list-style-type: katakana-iroha;}
ol.n {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
ol.o {list-style-type: lower-greek;}
ol.p {list-style-type: lower-latin;}
ol.q {list-style-type: lower-roman;}
ol.r {list-style-type: upper-alpha;}
ol.s {list-style-type: upper-greek;}
ol.t {list-style-type: upper-latin;}
ol.u {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
ol.v {list-style-type: none;}
ol.w {list-style-type: inherit;}
```

# CSS Listas -> list-style-image

---



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

```
<p>Uma imagem como marcador:</p>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Café</li>
  <li>Chá</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
```

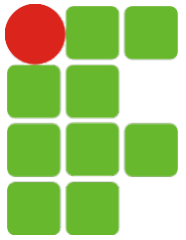
```
</body>
</html>
```

Uma imagem como marcador:

- Café
- Chá
- Coca Cola

# CSS Forms

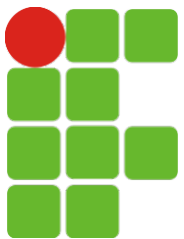
---



## Como Formatar formulários



# CSS Forms



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Padded input fields</h2>
```

## Padded input fields

First Name

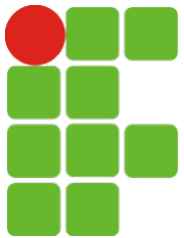
Last Name

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
  <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Observe que definimos a propriedade `box-sizing` como `border-box`. Isso garante que as bordas sejam incluídos na largura e altura totais dos elementos.

# CSS Forms



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 2px solid red;
  border-radius: 4px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

## Input fields with borders

First Name

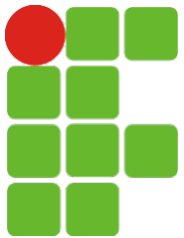
Last Name

```
</body>
</html>
```

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
  <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

# CSS Forms



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 1px solid #555;
  outline: none;
}

input[type=text]:focus {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

## Input fields with color on :focus

Here, the input field gets a color when it gets focus (clicked on):

First Name

John

Last Name

Doe

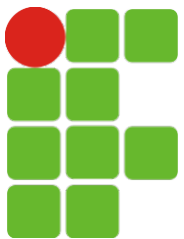
```
<h2>Input fields with color on :focus</h2>
```

```
<p>Here, the input field gets a color when it gets focus (clicked on):</p>
```

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John">
  <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">
</form>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

# CSS Forms



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {
  background-color: #04AA6D;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 16px 100px;
  margin: 4px 2px;
  : pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Styling form buttons</h2>

<input type="button" value="Button">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">

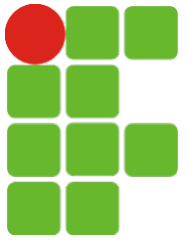
</body>
</html>
```

## Styling form buttons

Button

Reset

Submit



---

**FIM DOS CONCEITOS BÁSICOS  
CSS**