



UFCD 9963

Edição Web

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HTML is the World Wide Web's core markup language. Originally, HTML was primarily designed as a language for semantically describing scientific documents. Its general design, however, has enabled it to be adapted, over the subsequent years, to describe a number of other types of documents and even applications.



<https://www.w3.org/TR/html5/introduction.html#scope>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Informação do tipo de ficheiro

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Abertura e definição do idioma da página

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Informação de
cabecalho
da página

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Título a ser apresentado na aba
Exemplo:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Codificação da página

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

A estrutura básica de um documento HTML é exibida no código acima. O bloco de tags `<body>` é destacado por uma caixa azul e rotulado como "Corpo da página".

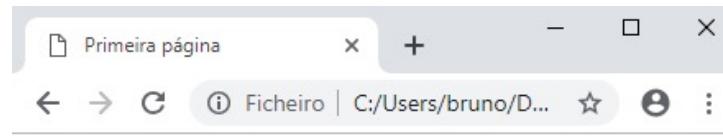
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title></title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

A estrutura básica de um documento HTML é mostrada acima. A estrutura é a seguinte:

- O documento começa com o tipo de documento, `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- Em seguida, abre-se a tag principal do documento, `<html lang="pt-PT" >`. A atribuição de `lang="pt-PT"` indica que o conteúdo é em português de Portugal.
- dentro da tag `<html>`, abre-se a tag `<head>` que contém:
 - uma tag `<title></title>` que define o título da página.
 - uma tag `<meta charset="UTF-8">` que define o conjunto de caracteres para o documento.
- Depois de fechar a tag `<head>`, abre-se a tag `<body>` que contém:
 - uma tag `</body>` que fecha a tag `<body>`.
- Finalmente, fecha-se o documento com a tag `</html>`.

Uma seta aponta para a tag `</html>` com a legenda "Fecho da página".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT" >
  <head>
    <title>Primeira página</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Página de teste</h1>
    <p>Olá Mundo!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Página de teste

Olá Mundo!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Metas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="author" content="Bruno">
    <meta name="generator" content="Brackets">
    <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,JS">
    <meta name="description" content="Página sobre Metas">
    <meta name="application-name" content="Página HTML">
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="4">
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Author – guarda o nome do autor da página;

Generator – aplicação onde foi desenvolvido o código;

Keywords – palavras chave da página;

Description – descrição da página

Application-name – nome da aplicação/projeto

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Metas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="author" content="Bruno">
    <meta name="generator" content="Brackets">
    <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,JS">
    <meta name="description" content="Página sobre Metas">
    <meta name="application-name" content="Página HTML">
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="4">
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

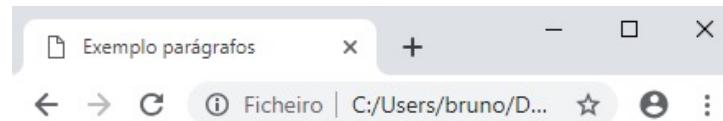
http-equiv="refresh"

Tempo, em segundos, que a página irá recarregar.

Neste caso a página será recarregada de 4 em 4 segundos

Parágrafos

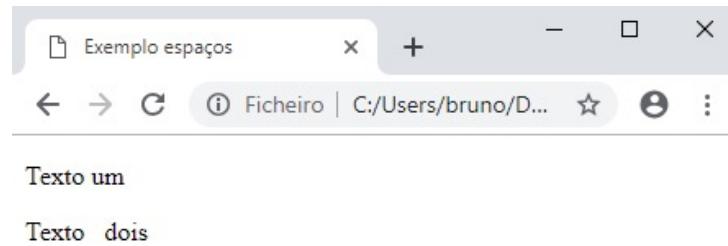
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Exemplo parágrafos</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Isto é um parágrafo</p>
    <p>Isto é outro parágrafo</p>
    <p>Ainda mais um parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Em HTML quando inserimos um conjunto de espaços apenas é contabilizado com um, assim para colocar mais espaços devemos usar o comando (*non-breaking space*)

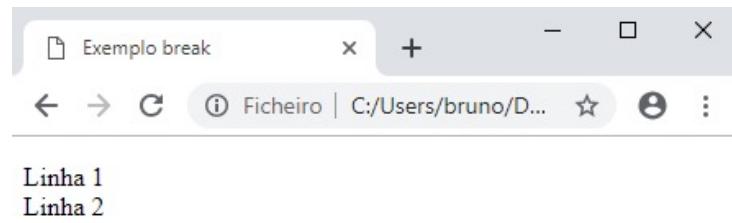
Espaços

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Exemplo espaços</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Texto um</p>
    <p>Texto&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;dois</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



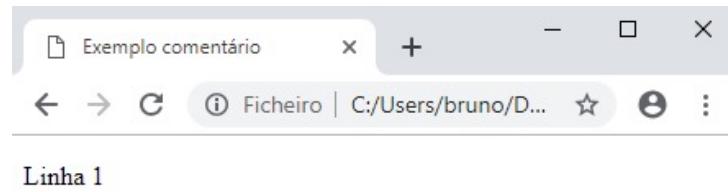
A tag
 é usada para fazer uma quebra de linha (break row), vulgarmente denominada de ENTER

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Exemplo break</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Linha 1 <br> Linha 2</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Os comentários servem para inserir elementos na nossa página que não serão visíveis na apresentação da mesma, ainda assim estão no código fonte

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Exemplo comentário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Linha 1</p>
    <!-- Isto é um comentário -->
  </body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Exemplo headers</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título 1</h1>
    <h2>Título 2</h2>
    <h3>Título 3</h3>
    <h4>Título 4</h4>
    <h5>Título 5</h5>
    <h6>Título 6</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```



 - negrito (bold)

<i> - itálico, normalmente usado para estrangeirismos

<u> - sublinhado (underlined)

<s> - rasurado (scratched)

 - semelhante ao , utilizado para chamar à atenção

 - semelhante ao <i>, utilizado para dar ênfase

<sub> - texto em subscrito (índice)

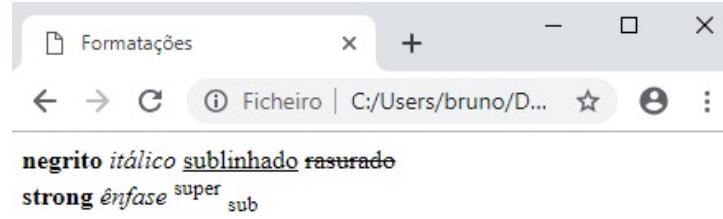
<sup> - texto em superescrito (expoente)

Formatação com tags

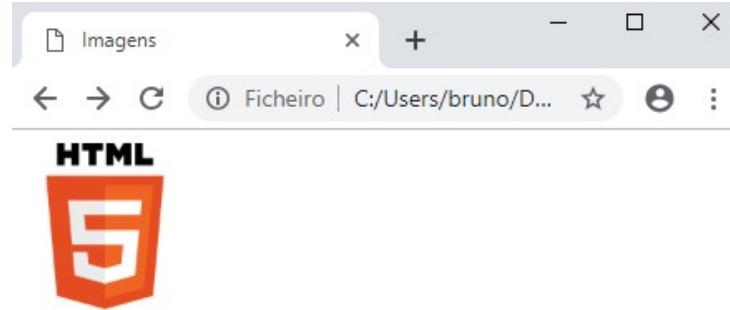
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formatações</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <b>negrito</b>
    <i>itálico</i>
    <u>sublinhado</u>
    <s>rasurado</s>

    <br>

    <strong>strong</strong>
    <em>ênfase</em>
    <sup>super</sup>
    <sub>sub</sub>
  </body>
</html>
```

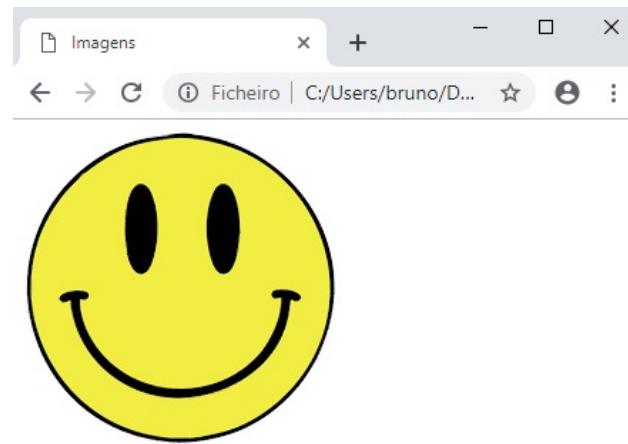


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Imagens</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

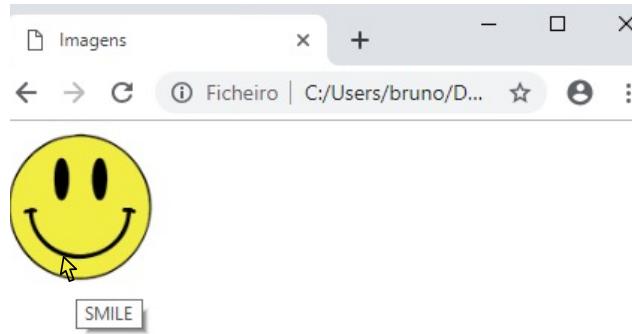


Imagens - imagem local

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Imagens</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

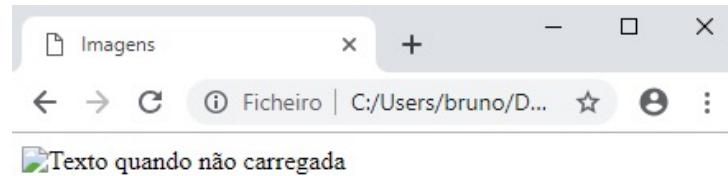


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
    <head>
        <title>Imagens</title>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
    </head>
    <body>
        
    </body>
</html>
```

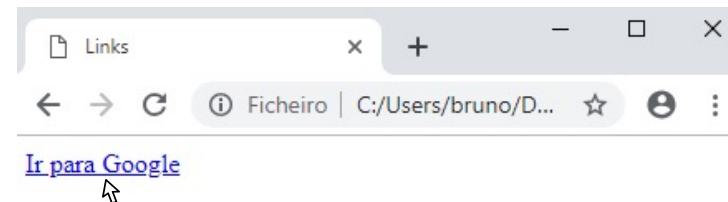


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Imagens</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

Ficheiro não existe!



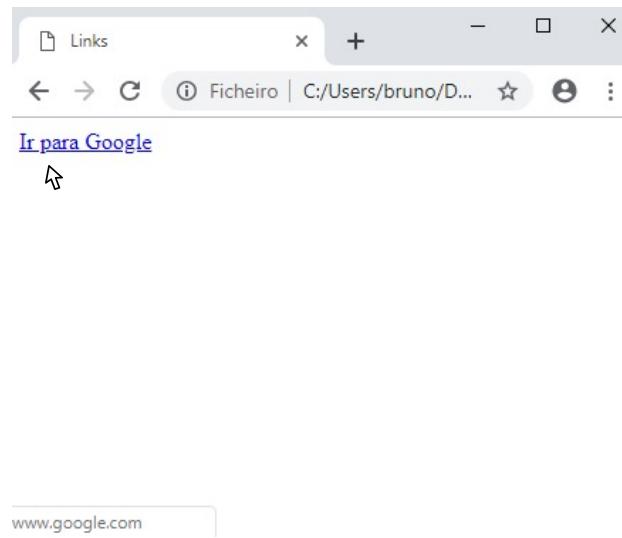
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Links</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="http://www.google.com">Ir para Google</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



www.google.com

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Links</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="http://www.google.com"
       target="_blank">Ir para Google</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Abre o link num novo separador



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Links</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <a name="TOP0"></a>

    <a href="#TOP0">Ir para o topo</a>
  </body>
</html>
```



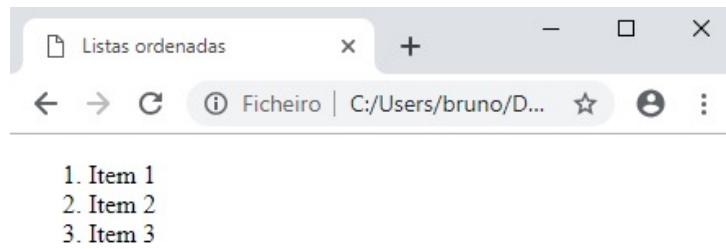
A tag “a name” permite definirmos zonas de página e com o link tradicional (a href) conseguimos saltar para essas zonas

No especificando o type podemos colocar square, circle, entre outros.

No especificando o type podemos colocar letras maiúsculas, minúsculas, números, entre outros.

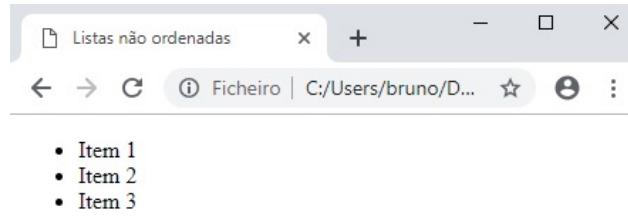
Listas ordenadas

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Listas ordenadas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <ol>
      <li>Item 1</li>
      <li>Item 2</li>
      <li>Item 3</li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```



Listas não ordenadas

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Listas não ordenadas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li>Item 1</li>
      <li>Item 2</li>
      <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



Main – elemento principal da página (deve existir apenas 1);

Header – cabeçalho da página, normalmente o primeiro elemento da página (dentro do body), podem existir mais tags header, por exemplo o header de um artigo;

Nav – barra de navegação entre páginas/ligações exteriores;

Article – utilizado para posts de fórum ou blog, artigos de vários tipos;

Section – áreas específicas da página com conteúdo normalmente curto;

Aside – normalmente barra lateral com questionários rápidos, publicidade ou artigos relacionados com o tema da página;

Footer – rodapé da página normalmente com o autor da página, copyright e links relacionados.

Tomando como exemplo a página seguinte vamos analisar as áreas específicas mencionadas anteriormente. De realçar que apenas aplicando os CSS que vamos ver mais à frente será perceptível as diferenças entre áreas.

Vamos tomar como exemplo a página seguinte

Main

Article

Section

Header

Nav

Aside

Footer

Cafe Fontenebleau
cuisine française

- Home
- Info
- Special Events
- DVD
- Location
- Menu
- Review

Restaurant Review

Leading experts talk about the restaurant

Francesco and Jane Bienni, founders and owners of San Francisco's world-class restaurant, have many reasons to celebrate. Cafe Townsend has been a San Francisco favorite for more than 19 years, and their latest restaurant venture, Cafe Isabella, will soon expand to more locations. Their biggest celebration is for their son Steven's recent graduation from New York's highly acclaimed Culinary Institute of America. San Francisco diners should join the Bienni's in their celebration because this graduation means an even better menu selection at Cafe Townsend, as Steven is lending his modern and innovative culinary talents to his father's traditional, Old World kitchen.

“What I am doing is using seasonal Italian ingredients and combining them to create dishes with a modern flair that will invigorate our customers' palates, Steven says.

Those who have enjoyed Cafe Townsend and its world-class cuisine shouldn't worry - the stellar tableside service, scrumptious regional specials and menu favorites remain. But Steven's latest menu additions are something you don't want to miss.

"The utilization of regional seafood with the accompaniment of our fresh-grown herbs is something I'm avid about."

Appetizer

- Prosciutto di Parma con Insalata Miele - Thinly sliced cured Italian ham with julienne of apples with frisee in a red wine poppy seed vinaigrette, garnished with goat's cheese crostini.
- Salmone, Pecorino e Rucola - Smoked salmon with goat's cheese and arugula

Pasta

- Penne con Pomodoro Fresco e Provolone - Quill-shaped pasta with tomato sauce, garlic, fresh basil and provolone cheese
- Orecchiette alla Panorama - "Little ears" of pasta with calamari and tiger shrimp in a light tomato sauce with olive oil
- Gnocchi al Forno con Salsiccia - Homemade pillows of potato and ricotta gnocchi in a hearty tomato sauce with sweet Italian sausage and pork shoulder, baked with fresh mozzarella

Main Course

- Pollo Farcito con Fontina e Prosciutto - Boneless breast of chicken stuffed with fontina cheese and prosciutto in white wine
- Pollo alla Zenzero - Semi-boneless half of chicken sauteed with garlic, rosemary, mustard and sage in a fresh ginger-spiked sauce
- Vitello Dolce Bacio - Veal medallions sauteed with mixed mushrooms in a marsala wine sauce with a touch of cream and chopped tomato, crowned with a jumbo shrimp

Mapa



Fotos



Vinhos



Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

Header



Cafe Fontenebleau
cuisine française

Home Info Special Events DVD Location Menu Review

Restaurant Review

Leading experts talk about the restaurant

Francesco and Jane Bienni, founders and owners of San Francisco's world-class restaurant, have many reasons to celebrate. Cafe Townsend has been a San Francisco favorite for more than 19 years, and their latest restaurant venture, Cafe Isabella, will soon expand to more locations. Their biggest celebration is for their son Steven's recent graduation from New York's highly acclaimed Culinary Institute of America. San Francisco diners should join the Bienni's in their celebration because this graduation means an even better menu selection at Cafe Townsend, as Steven is lending his modern and innovative culinary talents to his father's traditional, Old World kitchen.

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Mapa

Fotos

Vinhos

Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

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Nav

Cafe Fontenebleau cuisine française

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Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

Mapa



Fotos



Vinhos



Main

Cafe Fontenebleau 

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Article

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- Salmone, Pecorino e Rucola - Smoked salmon with goat's cheese and arugula

Pasta

- Penne con Pomodoro Fresco e Provolone - Quill-shaped pasta with tomato sauce, garlic, fresh basil and provolone cheese
- Orecchiette alla Panorama - "Little ears" of pasta with calamari and tiger shrimp in a light tomato sauce with olive oil
- Gnocchi al Forno con Salsiccia - Homemade pillows of potato and ricotta gnocchi in a hearty tomato sauce with sweet Italian sausage and pork shoulder, baked with fresh mozzarella

Main Course

- Pollo Farcito con Fontina e Prosciutto - Boneless breast of chicken stuffed with fontina cheese and prosciutto in white wine
- Pollo alla Zenzero - Semi-boneless half of chicken sauteed with garlic, rosemary, mustard and sage in a fresh ginger-spiked sauce
- Vitello Dolce Bacio - Veal medallions sauteed with mixed mushrooms in a marsala wine sauce with a touch of cream and chopped tomato, crowned with a jumbo shrimp

Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

Mapa



Fotos



Vinhos



Cafe Fontenebleau 

Home Info Special Events DVD Location Menu Review

Restaurant Review

Leading experts talk about the restaurant

Francesco and Jane Bienni, founders and owners of San Francisco's world-class restaurant, have many reasons to celebrate. Cafe Townsend has been a San Francisco favorite for more than 19 years, and their latest restaurant venture, Cafe Isabella, will soon expand to more locations. Their biggest celebration is for their son Steven's recent graduation from New York's highly acclaimed Culinary Institute of America. San Francisco diners should join the Bienni's in their celebration because this graduation means an even better menu selection at Cafe Townsend, as Steven is lending his modern and innovative culinary talents to his father's traditional, Old World kitchen.

“

What I am doing is using seasonal Italian ingredients and combining them to create dishes with a modern flair that will invigorate our customers' palates, Steven says.

Appetizer

- Prosciutto di Parma con Insalata Miele - Thinly sliced cured Italian ham with julienne of apples with frisee in a red wine poppy seed vinaigrette, garnished with goat's cheese crostini.
- Salmone, Pecorino e Rucola - Smoked salmon with goat's cheese and arugula

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Section

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"The utilization of regional seafood with the accompaniment of our fresh-grown herbs is something I'm avid about."

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Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

Mapa



Fotos



Vinhos



Aside

Cafe Fontenebleau 

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Cafe Fontenebleau - Rua Ernesto de Paula Santos, 187 Sala 506 - Recife-PE

Mapa



Rue Laplace
Église Saint-Etienne-du-Mont
Rue du Dragon
Lycée Henri IV
Rue Bar
Rue Thiers
Rue de l'Estrapade
Rue Blainville
Rue Chapon

Fotos



Vinhos

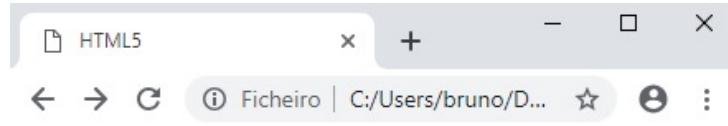


<small> - utilizado para colocar mensagem de copyright;

<address> - utilizado para colocar informação de contacto.

Elementos principais HTML5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML5</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <footer>
      <small>&copy;Copyright 2019</small>
      <address>Contacto: <a href="mailto:brunofrs7@gmail.com">brunofrs7@gmail.com</a>
      </address>
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```



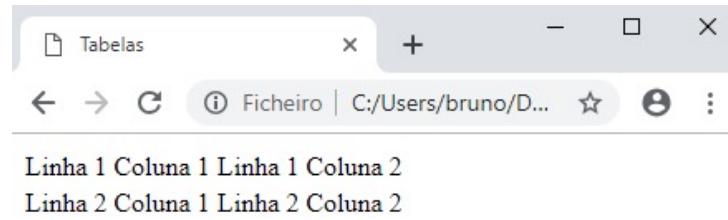
©Copyright 2019
Contacto: brunofrs7@gmail.com

Uma tabela em HTML contém um conjunto de linhas <tr> e cada uma dessas linhas contém células <td>

O elemento <th> apresenta os cabeçalhos das colunas ou linhas

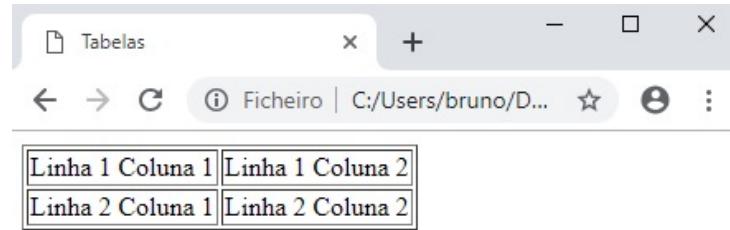
Tabelas (HTML antigo)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Tabelas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



Tabelas (HTML antigo)

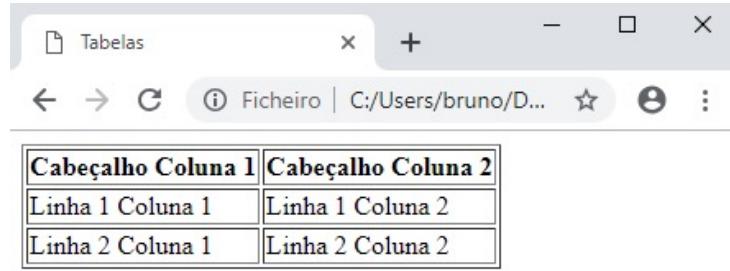
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Tabelas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1px">
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



Aplicamos um *border* para que a tabela seja mais perceptível
Não deve ser usada esta propriedade mas sim CSS (mais à frente vamos ver)

Tabelas (HTML antigo)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Tabelas</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border=1px>
      <tr>
        <th>Cabeçalho Coluna 1</th>
        <th>Cabeçalho Coluna 2</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 1 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 1</td>
        <td>Linha 2 Coluna 2</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Tabelas". The address bar shows "Ficheiro | C:/Users/bruno/D...". The browser displays a 2x2 table with two header rows and two data rows. The first row has two columns labeled "Cabeçalho Coluna 1" and "Cabeçalho Coluna 2". The second row has two cells containing "Linha 1 Coluna 1" and "Linha 1 Coluna 2". The third row has two cells containing "Linha 2 Coluna 1" and "Linha 2 Coluna 2".

Cabeçalho Coluna 1	Cabeçalho Coluna 2
Linha 1 Coluna 1	Linha 1 Coluna 2
Linha 2 Coluna 1	Linha 2 Coluna 2

As tabelas semânticas são mais performáticas e específicas, assim teremos os elementos:

<thead> - cabeçalho da tabela

<tfooter> - rodapé da tabela

<tbody> - corpo da tabela

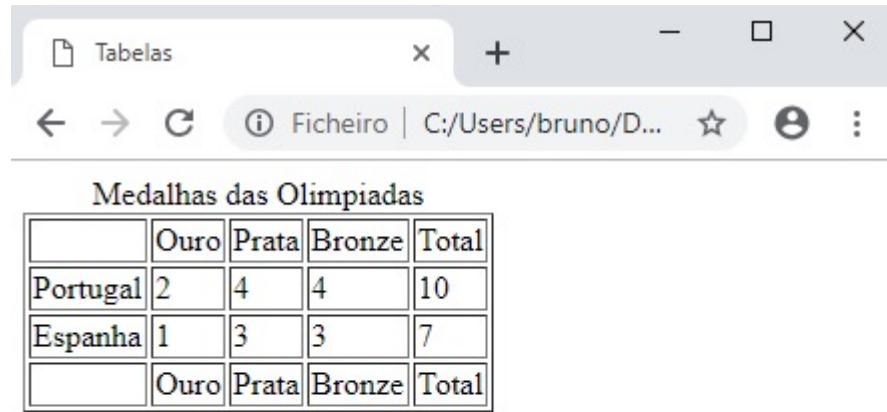
NOTA: devem ser colocados na ordem acima

Opcionalmente pode ser adicionado o <caption> como título da tabela.

Tabelas Semânticas

```
<table border=1px>
  <caption>Medalhas das Olimpiadas</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <td></td>
      <td>Ouro</td>
      <td>Prata</td>
      <td>Bronze</td>
      <td>Total</td>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td></td>
      <td>Ouro</td>
      <td>Prata</td>
      <td>Bronze</td>
      <td>Total</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
```

```
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Portugal</td>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>4</td>
    <td>4</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Espanha</td>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>7</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Tabelas". The main content area displays a table titled "Medalhas das Olimpiadas". The table compares the medal counts of two countries: Portugal and Espanha. The columns represent the medal types: Ouro (Gold), Prata (Silver), Bronze, and Total.

	Ouro	Prata	Bronze	Total
Portugal	2	4	4	10
Espanha	1	3	3	7
	Ouro	Prata	Bronze	Total

Os atributos colgroup e col servem para aplicar estilos às colunas da tabela. Vamos ver o código CSS mais à frente, mas o HTML ficaria:

```
<table border=1px>
  <caption>Medalhas das Olimpiadas</caption>

  <colgroup>
    <col class="coluna1">
    <col>
    <col class="coluna3">
  </colgroup>

  <thead>
```

Às colunas 1 e 3 será aplicado um estilo específico definido no CSS. A coluna 2 não terá qualquer estilo (<col>)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
    <head>
        <title>Formulário</title>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
    </head>
    <body>
        <form action="destino.php" method="post">
            <label for="login">Login</label>
            <input type="text" id="login" name="login">

            <label for="senha">Senha</label>
            <input type="password" id="senha" name="senha">

            <input type="submit" id="botao" value="Login">
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```

Tipos de input:

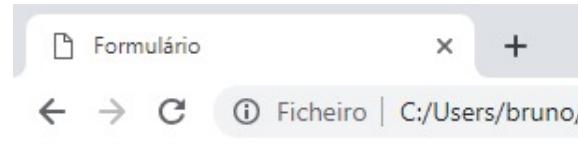
- color
- date
- datetime
- datetime-local
- email
- month
- number
- range
- search
- tel
- time
- url
- week

Atributos de input:

- required
- placeholder
- pattern
- list
- autofocus

O action será tratado mais a frente

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <label for="nome">Nome</label>
      <input type="text" id="nome" name="nome">
      <br><br>
      <label for="telefone">Telefone</label>
      <input type="tel" id="telefone" name="telefone">
      <br><br>
      <label for="email">Email</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" name="email">
      <br><br>
      <label for="site">Site</label>
      <input type="url" id="site" name="site">
      <br><br>
      <input type="submit" value="Enviar" id="enviar" name="enviar">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Formulário

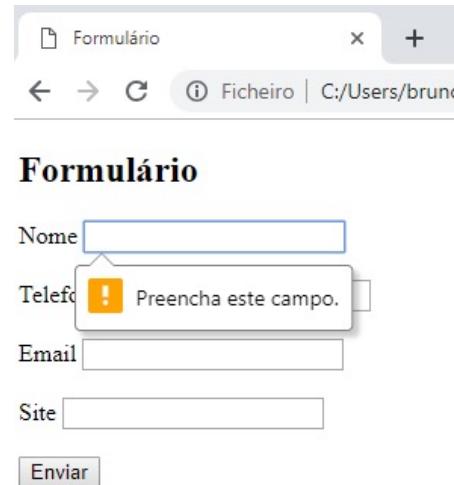
Nome

Telefone

Email

Site

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <label for="nome">Nome</label>
      <input type="text" id="nome" name="nome" required>
      <br><br>
      <label for="telefone">Telefone</label>
      <input type="tel" id="telefone" name="telefone" required>
      <br><br>
      <label for="email">Email</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
      <br><br>
      <label for="site">Site</label>
      <input type="url" id="site" name="site" required>
      <br><br>
      <input type="submit" value="Enviar" id="enviar" name="enviar">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Com um campo marcado a *required* se clicarmos no botão sem um valor preenchido, recebemos uma mensagem de erro

Formulário x +

← → C Ficheiro | C:/Users/bruno/Downloads/exer...

Formulário

Nome

Telefone

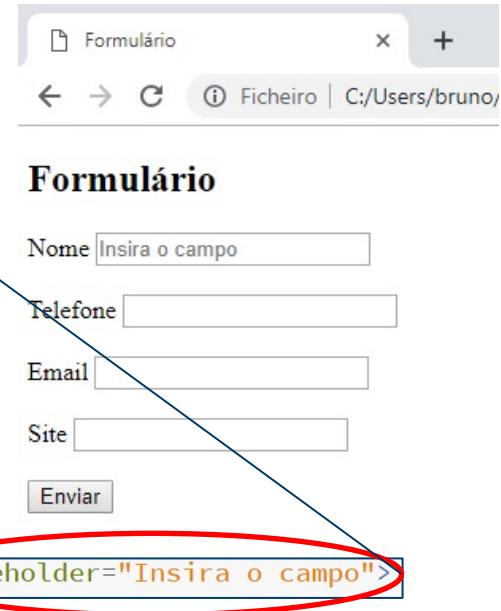
Email

! Inclua um "@" no endereço de email. Falta um "@" em "bruno".

Como o campo email tem um tipo específico, o mesmo é validado automaticamente quando clicamos no botão enviar.

Formulários

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
    <head>
        <title>Formulário</title>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
    </head>
    <body>
        <h2>Formulário</h2>
        <form action="destino.html" method="post">
            <label for="nome">Nome</label>
            <input type="text" id="nome" name="nome" required placeholder="Insira o campo">
            <br><br>
            <label for="telefone">Telefone</label>
            <input type="tel" id="telefone" name="telefone">
            <br><br>
            <label for="email">Email</label>
            <input type="email" id="email" name="email">
            <br><br>
            <label for="site">Site</label>
            <input type="url" id="site" name="site">
            <br><br>
            <input type="submit" value="Enviar" id="enviar" name="enviar">
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```



Formulário

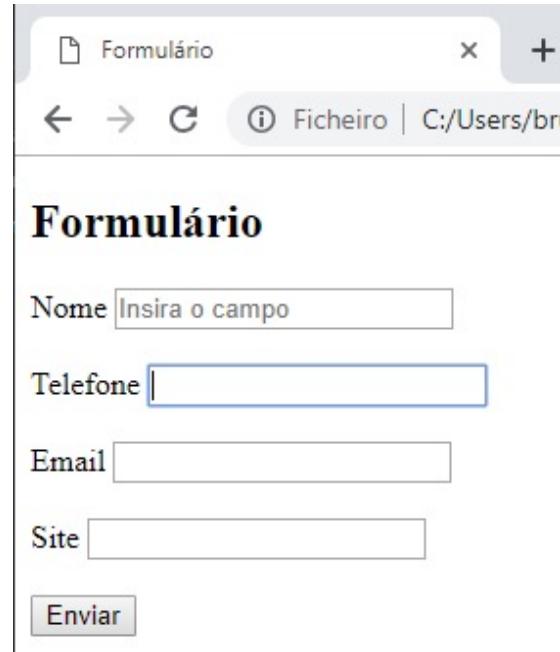
Nome

Telefone

Email

Site

```
<label for="telefone">Telefone</label>
<input type="tel" id="telefone" name="telefone" autofocus>
```



Formulário

Nome Insira o campo

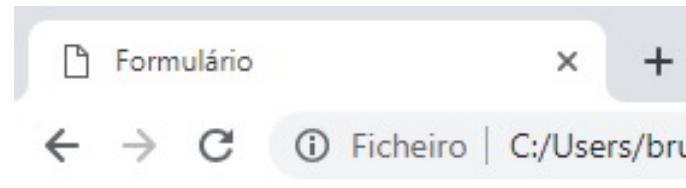
Telefone

Email

Site

Enviar

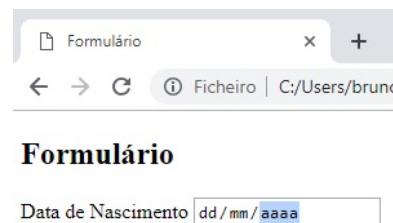
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <input type="number" name="numeros"
             id="numeros" min="1" max="5"
             value="2">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Formulário

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <label for="dn">Data de Nascimento</label>
      <input type="date" name="dn" id="dn">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Formulário

Data de Nascimento



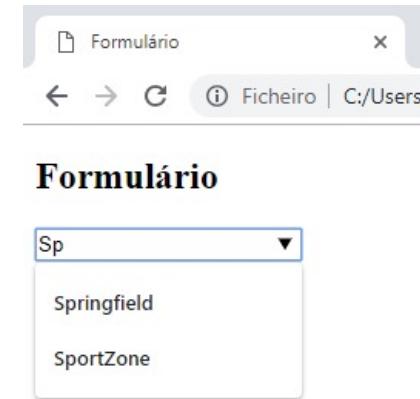
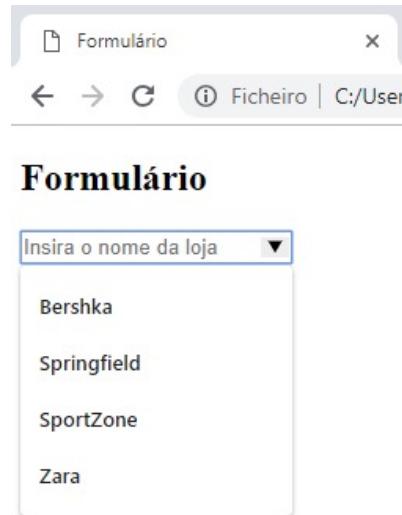
Formulário

Data de Nascimento

março de 2019

dom	seg	ter	qua	qui	sex	sáb
24	25	26	27	28	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <input type="text" list="loja" name="nome" id="nome"
             placeholder="Insira o nome da loja">
      <datalist id="loja">
        <option value="Bershka">Bershka</option>
        <option value="Springfield">Springfield</option>
        <option value="SportZone">SportZone</option>
        <option value="Zara">Zara</option>
      </datalist>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



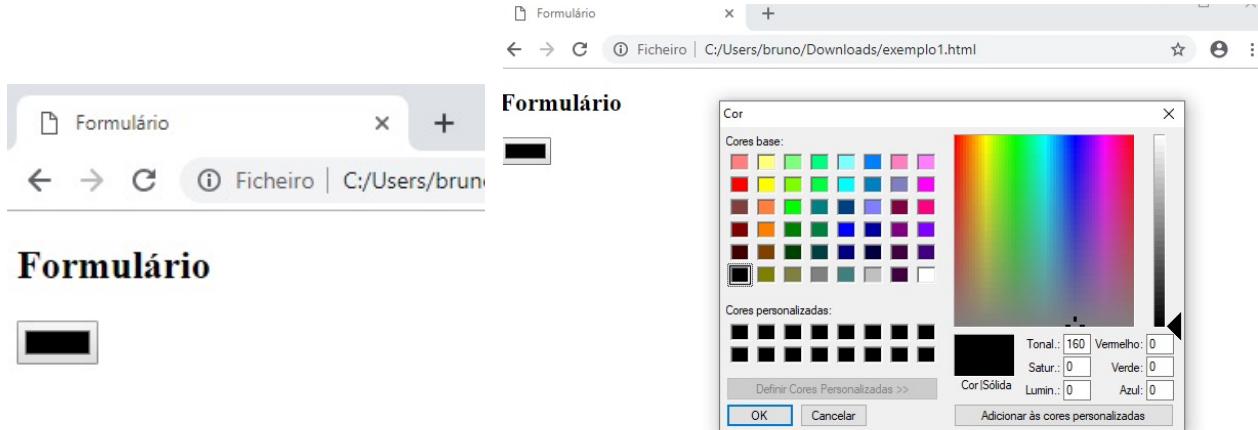
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <input type="range" name="valor" id="valor"
             min="1" max="10" value="1">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Mais à frente, com JavaScript vamos apresentar o valor do *slider* automaticamente

Formulários

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>Formulário</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Formulário</h2>
    <form action="destino.html" method="post">
      <input type="color" name="cor" id="cor">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



Botão para realizar submissões:

```
<input type="submit" value="Enviar"/>
```

Botão para limpar dados da página:

```
<input type="reset" value="Limpar"/>
```

CSS é uma linguagem que define o layout de documentos HTML. Por exemplo, CSS controla fontes, cores, margens, linhas, alturas, larguras, imagens de fundo, posicionamentos, entre outros.

Todo o layout de uma página pode ser definido dentro do HTML mas deve ser feita a separação em HTML+CSS.

O CSS proporciona mais opções e é mais preciso e sofisticado, para além de ser suportado por todos os navegadores atuais.

HTML é usado para estruturar conteúdos. CSS é usado para formatar conteúdos estruturados.

Para o mesmo site podem ser criados vários CSS dependendo do dispositivo onde a página for visualizada (computador, telemóvel, tablet).



Os benefícios do uso de CSS incluem:

- Controlo do layout de vários documentos a partir de uma simples folha de estilos;
- Maior precisão no controlo do layout;
- Emprego de variadas, sofisticadas e avançadas técnicas de desenvolvimento.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet"
          type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

Neste caso (modelo externo) existe um ficheiro chamado mystyle.css que está aplicado a todo o documento e pode ser reutilizado noutras ficheiros HTML

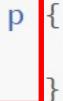
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      h1{
        font-size: 200%;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Neste caso (modelo incorporado) o CSS é escrito no ficheiro HTML e aplicado apenas a este documento

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 style="color:red">Título</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Por último (modelo incorporado) o CSS é escrito e aplicado na *tag* específica

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      p { font-family: Arial; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Seletor →  Declaração ← 

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      p {
        font-family: Arial;
        font-size: 10px;
      }

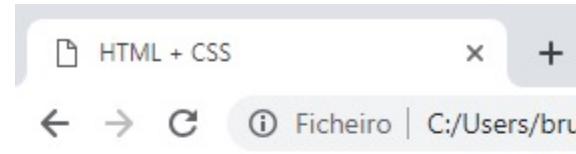
      a, li {
        color:FFF;
        font-family: sans-serif;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Podem ser aplicados vários seletores com várias declarações, tal como várias declarações ao mesmo seletor e vários seletores e uma única declaração

Podem ser aplicados estilos:

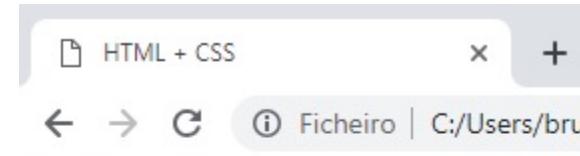
- A tags genéricas colocando o elemento da tag (Ex.: p {...})
- A tags com id (Ex.: #p {...})
- A tags com class (Ex.: .p {...})

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      #janela {
        font-family: Arial;
        font-size: 100px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="janela">Olá</div>
  </body>
</html>
```



Olá

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      .janela {
        font-family: Arial;
        font-size: 100px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="janela">Olá</div>
  </body>
</html>
```



Olá

ID

Utilizando quando queremos aplicar um estilo a um elemento específico, não havendo repetição ao longo do documento

CLASS

Utilizando quando queremos aplicar um estilo a um conjunto de elementos, podendo haver repetição ao longo do documento

```
p      {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}
```

Código HTML

```
<body>  
  
  <p>Primeiro texto do meu site</p>  
  
  <ul>  
    <li>Item 1</li>  
    <li>Item 2</li>  
    <li>Item 3</li>  
  </ul>  
  
  <a href="#">Link </a>  
  
</body>
```

Visualização no navegador

Primeiro texto do meu site

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Link](#)

```
p {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}  
  
li {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}  
  
a {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}
```

Visualização no navegador

Primeiro texto do meu site

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Link](#)

```
p, li, a {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}
```

Visualização no navegador

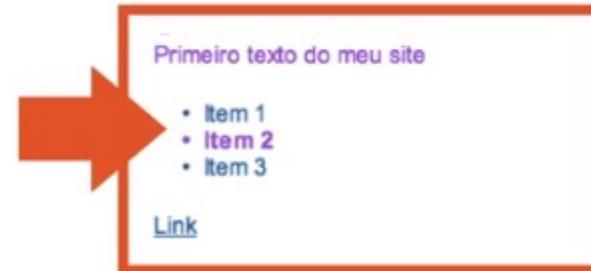
Primeiro texto do meu site

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Link](#)

```
p, li, a {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-size:90%;  
    color:#069;  
}  
  
.destaque {  
    color:#93C;  
}  
  
li.destaque { font-weight:bold }  
  
<body>  
    <p class="destaque">Primeiro texto do meu site</p>  
    <ul>  
        <li>Item 1</li>  
        <li class="destaque">Item 2</li>  
        <li>Item 3</li>  
    </ul>  
    <a href="#">Link </a>  
</body>
```

Visualização no navegador



```
div p {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    color:#F00;  
}
```

Código HTML

```
<body>  
  
    <div>  
        <p>Exemplo de parágrafo dentro da DIV - CSS</p>  
        <p>Segundo parágrafo dentro DIV - CSS</p>  
    </div>  
  
    <p>Texto fora da DIV</p>  
  
</body>
```

Resultado no navegador

Exemplo de parágrafo dentro da DIV - CSS
Segundo parágrafo dentro da DIV - CSS
Texto fora da DIV

```
h2 {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
p {  
    color:#06C;  
}
```

Código HTML

```
<body>  
    <h2>Titulo da minha pagina</h2>  
    <p>Primeiro texto do meu site</p>  
    <p>Segundo paragrafo do meu site</p>  
</body>
```

Resultado no navegador

Titulo da minha pagina

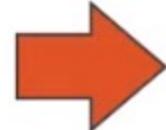
Primeiro texto do meu site

Segundo paragrafo do meu site

```
h2 {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
p {  
    color:#06C;  
}  
  
h2+p {  
    color:#F00;  
}
```

Código HTML

```
<body>  
    <h2>Titulo da minha pagina</h2>  
    <p>Primeiro texto do meu site</p>  
    <p>Segundo paragrafo do meu site</p>  
</body>
```



Resultado no navegador

Titulo da minha pagina

Primeiro texto do meu site

Segundo paragrafo do meu site

No ficheiro de CSS sempre que definimos uma classe aplicar # antes do nome.

No ficheiro CSS sempre que definimos um id aplicar . antes do nome

Não utilizar carateres especiais como acentos, espaços e cedilhas

É possível aplicar mais de uma classe ao mesmo elemento. Exemplo:

```
<div class="destaque vermelho"></div>
```

Também é possível aplicar um id e uma classe ao mesmo elemento.

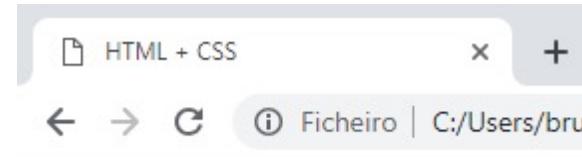
Exemplo:

```
<div id="meuid" class="minhaclasse"></div>
```

Exemplos

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      h1{
        font-family: sans-serif;
        color:red;
      }

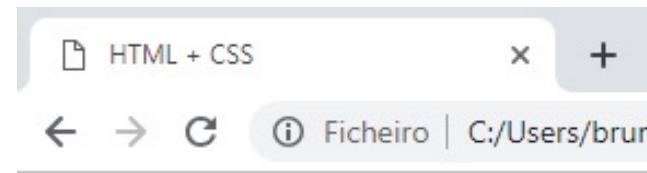
      p{
        font-family: Times New Roman;
        color: #00F;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título da página</h1>
    <p>Texto do parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Título da página

Texto do parágrafo

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      p{
        font-family: sans-serif;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título da página</h1>
    <p style="color:blue;">Texto do 1º parágrafo</p>
    <p>Texto do 2º parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



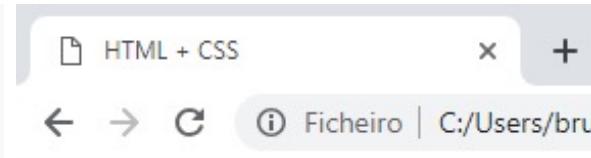
Título da página

Texto do 1º parágrafo

Texto do 2º parágrafo

Aqui foi usado o estilo diretamente na tag, primeiro é aplicado o estilo presente no head (a todos os p) e depois a alteração específica do primeiro p.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      p{
        font-family: sans-serif;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título da página</h1>
    <p style="color:blue;">Texto do 1º parágrafo</p>
    <p>Texto do 2º <span style="background: yellow">parágrafo</span>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Título da página

Texto do 1º parágrafo

Texto do 2º parágrafo

A tag `` permite aplicar estilos a partes específicas dentro de outras tags

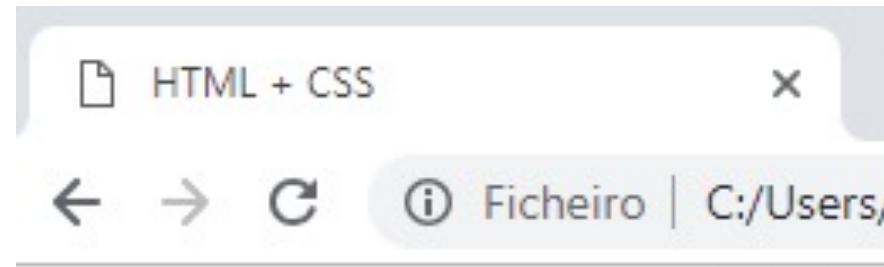
HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link href="estilo.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título</h1>
    <p>Parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS

```
h1{
  font-family: sans-serif;
  color: #F00;
}

p{
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 80%
}
```



Título

Parágrafo

A fonte padrão de qualquer página é Times New Roman

Existem dois tipos de fontes disponíveis:

- Fontes do sistema
- Fontes na web

Serif	Sans Serif	Monospace	Cursive
Times	Arial	Courier	Comic Sans
Times New Roman	Helvetica	Courier New	
George	Verdana	Monaco	
	Geneva		

Neste caso estão definidas várias fontes, o sistema irá tentar apresentar a fonte Arial caso a mesma esteja instalada, caso contrário irá tentar a fonte Helvetica. Caso nenhuma das duas anteriores estiver disponível irá tentar uma das fontes da “família” sans-serif

```
p{  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

Com as fontes web é possível utilizar fontes disponíveis online, não havendo o problema de existir ou não uma fonte instalada.

É possível utilizar repositórios. Exemplos:

- Google Fonts (<https://fonts.google.com/>)
- Fonts.com
- Adobe Web Fonts

Fontes Web – Google Fonts



Google Fonts

Viewing 915 of 915 font families

DIRECTORY FEATURED ARTICLES ABOUT 🔍 > 🔍 Search

Categories

- Serif
- Sans Serif
- Display
- Handwriting
- Monospace

Sorting

Trending ▾

Languages

All Languages ▾

Number of styles

Thickness

Slant

Font Family	Designer	Number of Styles
Roboto	Christian Robertson	(12 styles)
Srisakdi	Cadson Demak	(2 styles)
Open Sans	Steve Matteson	(10 styles)
Lato	Łukasz Dziedzic	(10 styles)
Montserrat	Julieta Ulanovsky, Sol Matas, Juan Pablo del Peral, Jacques Le Bailly	(18 styles)
ZCOOL QingKe HuangYou	ZCOOL, Zheng Qingke	(1 style)

All their equipment and instruments are alive.

A red flare silhouetted the jagged edge of a wing.

I watched the storm, so beautiful yet terrific.

Almost before we knew it we had

A shining

It was going to be a lonely trip back

Try typing directly into the text fields. GOT IT

Fontes Web – Google Fonts



The screenshot shows the Google Fonts interface for the "Srisakdi" font family. At the top left, it says "Google Fonts". Below that, "Srisakdi" is selected. On the left, there's a "Glyph" section showing two stylized "S" characters. To the right, under "Characters", there's a grid of various letters and symbols from the font, including "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", "ä", "ö", "å", and numbers "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "0". At the bottom left of the main area, there's a small "More" button. On the right side of the interface, there's a sidebar titled "1 Family Selected" which lists "Srisakdi". It has tabs for "EMBED" (which is selected) and "CUSTOMIZE". Below the tabs, it says "Load Time: Fast". Under "Embed Font", it says "To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document." It provides options for "STANDARD" or "@IMPORT" and shows the corresponding CSS code:

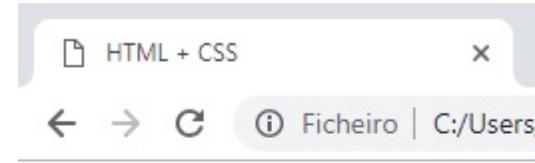
```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Srisakdi" rel="stylesheet">
```

Under "Specify in CSS", it says "Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:" and shows the rule:

```
font-family: 'Srisakdi', cursive;
```

At the bottom, it says "For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the [getting started guide](#)".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Srisakdi" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
      p{
        font-family: 'Srisakdi', sans-serif;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título</h1>
    <p>Parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Título

Parágrafo

Fontes Web – Google Fonts



The screenshot shows the Google Fonts interface for the Srisakdi font family. On the left, there's a preview area with the word "Srisakdi" and a large "Ss" character sample. Below it is a "Glyph" section with a "!" button. On the right, there's a "Characters" section displaying various accented characters from both the Latin and Thai character sets. A modal window titled "1 Family Selected" is open, showing the "Srisakdi" font with "regular 400" and "bold 700" styles selected. The "CUSTOMIZE" tab is active. Below the font styles, there's a "Languages" section with checkboxes for Vietnamese, Latin, Thai, and Latin Extended, all of which are checked except for Vietnamese. A green "Load Time: Fast" button is visible at the bottom right of the modal.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Srisakdi:400,700&subset=latin-ext" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
      p{
        font-family: 'Srisakdi', sans-serif;
        font-weight: 700;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Título</h1>
    <p>Parágrafo</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Título

Parágrafo

font-family – permite definir o tipo de letra a utilizar.

```
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

font-size – permite definir o tamanho da fonte. Pode ser definido em px, em ou %, sendo as duas últimas recomendáveis uma vez que são os padrões e ajustáveis ao tamanho do ecrã. 1em = 100%; 2.5em = 250%; 0.7em = 70%

```
font-size: 3em;
```

font-weight – permite definir o peso da fonte. Aceita os valores: normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 e inherit.

font-style – permite definir o estilo da fonte. Aceita os valores: normal, italic, oblique e inherit.

```
font-style: italic;  
font-weight: bold;
```

text-align – permite alinhar o elemento (left, center, right, justify).

line-height – permite alterar a altura da linha (espaçamento entre linhas). Deve ser inserido em “em”.

text-indent – permite indentar uma linha. Deve ser inserido em “em”.

```
text-align: center;  
line-height: 2em;  
text-indent: 2em;
```

text-decoration – permite aplicar elementos decorativos ao elemento aplicado:

- underline [Parágrafo com texto](#)
- overline [Parágrafo com texto](#)
- line-through [Parágrafo com texto](#)
- none – retira o estilo – usado normalmente na tag <a> para retirar o sublinhado normal dos links.

text-transform – permite alterar o texto para maiúsculas, minúsculas ou apenas a primeira letra de cada palavra maiúsculas.

- uppercase – tudo maiúsculo
- capitalize – apenas primeiras letras maiúsculas
- lowercase – tudo minúsculo

letter-spacing – espaçamento entre letras. Aceita valores tanto negativos como positivos.

```
letter-spacing: 0.5em;
```

Parágrafo com texto

word-spacing – espaçamento entre palavras. Aceita valores tanto negativos como positivos.

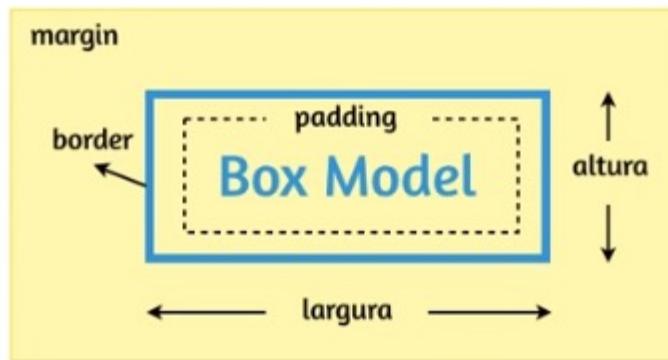
```
word-spacing: 0.5em;
```

Parágrafo com texto

Há três formas de especificar cores em CSS:

- Valor red
- Hexadecimal #FF0000
- RGB rgb(255,0,0)
- HSL hsla(100,50,0)

Lista completa de cores por valor em: <https://www.w3.org/TR/css-color-3/>

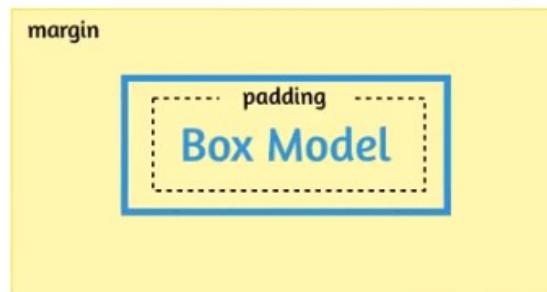


Como propriedades de posicionamento podemos aplicar:

- Absolute
- Relative
- Fixed
- Static

margin – permite definir um valor de margem à volta do elemento (fora do box model)

padding – permite definir um valor de margem interna do elemento (dentro do box model)



border – permite inserir uma borda ao redor de um elemento.

border-style – define o estilo da borda, pode ser: solid, dashed, dotted, entre outros

border-width – define a largura da borda com um valor em px ou então thin, medium ou thick

border-color – define a cor da borda, mais uma vez pode ser por valor (ex.: red) ou hexadecimal (ex.: #F00)

Propriedades individuais

```
border-top-style:solid;  
border-right-style:solid;  
border-bottom-style:solid;  
border-left-style:solid;
```

```
border-top-width:2px;  
border-right-width:2px;  
border-bottom-width:2px;  
border-left-width:2px;
```

```
border-top-color:green;  
border-right-color:green;  
border-bottom-color:green;  
border-left-color:green;
```

border: solid 2px green;

border-image



```
border-image:url(http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-background/border.png) 30 30 round;
```

background-color
background-image
background-repeat
background-attachment
background-position
background-blend-mode
background-origin
background-clip

background-color – atribuir cor de fundo em hexadecimal, rgb ou valor;

background-image: url('imagem.png') – apresenta a imagem como fundo da página repetindo a mesma ao longo da página

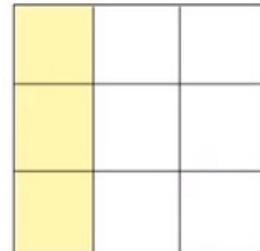
background-repeat: no-repeat – faz com que a imagem seja apresentada apenas uma vez não repetindo.

background-repeat: repeat-x – faz com que a imagem seja repetida na horizontal (eixo x).

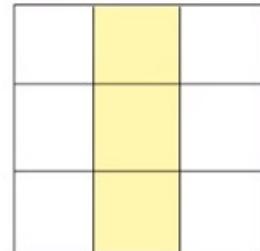
background-position – indica a posição da imagem de background

Combinações possíveis

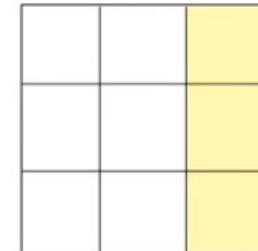
left top;
left center;
left bottom;



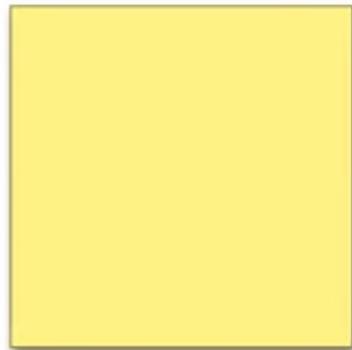
center top;
center center;
center bottom;



right top;
right center;
right bottom;

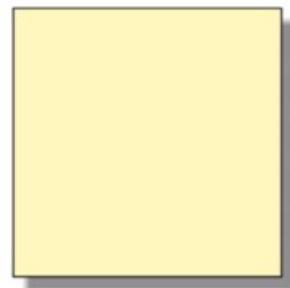


box-shadow



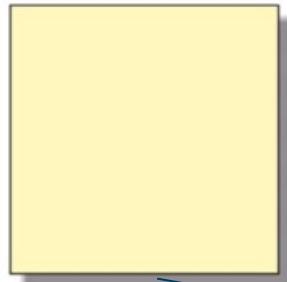
text-shadow

Meu título



```
#janela{  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #0FF;  
}
```

Sombra lateral

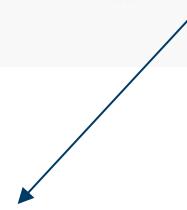


```
#janela{  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #0FF;  
}
```

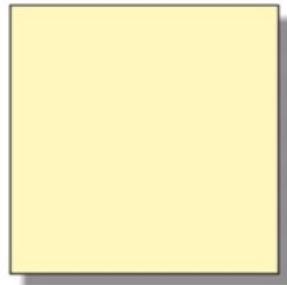
Sombra baixo (ou cima)



```
#janela{  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #0FF;  
}
```



Blur (intensidade da sombra)



```
#janela{  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #0FF;  
}
```

Cor da sombra

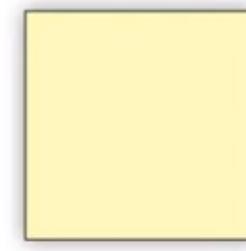
box-shadow



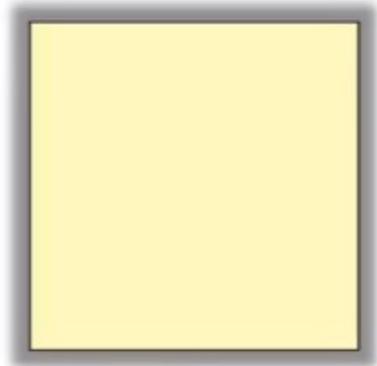
```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: -10px 10px 5px #999;  
}
```



```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: -10px -10px 5px #999;  
}
```



```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: 0 0 10px #999;  
}
```



```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px 10px #999;  
}
```

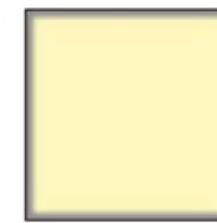
spread (distância expandida da sombra)



```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: inset 5px 5px 5px #999;  
}
```



```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: inset -5px -5px 5px #999;  
}
```



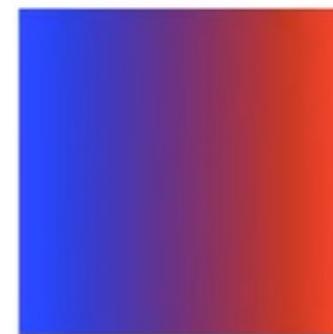
```
#janela {  
  box-shadow: inset 0 0 5px 5px #999;  
}
```

Texto com sombra

```
h1 {  
    font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-weight:lighter;  
    color:#39C;  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px #000;  
}
```

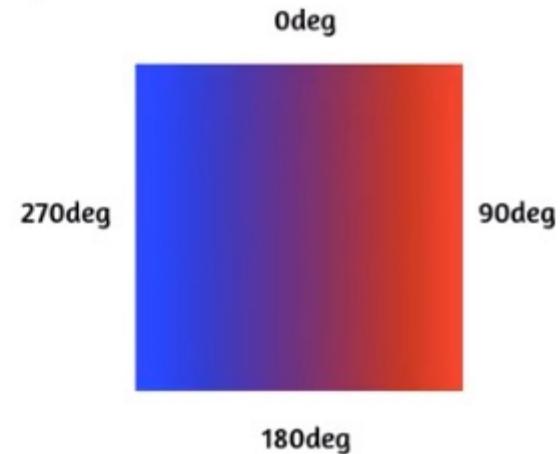
↑
tipo de gradiente
ponto inicial
background: linear-gradient(to right, blue, red);
cor inicial cor final

```
#janela {  
    position:absolute;  
    top:50px;left:50px;  
    width:200px;  
    height:200px;  
    background:linear-gradient( to right, blue, red );  
}
```



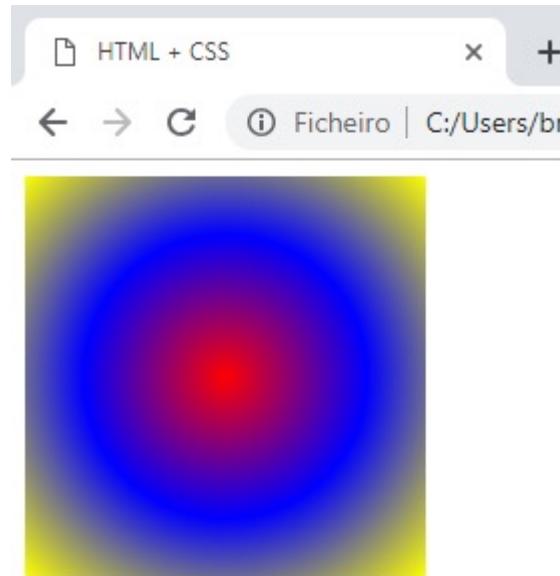
tipo de gradiente
↑
background: linear-gradient(90deg, blue, red);
 grau final
 cor inicial cor final

```
#janela {  
  position:absolute;  
  top:50px;left:50px;  
  width:200px;  
  height:200px;  
  background:linear-gradient( 90deg, blue, red );  
}
```



Gradiente radial

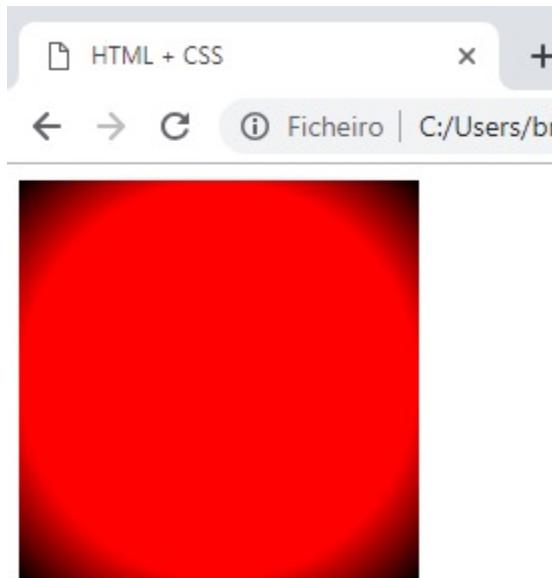
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-PT">
  <head>
    <title>HTML + CSS</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <style>
      #janela{
        width: 200px;
        height: 200px;
        background: radial-gradient(red,blue,yellow);
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id=janela></div>
  </body>
</html>
```



background: radial-gradient(red,blue,yellow);

Gradiente radial

```
background: radial-gradient(red 70%,black);
```



```
index.html > ⚒ html > ⚒ body
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7      <title>Document</title>
8      <link rel="shortcut icon" href="img/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
9  </head>
10 <body>
11 |
12 </body>
13 </html>
```



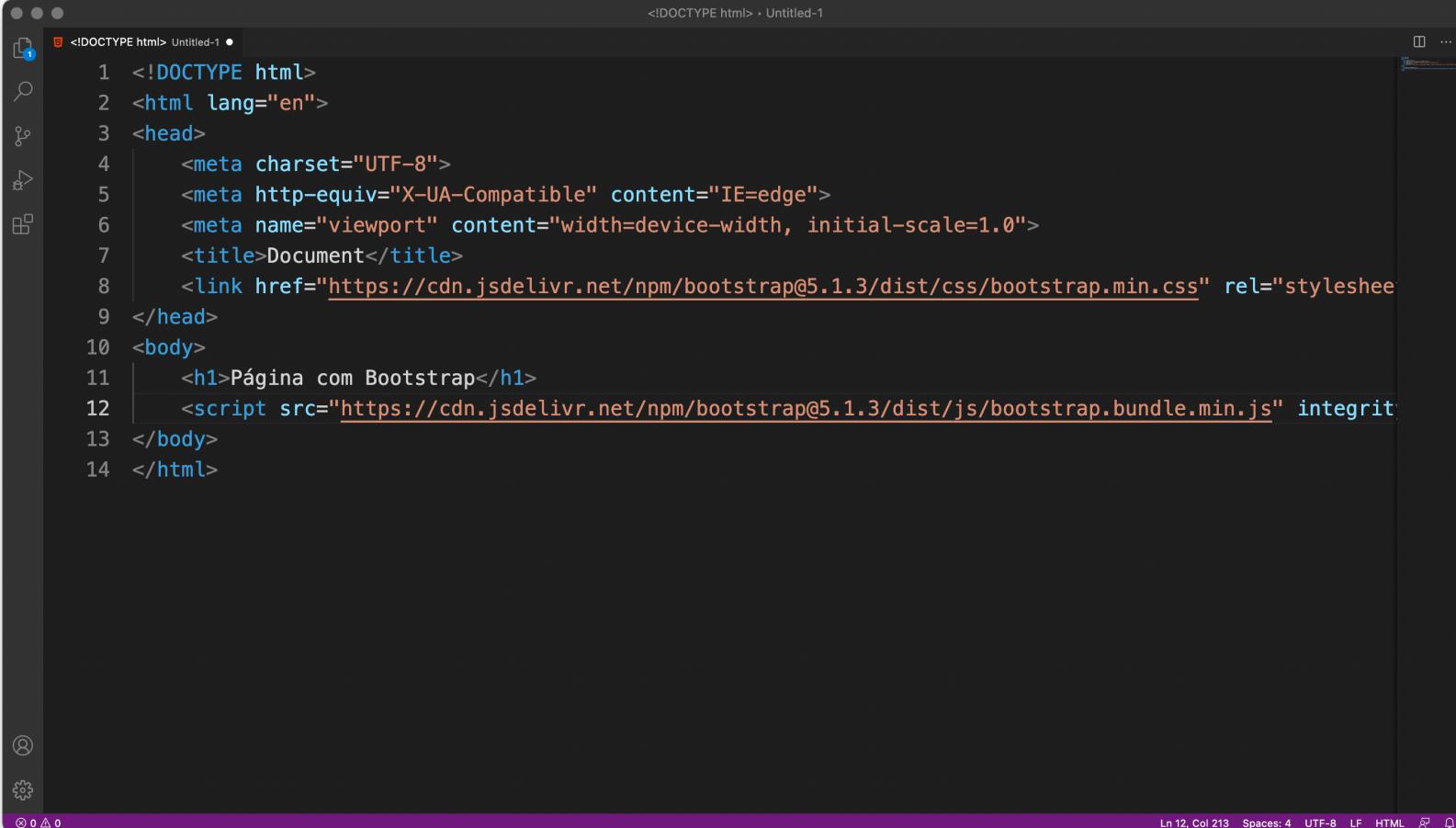
<https://www.favicon-generator.org/>

Build responsive, mobile-first projects on the web with the world's most popular front-end component library.

Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing with HTML, CSS, and JS. Quickly prototype your ideas or build your entire app with our Sass variables and mixins, responsive grid system, extensive prebuilt components, and powerful plugins built on jQuery.

<https://getbootstrap.com/>

Incluir o Bootstrap (CDN)



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "Untitled-1". The code is an HTML document with the following content:

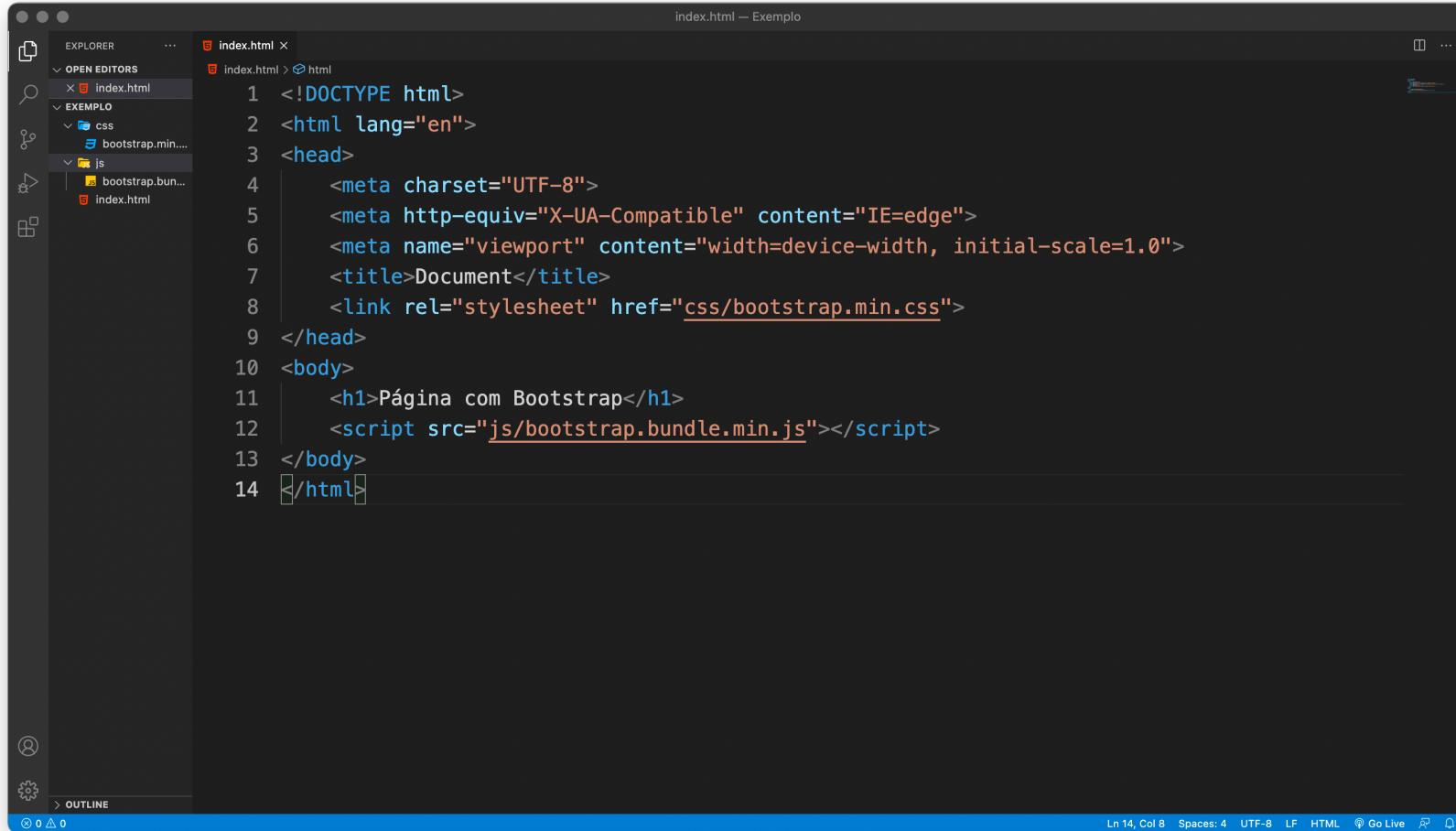
```
<!DOCTYPE html> Untitled-1
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7     <title>Document</title>
8     <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11     <h1>Página com Bootstrap</h1>
12     <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js" integrity="sha384-E7wVxvZ7BFpcEAZ/V4pIl3uJ5M/ICX2u4yEa8D7rdI0E7aZpZf33qFZs9pC"
```

The code editor has a dark theme with light-colored syntax highlighting. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ln 12, Col 213" and other file metadata.

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.1/getting-started/introduction/>

1. Aceder aos links das CDN e descarregar os ficheiros para uma pasta local.
2. Referenciar os ficheiros locais em vez dos da CDN

Incluir o Bootstrap (Local)



The screenshot shows a code editor window with the following code in `index.html`:

```
index.html — Exemplo
index.html > html
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="css/bootstrap.min.css">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11     <h1>Página com Bootstrap</h1>
12     <script src="js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

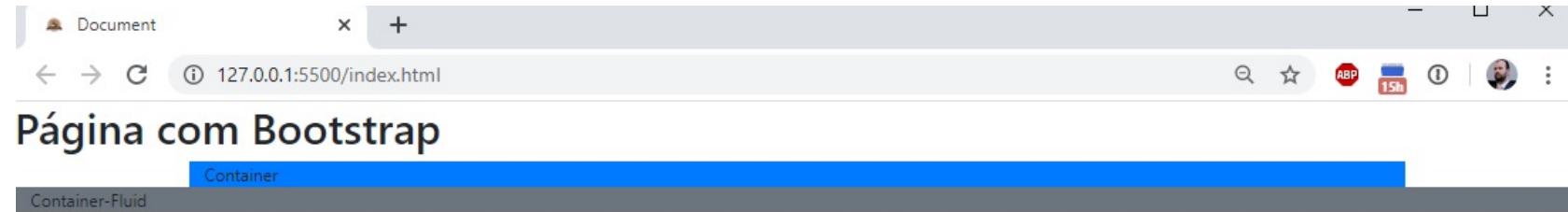
The code includes the Bootstrap CSS and JS files from local paths. The editor interface shows the file structure in the Explorer panel, with a folder named "EXEMPLO" containing "css" and "js" subfolders, each containing "bootstrap.min.css" and "bootstrap.bundle.min.js" respectively.

Há dois principais tipos de containers:

- container – ocupa grande parte da largura da página
- container-fluid – ocupa a totalidade da largura da página

	Extra small <576px	Small ≥576px	Medium ≥768px	Large ≥992px	X-Large ≥1200px	XX-Large ≥1400px
.container	100%	540px	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-sm	100%	540px	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-md	100%	100%	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-lg	100%	100%	100%	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-xl	100%	100%	100%	100%	1140px	1320px
.container-xxl	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1320px
.container-fluid	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.1/layout/containers/>



A organização da página deve ser feita utilizando o esquema de tabela com div, assim deve-se começar por colocar o container, de seguida as row e dentro de cada row as col necessárias

Row / Col

```
<body>

    <h1 class="text-center">Página com Bootstrap</h1 >

    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-5 text-center bg-primary p-3">Texto</div>
            <div class="col-2 text-center bg-secondary p-3">Texto</div>
            <div class="col-5 text-center bg-warning p-3">Texto</div>
        </div>
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-6 text-center bg-danger p-3">Texto</div>
            <div class="col-6 text-center bg-info p-3">Texto</div>
        </div>
    </div>

    <script src="js/jquery-3.4.1.slim.min.js"></script>
    <script src="js/popper.min.js"></script>
    <script src="js"></script>
</body>
```



row – cria uma linha num container

col – cria uma coluna numa row (cada row é dividida em 12 espaços, se criar duas col-6 dentro da mesma row, cada uma ocupa metade da página)

m-X – cria uma margem a volta do elemento (X deve ser substituído por um valor entre 1 e 5). Para especificar para que direção queremos a margem colocar ml-X (margin-left), mr-X (margin-right), mt-X (margin-top) ou mb-X (margin-bottom)

p-X – semelhante ao m-X mas para padding (margem dentro do elemento)

text-center – alinha o texto ao centro no elemento em que se insere

bg-dark – coloca uma cor de fundo escura no elemento em que se insere (ver colors na documentação do Bootstrap)

text-danger – muda a cor do texto para vermelho (ver colors na documentação do Bootstrap)

fixed-bottom – fixa um elemento no fundo da página independentemente do scroll que é feito (usado normalmente para o footer)

offset-X – usado para ocupar espaços em branco, normalmente combinado com col (ex: <div class="col-4 offset-4">)

A versão atual obriga a registo e está dividida em parte paga e parte gratuita.

A versão 4.7 é completamente gratuita e não obriga a registo

CDN da versão 4.7: <https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css>

<https://fontawesome.com/>

Permite adicionar animações simples a elementos do projeto

Acrescentar ao projeto:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/daneden/animate.css/master/animate.css>

Exemplo: <h1 class="animated infinite bounce">Olá</h1>

animated – indica que o elemento será animado

infinite – anima o elemento infinitamente (opcional)

bounce – efeito escolhido (outros no site abaixo)

<https://daneden.github.io/animate.css/>