

HTML/CSS

Estructura HTML



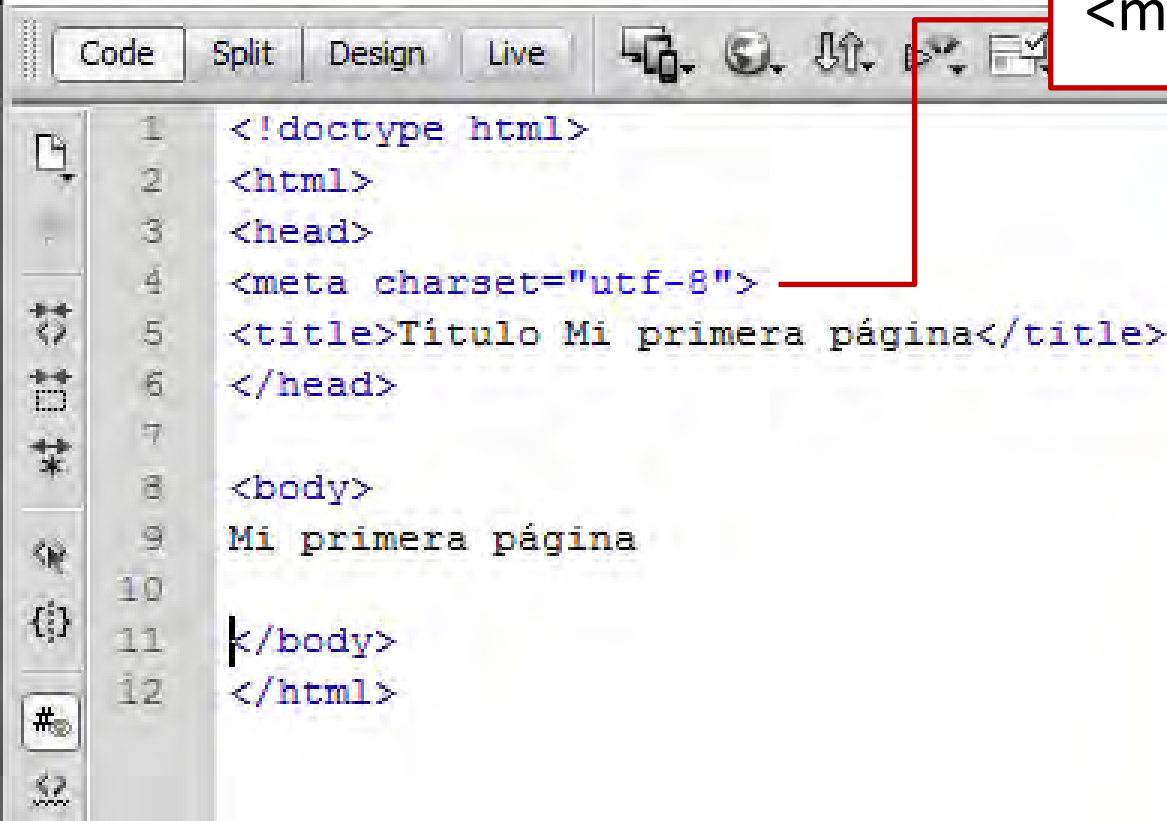
Estructura HTML

La etiqueta **meta** define varios tipos de metadatos.

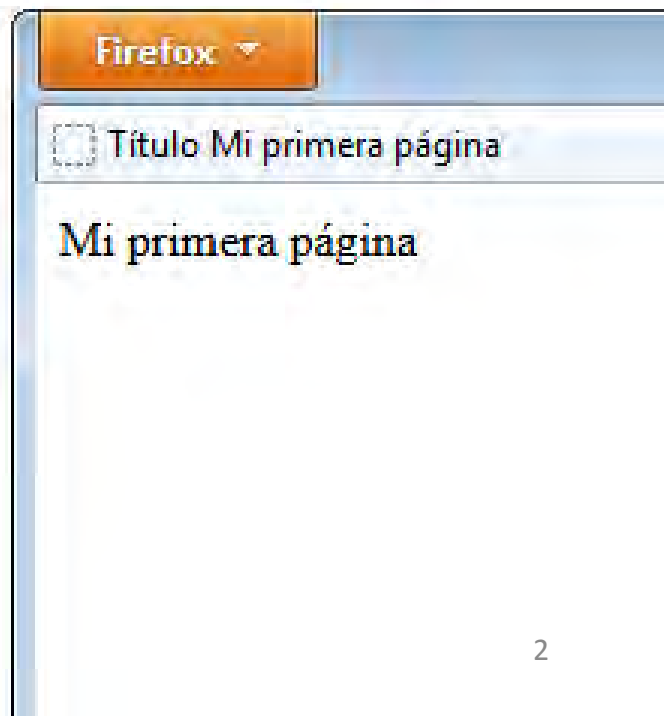
El atributo **charset** especifica la codificación usada en nuestra página.

`<meta charset="character_set">`

`<meta charset="utf-8">`



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Titulo Mi primera página</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 Mi primera página
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```





utf-8

Charset utf-8 es la **Unicode Transformation Format 8-bit** representa el código de caracteres UNICODE. Es compatible con ASCII. Permite visualizar los caracteres de todos los idioma.

The screenshot shows a web editor interface with a toolbar at the top containing buttons for Code, Split, Design, and Live, along with various icons for file operations and preview. The main editing area displays HTML code with line numbers 1 through 14. The code defines an HTML document with a UTF-8 charset and a title 'Título Mi primera página'. The body contains three paragraphs: 'Mi primera página', 'Моя первая страница', and '私の最初のページ'. To the right, a Firefox browser window is shown with the same title bar and address bar. The browser's content area displays the rendered text in three lines, corresponding to the paragraphs in the code: 'Mi primera página', 'Моя первая страница', and '私の最初のページ'.

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Título Mi primera página</title>
6 </head>
7 |
8 <body>
9 <p>Mi primera página </p>
10 <p>Моя первая страница</p>
11 <p>私の最初のページ</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
14
```

Firefox ▾

□ Título Mi primera página □

Mi primera página

Моя первая страница

私の最初のページ

Caracteres especiales

Caracteres especiales: para incluir en el texto caracteres que son propias del lenguaje HTML es necesario usar su anotación codificada:

<http://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref>

	Espacio en blanco (non-breaking space)	
<	Menor que	<
>	Mayor que	>
&	Ampersand	&
"	Comillas	"
'	apóstrofo	'

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>codificación de caracteres</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 <p>Si necesitamos escribir caracteres que utiliza
10 el lenguaje HTML para definir sus etiquetas
11 (&lt; &gt; &amp; &quot; &nbsp; &apos;)
12 no se pueden utilizar libremente.
13
14 </p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

The browser window (Firefox) displays the rendered HTML. The title bar says "Firefox". The address bar shows "codificación de caracteres". The main content area displays the text: "Si necesitamos escribir caracteres que utiliza el lenguaje HTML para definir sus etiquetas (< > & " ') no se pueden utilizar libremente."



Tabla HTML

Las tablas se definen con las etiquetas `<table>`, `<tr>` para cada fila y `<td>` para cada columna `<th>` indica que una celda es la cabecera.

HTML

```
<table>
<tr>
  <th> </th>
  <th> Población </th>
  <th> Hombres </th>
  <th> Mujeres </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th> Alemania </th>
  <td> 82.020.578 </td>
  <td> 40.346.853 </td>
  <td> 41.673.725 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th> Francia </th>
  <td> 65.578.819 </td>
  <td> 31.764.615 </td>
  <td> 33.814.204 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th> Reino Unido </th>
  <td> 63.896.071 </td>
  <td> 31.423.339 </td>
  <td> 32.472.732 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

	Población	Hombres	Mujeres
Alemania	82.020.578	40.346.853	41.673.725
Francia	65.578.819	31.764.615	33.814.204
Reino Unido	63.896.071	31.423.339	32.472.732

Tabla CSS

CSS

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
table {
```

```
    padding: 0px;
```

```
    margin: 0px;
```

```
    border-spacing: 0px;
```

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

```
    font-size: 0.8em;
```

```
    border-top-width: 1px;
```

```
    border-top-style: solid;
```

```
    border-top-color: #333;
```

```
}
```

```
th, td {
```

```
    padding: 0.5em;
```

```
    border-bottom-width: 1px;
```

```
    border-bottom-style: solid;
```

```
    border-bottom-color: #333;
```

```
}
```

```
th {
```

```
    background-color: #E2E2E2;
```

```
}
```

```
td {
```

```
    background-color: #F0F0F0;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

	Población	Hombres	Mujeres
Alemania	82.020.578	40.346.853	41.673.725
Francia	65.578.819	31.764.615	33.814.204
Reino Unido	63.896.071	31.423.339	32.472.732

Recursos HTML

MDN: Lista de Elementos HTML5

https://developer.mozilla.org/es/docs/HTML/HTML5/HTML5_lista_elementos

W3C: HTML5 elements

<http://dev.w3.org/html5/markup/elements.html>

HTML5-Visual Cheat Sheet

<https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=bGFuZG1hcmtzY2hvb2wu b3JnfG1zLWNpcmFzLWNsYXNzLXdIYnNpdGV8Z3g6M2l3ZjY1NzJlMjlmNDA3Ng>

el estilo CSS se puede añadir escribiendo directamente las propiedades CSS en la **línea**, es el método más sencillo, se añade un atributo **style** en el elemento concreto dentro de la página. No se pueden reutilizar en otros elementos que comparten las mismas propiedades.

Se escriben las propiedades del estilo en las marcas del HTML como "*nombre: valor*" separadas por punto y coma.

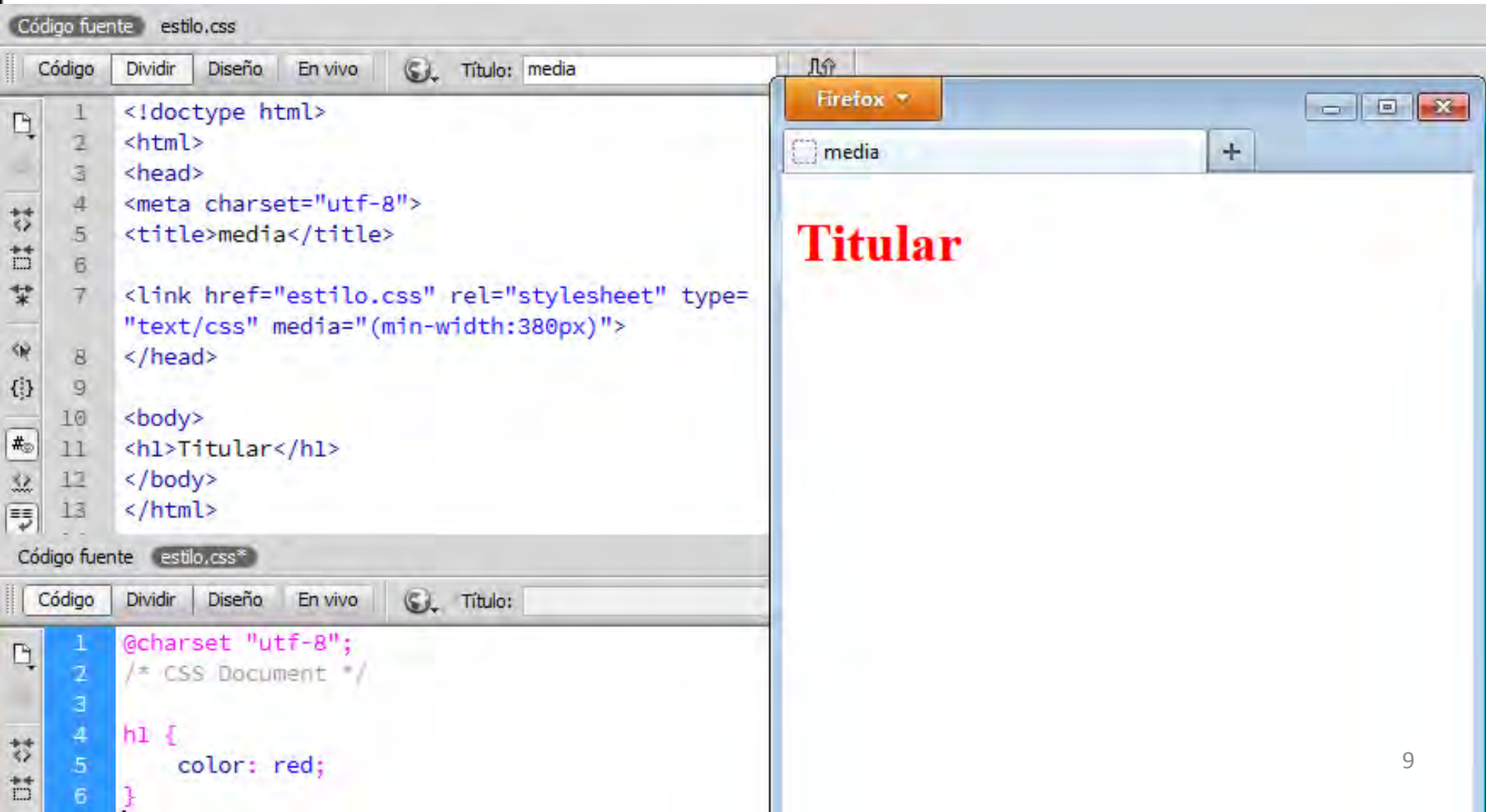
```
<body style="color: red; ">
```

```
<p style="font-size: 16px; color: blue; font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;">
```

```
Mi primera página</p>
```


CSS - link

Lo más aconsejable para mantener la separación entre contenido y presentación, en una hoja de estilo CSS separada del HTML, que se importa con un elemento **<link>** en la cabecera.



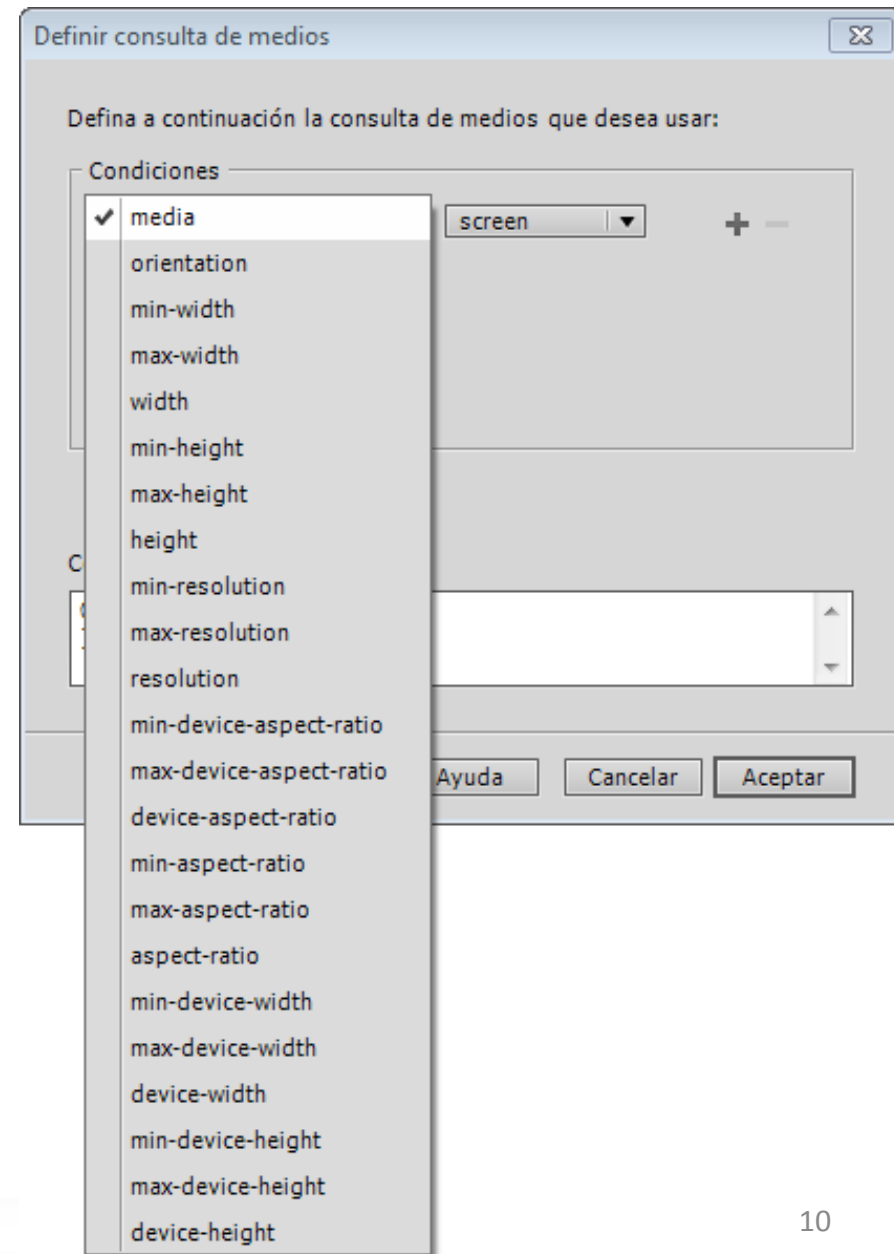
CSS - media

CSS Permite adaptar la presentación a PCs, móviles, tabletas o impresoras con el atributo **media** que activará el estilo específico de cada dispositivo.

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css" media="screen"
href="sans-serif.css">
```

```
<link href="estilo.css"
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
media="(min-width:380px)">
```

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries/>



Elementos HTML

Los elementos html pueden visualizarse por defecto como bloque o como en línea.

Los elementos bloques **block** ocupan todo el ancho de la página y fuerzan a una nueva línea antes y después.

`<article> <aside> <canvas> <div> <footer> <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6> <header> <p> <pre> <section> ...`

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Block-level_elements

Los elementos en línea **inline** sólo ocupan el ancho necesario y no fuerzan nuevas líneas.

` <a>
 <button> <input> <select> <textarea>...`

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Inline_elements

Div HTML

DIV

El elemento **<div>** es un elemento de bloque que se emplea contener en su interior otros elementos **HTML**. No tiene ningún significado, es semánticamente neutro.

<div id= " caja " class= " card " > </div>

Atributo **ID**: identifica unívocamente un elemento HTML en una página. Un elemento HTML solo debe tener un atributo **ID** y este debe ser único en la página. El selector CSS **#caja** se refiere al elemento con atributo **id= " caja "**, como en **#caja {color:blue}**

Atributo **CLASS**: define una clase de elementos HTML. Un elemento puede tener varios atributos **CLASS**. El selector CSS **.card** se refiere a todos los elemento de la clase **card** (que llevan el atributo **class= " card "**), como en **.card {color:red}**

div CSS

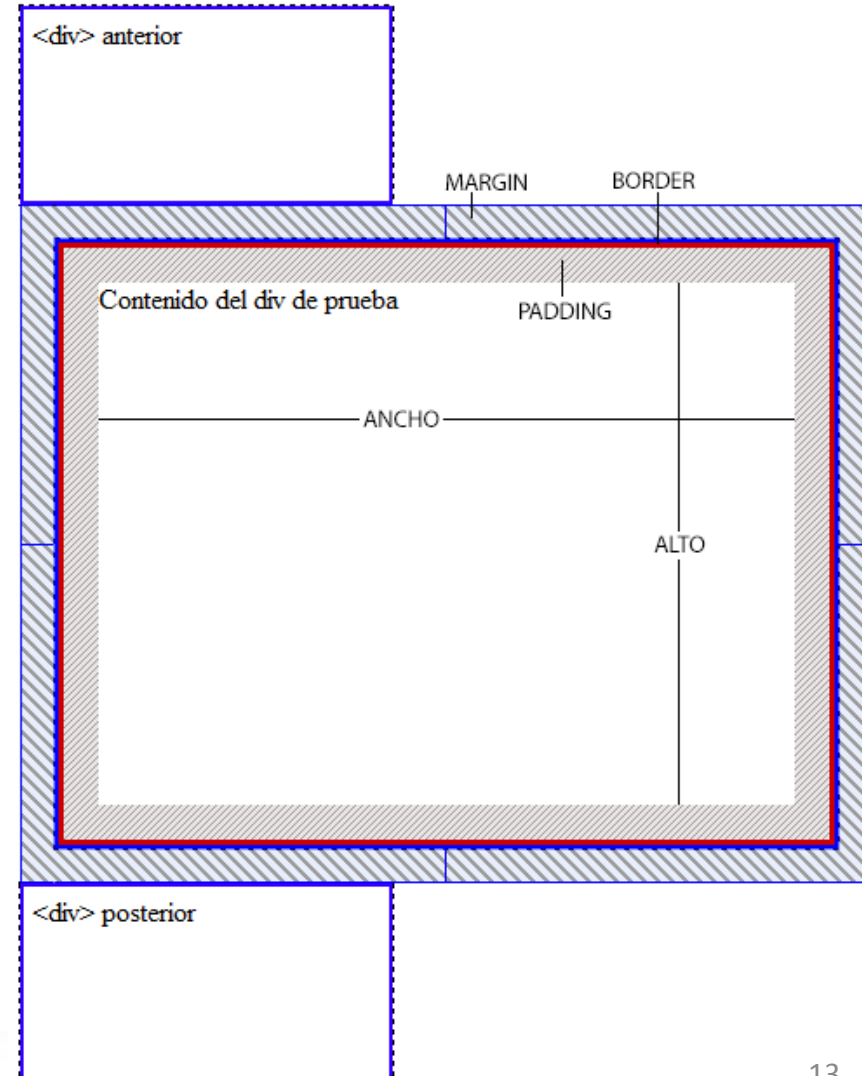
Padding, margin y border

HTML

```
<div class="anterior"> &lt;div&gt; anterior </div>  
<div class="muestra"> Contenido del div de  
prueba</div>  
<div class="posterior"> &lt;div&gt; posterior </div>
```

CSS

```
.muestra {  
    height: 300px;  
    width: 400px;  
    border: 5px solid #C00;  
    margin: 20px;  
    padding: 20px;  
}  
.anterior, .posterior {  
    height: 100px;  
    width: 200px;  
    border: 2px solid #30F;  
    padding: 5px;  
}
```



box-sizing

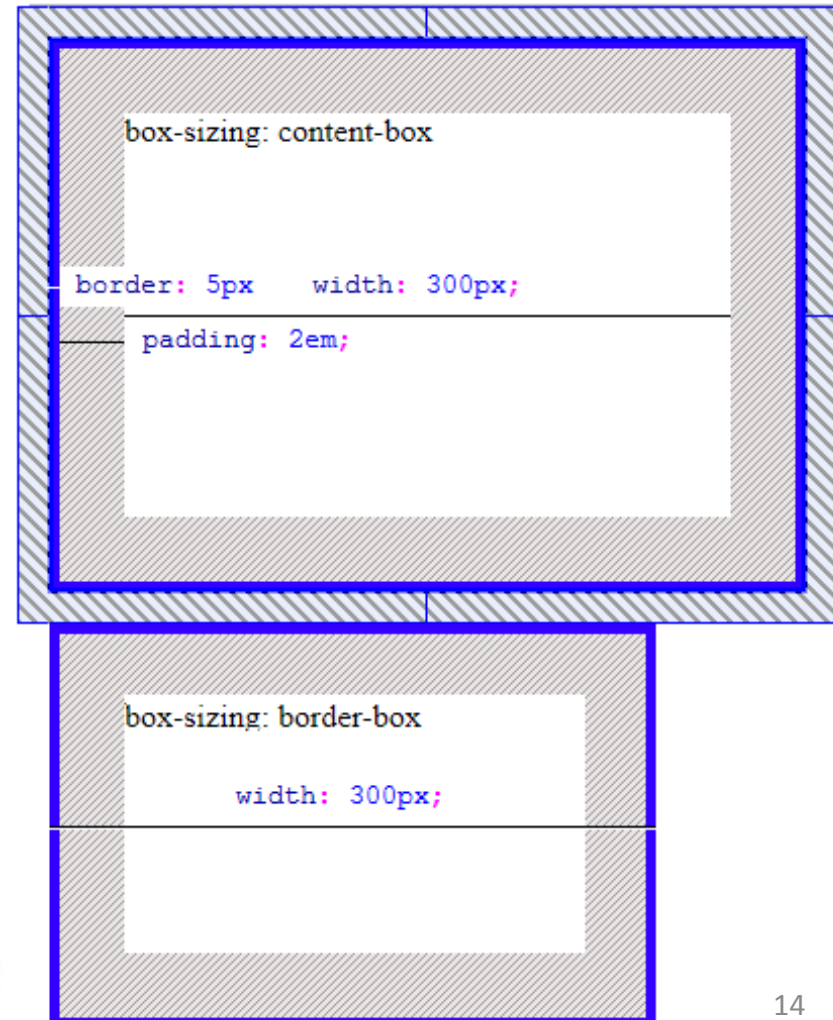
Es muy difícil trabajar una estructura precisa si por defecto el ancho y alto asignado a un elemento es la medida del contenido de la caja sin incluir ni las dimensiones del relleno (padding) ni del borde. Con la propiedad **box-sizing**, podemos elegir como interpretar la medida de la caja.

HTML

```
<div class="content"> box-sizing: content-box </div>  
<div class="border"> box-sizing: border-box </div>
```

CSS

```
div { height: 200px;  
      width: 300px;  
      border: 5px solid #30F;  
      padding: 2em;  
      margin: 1em;  
}  
.content { box-sizing: content-box;  
}  
.border { box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```



calc

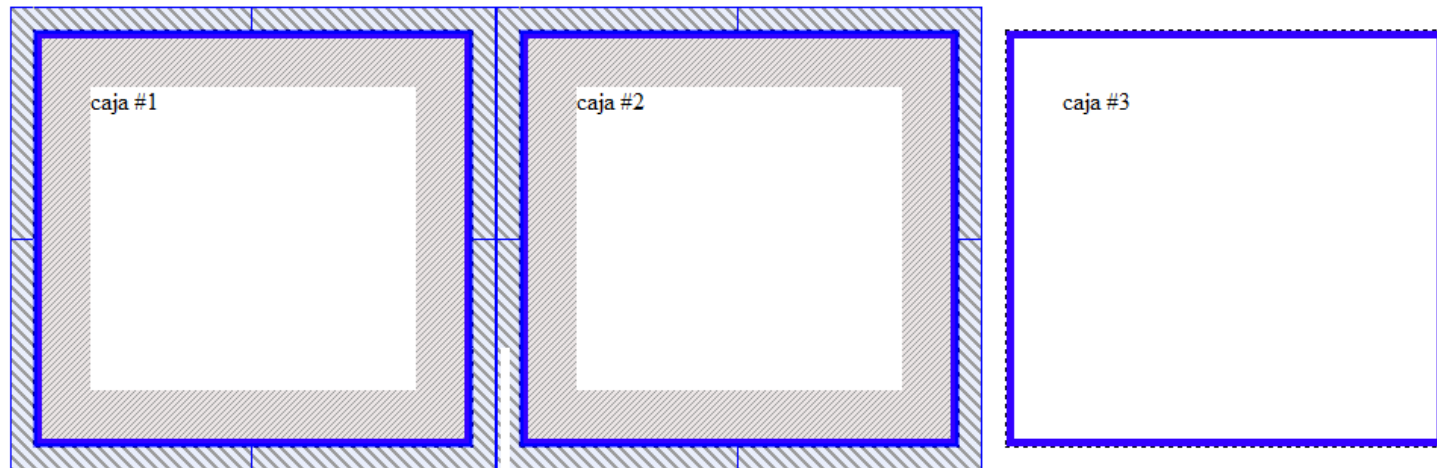
Es **calc** permite hacer cálculos para determinar un valor de una propiedad CSS, tiene la ventaja de poder operar con diferentes unidades: `width: calc(100%/2 - 2em);`
Por ejemplo, dividir el espacio a ocupar, entre el número de bloques y restarles los márgenes.

HTML

```
<div> caja #1 </div>
<div> caja #2 </div>
<div> caja #3 </div>
```

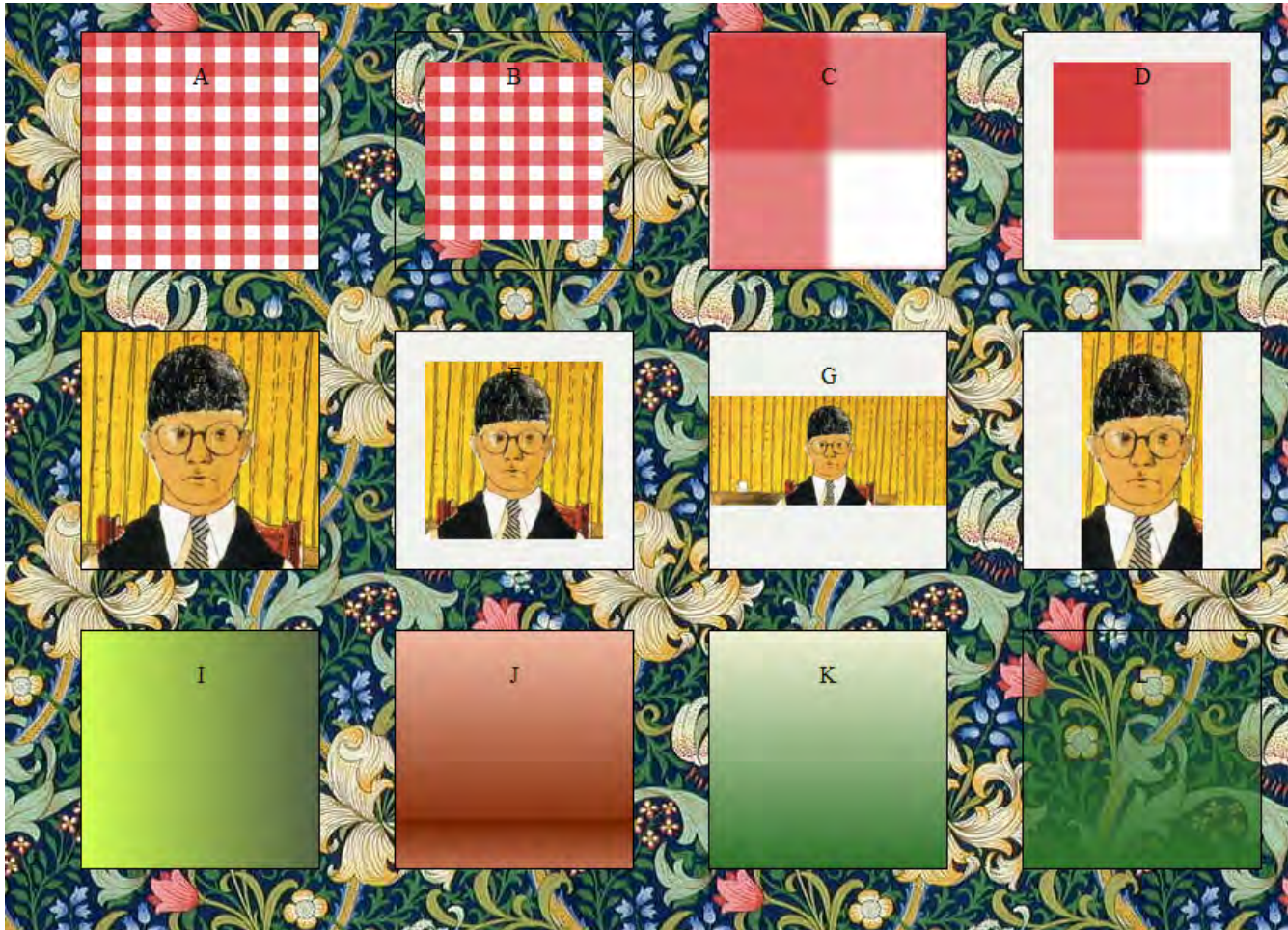
CSS

```
div { height: 50vh;
width: calc(100%/
box-sizing:border-
border: 5px solid #30F;
padding: 2em;
margin:1em;
float:left;
}
```




Fondos CSS

Background




 `back_mantel.png`

 `dh.png`

 `dh_2.png`

 `dh_3.png`

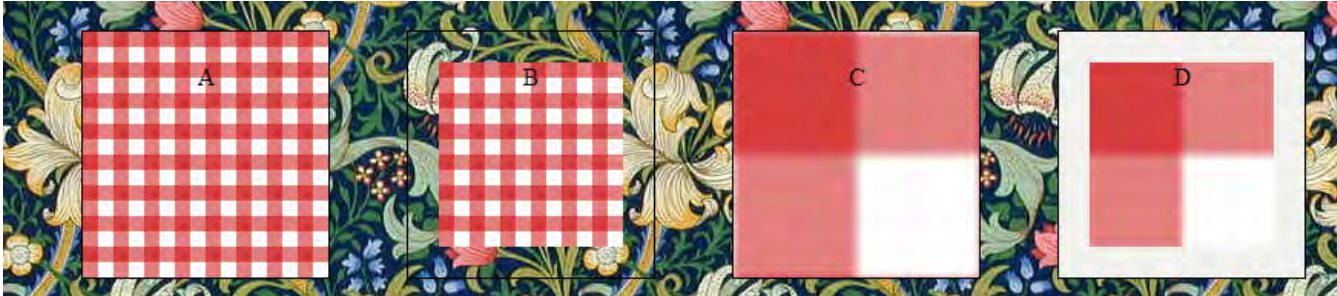
 `ac.jpg`

<http://www.css3files.com/background/>




Fondos CSS

Background




```
body { background-image: url(images/ac.jpg); }  
.modA { background-image: url(images/back_mantel.jpg); }  
.modB { background-image: url(images/back_mantel.jpg);  
        background-clip: content-box;  
}  
.modC { background-image: url(images/back_mantel.jpg);  
        background-size: 100% 100%;  
}  
.modD { background-image: url(images/back_mantel.jpg);  
        background-repeat: no-repeat;  
        background-size: 100% 100%;  
        background-origin: content-box;  
}
```

 `back_mantel.png`

 `dh.png`

 `dh_2.png`

 `dh_3.png`

 `ac.jpg`

Fondos CSS

```
.modE { background-image: url(images/dh.jpg);  
        background-repeat: no-repeat;  
        background-size: cover;  
}
```


```
.modF { background-image: url(images/dh.jpg);  
        background-repeat: no-repeat;  
        background-size: cover;  
        background-origin: content-box; }
```




```
.modG { background-image: url(images/dh_2.jpg);  
        background-repeat: no-repeat;  
        background-size: contain;  
        background-position: center;  
}
```


```
.modH { background-image: url(images/dh_3.jpg);  
        background-repeat: no-repeat;  
        background-size: contain;  
        background-position: center; }
```

 `back_mantel.png`

 `dh.png`

 `dh_2.png`

 `dh_3.png`

 `ac.jpg`

Fondos CSS

```
.modI {  
background: linear-gradient(to right, #d2ff52 0%, #566647 100%);  
}  
.modJ {  
background: linear-gradient(to bottom, rgba(240,183,161,1) 0%,  
rgba(140,51,16,1) 80%,rgba(117,34,1,1) 51%,rgba(191,110,78,1) 100%);  
}  
.modK {  
background: linear-gradient(to top, rgba(50,116,45,1) 0%,  
rgba(239,239,210,1) 100%);  
}  
.modL {  
background: linear-gradient(to top, rgba(50,116,45,1) 0%,  
rgba(50,116,45,0) 100%);  
}
```



back_mantel.png



dh.png



dh_2.png



dh_3.png



ac.jpg

<http://www.css3files.com/background/>





```
div { background-color: #a4d3ff;
```

```
background: url(images/f01.png) left bottom repeat-x,  
url(images/f02.png) left bottom no-repeat,  
url(images/f03.png) left top repeat-x;
```

```
}
```

Bordes CSS

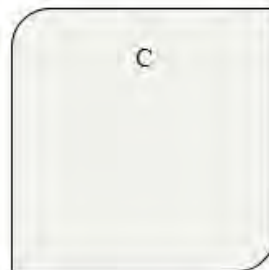
CSS3 permite añadir **bordes y bordes redondeados** ejemplo 4



border-radius: 24px;



border-top-left-radius: 24px;



border-radius: 24px 0;



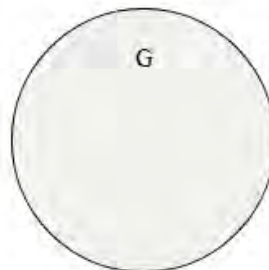
border-radius: 36px 12px;



border-top-right-radius: 50px 30px;



border-bottom-right-radius: 50px 30px;



border-radius: 50%;



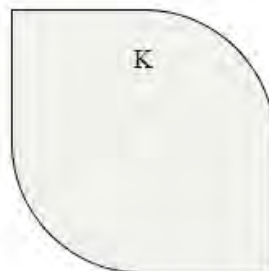
border-radius: 50% 50% 0 0;



border-radius: 0 20px 20px 0;



border-radius: 20px 0 0 20px;



border-radius: 0 50% 0 50%;



border-top-left-radius: 50% 20%;
border-top-right-radius: 50% 20%;
border-bottom-left-radius: 50% 20%;
border-bottom-right-radius: 50% 20%;

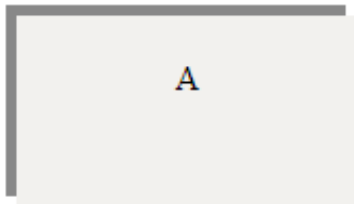
<http://www.cssmatic.com/es/border-radius>



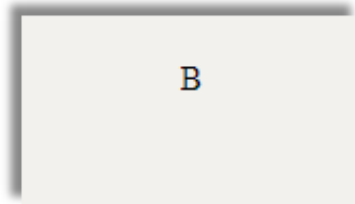
Sombras CSS

CSS3 permite añadir **sombras** ejemplo 5

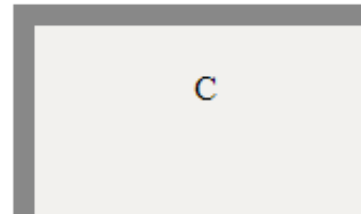
box-shadow: none | offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color | inset | initial | inherit;



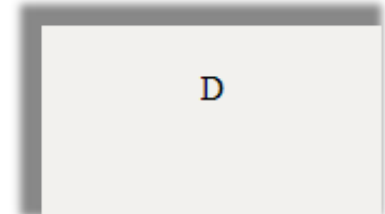
box-shadow: -5px -5px #888;



box-shadow: -5px -5px 5px #888;



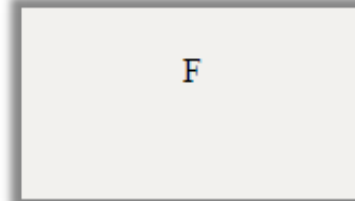
box-shadow: -5px -5px 0 5px #888;



box-shadow: -5px -5px 5px 5px #888;



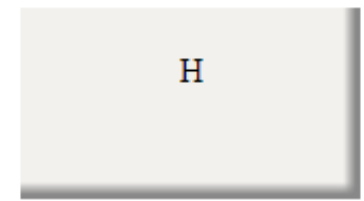
box-shadow: 0 0 5px #888;



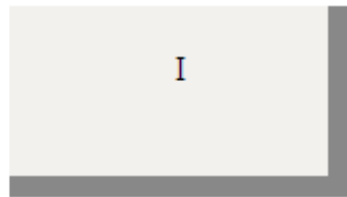
box-shadow: 0 0 5px 5px #888;



box-shadow: inset -5px -5px #888;



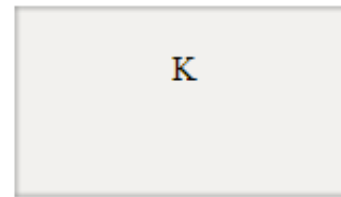
box-shadow: inset -5px -5px 5px #888;



box-shadow:
inset -5px -5px 0 5px #888;



box-shadow:
inset -5px -5px 5px 5px #888;



box-shadow: inner 0 0 5px #888;



box-shadow: inset 0 0 5px 5px #888;

<http://dev.w3.org/csswg/css-backgrounds/>

Estructura HTML

En **HTML5**, los bloques **div** son sustituidos por bloques semánticos que muestran significado por si mismos.

<header>

<nav>

<section>

<article>

Cabecera

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Contenido

Home Office investigated over stop-and-search checks

Sadie Gray
Last updated at 3:49PM, August 2 2013

The Home Office is to be investigated by the UK's equality watchdog after random spot-checks for illegal immigrants were reportedly aimed only at people from ethnic minorities. The stop-and-search style checks, performed yesterday outside London railway stations, contributed to a total of 139 arrests in a series of immigration raids around the country. The Equality and Human Rights Commission will investigate the spot-checks and a controversial advertisement campaign in which posters bearing the words "illegal immigrants – go home or face arrest" are displayed on the side of vans. A spokesman said this afternoon: "The commission is writing today to the Home Office about these reported operations, confirming that it will be



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<aside>

<footer>

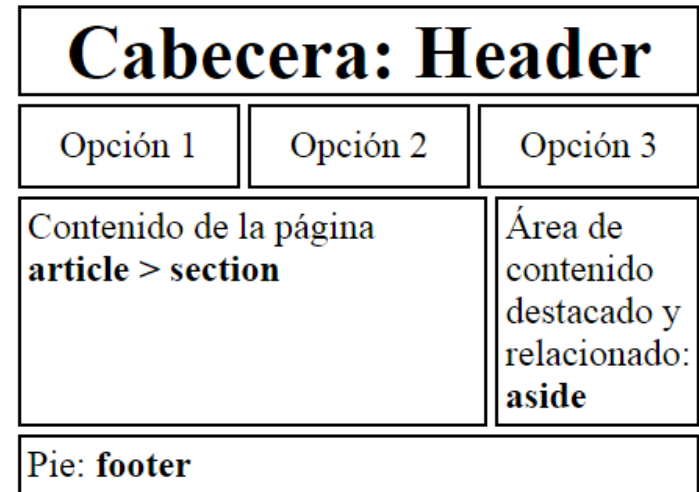
23

Estructura HTML

Ejemplo de estructura de una página realizada con los bloques semánticos **HTML5**

HTML

```
<div class="caja">
  <header><h1> Cabecera: Header </h1>
</header>
  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="#"> Opción 1 </a></li>
      <li><a href="#"> Opción 2 </a></li>
      <li><a href="#"> Opción 3 </a></li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
  <div class="contenido">
    <article> Contenido de la página <strong>
    article &gt; section </strong></article>
    <aside> Área de contenido destacado y relacionado:
  <strong> aside </strong></aside>
  </div>
  <footer> Pie: <strong> footer </strong></footer>
</div>
```



+ CSS

Estructura HTML

La estructura **HTML**, debe realizarse en el sentido lógico de lectura del documento, cuando la página se vea sin aplicar los estilos no pierda su significado.

theguardian

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