

ESTILOS EM PÁGINAS WEB CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

Estilo em HTML



- Conteúdo é estruturado usando HTML
 - ▣ Semântica do conteúdo (é feita em HTML)

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

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)



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

Possibilidades



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

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp

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

CSS

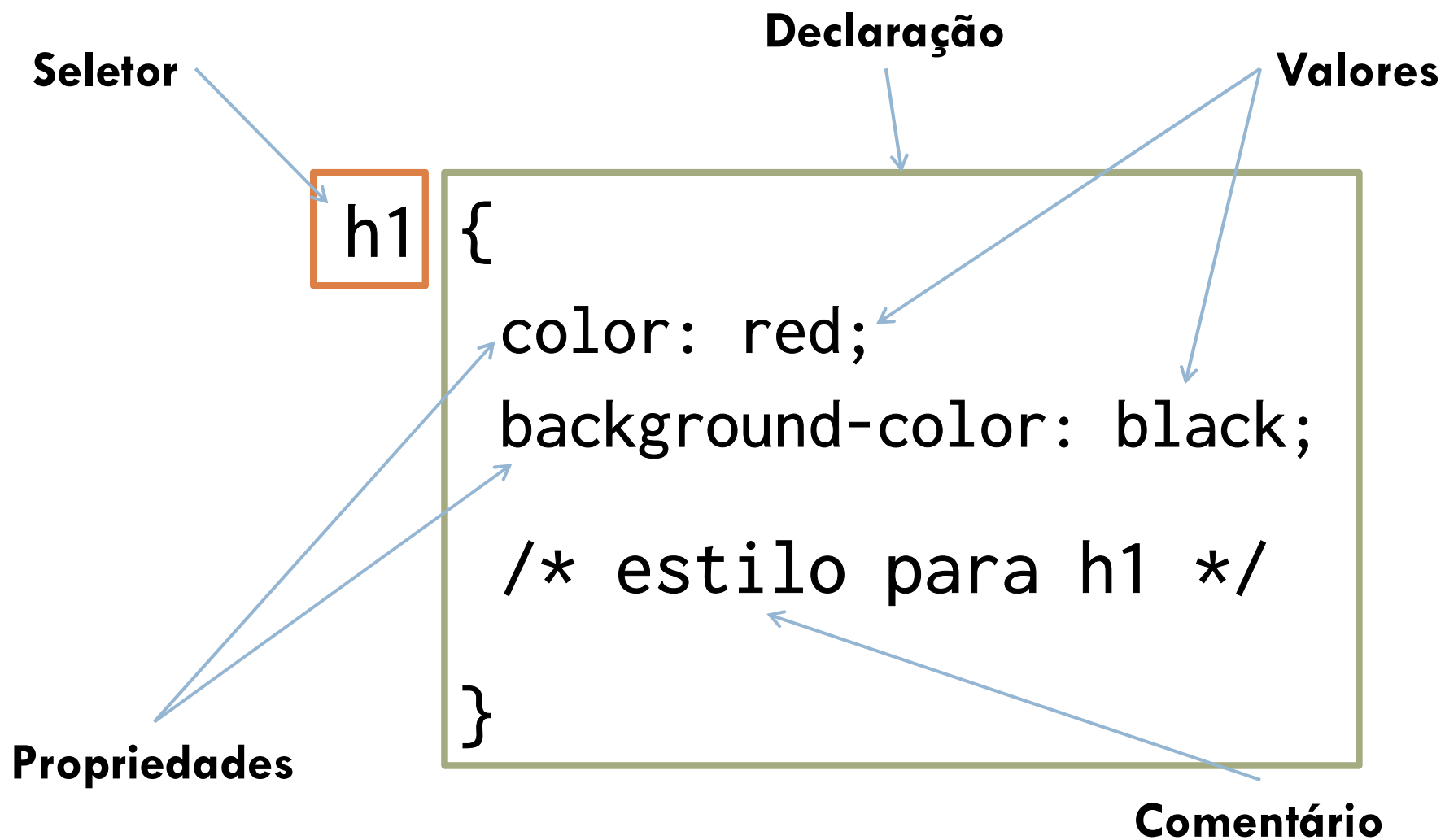


- O aspeto dos elementos HTML vitais para as páginas web é fixo?
 - ou pode ser modificado?

- Porque é um `<h1>` fica sempre:
 - Maior
 - Negrito
 - Com espaço por baixo
 - ?

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

Sintaxe CSS



Sintaxe CSS

HTML

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

Sintaxe CSS



Sintaxe CSS

HTML

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

Válido, mas a evitar!

```
<body>
```

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

```
Cabeçalho
```

```
</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

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

Seletores



□ Definem a que marcas se aplica o estilo

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

Seletores: Marca



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

Seletores: Marca

HTML

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

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

Seletores: Marca



Seletores: Identificador

- Elementos podem ter identificadores

```
<h1 id="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
```

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

Seletores: Identificador

HTML

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

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

Seletores: Identificador



Seletores: Classe

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

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

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

Seletores: Classe

HTML

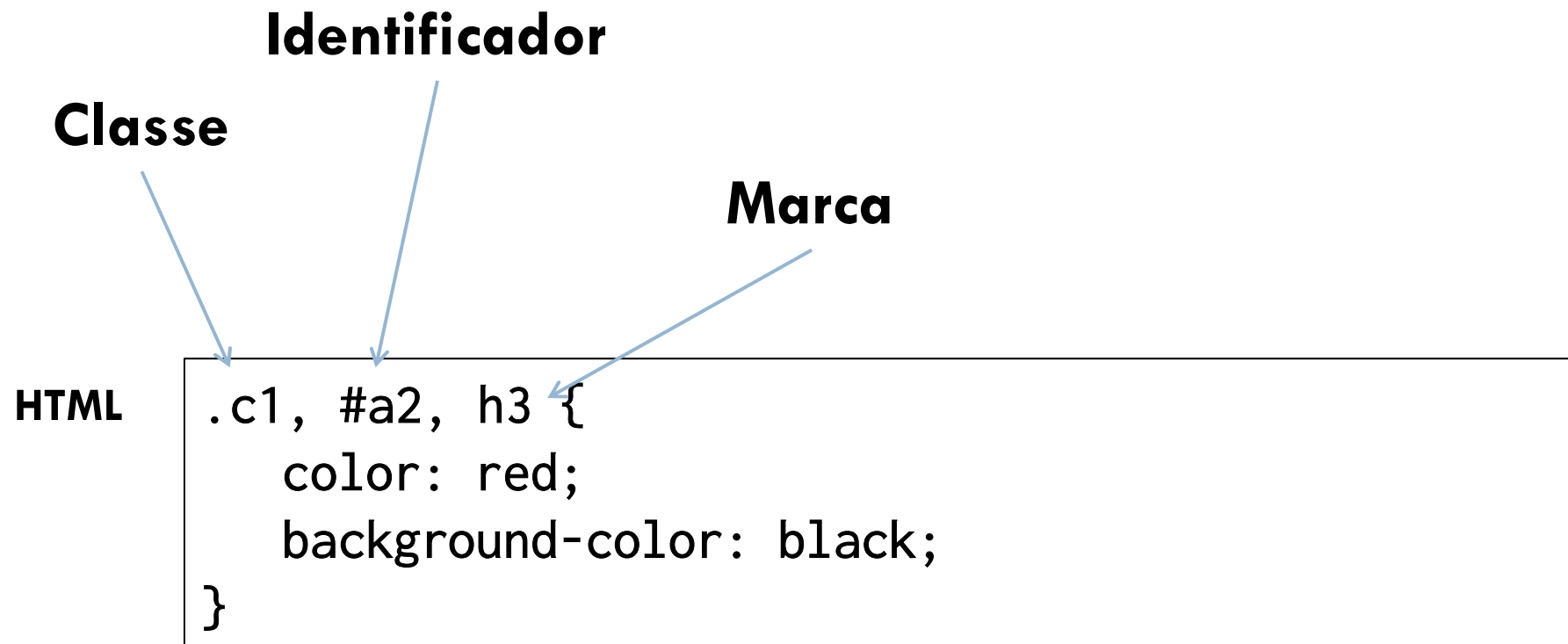
```
<head>
  <style>
    .c1 {
      color: red;
      background-color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h1 class="c2">Cabeçalho</h1>
  <h2 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h2>
</body>
```

Seletores: Classe



Seletores

- Podem ser combinados na mesma regra



Cascading (exemplo)

**Menos
Prioritário**

□ Marca: `<h1>`

□ Classe: `<h1 class="a">`

□ Identificador: `<h1 id="a">`

**Mais
Prioritário**

□ Estilo local: `<h1 style="...">`

Cascading

- Possível usar de forma mais específica

HTML

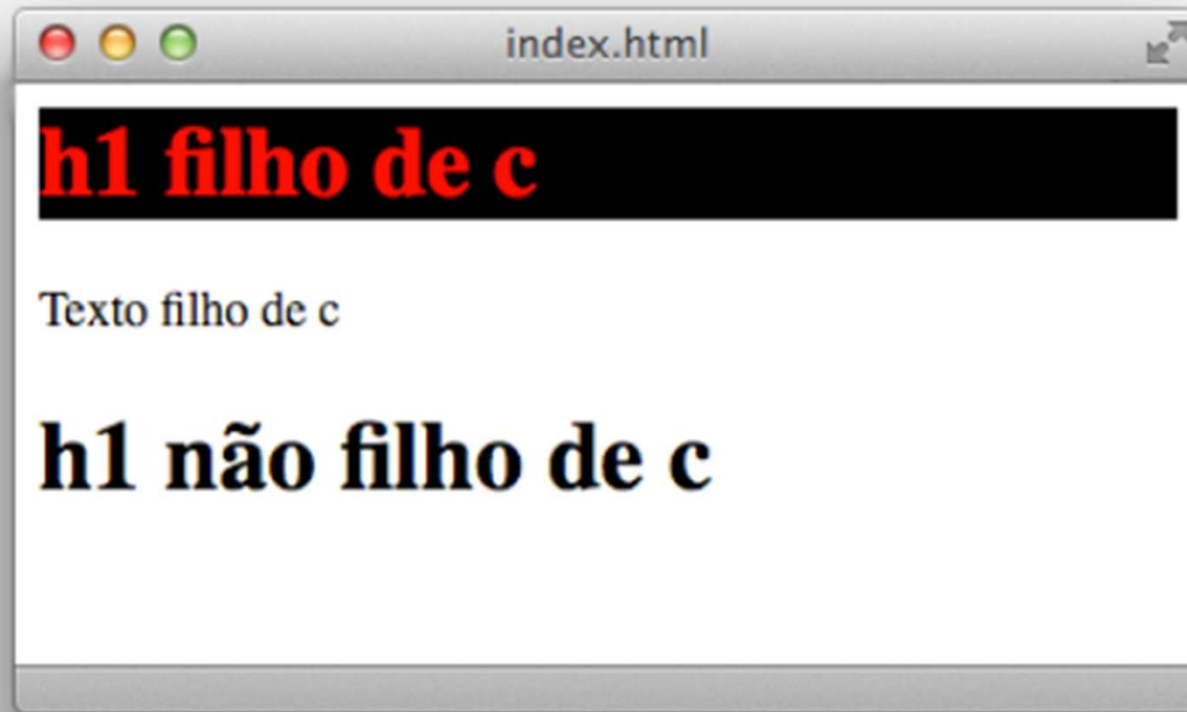
```
<style>
  .c h1 {
    color: red;
    background-color: black;
  }
</style>
```

...

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

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

Cascading



Incluir estilos



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

Incluir estilos: Ficheiro HTML

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="estilo.css">  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  <h1 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h1>  
  <h1 class="c2">Cabeçalho</h1>  
  <h2 class="c1">Cabeçalho</h2>  
</body>
```

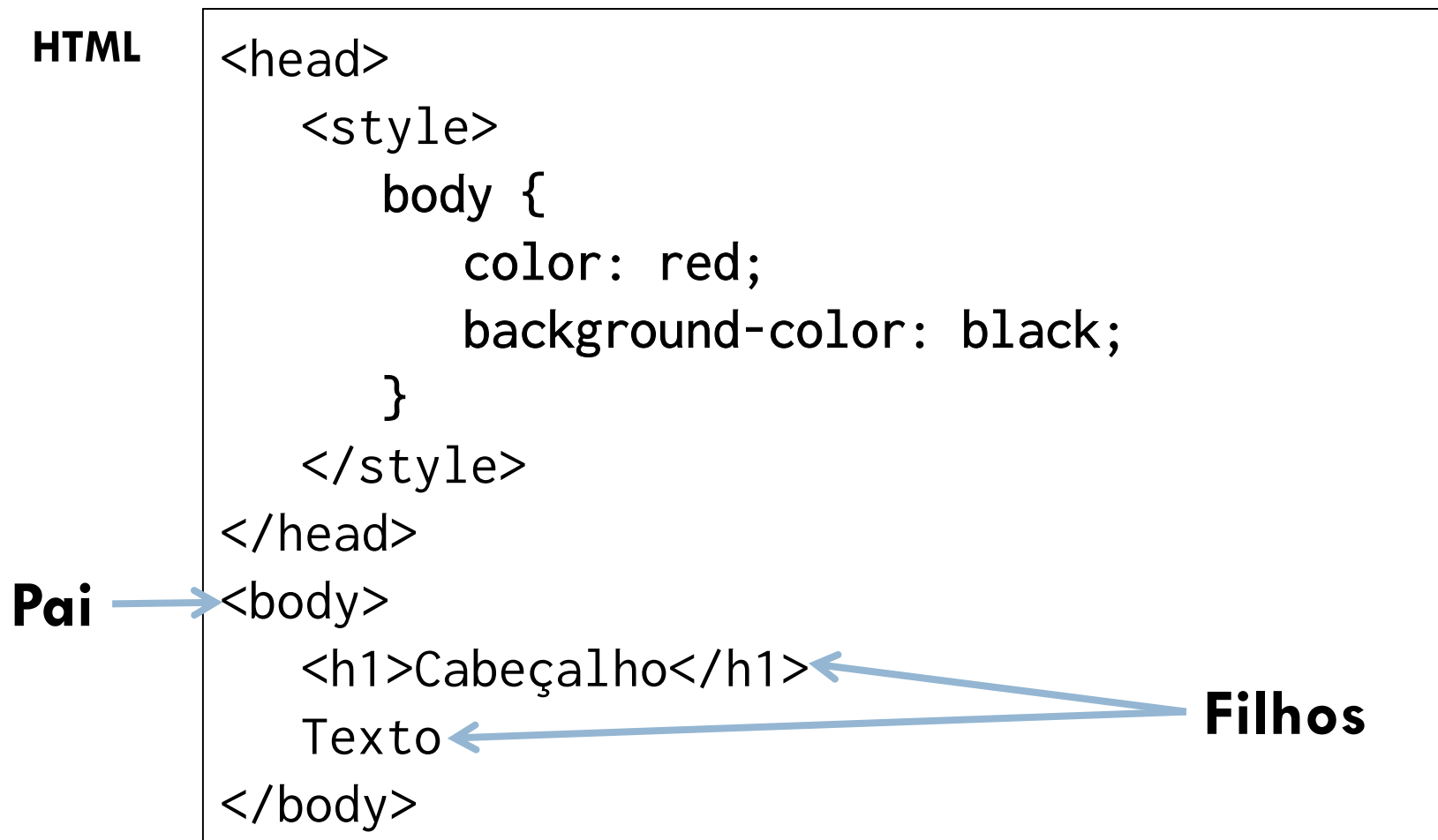
Incluir estilos: Ficheiro estilo.css



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

Herança

- Estilos são herdados de pais para filhos

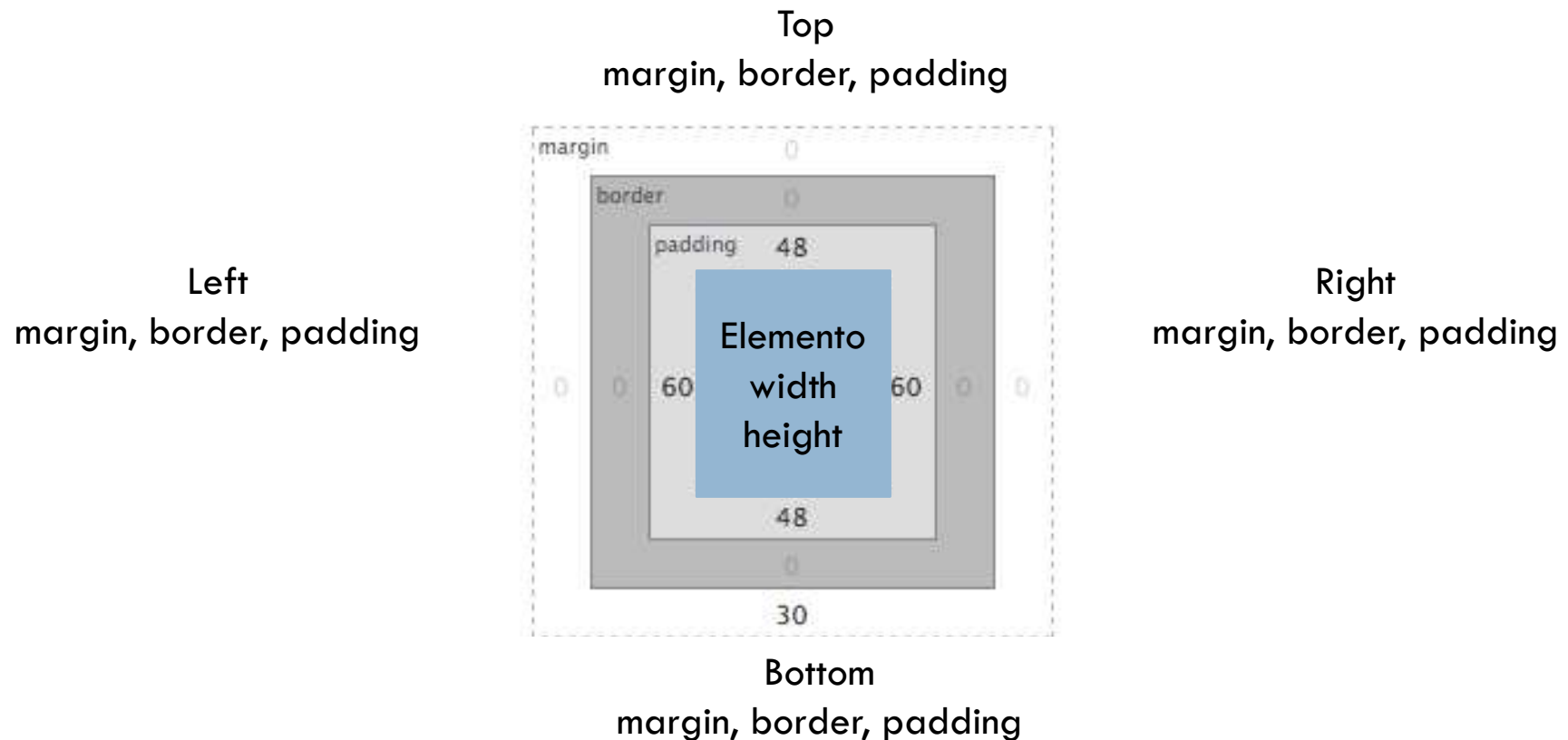


Herança



Modelo de Caixa

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



Frameworks de estilos



- Coerência:
 - ▣ Qual o estilo dos botões de aviso?
 - ▣ Qual o estilo dos painéis de erro?
 - ▣ Qual o estilo dos cabeçalhos?

- É importante manter coerência no estilo
 - ▣ Não é fácil!

Frameworks de estilos

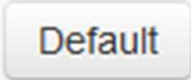





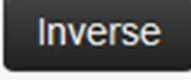

- Existem conjuntos de estilos prontos a aplicar
 - ▣ Não são temas!
- Permitem manter coerência
- Aceleram desenvolvimento
- Mais utilizados
 - ▣ Twitter Bootstrap
 - ▣ Foundation Zurb



Twitter Bootstrap

- Baseia-se em classes
 - Conferem significado

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

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



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

4

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

6

7 String theory is our most promising theory of quantum gravity and so has been considered seriously by physicists in recent decades. The rich spectrum of space-time states in string theory arises from the quantisation of a superconformal theory on the world-sheet of the one dimensional fundamental string. Pleasingly for a fundamental theory, the string length, l_s , is the only external parameter in string theory. Upon quantising the string, there is an infinite tower of states with masses growing proportional to l_s^{-2} . We expect the string length, l_s , to be on the order of the Planck scale so that only the massless states are accessible to current experiments and for the foreseeable future.

8

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

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M-theory and string theory

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

1. Introduction

The possible states we make about the topology and the content of the fundamental string. It is interesting to note that it seems necessary that the left and right-moving fields must be identical due to the boundary conditions. There is only one possibility for a theory with spinors, which is known as type I string theory. The bosonic space-time states arising from the open string can be grouped into a super-tower vector, \mathcal{N}_α , with an SO(9,1) gauge group.

If the string is closed (see the left and right moving fields are independent and there are two possible closed string theories known as type IIIA and type IIIB, which differ in the chirality of the left and right moving fields. The type IIIA and type IIIB string theories share two modes when the quantum space-time states are a massless fermion, ψ , the Kalb-Ramond tensor, $B_{\mu\nu}$, and the graviton, $g_{\mu\nu}$. It is the graviton

Para Referência



- W3Schools

- <http://www.w3schools.com>

- Validador de CSS

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

- Foundation

- <http://foundation.zurb.com>

- Bootstrap

- <http://getbootstrap.com>