



# Estilos en CSS



## Propiedad list-style-type

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

ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}

ol.c {
  list-style-type: upper-roman;
}

ol.d {
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
<ul class="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="b">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>
<ol class="c">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ol class="d">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

Example of unordered lists:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola
  
- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Example of ordered lists:

- I. Coffee
- II. Tea
- III. Coca Cola
  
- a. Coffee
- b. Tea
- c. Coca Cola



## Propiedad border y border-collapse

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

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

<h2>Let the borders collapse:</h2>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p><b>Note:</b> If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse
property can produce unexpected results
in IE8 and earlier versions.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

## Let the borders collapse:

| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
| Peter     | Griffin  |
| Lois      | Griffin  |

**Note:** If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can produce unexpected results in IE8 and earlier versions.



## Propiedad display

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.imgbox {
  float: left;
  text-align: center;
  width: 120px;
  border: 1px solid gray;
  margin: 4px;
  padding: 6px;
}

button {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h3>Difference between display:none and visibility: hidden</h3>
<p><strong>visibility:hidden</strong> hides the element, but it still takes
up space in the layout.</p>
<p><strong>display:none</strong> removes the element from the
document. It does not take up any space.</p>

<div class="imgbox" id="imgbox1">Box 1<br>
  
  <button onclick="removeElement()">Remove</button>
</div>

<div class="imgbox" id="imgbox2">Box 2<br>
  
  <button onclick="changeVisibility()">Hide</button>
</div>

<div class="imgbox">Box 3<br>
  
  <button onclick="resetElement()">Reset All</button>
</div>

<script>
function removeElement() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display = "none";
}

function changeVisibility() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "hidden";
}

function resetElement() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display = "block";
  document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "visible";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

### Difference between display:none and visibility: hidden

**visibility:hidden** hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout.

**display:none** removes the element from the document. It does not take up any space.





## Propiedad display

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.imgbox {
  float: left;
  text-align: center;
  width: 120px;
  border: 1px solid gray;
  margin: 4px;
  padding: 6px;
}

button {
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</head>
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  <button onclick="changeVisibility()">Hide</button>
</div>

<div class="imgbox">Box 3<br>
  
  <button onclick="resetElement()">Reset All</button>
</div>

<script>
function removeElement() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display = "none";
}

function changeVisibility() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "hidden";
}

function resetElement() {
  document.getElementById("imgbox1").style.display = "block";
  document.getElementById("imgbox2").style.visibility = "visible";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

## Let the borders collapse:

| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
| Peter     | Griffin  |
| Lois      | Griffin  |

**Note:** If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can produce unexpected results in IE8 and earlier versions.



## Propiedad overflow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: #eee;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
  border: 1px dotted black;
  overflow-x: hidden;
  overflow-y: scroll;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>You can also change the overflow of content horizontally or vertically.</p>
<p>overflow-x specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.<br>
overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.</p>

<div>You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

### CSS Overflow

You can also change the overflow of content horizontally or vertically.

overflow-x specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.  
overflow-y specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the



## Propiedad float

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  float: left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>In this example, the image will float to the left in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.</p>

```
<p>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet,
nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim
ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor
vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula,
facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus
interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed
ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet
sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer
fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor
porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

In this example, the image will float to the left in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.



velit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam



## Propiedad display: inline, inline-block &amp; block

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
span.a {
  display: inline; /* the default for span */
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
  background-color: yellow;
}

span.b {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
  background-color: yellow;
}

span.c {
  display: block;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The display Property</h1>

<h2>display: inline</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum
consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span
class="a">Aliquam</span> <span class="a">venenatis</span> gravida nisl
sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>

<h2>display: inline-block</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum
consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span
class="b">Aliquam</span> <span class="b">venenatis</span> gravida nisl
sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>

<h2>display: block</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum
consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span
class="c">Aliquam</span> <span class="c">venenatis</span> gravida nisl
sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

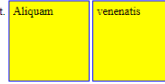
## The display Property

## display: inline

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam venenatis gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet.

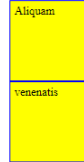
## display: inline-block

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam venenatis gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet.



## display: block

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat.





## Propiedad opacity

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
}

img:hover {
  opacity: 1.0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property is often used together with the :hover selector to
change the opacity on mouse-over:</p>




</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

## Image Transparency

The opacity property is often used together with the :hover selector to change the opacity on mouse-over:





## Vertical Navigation Bar

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
}

li a {
  display: block;
  color: #000;
  padding: 8px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

/* Change the link color on hover */
li a:hover {
  background-color: #555;
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Vertical Navigation Bar</h2>

<ul>
  <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

### Vertical Navigation Bar

[Home](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)

[About](#)



## Horizontal Navigation Bar

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}

li {
  float: left;
}

li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

li a:hover {
  background-color: #111;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
<li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
<li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

[Home](#) [News](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)



## Dropdowns

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.dropbtn {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 16px;
  font-size: 16px;
  border: none;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.dropdown {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  min-width: 160px;
  box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
  z-index: 1;
}

.dropdown-content a {
  color: black;
  padding: 12px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: block;
}

.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
  display: block;
}

.dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
  background-color: #3e8e41;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Dropdown Menu</h2>
<p>Move the mouse over the button to open the dropdown menu.</p>

<div class="dropdown">
  <button class="dropbtn">Dropdown</button>
  <div class="dropdown-content">
    <a href="#">Link 1</a>
    <a href="#">Link 2</a>
    <a href="#">Link 3</a>
  </div>
</div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> We use href="#" for test links. In a real web
site this would be URLs.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

## Dropdown Menu

Move the mouse over the button to open the dropdown menu.



**Note:** We use href="#" for test links. In a real web site this would be URLs.



## Aligned Dropdown Content

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.dropbtn {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 16px;
  font-size: 16px;
  border: none;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.dropdown {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  right: 0;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  min-width: 160px;
  box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
  z-index: 1;
}

.dropdown-content a {
  color: black;
  padding: 12px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: block;
}

.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1;}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
  display: block;
}

.dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
  background-color: #3e8e41;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Aligned Dropdown Content</h2>
<p>Determine whether the dropdown content should go from left to right or
right to left with the left and right properties.</p>

<div class="dropdown" style="float:left;">
  <button class="dropbtn">Left</button>
  <div class="dropdown-content" style="left:0;">
    <a href="#">Link 1</a>
    <a href="#">Link 2</a>
    <a href="#">Link 3</a>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="dropdown" style="float:right;">
  <button class="dropbtn">Right</button>
  <div class="dropdown-content">
    <a href="#">Link 1</a>
    <a href="#">Link 2</a>
    <a href="#">Link 3</a>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

## Aligned Dropdown Content

Determine whether the dropdown content should go from left to right or right to left with the left and right properties.

Left

Right



## Dropdown Menu inside a Navigation Bar

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}

li {
  float: left;
}

li a, .dropbtn {
  display: inline-block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

li a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
  background-color: red;
}

li.dropdown {
  display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  background-color: #f9f9f9;
  min-width: 160px;
  box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
  z-index: 1;
}

.dropdown-content a {
  color: black;
  padding: 12px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: block;
  text-align: left;
}

.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1;}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
<li class="dropdown">
  <a href="javascript:void(0)" class="dropbtn">Dropdown</a>
  <div class="dropdown-content">
    <a href="#">Link 1</a>
    <a href="#">Link 2</a>
    <a href="#">Link 3</a>
  </div>
</li>
</ul>

<h3>Dropdown Menu inside a Navigation Bar</h3>
<p>Hover over the "Dropdown" link to see the dropdown menu.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

## Navegador

Home News Dropdown

## Dropdown Menu inside a Navigation Bar

Hover over the "Dropdown" link to see the dropdown menu.



## Responsive Image Gallery

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.gallery {
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
}

div.gallery:hover {
  border: 1px solid #777;
}

div.gallery img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

div.desc {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: center;
}

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

.responsive {
  padding: 0 6px;
  float: left;
  width: 24.99999%;
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 700px) {
  .responsive {
    width: 49.99999%;
    margin: 6px 0;
  }
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {
  .responsive {
    width: 100%;
  }
}

.clearfix:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  clear: both;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Responsive Image Gallery</h2>
<h4>Resize the browser window to see the effect.</h4>

<div class="responsive">
  <div class="gallery">
    <a target="_blank" href="img_5terre.jpg">
      
    </a>
    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="responsive">
  <div class="gallery">
    <a target="_blank" href="img_forest.jpg">
      
    </a>
    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
  </div>
</div>

```

## Navegador

```

<div class="responsive">
  <div class="gallery">
    <a target="_blank" href="img_lights.jpg">
      
    </a>
    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="responsive">
  <div class="gallery">
    <a target="_blank" href="img_mountains.jpg">
      
    </a>
    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="clearfix"></div>

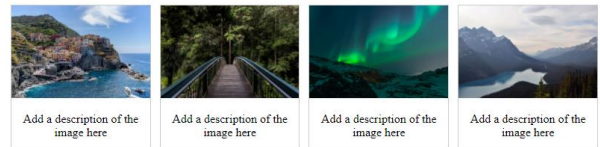
<div style="padding:6px;">
  <p>This example use media queries to re-arrange the images on
different screen sizes: for screens larger than 700px wide, it
will show four images side by side, for screens smaller than 700px, it
will show two images side by side. For screens smaller than 500px,
the images will stack vertically (100%).</p>
  <p>You will learn more about media queries and responsive web
design later in our CSS Tutorial.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

## Responsive Image Gallery

Resize the browser window to see the effect.

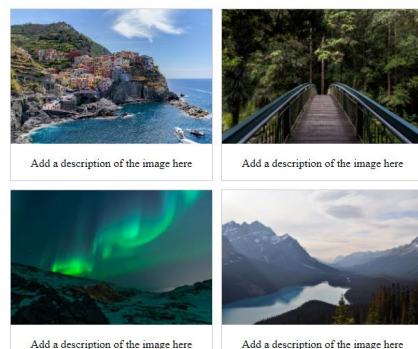


This example use media queries to re-arrange the images on different screen sizes: for screens larger than 700px wide, it will show four images side by side, for screens smaller than 700px, it will show two images side by side. For screens smaller than 500px, the images will stack vertically (100%).

You will learn more about media queries and responsive web design later in our CSS Tutorial.

## Responsive Image Gallery

Resize the browser window to see the effect.





## Focus

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

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

<p>In this example, we use the :focus selector to add a background color to
the text field when it gets focused (clicked on):</p>

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

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

In this example, we use the :focus selector to add a background color to the text field when it gets focused (clicked on):

First Name

John

Last Name

Doe



## Animated search input

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
  width: 130px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  border: 2px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  font-size: 16px;
  background-color: white;
  background-image: url('searchicon.png');
  background-position: 10px 10px;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  padding: 12px 20px 12px 40px;
  transition: width 0.4s ease-in-out;
}

input[type=text]:focus {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Animated search input:</p>

<form>
  <input type="text" name="search" placeholder="Search..">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

Animated search input:



## Buttons

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=button], input[type=submit], input[type=reset] {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 16px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
  margin: 4px 2px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Styled input buttons.</p>

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

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

Styled input buttons.





## Responsive Form

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

input[type=text], select, textarea {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  resize: vertical;
}

label {
  padding: 12px 12px 12px 0;
  display: inline-block;
}

input[type=submit] {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  cursor: pointer;
  float: right;
}

input[type=submit]:hover {
  background-color: #45a049;
}

.container {
  border-radius: 5px;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 20px;
}

.col-25 {
  float: left;
  width: 25%;
  margin-top: 6px;
}

.col-75 {
  float: left;
  width: 75%;
  margin-top: 6px;
}

/* Clear floats after the columns */
.row:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  clear: both;
}

/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 600px wide, make the
two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other */
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
  .col-25, .col-75, input[type=submit] {
    width: 100%;
    margin-top: 0;
  }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Responsive Form</h2>

<p>Resize the browser window to see the effect. When the screen is less
than 600px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead
of next to each other.</p>

```

## Navegador

```

<div class="container">
  <form action="/action_page.php">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-25">
        <label for="fname">First Name</label>
      </div>
      <div class="col-75">
        <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname"
placeholder="Your name..">
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-25">
        <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
      </div>
      <div class="col-75">
        <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname"
placeholder="Your last name..">
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-25">
        <label for="country">Country</label>
      </div>
      <div class="col-75">
        <select id="country" name="country">
          <option value="australia">Australia</option>
          <option value="canada">Canada</option>
          <option value="usa">USA</option>
        </select>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-25">
        <label for="subject">Subject</label>
      </div>
      <div class="col-75">
        <textarea id="subject" name="subject" placeholder="Write
something.." style="height:200px"></textarea>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </div>
  </form>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

## Responsive Form

Resize the browser window to see the effect. When the screen is less than 600px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other.



## Web Site Layout

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
  font-family: Arial;
  padding: 10px;
  background: #f1f1f1;
}

/* Header/Blog Title */
.header {
  padding: 30px;
  text-align: center;
  background: white;
}

.header h1 {
  font-size: 50px;
}

/* Style the top navigation bar */
.topnav {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333;
}

/* Style the topnav links */
.topnav a {
  float: left;
  display: block;
  color: #f2f2f2;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

/* Change color on hover */
.topnav a:hover {
  background-color: #ddd;
  color: black;
}

/* Create two unequal columns that floats next to each other */
/* Left column */
.leftcolumn {
  float: left;
  width: 75%;
}

/* Right column */
.rightcolumn {
  float: left;
  width: 25%;
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
  padding-left: 20px;
}

/* Fake image */
.fakeimg {
  background-color: #aaa;
  width: 100%;
  padding: 20px;
}

/* Add a card effect for articles */
.card {
  background-color: white;
  padding: 20px;
  margin-top: 20px;
}

```

## Navegador

```

/* Clear floats after the columns */
.row:after {
  content: "";
  display: table;
  clear: both;
}

/* Footer */
.footer {
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  background: #ddd;
  margin-top: 20px;
}

/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 800px wide,
make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to
each other */
@media screen and (max-width: 800px) {
  .leftcolumn, .rightcolumn {
    width: 100%;
    padding: 0;
  }
}

/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 400px wide,
make the navigation links stack on top of each other instead of next
to each other */
@media screen and (max-width: 400px) {
  .topnav a {
    float: none;
    width: 100%;
  }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="header">
  <h1>My Website</h1>
  <p>Resize the browser window to see the effect.</p>
</div>

<div class="topnav">
  <a href="#">Link</a>
  <a href="#">Link</a>
  <a href="#">Link</a>
  <a href="#" style="float:right">Link</a>
</div>

```



## Web Site Layout

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="leftcolumn">
    <div class="card">
      <h2>TITLE HEADING</h2>
      <h5>Title description, Dec 7, 2017</h5>
      <div class="fakeimg" style="height:200px;">Image</div>
      <p>Some text..</p>
      <p>Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation
ullamco.</p>
    </div>
    <div class="card">
      <h2>TITLE HEADING</h2>
      <h5>Title description, Sep 2, 2017</h5>
      <div class="fakeimg" style="height:200px;">Image</div>
      <p>Some text..</p>
      <p>Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation
ullamco.</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="rightcolumn">
    <div class="card">
      <h2>About Me</h2>
      <div class="fakeimg" style="height:100px;">Image</div>
      <p>Some text about me in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim..</p>
    </div>
    <div class="card">
      <h3>Popular Post</h3>
      <div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>
      <div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>
      <div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>
    </div>
    <div class="card">
      <h3>Follow Me</h3>
      <p>Some text..</p>
    </div>
  </div>

<div class="footer">
  <h2>Footer</h2>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Navegador

