

Web Studio 2019

11.design

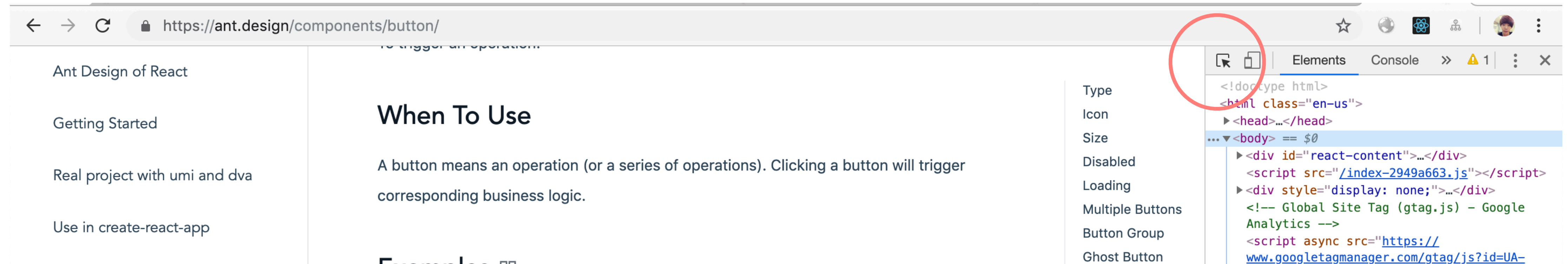
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Component style

Chrome 이용

1. 개발자 도구 (osx: command + option + i, windows: F12)
2. 요소 검색기 사용 (command + shift + c)



Component style

Chrome 이용

1. 해당 component 클릭
2. Class명 확인
3. 아래에 적용된 css 속성들 확인, 수정도 가능 (chrome에서만 반영됨)

The image shows a screenshot of the Ant Design documentation page for buttons. On the left, the 'When To Use' section explains that a button triggers business logic. Below it, the 'Examples' section displays various button styles: Primary, Default, Dashed, and Danger. On the right, the Chrome DevTools component inspector is open, showing the component tree and the CSS styles for the selected button. The component tree shows a button with the class 'ant-btn ant-btn-primary'. The CSS styles list includes properties like margin-right, margin-bottom, color, background-color, border-color, text-shadow, and box-shadow.

When To Use

A button means an operation (or a series of operations). Clicking a button will trigger corresponding business logic.

Examples

button.ant-btn.ant-btn-primary 81.47 x 32

Primary Default

Dashed Danger

Link

Type

There are primary button, default button, dashed button and danger button in antd.

Icon

Button components can contain

Type

Icon

Size

Disabled

Loading

Multiple Buttons

Button Group

Ghost Button

block Button

```
<section class="code-box-demo">
  <div>
    <button type="button"
      class="ant-btn ant-btn-primary">...</button> == $
    <button type="button"
      class="ant-btn">...
    </button>
    <button type="button"
      class="ant-btn ant-btn-dashed">...</button>
  </div>
</section>
```

margin-right: 8px; margin-bottom: 12px;

button, html [type="button"], [type="reset"], [type="submit"] { -webkit-appearance: button;

.ant-btn-primary { color: #fff; background-color: #1890ff; border-color: #1890ff; text-shadow: 0 -1px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.12); -webkit-box-shadow: 0 2px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.045); box-shadow: 0 2px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.045); }

Component style

실제 css반영

1. 해당 Component를 mount하는 css의 수정
2. Css class selector의 priority를 잘 생각해야함

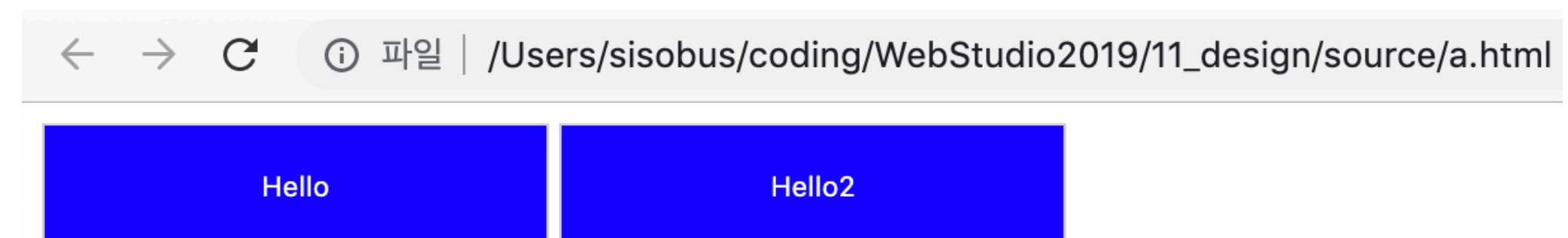
CSS Selector

HTML attributes중 id를 이용해 직접 접근하는 방법

1. id는 HTML element가 갖는 고유한 값
2. css selector에선 중복된 id를 가진 모든 element에 css속성을 부여함 (Render tree)
3. #id 로 선택함

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button id="hello-button">Hello</button>
      <button id="hello-button">Hello2</button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
#hello-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
```



CSS Selector

HTML attributes중 class를 이용해 접근하는 방법

1. 하나의 HTML element는 하나 이상의 class를 가질 수 있음
2. 여러개의 HTML element는 모든 class를 부여할 수 있음
3. .class명 으로 선택함

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button class="blue-button">blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">red</button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.button {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
.blue-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
.red-button {
  background: red;
  color: white;
}
```

CSS Selector

HTML attributes중 class를 이용해 접근하는 방법

1. 하나의 HTML element는 하나 이상의 class를 가질 수 있음
2. 여러개의 HTML element는 모든 class를 부여할 수 있음
3. .class명 으로 선택함

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button class="button blue-button">blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">red</button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.button {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
.blue-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
.red-button {
  background: red;
  color: white;
}
```

blue

red

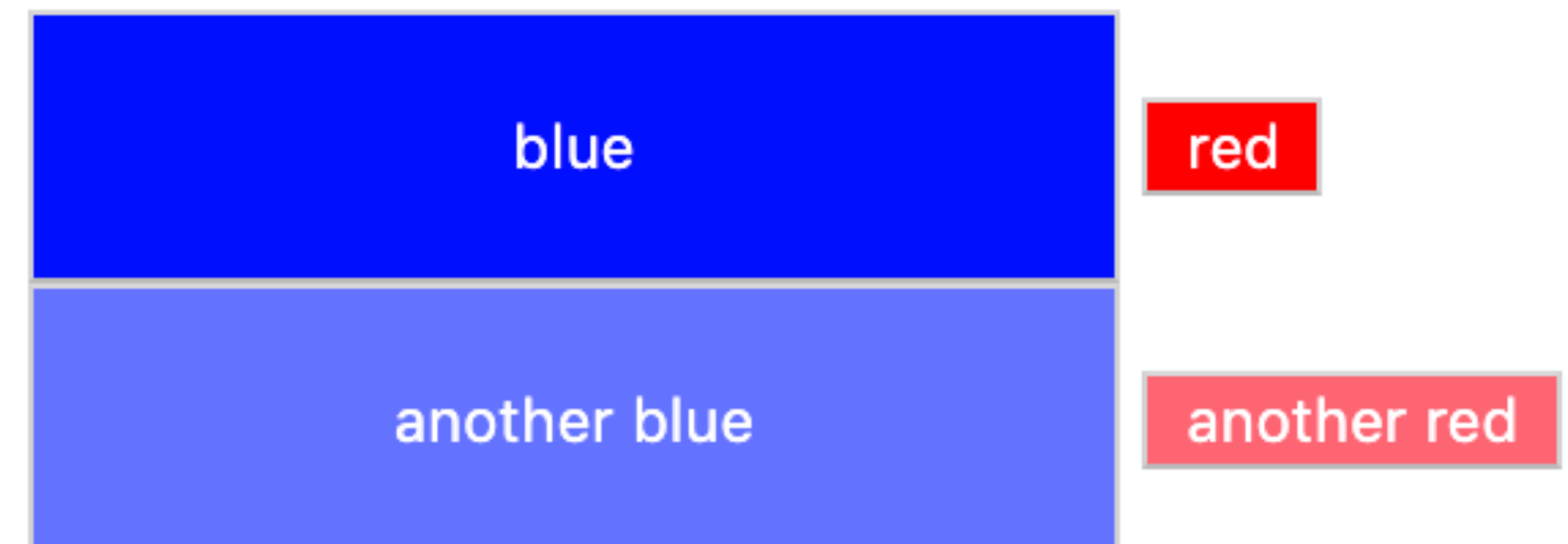
CSS Selector

HTML attributes중 class를 이용해 접근하는 방법

1. 계층적 class selector를 사용하고 싶은 경우 css에서는 class를 나란히 나열함
2. another-parent밑에 blue-button이 있는건 옆 코드를 의미함

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button class="button blue-button">blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">red</button>
    </div>
    <div class="another-parent">
      <button class="button blue-button">another blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">another red</button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.button {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
.blue-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
.red-button {
  background: red;
  color: white;
}
.another-parent .blue-button {
  background: #6473FF;
}
.another-parent .red-button {
  background: #FF6473;
}
```



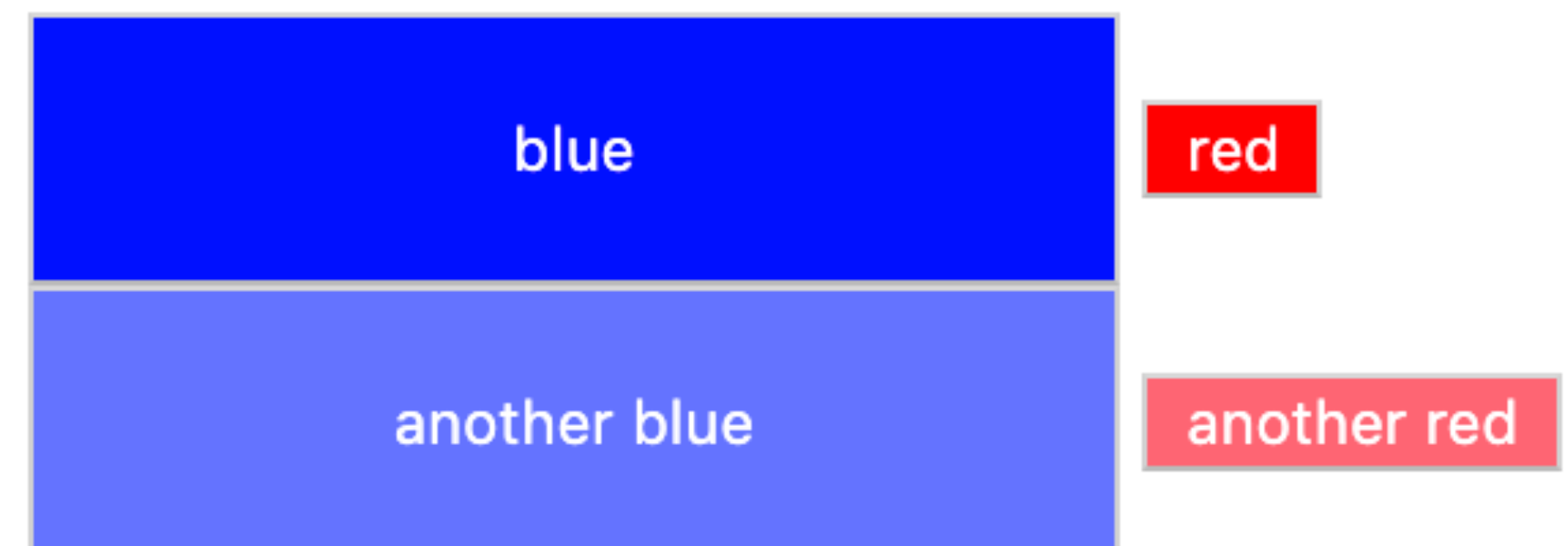
CSS Selector

계층적 class selector를 사용하고 싶은 경우

1. 부모-자식, 조부모-손자 등 depth와 관계없이 계층적 class selector를 사용하는 경우 class를 나란히 나열함
2. another-parent밑에 blue-button이 있는건 옆 코드를 의미함

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <button class="button blue-button">blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">red</button>
    </div>
    <div class="another-parent">
      <button class="button blue-button">another blue</button>
      <button class="red-button">another red</button>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.button {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
.blue-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
.red-button {
  background: red;
  color: white;
}
.another-parent .blue-button {
  background: #6473FF;
}
.another-parent .red-button {
  background: #FF6473;
}
```



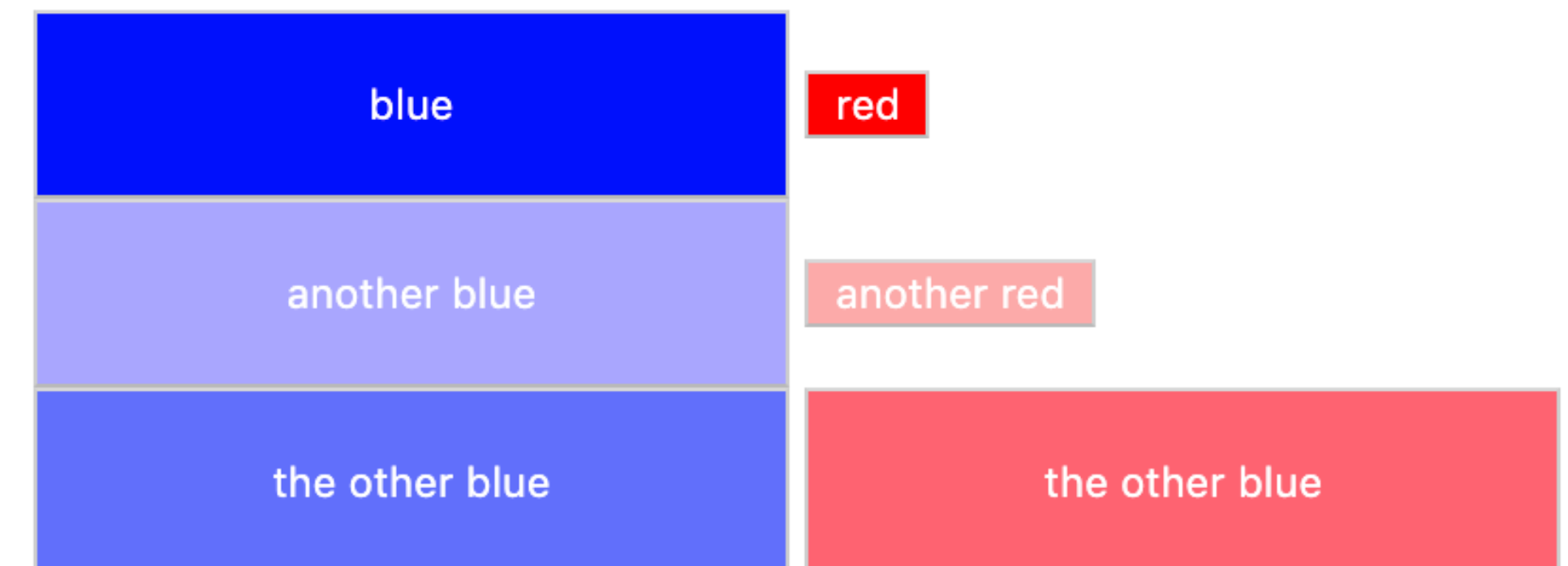
CSS Selector

계층적 class selector를 사용하고 싶은 경우

1. 부모-자식을 명시하는 계층적 class selector의 경우 > 를 포함하여 나열함

```
<html>
<head>
  <link href="./a.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <button class="button blue-button">blue</button>
    <button class="red-button">red</button>
  </div>
  <div class="another-parent">
    <button class="button blue-button">another blue</button>
    <button class="red-button">another red</button>
    <div class="the-other-parent">
      <button class="button blue-button">the other blue</button>
      <button class="button red-button">the other blue</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

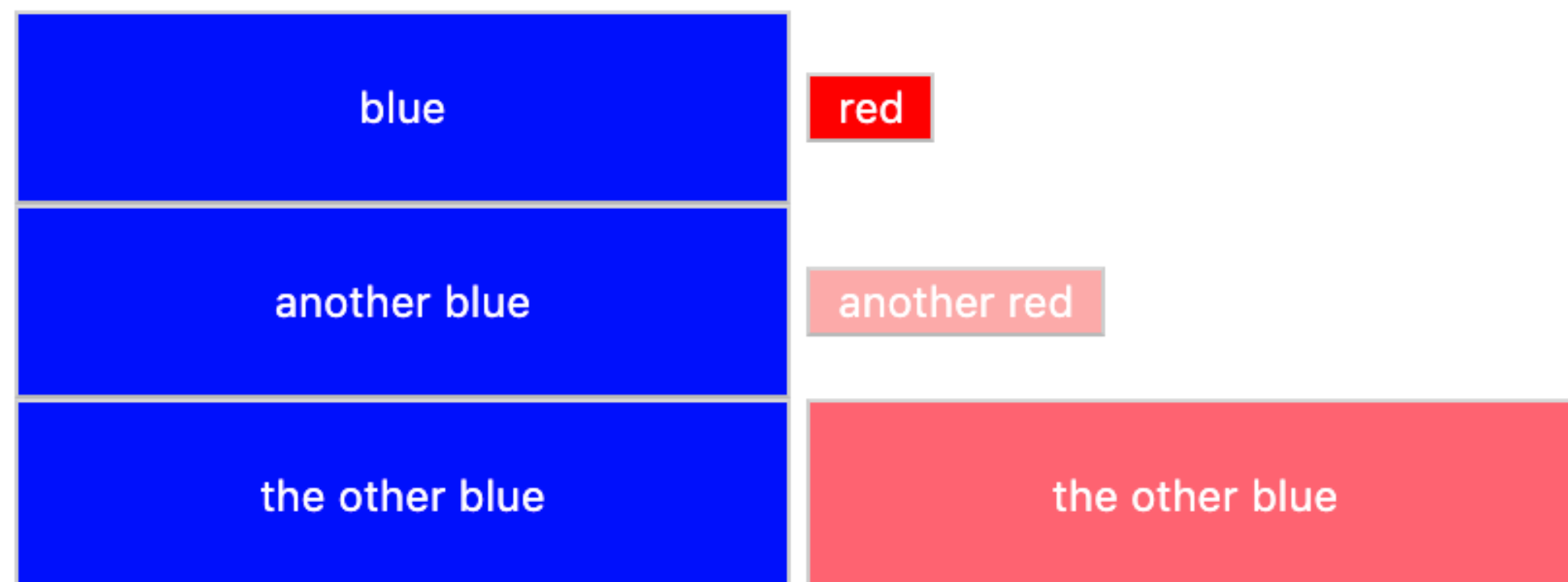
```
.button {
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
}
.blue-button {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
.red-button {
  background: red;
  color: white;
}
.another-parent .blue-button {
  background: #6473FF;
}
.another-parent .red-button {
  background: #FF6473;
}
.another-parent > .blue-button {
  background: #AAAAFF;
}
.another-parent > .red-button {
  background: #FFAAAA;
}
```



CSS Selector

Css selector의 우선순위

1. 계층적 관계를 명확하게 나타내는 selector가 우선순위가 높음
2. 계층적 관계가 동일한 경우 마지막 selector가 우선순위가 높음
3. 어쩔 수 없는 상황의 경우 css속성에 !important를 넣어주면 무조건 선택됨



```
.button {  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 50px;  
}  
.blue-button {  
  background: blue !important;  
  color: white;  
}  
.red-button {  
  background: red;  
  color: white;  
}  
.another-parent .blue-button {  
  background: #6473FF;  
}  
.another-parent .red-button {  
  background: #FF6473;  
}  
.another-parent > .blue-button {  
  background: #AAAAFF;  
}  
.another-parent > .red-button {  
  background: #FFAAAA;  
}
```

Q & A