



# CSS 3 实战

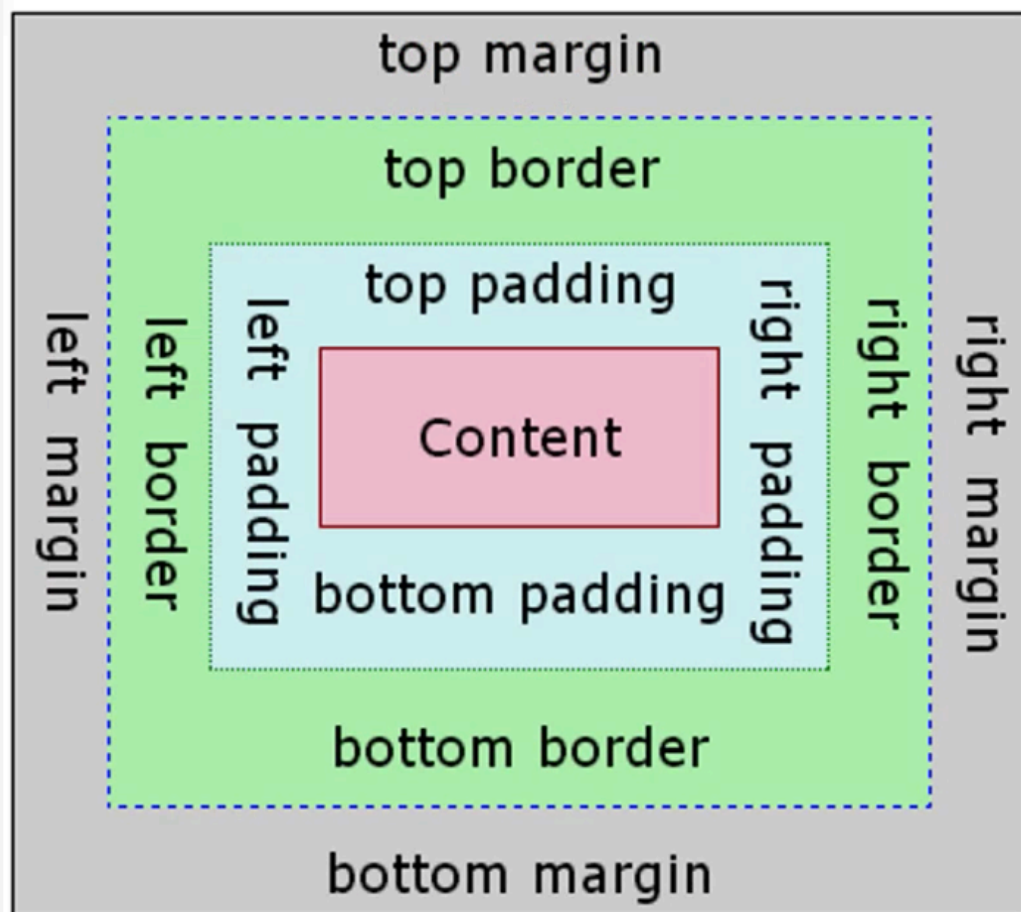
主讲人：和凌志

# 目 录

- ✓ 盒子模型
- ✓ CSS 应用实例

## 盒子模型

# *Box Model*









# *Margin & Padding Shorthand*

```
p {  
    margin-top:5px;  
    margin-bottom:5px;  
    margin-right: 10px;  
    margin-left:10px;  
}
```







```
p {  
    margin: 5px 10px 5px 10px;  
}  
  
p {  
    margin: 5px 10px;  
}
```

Action: 设置 border 属性,

```
.box-1 {  
  background-color:  #333;  
  color:  #fff;  
  
  border-top: 5px  red solid;  
  border-right: 5px  red solid;  
  border-bottom: 5px  red solid;  
  border-left: 5px  red solid;  
}
```

问题: 如何简化写法?

Action: 熟悉 border 更多属性?

```
.container {  
  width:  border  
  margin:  border-block-end  
}  
  
.box-1 {  
  background:  border-block-start  
  color:  border-block-start-color  
   border-block-start-style  
  border:  border-block-start-width  
  border:  border-bottom  
  border:  border-bottom-color  
  border:  border-bottom-left-radius  
  border  
}
```

类似border 的用法， 设置 padding 和 margin

注意顺序： 顺时针， 上、 右、 下、 左。

注意以下写法：

{ padding: 10px 20px } 上下 / 左右

{ padding: 20px 30px 40px } 上， 左右， 下



# 动手实验





# CSS 基础实例

# Adding CSS

## *3 Methods For Adding CSS*


- **Inline CSS:** Directly in the html element (NO!)
- **Internal CSS:** Using <style> tags within a single document
- **External CSS:** Linking an external .css

# InLine CSS

```
<body>  
  <h1 style = "color:  red" > Hello World </h1>  
</body>
```

# Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>

  <style>
    h1 {
      color:  red;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1> Hello World </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

# External CSS

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Hello World </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

注意： 引入的CSS文件路径

## External CSS

注意： CSS文件所在目录（路径）



注意： ./ 与 ../.. 与 / 路径的区别

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./css/style.css">
```

# Colors In CSS

```
body {  
  color: red;  
  background: coral;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: #00ff00;  
}  
  
p {  
  color: rgb(0,0,255);  
}
```

- Color Names
- HTML5 Color names
- Hexadecimal
- RGB



## Case:

1. 使用不同的字体
2. 改变字体的大小
3. 添加更多文字内容
4. 外边距、 内边距 ...

```
body {  
  background-color : ■ #f4f4f4;  
  color: □ #555555;  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 5em;  
  line-height: 1.6em;  
}
```





# CSS 动手实验

## 掌握的知识点

- ✓ margin
- ✓ padding
- ✓ border
- ✓ ul
- ✓ li
- ✓ list-style
- ✓ a
- ✓ Color
- ✓ background

添加样式之前的效果

# Hello World

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language.CSS3 is a latest standard of css ea versions(CSS2).

## categories

- [column1](#)
- [column2](#)
- [column3](#)
- [column4](#)

# 添加样式之后的效果

*Hello World*

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. CSS3 is a latest standard of css earlier versions (CSS2).

## categories

☒ column1

☒ column2

☒ column3

☒ column4

增加 CSS 样式, step by step

```
.container {  
  width: 80% ;  
  margin: auto;  
}
```

```
.box-1 {  
  background-color:  #333;  
  color:  #fff  
}
```

## 增加 CSS 样式, step by step

```
<body>

  <div class = "container">
    <div class = "box-1">
      <h1> Hello World </h1>
      <p> Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language
        used for describing the look and formatting of a document
        written in a markup language.CSS3 is a latest standard
        css earlier versions(CSS2). </p>
    </div>
  </div>

</body>
```

问题：把 width 设为 绝对宽度，会怎样？

```
.container {  
    width: 960px ;  
    margin: auto;  
}  
  
.box-1 {  
    background-color:  #333;  
    color:  #fff  
}
```

Case: 如何改变 h1 的字体？

*Hello World*

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. CSS3 is a latest standard of css earlier versions (CSS2).



Case: 如何改变 h1 的字体?

```
.box-1 h1 {  
    font-family: cursive;  
    font-weight: 800;  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

Case: 列表, 每一项点击后, 变颜色

## categories

column1

.....

column2

.....

column3

.....

column4

.....

```
.categories {  
  border: 1px solid #ccc;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-radius: 15px;  
}  
  
.categories ul {  
  padding: 0;  
  list-style: none;  
}  
  
.categories li {  
  padding-bottom: 6px;  
  border-bottom: dotted 1px #333;  
}  
  
.categories h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
  color: black;  
}  
  
a: hover {  
  color: red;  
}
```

增加 CSS  
样式:

<ul>

<li>

<a>

Case: 新增的 div 内嵌于 “container” 中

```
<div class = "categories">  
  <h2> categories </h2>  
  <ul>  
    <li> <a href="#"> column1 </a> </li>  
    <li> <a href="#"> column2 </a> </li>  
    <li> <a href="#"> column3 </a> </li>  
    <li> <a href="#"> column4 </a> </li>  
  </ul>  
</div>
```

Case: 进一步美化，为列表加上 checkmark

**categories**

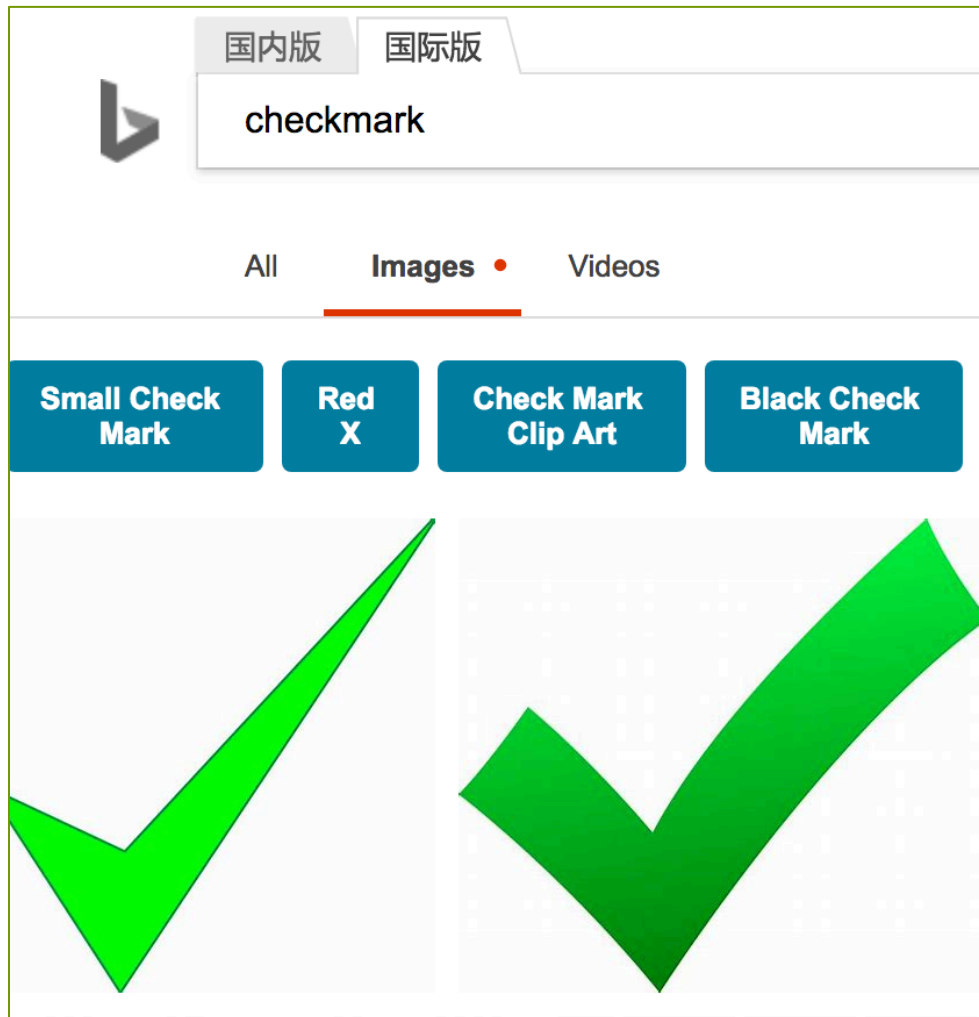
☒ column1

☒ column2

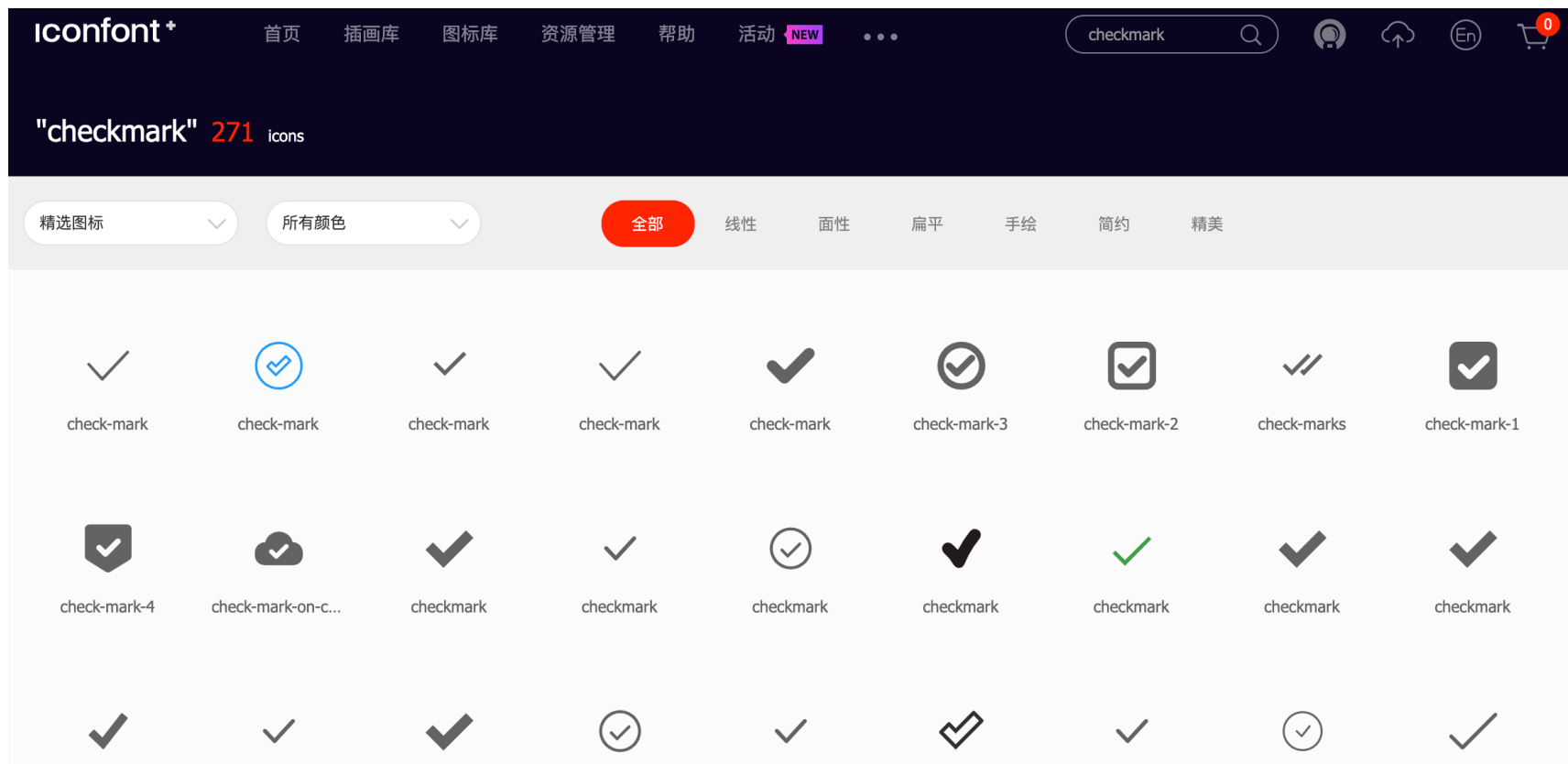
☒ column3

☒ column4

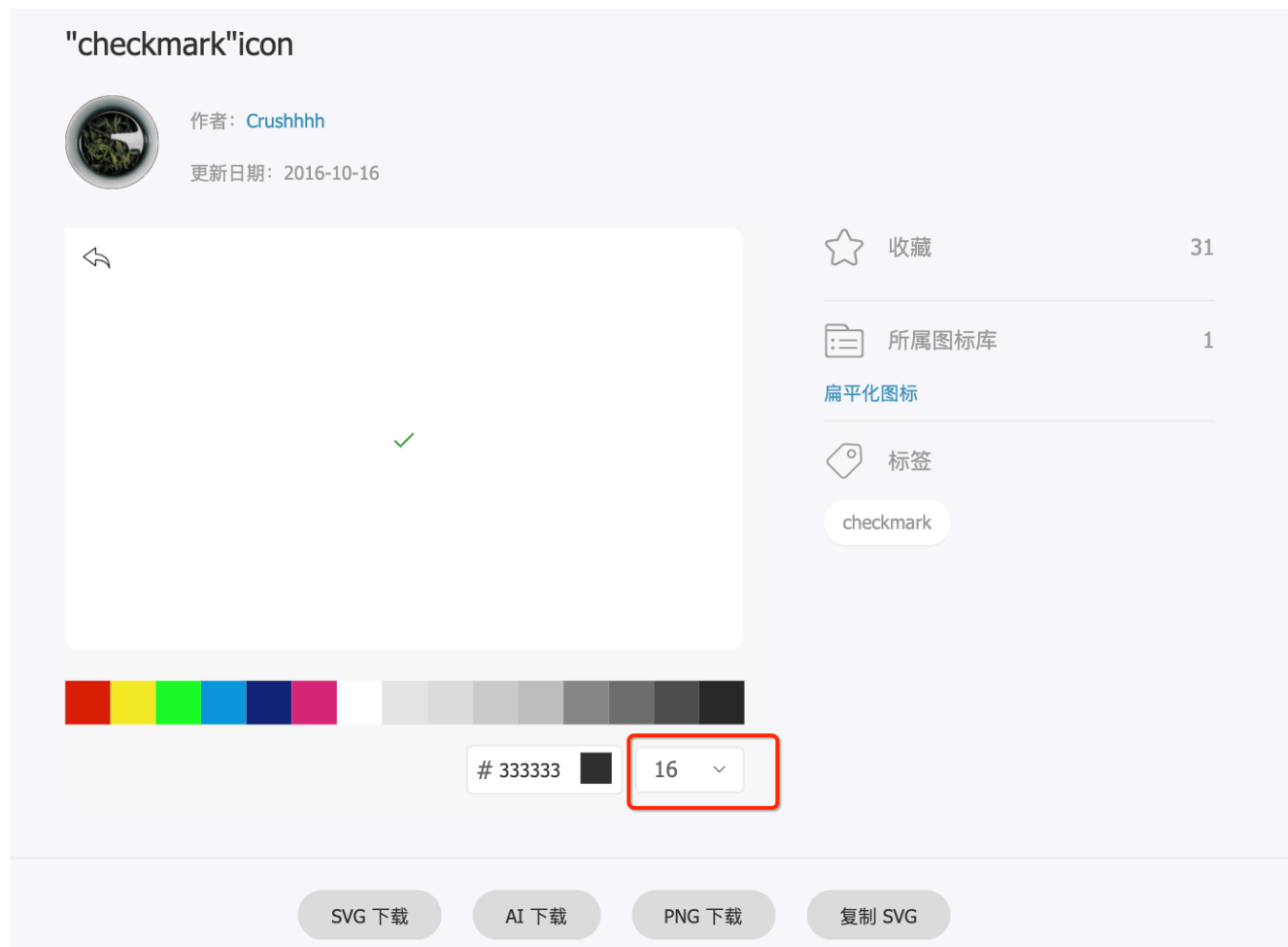
搜索一个 checkmark image （如下）



# 从 阿里 iconfont 搜索 checkmark



# 设置： 图片格式、颜色、大小

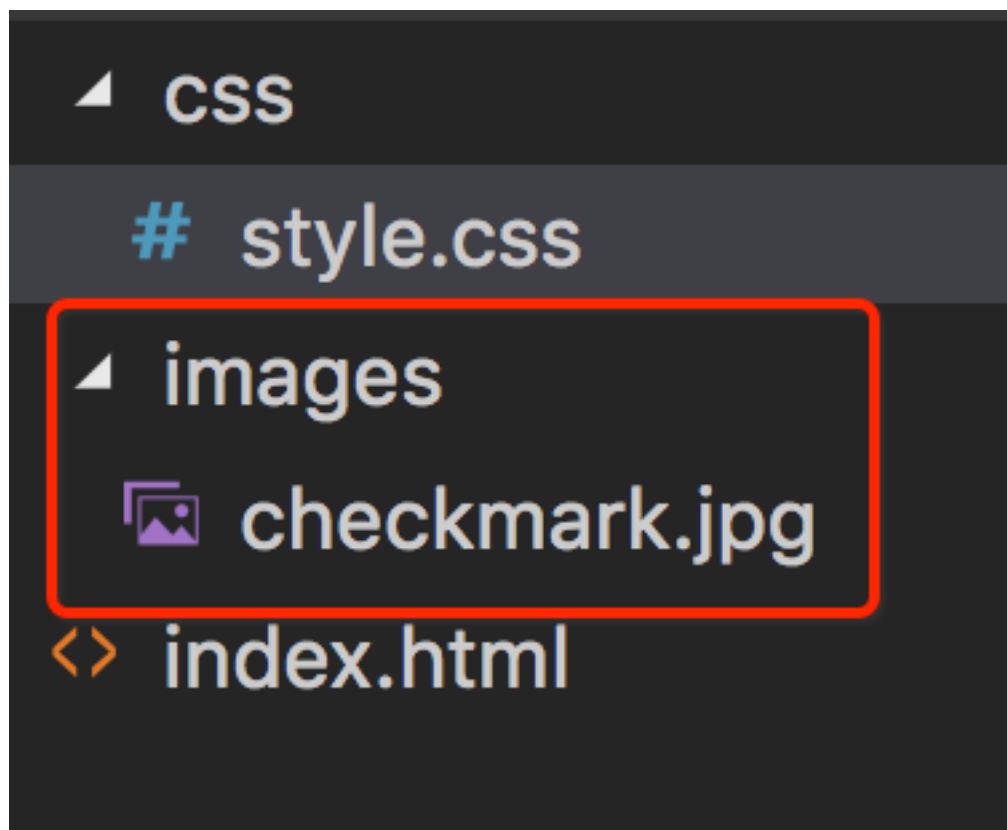




设置 list-style, 注意资源文件 (image) 的路径和名称

```
.categories ul {  
    padding-left: 10px;  
    list-style-image: url("../images/checkmark.jpg");  
}
```

## 资源文件所在的目录和名称



Case: 列表， 每一项点击后， 变颜色

## categories

✓ column1

✓ column2


✓ column3

✓ column4

鼠标点击， 颜色发  
生变化

Case: 列表， 每一项点击后， 变颜色

```
a:hover{  
  color:  red;  
}
```

```
a:active{  
  color:  green;  
}
```



## case2: Html5 响应式布局

# 不加样式的布局效果（默认布局）

## My Website

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

## Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing

## Welcome

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.

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

Copyright © 2018 My website

# 响应式布局效果:



## 掌握的知识点

- ✓ float layout
- ✓ width
- ✓ header
- ✓ navigation
- ✓ section
- ✓ sidebar
- ✓ footer



实现思路：

1. 先结构 （构建 HTML5 页面）
2. 再样式 （构建 css 文件）

# HTML5 —1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="._/css/style.css">
</head>
```

# HTML5—— header 、 nav

```
<header id = "main-header" >
|   <div class = "container">
|       <h1> My Website </h1>
|   </div>
</header>
```

```
<nav id = "navbar" >
|   <div class="container" >
|       <ul>
|           <li > <a href="#"> Home </a></li>
|           <li > <a href="#"> Contact </a></li>
|           <li > <a href="#"> About </a></li>
|       </ul>
|   </div>
</nav>
```

# HTML5—— section

```
<section id="showcase">  
  <div class = "container">  
    <h1>Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing  
    </h1>  
  </div>  
</section>
```

# HTML5—— container 、 section

```
<div class = "container" >
  <section id = "main">
    <h1> Welcome </h1>
    <p>Build responsive, mobile-first projects on the web
    with the world's most popular front-end component
    library.</p>
    <p>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. </p>
  </section>

  <aside id = "sidebar">
    <p>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 </p>
  </aside>
</div>
```

## CSS—— body (background)

```
body {  
  background-color: #f4f4f4;  
  color: #555;  
  font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  line-height: 1.6em;  
  margin: 0;  
}
```

## CSS—— container、 header

```
.container {  
    width: 90%;  
    margin: auto;  
    overflow: hidden;  
}
```

```
#main-header {  
    background-color:  rgb(86,61,124);  
    color:  #fff;  
}
```

## CSS—— navigation bar

```
#navbar{  
    background-color: #333;  
    color: white;  
}  
  
#navbar ul{  
    padding:0;  
    list-style: none;  
}  
  
#navbar li{  
    display: inline;  
}  
  
#navbar a {  
    color: white;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    font-size: 18px;  
    padding-right: 20px;  
}
```



# CSS—— section



```
#showcase {  
    background-image: url('../images/showcase.jpg');  
    background-position: center right;  
    height: 300px;  
    margin-bottom: 30px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
#showcase h1 {  
    color: white;  
    font-size: 50px;  
    line-height: 1.6em;  
    padding-top: 30px;  
}
```

## CSS—— section、sidebar

```
#main {  
    float: left;  
    width: 70%;  
    padding: 0 30px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
#sidebar {  
    float: right;  
    width: 30%;  
    background-color: #333;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 10px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

## CSS—— footer

```
#main-footer {  
    background-color:  #333;  
    color:  #fff;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 20px;  
    margin-top: 40px;  
}
```

# 响应式布局： 屏幕缩放效果

## Welcome

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.

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

## CSS—— media query （媒体查询）

```
@media (max-width: 600px) {  
  #main {  
    width: 100%;  
    float: none;  
  }  
  
  #sidebar {  
    float: none;  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```



# 动手实验

# 如何让页面居中？

用户名：

密码：

用户名：

密码：

代码： `css-case-03`

## 代码解读（居中方法-1）

```
.box1 {  
width: 500px;  
height: 200px;  
margin-top: 10px;  
background-color: green;  
position: relative;  
z-index: 0;  
top: 0;  
right: 0;  
bottom: 0;  
left: 0;  
margin: auto;  
}
```



## 代码解读（居中方法-2）

```
.box2 {  
width:500px;  
height:200px;  
margin-top: 10px;  
background-color: orange;  
position: fixed;  
z-index:2;  
left: 50%;  
right: 50%;  
margin-left: -250px;  
margin-right: -250px;  
}
```

# 代码解读（HTML）

```
<div class="box1">  
<div>  
<label > 用户名: </label>  
<input type="text" placeholder="请输入用户名">  
</div>  
<div >  
<label >密码: </label>  
<input type="password" placeholder="请输入密码">  
</div>  
<input type="button" value="登录">  
</div>
```

# 代码解读（HTML）

```
<div class="box2">  
<div>  
<label> 用户名: </label>  
<input type="text" placeholder="请输入用户名">  
</div>  
<div>  
<label>密码: </label>  
<input type="password" placeholder="请输入密码  
">  
</div>  
<input type="button" value="登录">  
</div>
```

## 如何吸取颜色的 RGB 值？



Mac 自带的数码测色计



# 作业

# 预习

1. Bootstrap 布局
2. Flexible Box 布局

Q & A