



網路前端設計與開發第二周 -

HTML5&CSS3

基礎認識

1. <h1>~<h6>標籤與<p>標籤
2. HTML清單(list)
3. HTML語意化標籤與網頁結構
4. HTML導覽(nav)
5. HTML非語意化標籤
6. HTML表格(table)/表單(form)
7. CSS簡介
8. CSS選擇器
9. CSS盒子模型(box)



h1~h6標籤的回顧

-  <h1>~<h6>都是粗體字(bold)，相對於<p>標籤，字體的大小以及使用的場合如下：
-  h1 – **2倍**：標題
-  h2 – **1.5倍**：重點
-  h3 – **1.17倍**：次要重點
-  h4 – **1倍**(與<p>一樣大)：非常次要的重點
-  h5 – **0.83倍**
-  h6 – **0.67倍**
-  幾乎不可能使用到<h4>以下的標籤



h1 ~ h6與p標籤的回顧

 heading

 Subject heading – h1

 Key Point – h2

 Minor Point – h3

 Very Minor Point – h4

 content

 P

Subject Heading

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

Key Point

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

Minor Point

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

Very Minor Point

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

Key Point

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,*

清單List

無序號列表 (Unordered List)

```
<ul>  
  <li>  
  <li>  
    ...  
</ul>
```

有序號列表 (Ordered List)

```
<ol>  
  <li>  
  <li>  
    ...  
</ol>
```

```
<ul>  
  <li>青蛙壯奶</li>  
  <li>珍珠奶茶</li>  
  <li>紅茶</li>  
</ul>  
  
<ol>  
  <li>課程章節一</li>  
  <li>課程章節二</li>  
  <li>課程章節三</li>  
</ol>
```

- 青蛙壯奶
- 珍珠奶茶
- 紅茶

1. 課程章節一
2. 課程章節二
3. 課程章節三



List的**type**屬性

积木图标 <ul type = ..>

type設定值	項目編號樣式
disc (預設)	實心圓
circle	空心圓
square	實心方塊
none	無

积木图标 <ol type = ..>

type設定值	項目編號樣式	說明
1 (預設)	1, 2, 3, ...	阿拉伯數字
A	A, B, C, ...	大寫英文字母
a	a, b, c, ...	小寫英文字母
I	I, II, III, ...	大寫羅馬數字
i	i, ii, iii, ...	小寫羅馬數字



課堂練習_1

1. 請做出右側的清單

- Milk
 - Bread
 - Carrots
-
- a. Wake up
 - b. Brush teeth
 - c. Shower
 - d. Eat breakfast



文字強調標籤 – bold&Italic

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_formatting.asp

目前所謂的前端與 UI 設計已經成為重要的顯學類似的職位在求職社群網站 Linkedin 2013 年前 25 大工作技能中排名前 6
，表示目前矽谷對於設計人才仍然有大量的需求，甚至連相關的題材。紐約時報都曾經撰文寫過</p>

📁 強調標籤(斜體字) – 取代HTML4的<i>

📁 重要標籤(bold) – 取代HTML4的

📁
換行標籤





HTML5的語意化網頁結構

一般網頁的規劃



HTML5的網頁結構

<header>

<article>

<section>

<section>

<footer>

```
<header>...</header>
```

```
<article>
```

```
  <section>...</section>
```

```
  <section>...</section>
```

```
</article>
```

```
<footer>...</footer>
```



較為複雜的網頁結構

<article>

The screenshot shows a website with the following structure:

- header**: The top navigation bar containing the company logo "MY~COMPANY NETWORK SOLUTIONS" and six menu items: item 1, item 2, item 3, item 4, item 5, and item 6.
- nav**: A horizontal navigation bar below the header, containing six items: item 1, item 2, item 3, item 4, item 5, and item 6.
- article**: A main content area containing:
 - A large image of yellow tulips.
 - A title "This is a title".
 - A paragraph of placeholder text: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit commodo lacus, non ultrices diam ligula sit amet nibh. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit."
 - A paragraph of placeholder text: "Mauris lobortis tincidunt nibh, eu elementum augue tincidunt ut. Donec consequat, mauris sit amet volutpat tempus, risus mauris blandit neque, sed pharetra erat turpis sit amet ipsum. Phasellus commodo lobortis facilisis. Sed ultrices, sem ut tristique ultricies, nibi purus tincidunt dui, sit amet fringilla ligula lacus at nisi. Aliquam magna tellus, rutrum vitae vestibulum vel, semper id mauris. Curabitur in facilisis justo. Pellentesque fringilla pulvinar condimentum. Maecenas pellentesque mi condimentum magna laoreet sed porttitor leo sodales. Aenean et felis ipsum. Nam at libero non velit gravida aliquam quis ac dolor. Morbi imperdiet nisi vitae lorem rutrum pharetra."
- aside**: A sidebar on the right side containing:
 - A section titled "Hot items" with a list of four items: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.", "semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit commodo lacus, non ultrices diam ligula sit amet nibh.", "elementum, sapien elit", and "commodo lacus, non ultrices".
 - A section titled "New items" with a list of five items: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.", "semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit", "elementum, sapien elit", "commodo lacus, non ultrices", and "non ultrices".
- article**: A secondary content area titled "In the spotlight" containing three images of tulips and their corresponding descriptions:
 - "Lorem ipsum lor sit amet" (with placeholder text: "lor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit commodo lacus, non ultrices diam ligula sit amet nibh. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...")
 - "Llor ipsum for sit amet" (with placeholder text: "lor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit commodo lacus, non ultrices diam ligula sit amet nibh. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...")
 - "Llor ipsum lor sit amet" (with placeholder text: "lor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque semper, leo eget pulvinar elementum, sapien elit commodo lacus, non ultrices diam ligula sit amet nibh. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...")
- footer**: A footer navigation bar at the bottom with six items: item 1, item 2, item 3, item 4, item 5, and item 6.

<header>
<nav>

<aside>
通常是進一步的選單或是輔助說明

<article>

<footer>



HTML5的設計

- ─ HTML5只負責規劃內容，以及填入內容
- ─ 內容的排版(位置, 大小, 顏色, ...)，就都是CSS3的工作！

```
<header>...</header>
<nav>...</nav>
<article>...</article>
<article>...</article>
<aside>...</aside>
<footer>...</footer>
```



HTML5的網頁結構

- <header>, <nav>, <article>, <aside>, <section> 與 <footer>的主要功能是劃分區域
- 每一個區域裡面的內容，還是需要使用<h1>, <p>, , ... 標籤來定義
- 事實上每一個區域裡面還可以再劃分小區域，例如<article>裡面也可以依照目的再細分<header>, <article>, <footer>, ...
- 正確的區域劃分，可以讓後續CSS3定義格式，或是配合SEO搜尋引擎的設計都更為方便
- 例如在CSS3可以分別設定<header>與<article>裡面<p>標籤為不同的字體大小，顏色，...



課堂練習_4

寫出以下網頁的HTML5架構?

The screenshot shows a web page titled "City Gallery". On the left, there is a sidebar with three links: "London", "Paris", and "Tokyo". The main content area is titled "London". It contains a paragraph about London's population and history, followed by another paragraph about its founding by the Romans. At the bottom of the page is a copyright notice: "Copyright © W3Schools.com".

City Gallery

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Copyright © W3Schools.com



London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.



City Gallery

London
Paris
Tokyo

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Copyright © W3Schools.com

City Gallery

- London
- Paris
- Tokyo

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Themes, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Copyright © W3Schools.com

```
<body>
  <header>
    <h2>City Gallery</h2>
  </header>
  <aside>
    <ul>
      <li>London</li>
      <li>Paris</li>
      <li>Tokyo</li>
    </ul>
  </aside>
  <article>
    <h2>London</h2>
    <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city int the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
    <p>Standing on the River Themes, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
  </article>
  <footer>
    <p>Copyright &copy; W3Schools.com</p>
  </footer>
</body>
```



HTML5提供的特殊符號

```
<li>Right single quote: &rsquo;</li>
<li>Left single quote: &lsquo;</li>
<li>Right double quote: &rdquo;</li>
<li>Left double quote: &ldquo;</li>
<li>Ampersands: &&lt;br&>
<li>Greater than: &gt;</li>
<li>Less than: &lt;</li>
<li>Copyright: &copy;</li>
<li>Registered symbol: &reg;</li>
<li>Trademark symbol: &trade;</li>
```

- Right single quote: ’
- Left single quote: ‘
- Right double quote: ”
- Left double quote: “
- Ampersands: &
- Greater than: >
- Less than: <
- Copyright: ©
- Registered symbol: ®
- Trademark symbol: ™



導覽(navigation)



在三個頁面之間切換，要如何設定？(<a>標籤)

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

About Us

This is the “About Us” page. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sidebar

This is a place where we can include content relevant to the website as a whole.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

Sample Article

Posted on July 22, 2014

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Posted in News category with 0 comments

Alternate Article Example

Posted on July 20, 2014

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip.

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

Contact Us

This is the “Contact Us” page. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sidebar

This is a place where we can include content relevant to the website as a whole.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

導覽(navigation)

在<header>的最下面新增

<nav>標籤

在<nav>標籤裡面利用清單

設定三個超連結的<a>標
籤即可完成HTML的導覽設計

顯示的格式，還是要到CSS3

來設計

```
<header>
```

```
  <h1>My Website</h1>
```

```
  <p>This is the slogan of the website.</p>
```

```
<nav>
```

```
  <ul>
```

```
    <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
```

```
    <li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>
```

```
    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></li>
```

```
  </ul>
```

```
</nav>
```

```
</header>
```



導覽(navigation)

 注意：除非有特殊情況，不同頁面的<header>與<nav>標籤內容應該都一樣！

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

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

About Us

This is the “About Us” page. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sidebar

This is a place where we can include content relevant to the website as a whole.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

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

Sample Article

Posted on July 22, 2014

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Posted in News category with 0 comments

Alternate Article Example

Posted on July 20, 2014

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

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

Contact Us

This is the “Contact Us” page. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Sidebar

This is a place where we can include content relevant to the website as a whole.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

非語意化標籤 – <div>

- 除了語意化的<header>, <article>, <footer>, ... 標籤，HTML5還提供了**非語意化的標籤<div>**
- 事實上<div>是早期**HTML4的產物**，是一個通用型的區塊標籤，功能與<header>, <article>, <footer>類似，都是用來劃分區域
- 在HTML5的時代，**<div>仍然被廣泛的使用**。許多不容易被語意化標籤定義的內容，就會使用<div>標籤來劃分
- 此外為了後續CSS3設定格式，也會大量使用<div>進行區塊的細部劃分
- 由於<div>是一個通用型的區塊標籤，通常必須搭配**class**或是**id**屬性的設定



非語意化標籤 – <div>

```
<article>

  <header>
    <h2>Sample Article</h2>
  </header>

  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>

  <footer>
    <p>&copy; 2014 – This is the footer of the website.</p>
  </footer>

</article>
```

```
<article>

  <header>
    <h2>Sample Article</h2>
  </header>

  <div class="article-body">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
  </div>

  <footer>
    <p>&copy; 2014 – This is the footer of the website.</p>
  </footer>

</article>
```

非語意化標籤 –

相對於<div>是<header>, <article>, <footer>的非語意化版本標籤，HTML5也提供了非語意化的標籤，用來處理與標籤的文字格式設定

```
<div class="article-body">  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
  adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor  
  incididunt ut labore et dolore magna  
  aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis  
  nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi  
  ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis  
  aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in  
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu  
  fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint  
  occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in  
  culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id  
  est laborum.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="article-body">  
  <p>Lorem <span class="brand-color">ipsum</span>  
  dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,  
  sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et  
  dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,  
  quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi  
  ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute  
  irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit  
  esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.  
  Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident,  
  sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id  
  est laborum.</p>  
</div>
```

標籤的分類 – block/inline

- ─ ┌ HTML5提供的標籤，有的會自動換行，有的不會。會自動換行的標籤，又稱為**block**型態標籤。不會自動換行的標籤，又稱為**inline**型態的標籤
- ─ ┌ 先就目前學習的內容整理如下：
 - ─ ┌ **block**型態標籤 – 所有區塊標籤(<header>, <article>, <footer>, <div>, ...)，所有標題標籤(<h1>, <h2>, ...)，所有清單標籤(, ,)
 - ─ ┌ **inline**型態標籤 – 所有文字格式標籤(, ,)，圖片標籤, 超連結標籤<a>
- ─ ┌
標籤比較特別，特性與**inline**標籤類似，但是可以換行(也只有換行功能)



標籤的分類

在CSS3設定時，**block**型態的標籤元件，可以設定寬度、高度、邊界...等等屬性，方便排版時的設定。**inline**型態的標籤元件幾乎都無法設定相關的屬性



HTML的表單(Form)

- 在網頁之中，時常看到這樣子的畫面，稱為表單
- 這是早期網頁唯一與使用者互動的地方
- 可以填寫資料，並且傳送至後台伺服器

The image shows a contact form titled "CONTACT US" with a blurred cityscape background. The form includes fields for "first name" (containing "John"), "last name" (containing "Smith"), "email" (containing "john.smith@gmail.com"), and a "comments" text area. A "SUBMIT" button is at the bottom, with the text "or press enter" next to it.



HTML的表單(Form)

First Name: Last Name:

- ─ 移除CSS3的格式之後，典型表單的樣子大致如上
- ─ 包含
 - ─ 輸入資料的欄位(**input**)
 - ─ 欄位的說明(**label**)
 - ─ 送出資料的按鈕(**submit**)



基本表單 – form1

First Name: Last Name:

- 基本結構 – 用<form>標籤包起所有表單項目
- 一般輸入資料的表單都是<input>標籤，使用**type屬性**來設定表單的型態(type='text'代表輸入資料是一般文字)
- name屬性**是給伺服器取得資料時用的

```
<form>
```

```
<label>First Name:  
<input type="text" name="firstName">  
</label>
```

```
<label for="lastName">Last Name:</label>  
<input id="lastName" type="text" name="lastName">
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```



基本表單 – form1

-  <label>標籤用來顯示input欄位的名稱，有兩種設定方式
-  用<label>標籤把<input>標籤包起來
-  分兩行設定<label>與<input>。
<label>的**for屬性** = <input>的**id屬性**
-  <input>標籤的**type=“submit”**是表單的送出按鈕，按下之後表單會對伺服器送出HTTPRequest的動作
-  **value屬性**設定按鈕上顯示的文字

```
<form>
```

```
  <label>First Name:
```

```
    <input type="text" name="firstName">
```

```
  </label>
```

```
  <label for="lastName">Last Name:</label>
```

```
  <input id="lastName" type="text" name="lastName">
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```



其他輸入資料型態 – form2

-  <input>輸入的資料型態除了'text'，還有email, tel, password...。依據設定的資料型態，在按下submit按鈕時，HTML會自動幫你檢查資料型態是否符合
-  若要輸入許多文字的表單，可以使用<texarea>標籤

```
<form>
  <h2>Example of an email input:</h2>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input id="email" type="email" name="email">

  <h2>Example of a telephone input:</h2>
  <label for="telephone">Telephone:</label>
  <input id="telephone" type="tel" name="telephone">

  <h2>Example of a multi-line input:</h2>
  <label for="yourMessage">Your Message:</label>
  <textarea id="yourMessage"
            name="yourMessage"></textarea>
  <input type="submit" value="Save!">
</form>
```



其他輸入資料型態 – form2

觀察按下Save!按鈕之後，瀏覽器url的變化

name

file:///Users/chi-shanyu/Desktop/forms-2/index.html?email=aaa%40bbb.com&telephone=1234567&yourMessage=Good+job%21

Example of an email input:

Email:

Example of a telephone input:

Telephone:

Example of a multi-line input:

Your Message:

Example of an email input:

Email:

Example of a telephone input:

Telephone:

Example of a multi-line input:

Your Message:



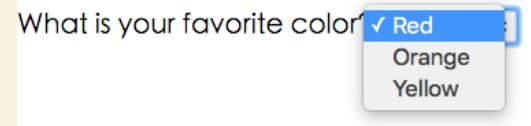
選單型表單 – form3

- HTML提供三種基本的選單行表單，分別是
- <select>標籤的**下拉選單**
- <input>標籤設定type=“radio”的**單選型點選表單**
- <input>標籤設定type=“checkbox”的**多選型點選表單**



select option 下拉式選單

```
<select id="favoriteColor" name="favoriteColor">  
    <option value="colorRed">Red</option>  
    <option value="colorOrange">Orange</option>  
    <option value="colorYellow">Yellow</option>  
</select>
```



radio單選點選選單

Breakfast Brunch Lunch

```
<input type="radio" id="breakfast1" name="favoriteMeal1" value="meal1">  
<label for="breakfast1">Breakfast</label>  
  
<input type="radio" id="brunch1" name="favoriteMeal1" value="meal2">  
<label for="brunch1">Brunch</label>  
  
<input type="radio" id="lunch1" name="favoriteMeal1" value="meal3">  
<label for="lunch1">Lunch</label>
```



點選選單的<label>要放在<input>後面



checkbox多選點選選單

Breakfast Brunch Lunch

```
<input type="checkbox" id="breakfast2" name="favoriteMeal2"  
value="meal1"><label for="breakfast2">Breakfast</label>  
<input type="checkbox" id="brunch2" name="favoriteMeal2"  
value="meal2"><label for="brunch2">Brunch</label>  
<input type="checkbox" id="lunch2" name="favoriteMeal2" value="meal3"><label  
for="lunch2">Lunch</label>
```



點選選單的<label>要放在<input>後面



課堂練習_3

名字：

密碼：

性別：男 女

嗜好（可複選）：閱讀 運動 音樂 睡覺 聊天



表格 table



Step1. 設定表格：`<table>`

Step2. 設定區塊：`<thead>`, `<tbody>`, `<tfoot>`

Step2. 設定橫列：`<tr> ... </tr>`

Step3. 設定直欄：`<td> ... </td>`



表格 table

thead

Name	Aisle	Price	Quantity
------	-------	-------	----------

tfoot

Total	3	\$5.50	3
-------	---	--------	---

tbody

Bread	2	\$3.00	1
Milk	1	\$2.50	2

表格 table

```
<table>
  <thead> ...
  <tbody> ...
  <tfoot> ...
</table>
```

```
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Aisle</th>
    <th>Price</th>
    <th>Quantity</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
```

```
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Bread</td>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>$3.00</td>
    <td>1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Milk</td>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>$2.50</td>
    <td>2</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
```

```
<tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td>Total</td>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>$5.50</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</tfoot>
```



課堂練習_4

1. 請用TABLE做自我介紹

要有姓名、就讀學校、興趣、信箱



CSS基礎



CSS簡介

Cascading Style Sheets

Color, Layout, Style, Design

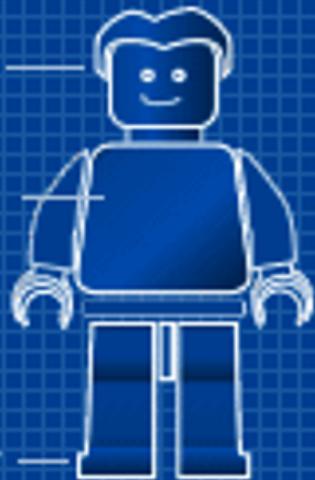


HTML

HEAD

BODY

FOOT



框架

CSS



顯示



有以下檔案

My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

Sample Article

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

```
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>My Website</h1>
    <p>This is the slogan of the website.</p>
  </header>
  <article>
    <header>
      <h2>Sample Article</h2>
    </header>
    <div class="article-body">
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,
         sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
         aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation
         ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis
         aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
         cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint
         occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
         deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
    </div>
    <footer>
      <p>&copy; 2014 - This is the footer of the website.</p>
    </footer>
  </article>
</body>
```

HTML與CSS結合～

- 在<head>標籤之內加入<link>標籤指向外部的CSS檔案，href屬性指向css檔案的位置

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Homepage</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>
```

- 在css目錄之內，建立一個style.css的CSS檔案

```
h1 {
  color:red;
}
```



My Website

This is the slogan of the website.

Sample Article

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

© 2014 - This is the footer of the website.

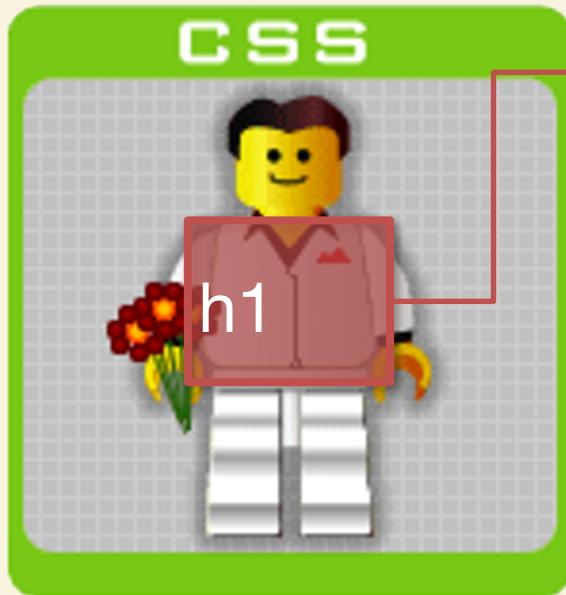


三種CSS的套用方式

方法	說明	範例
行內套用 (inline css)	在 HTML 標籤直接宣告樣式	<h1 style="color:red;">My Website</h1>
嵌入套用 (embedded css)	嵌入於 HTML 文件的<head>標籤內	<head> <style> h1 { color:red; } </style> </head>
外部連接 (External Link css)	外部 CSS 檔案(附檔名 .css)	<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">



CSS使用規則



```
h1{  
    color: red;  
}
```

選擇器 (selector) {
 屬性 (property) : 值 (value) ;
}



CSS選擇器

- 選擇器(selector)用來選定要設定格式的內容
- CSS有很多種選定元件的selector語法，常見的選擇器如下
 - Type** selector－屬性選擇器
 - Class** selector－Class選擇器
 - ID** selector－ID選擇器
 - Descendant** selector－後代選擇器



1.Type selectors (屬性選擇器)

在 html 文件裡，標籤可以直接當做 css 的選擇器。例如 h1, p, header, div,... 等等，可以直接寫成：

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: darkblue;  
}
```

Type selector是很不精確的選擇器，在上面的例子，文件裡面所有的<h1>標籤的文字都被設定為紅色，所有<p>標籤的文字都被設定為深藍色



2. Class selectors (Class選擇器)

使用.**符號**開頭接著類別名稱，就可以用類別作為設定格式的選擇器

```
.article-body {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<div class="article-body">...</div>
```

Class選擇器是比較精確的選擇器，同一個 **class** 名稱可以被設定為多個標籤的屬性，CSS會對所有設定相同class名稱的標籤套用格式



3.ID selectors (ID選擇器)

使用#符號開頭，後頭跟著ID名稱

```
#footer-color {  
    color: darkgray;  
}
```

```
<footer id="footer-color">...</footer>
```

ID選擇器是很精確的選擇器，同一個 ID 名稱只可以被設定為一個標籤的屬性，CSS會對唯一一套用 ID名稱的標籤套用格式



4. Descendant selectors (後代選擇器)

後代選擇器是一種使用**多重選擇器的巢狀語法**。對於type或是class選擇器，若希望進行更為精確選定，可以使用後代選擇器的語法

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h2>Sample Article</h2>
  </header>
  <div class="article-body">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
  </div>
</article>
```

若想選擇緊接在<header>裡面的<h2>設定格式

```
header h2 {
  color: gray;
}
```



4. Descendant selectors (後代選擇器)

後代選擇器的巢狀語法，可以經由多層選擇

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h2>Sample Article</h2>
  </header>
  <div class="article-body">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
  </div>
</article>
```

在

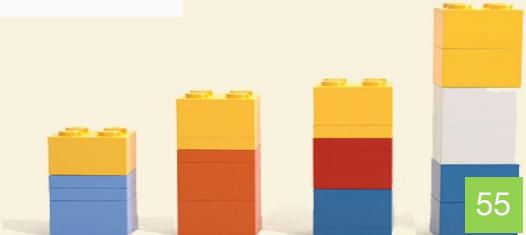
裡面的

要如此選定

```
article div p {
  color: blue;
}
```

也可如此選定

```
article .article-body p {
  color: red;
}
```



課堂練習_5:

1. 試著練習剛才的四種選擇器，並且觀察結果
2. 在style.css同時設定以下兩種後代選擇器，觀察套用的結果
3. 更改兩種選擇器在style.css裡面書寫的順序，觀察結果

```
article div p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
article .article-body p {  
    color: red;  
}
```



CSS 的 Cascading觀念

- ─ Cascading的觀念，可以用右圖的瀑布水流說明
- ─ 最上層是HTML內建的格式，原始HTML檔案會套用此格式
- ─ 如果需要，可以在下層用CSS設定不同的格式覆蓋前面的格式



CSS 的 Cascading觀念

上層元件定義的CSS格式可以被下層元件繼承與取代

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h2>Sample Article</h2>
  </header>
  <div class="article-body">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
  </div>
</article>
```



Cascading的取代規則

- 原則上，後面宣告的格式可以覆蓋前面宣告的格式，但是CSS對於不同選擇器還有順位規則
- CSS優先套用有ID的選擇器，才選擇有class的，最後才選擇後代的巢狀最多層的

```
article div p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
article .article-body p {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
div p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
article div p {  
    color: red;  
}
```





CSS盒子模型

IZ IN YUR BOX MODEL MAKUN NAPS

CSS Box Model(盒子模型)

- 💡 CSS除了可以設定顏色之外，也可以設定元件的大小以及與其他元件之間的間距，以進行頁面的排版
- 💡 所有CSS的block型態的標籤，本身都具有box model的屬性
- 💡 具有Box Model屬性的元件，可以讓我們設定標籤元件的**寬度**，**高度**，元件**外面的間距**(margin)，與元件**內部的間距**(padding)





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div.an-list-box-desc 230px × 130px



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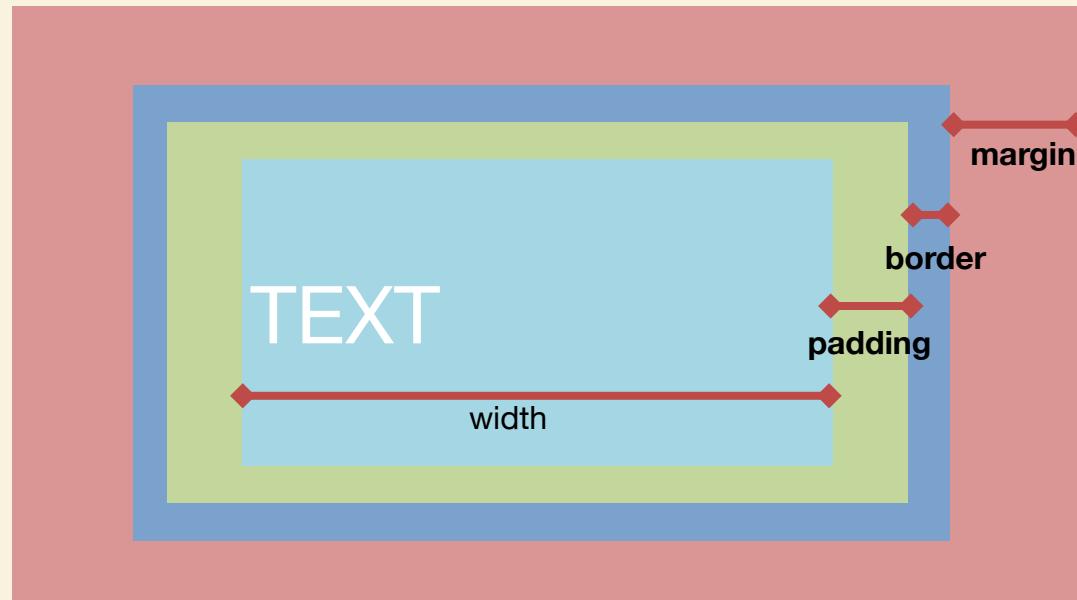
雙山5連勝 搶先晉4 松
山南山兩強明首戰

20160227 1514



CSS盒子模型

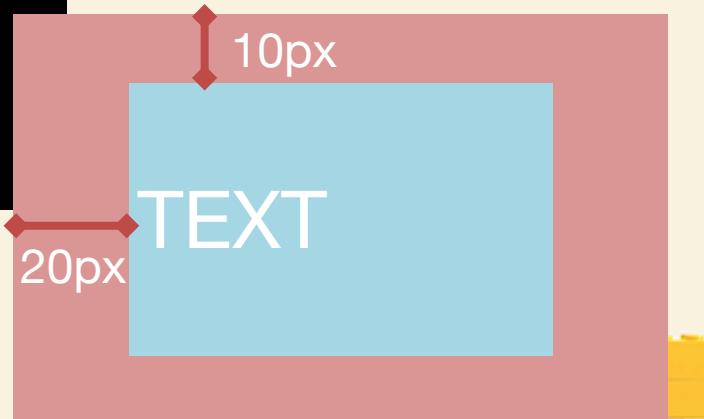
- border是box的邊框
- margin是border外面的間距大小
- padding是box內部border到文字區之間的的間距大小
- TEXT是顯示文字的區域
- 每一個區域都可以設定寬度與顏色
- 預設的margin, border, padding都等於零



Margin的用法

```
div{  
    margin:10px 20px 30px 40px; /*上右下左*/  
    margin:10px 20px; /*上下 10px 左右 20px*/  
    margin:10px; /*上右下左都 10px*/  
    margin:10px auto; /*上10px 左右置中*/  
}
```

Ps. 也可以用margin-top、margin-bottom、margin-right



Border的用法

```
div{  
    border: 10px solid #ffb062;  
    /*寬度,類型,顏色*/  
}
```

border-style 效果:

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-style&preval=solid



像素(pixel, px)

- px是pixel的簡寫，代表螢幕的像素。一個螢幕畫面，是由許多不同顏色的亮點所構成，每一個pixel就是一個亮點
- px是CSS定義距離大小常用的單位



盒子的padding

利用一個<div>標籤觀察box model的padding

```
<body>  
    <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
}
```

Box A



盒子的padding

利用一個

標籤觀察box model的padding

```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 30px;  
}
```



Box A



盒子的border

利用一個

標籤觀察box model的border

```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 30px;  
  border: 3px solid black;  
}
```



Box A



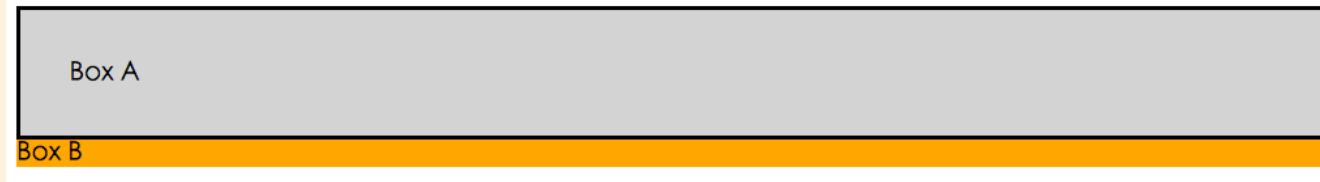
盒子的margin

利用兩個

標籤觀察box model 的 margin

```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  <div class="box-b">Box B</div>  
  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 30px;  
  border: 3px solid black;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
  background-color: orange;  
}
```



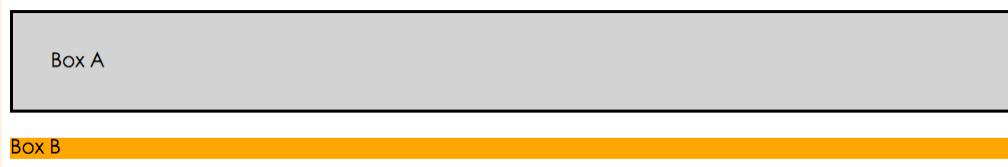
盒子的margin

利用兩個

標籤觀察box model 的 margin

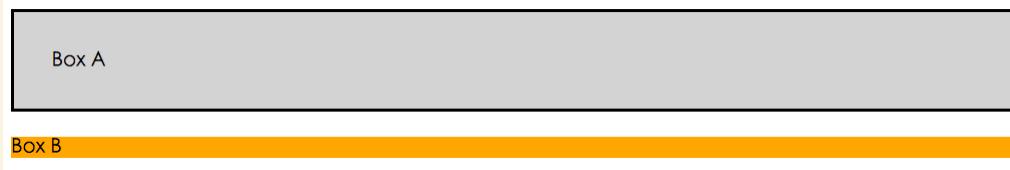
```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  <div class="box-b">Box B</div>  
  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 30px;  
  border: 3px solid black;  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
  background-color: orange;  
}
```



padding與margin

- 💡 margin設定border外面的間距，用來調整元件之間的距離
- 💡 padding設定內容與border之間的距離，用來調整內容與邊框的距離

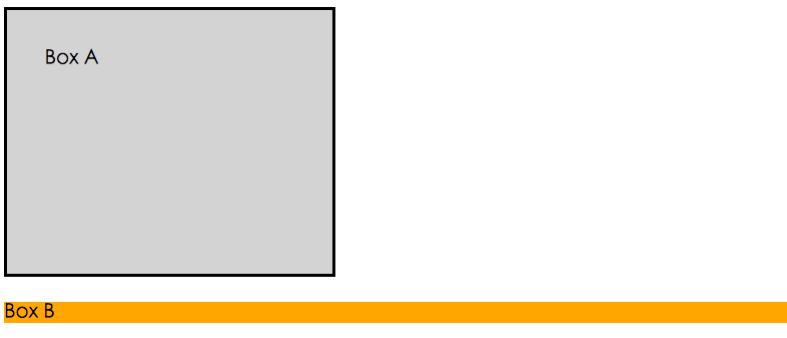


盒子的width與height

利用兩個

標籤觀察box model 的 width與height

```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  <div class="box-b">Box B</div>  
  
</body>
```



```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 3px;  
  border: 3px solid black;  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 150px;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
  background-color: orange;  
}
```



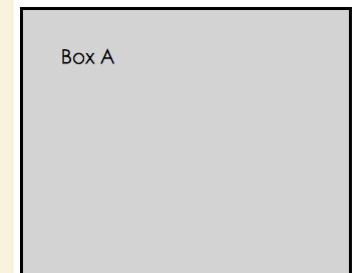
盒子的width與height

利用兩個

的 width與height 設定為相同，你會觀察到...

```
<body>  
  
  <div class="box-a">Box A</div>  
  <div class="box-b">Box B</div>  
  
</body>
```

```
.box-a {  
  background-color: lightgray;  
  padding: 30px;  
  border: 3px solid black;  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 150px;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
  background-color: orange;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 150px;  
}
```



盒子的width與height

■ 為何 width與height 設定為相同，結果卻不一樣大？

■ 這是因為Box A被設定了padding與border

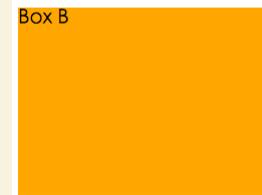
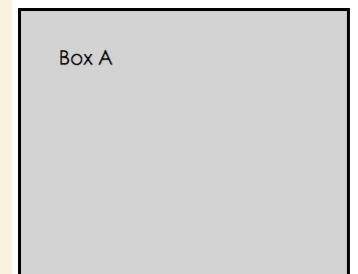
■ 這些部分的寬度都是外加的

■ Box A的真正寬度是

$$200+30*2+3*2=266$$

```
.box-a {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    padding: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid black;  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```

```
.box-b {  
    background-color: orange;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```

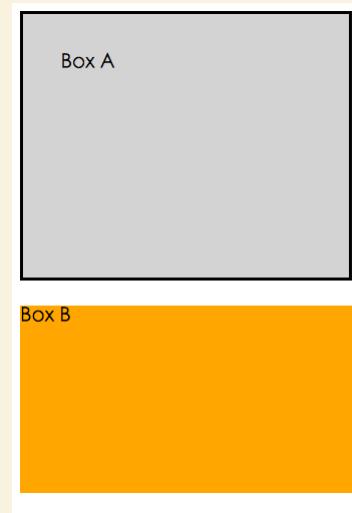


盒子的width與height

修改後，兩個

的寬度就想一樣了

```
.box-a {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    padding: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid black;  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
    background-color: orange;  
    width: 266px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```



box-sizing 屬性

黄色积木图标 | box-sizing: **content-box** (預設)

黄色积木图标 | width/height對應內容大小的寬度/高度

黄色积木图标 | box-sizing: **border-box**

黄色积木图标 | width/height對應內容+border+padding+margin的寬度/高度

黄色积木图标 | box-sizing: **inherit**

黄色积木图标 | 繼承上一層標籤的box-sizing設定

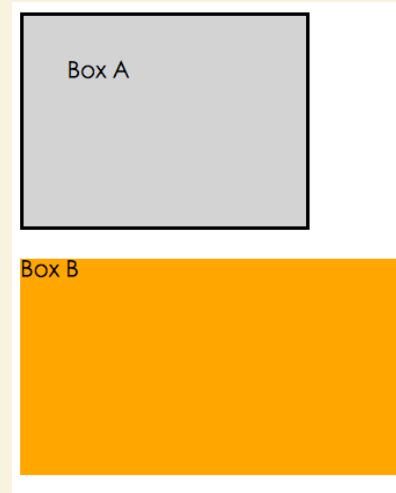


盒子的border-box屬性

外加的padding, border與margin寬度往往就是造成網頁排版無法對齊的原因

為了處理這個問題，HTML5提供了新的**box-sizing: border-box**屬性設定

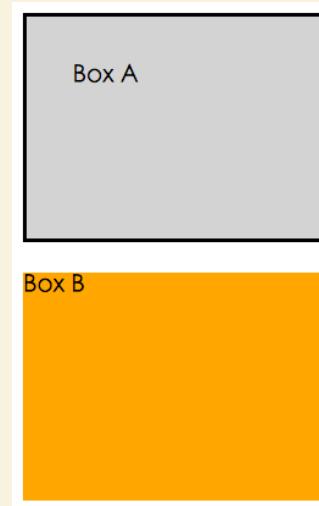
```
.box-a {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    padding: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid black;  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
    background-color: orange;  
    width: 266px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```



盒子的border-box屬性

- 很明顯，設定了border-box，所有的padding, border與margin寬度，都包含在原本的width寬度
- Box B只要考慮Box A的width，不需要考慮Box A的padding與border，就可以與Box A的寬度一樣。這在未來的排版對齊設定增加很多方便

```
.box-a {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    padding: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid black;  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
    background-color: orange;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```



建議的box-sizing設定方式

- CSS雖然可以cascade parent元件的格式，但是無法cascade parent元件的box-sizing設定
- 如果要進行某一元件的box-sizing設定，就必須直接對該元件設定，不然就需要用*的方式對所有元件設定
- 建議的方法，重點在於，如果直接用* {box-sizing:border-box}設定，就會變成除了個別設定的元件還有可能改回content-box,所有的元件都會是border-box

```
html {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
, *:after, *:before {  
  box-sizing: inherit;  
}
```



建議的box-sizing設定方式

```
html {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
*, *:before, *:after {  
    box-sizing: inherit  
}  
  
.box-a {  
    background-color: #lightgray;  
    padding: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid #black;  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}  
  
.box-b {  
    background-color: #orange;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}
```



建議的box-sizing設定方式

- 使用建議的方法，box-sizing會依照上層元件的設定
- 如果利用.container {box-sizing: contain-box}，則p標籤因為繼承container類別，其box-sizing也會是contain-box

```
<div class="container">  
  <p>  
    test  
  </p>  
</div>
```

```
html {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
*, *:before, *:after {  
  box-sizing: inherit  
}  
  
.container {  
  box-sizing: content-box;  
}
```

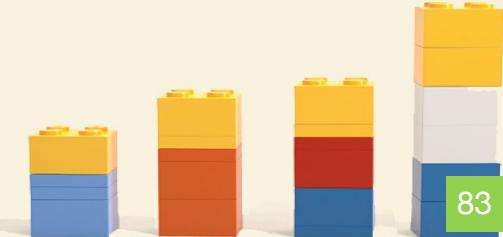


課堂練習_6: 利用附給各位的範例練習

1. div不同寬度與高度
2. padding, border, margin的影響
3. border-box的影響

```
article div p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
article .article-body p {  
    color: red;  
}
```



RECAP

- HTML語意化標籤以及網頁架構
- 導覽，form/table
- CSS的選擇器
- CSS的盒子模型



作業二：CSS

<https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-css>

The screenshot shows the landing page for the 'Learn CSS' course on Codecademy. The background is blue. At the top right is a white button with a circular arrow icon and the text 'Reset Progress'. In the center, the word 'Learn CSS' is written in large, bold, white letters. Below it, a descriptive text reads: 'Learn how to style and visually organize HTML with CSS. This course covers version 3 of CSS.' At the bottom center is a yellow button with the word 'START' in white capital letters.

