

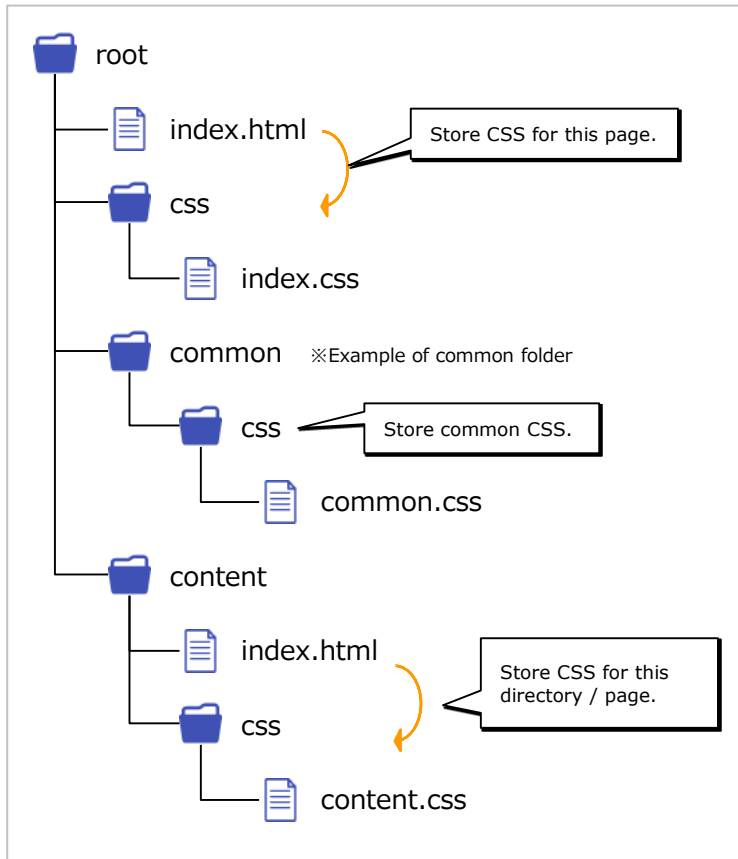
Make CSS

Store place and file structure

In general, if the image is used in common in site, the image will be stored in common CSS folder.

And also, if the image is used in only the page (content), the image will be stored in the page (content) CSS folder.

Example



In case of "/content/index.html"

Read common file firstly.

```
<link href="/common/css/common.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<link href="/content/css/content.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
```

And then, read file for page.

Example of common CSS structure ※file name is just example.

- reset.css** Reset default style of browser.
- base.css** Layout of common area (header · footer) in site.
- parts.css** Parts and general style which are used in content area.
- print.css** Style for print

Read in this order.

Reset CSS • default setting

Use style sheet which is called "Reset CSS" (reset.css, normalize.css and so on.) to remove difference between browsers. It is not necessary, but if you use "Reset CSS", you don't need write reset of style by yourself. Open one include element which you don't use usually, so delete it that you don't use.

reset.css of Yahoo! User Interface Library (Excerpt)

```
html {
  color: #000;
  background: #FFF
}

body,div,dl,dt,dd,ul,ol,li,h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6,pre,code,form,fieldset,legend,input,t
extarea,p,blockquote,th,td {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0
}

table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  border-spacing: 0
}

fieldset,img {
  border: 0
}

ol,ul {
  list-style: none
}

h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 {
  font-size: 100%;
  font-weight: normal
}
```

Set #000 for text color, but change it if it is different from design.

There are old "Reset CSS" that set <h>element text normal. You have to be careful if design set boldfaced type.

<http://yui.yahooapis.com/3.18.1/build/cssreset/cssreset-min.css>

Normalize.css (Excerpt)

```
html {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  -ms-text-size-adjust: 100%;
  -webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%;
}

body {
  margin: 0;
}

a {
  background-color: transparent;
}

a:active,
a:hover {
  outline: 0;
}

h1 {
  font-size: 2em;
  margin: 0.67em 0;
}
```

Normalize.css is not for reset, so h1 have a margin. If you need, change it.

<https://necolas.github.io/normalize.css/3.0.3/normalize.css>

Outline layout Content

When you make CSS, do work from whole to detail as same as HTML. At first, decide content width.



```

1  @charset "utf-8";
2
3  /*parts
4
5  .wrap{
6      overflow: hidden;
7      margin: 0 auto;
8      width: 960px;
9  }
10
11 /* layout
12
13 .header{
14     background: #000;
15 }
16
17 .subTextArea{
18     background: #0b324e;
19 }
20
21 .section02{
22     background: #0f517f;
23 }
24
25 .btnArea{
26     background: #0b324e;
27 }
28
29 .section03{
30     background: #000;
31 }
32
33 .noteArea{
34     background: #f3f3f3;
35 }

```

Put text code in first line.

For float

※We will explain about float in other page.

Write centering

Put comment in.

Put background color on outside of .wrap.
It will be display 100% because it is not designated width.
Content is centering, and background color is beltlike.

```

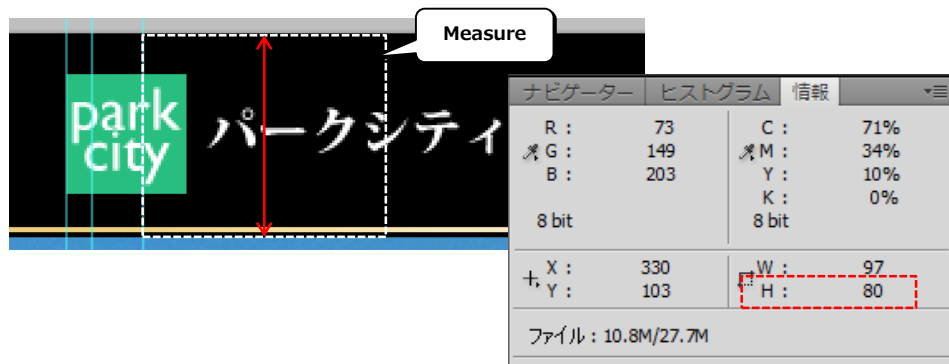
<div class="header">
  <div class="wrap headerInner">
    ...
  </div>
</div>

```

Outline layout Incase of fixed height

※We will explain point from top of layout.

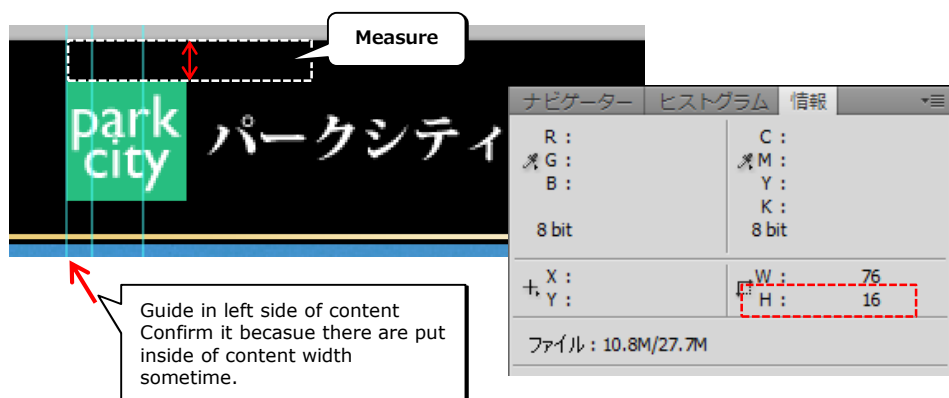
If you want to fix size and height (header etc.), designate height. (Only part which is never change content.)



```
.headerInner {  
  height: 80px;  
  background: url(../images/line_02.gif) 0 bottom no-repeat;  
}  
  
<div class="header">  
  <div class="wrap headerInner">  
    <div class="logo"></div>  
    . . .  
  </div>  
</div>
```

Individual layout Measure position

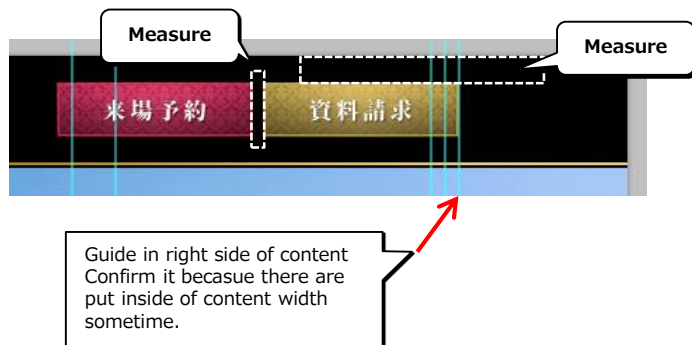
Measure position by Photoshop and designate exactly width.



```
.logo {  
  float:left;  
  margin-top: 16px;  
}  
  
<div class="wrap headerInner">  
  <div class="logo"></div>  
  . . .  
</div>
```

Image button in line

If it is image and left or right justification, use float.



```
.headerBtnArea {
  float: right;
  margin-top: 19px;
}

.headerBtnList {
  overflow: hidden;
}

.headerBtnList li {
  float: left;
  margin-left: 7px;
}

<div class="headerBtnArea">
  <ul class="headerBtnList">
    <li><a href="#"></a></li>
    ...
  </ul>
</div>
```

For float

Image or Text

If there is not designated, don't use technique "Image which have text use as back ground image and put text on, set text that text-indent: -9999px".



bad

```
<h1>錦野の杜に住まう パークシティ錦野、堂々完成</h1>

h1 {
  height: 520px;
  text-indent: -9999px;
  background: url(../images/keyVisual_bg.jpg)
  center 0 no-repeat;
}
```

good

```
<h1 class="keyVisualTitle"></h1>
```

Confirm text information and set style.

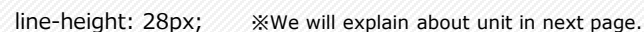


If you are designated "without anti-aliasing", write "MS P Gothic" firstly.

Confirm it is not bold.

font-size: 14px; ※We will explain about unit in next page.

If (automatic) is set, measure it.



Don't check by eyedropper tool. Confirm it from text information.
Even though it seems white and black, it designate gray. So, confirm it necessary.

```
color: #fff;
```

Setting of text default setting and unit of font-size and line-height

Set relative (% ,em etc.) , not px.

If relative, designate relative size for basic size.(relative for parents element)

Basic size:16px ※It is pattern that default size of browser is standard.

default setting

```
body {  
  font-size:100%;  
  line-height:1;  
}
```

= line-height: 16px;

It is line-height:1; because it is easy to calculate, but put site standard line space in sometime.

line-height don't have unit.

In case of Text size : 14px Line space : 28px (size for body)

```
.sectionText {  
  font-size: 88%;  
  line-height: 1.75;  
}
```

$14 \div 16 \times 100 = 87.5$

$28 \div 16 \times 100 = 1.75$

Basic size:12px ※It is pattern that default size of design is standard.

default setting

```
body {  
  font-size:75%;  
  line-height:1;  
}
```

$12 \div 16 \times 100 = 75$

= line-height: 12px;

In case of Text size : 14px Line space : 28px (size for body)

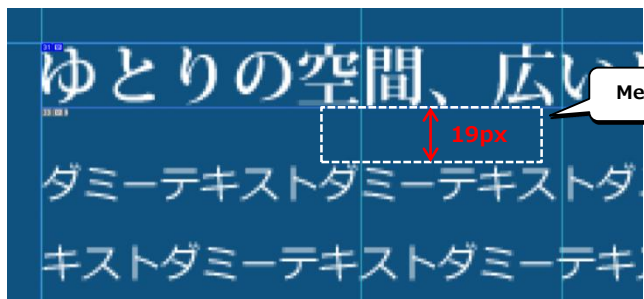
```
.sectionText {  
  font-size: 117%;  
  line-height: 2.33;  
}
```

$14 \div 12 \times 100 = 116.66 \dots$

$28 \div 12 \times 100 = 2.3333 \dots$

Considering margin of line-height

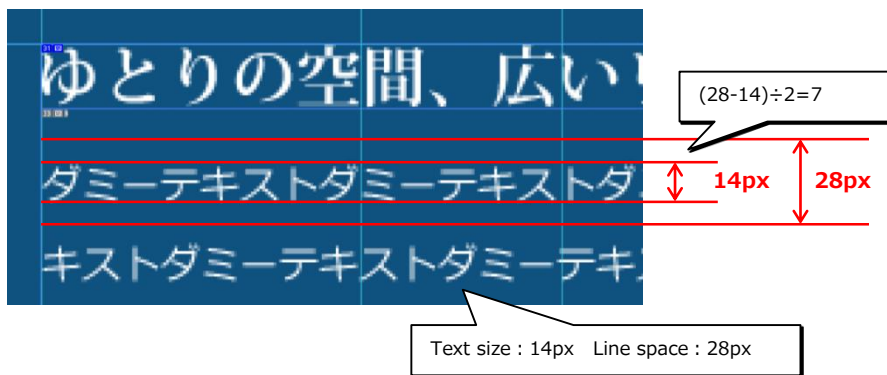
line-height have margin in top and bottom. Consider about the margin and designate margin, padding.



Miss

```
.sectionTitle02 {  
  margin-bottom: 19px;  
}
```

```
<h3 class="sectionTitle02"></h3>  
<p class="sectionText">ダミーテキスト・・・
```



correct

```
.sectionTitle02 {  
  margin-bottom: 12px;  
}
```

19-7=12

Outline layout In case of unfixed height

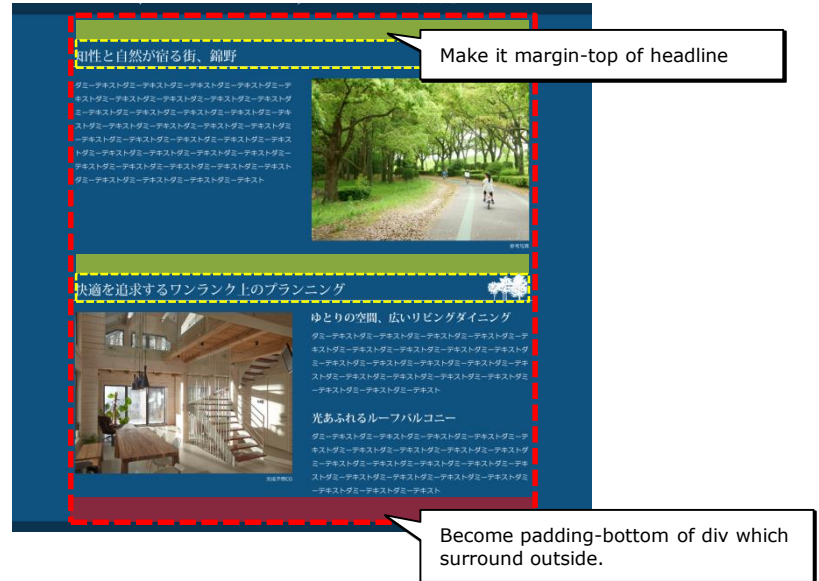
If it is part that text can change, don't designate height.



Block which have a margin

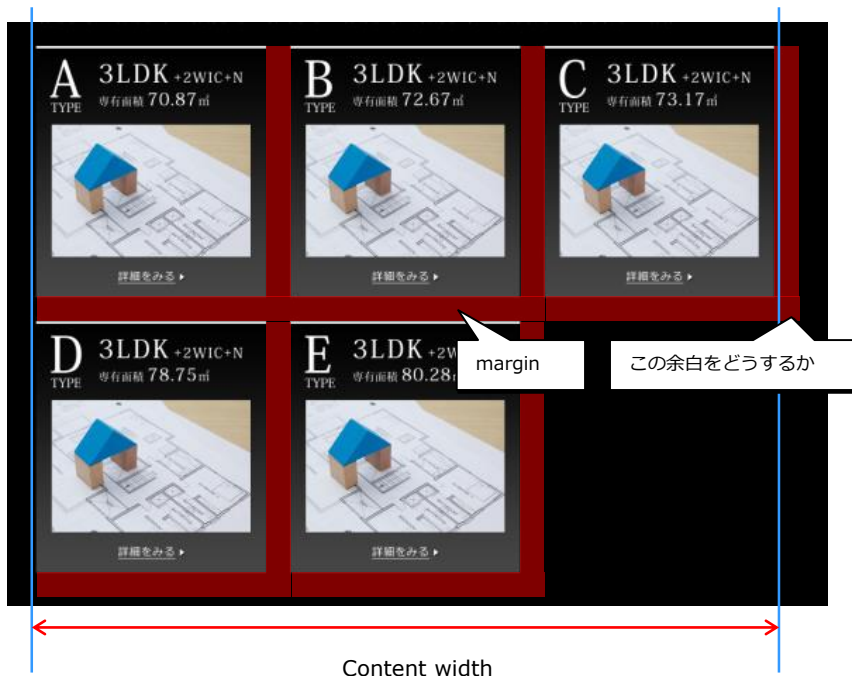
Use a margin for layout efficient block element.

Example of how to heving a margin



Margin of left and right list in line

Dealing is different depend on content of page and target browser.



```
.madoriList li {
  float: left;
  margin-right: 26px;
  margin-bottom: 31px;
}
```

If you set margin like left, Column fall because right side block is over from content.

Giving a name to class is one of way, but it is no effect for unstable layout.

```
<ul class="madoriList">
<li> . . . </li>
<li> . . . </li>
<li class="mr0">
<li> . . . </li>
```

```
.madoriList li.mr0 {
  margin-right: 0;
}
```

```
.madoriList li:nth-child(3n+3) {
  margin-right: 0;
}
```

You can do as same as it by psedo-class, but **only IE9 later**.

Layout that is over from content can also deal.

```
.madoriListArea {
  width: 940px;
}
```

Content width

```
.madoriList {
  overflow: hidden;
  width: 966px;
}
```

Width including margin

```
<div class="madoriListArea">
  <ul class="madoriList">
    <li>
```

※This overflow: hidden; is for float.

About float

Element which use "float" float for parents element. So, if parents element is not designated height, height is 0.

In this situation, "There is not block margin which follow float element.", "There is not background color of parents element." will be happened.

You need release float to make height recognize.

In case of designated height



```
<div class="headerInner">  
  <div class="logo">ロゴエリア</div>  
  <div class="btnArea">ボタンエリア</div>  
</div>
```

```
.logo {float: left;}  
.btnArea {float: right;}
```

When layout like this, There is not background color if you can't use float correctly.



If it is fixed layout, designate height.

```
.headerInner {  
  height: 80px;  
}
```

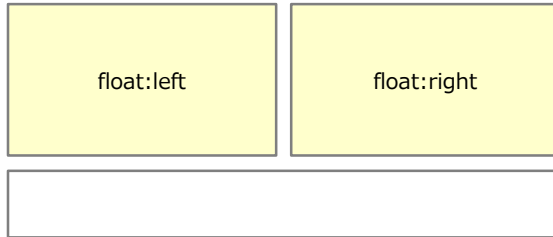
You can't release float only designate height. Even if looking is no problem, you should release float everytime.

We will explain how to release in next page.

Release float

clear

Put clear: both; **on element right after float element.**



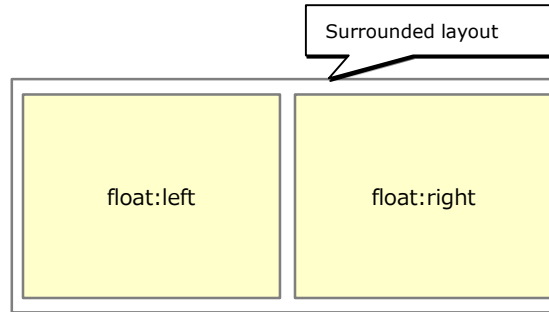
```
<div class="leftBlock"> . . . </div>
<div class="rightBlock"> . . . </div>
<div class="nextBlock"> . . . </div>
```

```
.leftBlock {float: left;}
.rightBlock {float: right;}

.nextBlock {
  clear: both;
}
```

clearfix

Use technique "clearfix".



```
<div class="clearfix">
  <div class="leftBlock"> . . . </div>
  <div class="rightBlock"> . . . </div>
</div>
```

```
.clearfix:before,
.clearfix:after {
  content: " ";
  display: table;
}

.clearfix:after {
  clear: both;
}

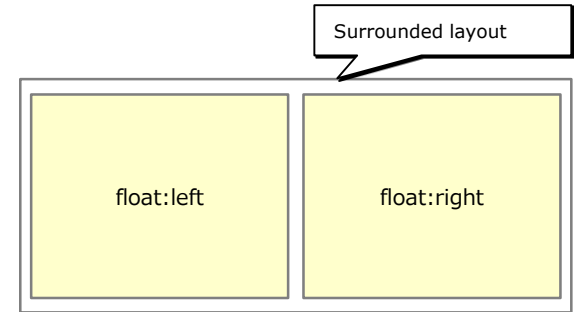
.clearfix {
  zoom: 1;
}
```

Use it for div which surround.

Make this CSS as general style and use several time.

overflow:hidden;

It is easy to use, but if it is layout which is over parents element, you can't use it.



```
<div class="wrapBlock">
  <div class="leftBlock"> . . . </div>
  <div class="rightBlock"> . . . </div>
</div>
```

```
.wrapBlock{
  overflow: hidden;
}

/* IE6,7に対応するなら */
.wrapBlock{
  overflow: hidden;
  zoom: 1;
}
```

Use it for div which surround.

Make CSS Summary

- Set outline
 - Initialize
 - Make from basic layout
- Individual layout
 - Measure position by Photoshop
 - Confirm text information by Photoshop