

CSS

Writing CSS place

Write it in element directly (Inline)

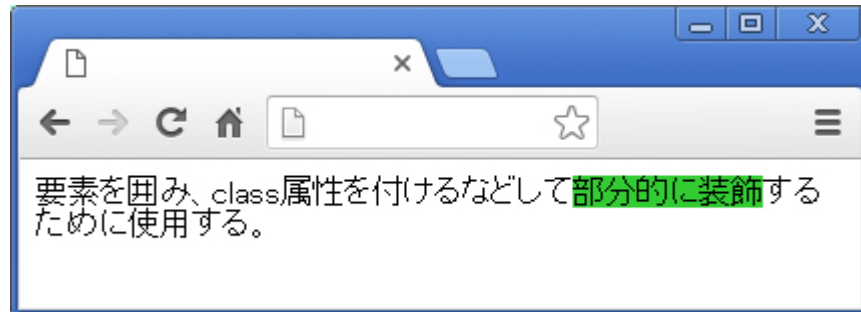
要素を囲み、class属性を付けるなどして部分的に装飾するために使用する。

Don't write style by inline if there is no designation.

Write in head

Write in <head> when you write unique style for each page without external CSS file and there is something that is related with above the fold.

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.sample {
background-color: #33cc33;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
要素を囲み、class属性を付けるなどして<span class="sample">部分的に
装飾</span>するために使用する。
</body>
```



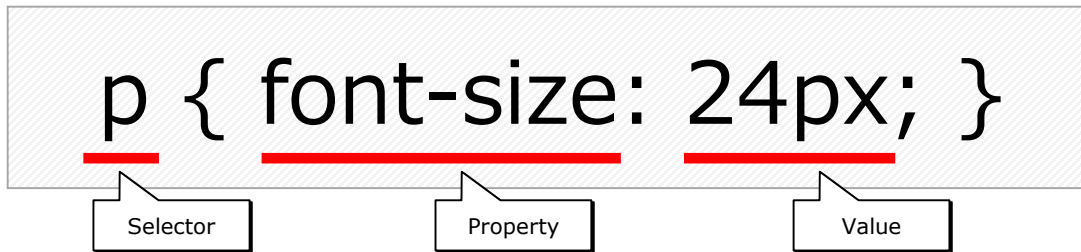
Write in external style sheet

Write in external style sheet and read it. This measure is general.

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

CSS basic format

Apply style to HTML document by format that make "Property" of "Selector" to "Value".



Selector	It is target that apply style
Property	It is character of designating style (color, size etc.)
Value	It is value that is decided by each property

Main selector

Type selector

It apply style to all of the element. It is used for CSS initialization.

```
h1 { margin: 0; }
```

Universal selector

It apply style to all of elements.

You can't use it on your work.

```
* { margin: 0; }
```

id selector

It apply style to element with id. **If it is for layout, you should use class selector and avoid using id selector.**

```
#sample1 { margin: 0; }
```

class selector

It apply style to element with class.

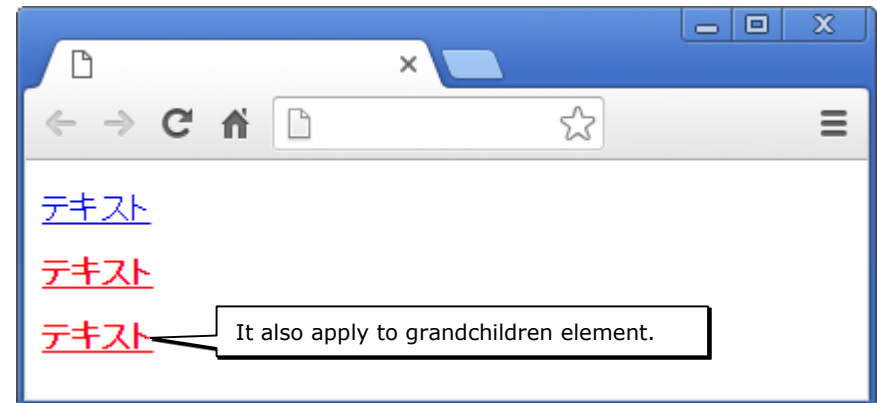
```
.sample1 { margin: 0; }
```

Descendant selector

It apply style to all next designated selector in first designated selector.

```
<p><a href="#">テキスト</a></p>
<div>
  <a href="#">テキスト</a>
  <p>
    <a href="#">テキスト</a>
  </p>
</div>
```

```
div a {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```



Main selector

Pseudo-class

It is used when you designate hover of a element and img element.

```
/* Unvisited link decoration */
a:link {color:#0000ff; text-decoration: underline;}

/* Visited link decoration */
a:visited {color:#0000ff; text-decoration: underline;}

/* Link decoration when you hover over a link */
a:hover {color:#ff0000; text-decoration: none;}

/* Link decoration when you click */
a:active {color:#ff0000; text-decoration: none;}
```

When you designate several selectors

Apply the same style to all separated selectors by comma.

```
h1, h2 { margin: 0; }
```

Often use properties

The following properties are necessary for layout and decoration at least. So, remember firstly.

For the others, research and remember when you use them.

Color · Background

color	Designate text color
background	Designate about background at once

Font

font-weight	Designate font weight
font-size	Designate font size
font-family	Designate font family

Text

line-height	Designate line height
text-align	Designate location and justification of text alignment
vertical-align	Designate location of vertical alignment
text-decoration	Designate text underline

Width · Height

width	Designate width
height	Designate height

Margin · Padding

margin	Designate about margin at once
padding	Designate about padding at once

Border

border	Designate border style, weight and color
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Display · Location

display	Designate element display format (block, inline)
float	Locate in left or right
clear	Release wraparound

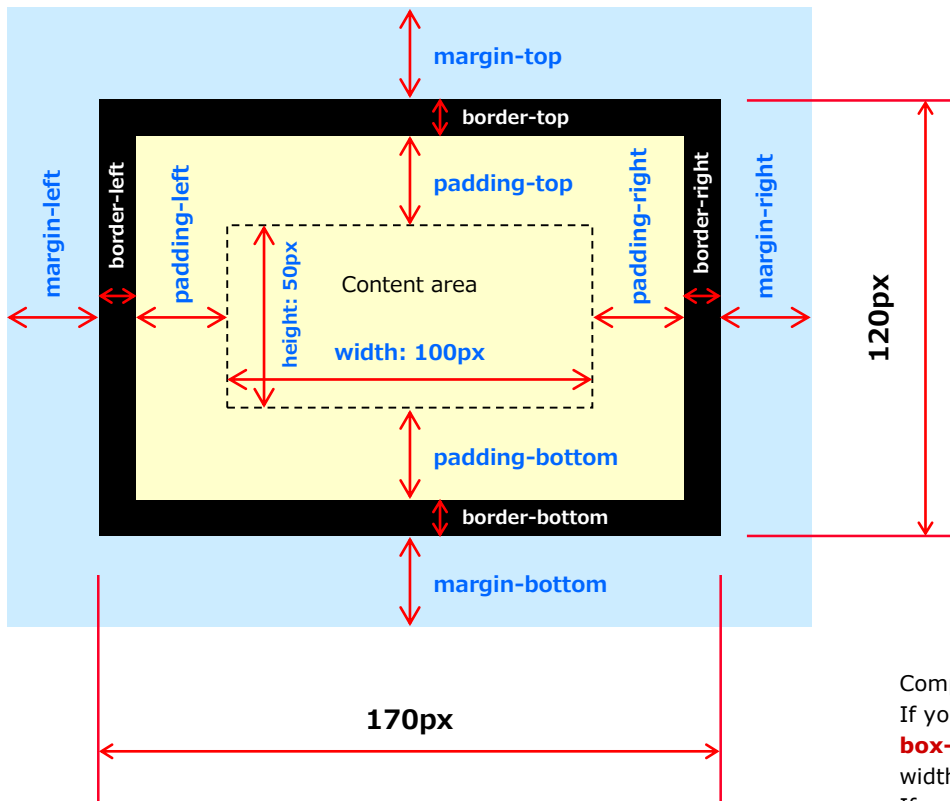
List

list-style	Designate about marker at once
------------	--------------------------------

Box model

All elements create square area that is called box.

Remember how appear width and margin.



```
.box {
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 25px;
  padding: 25px;
  border: 10px solid #000;
  background: #ffffcc;
}
```

*<div class="box">
Content area
</div>*

Complement

If you use CSS3

box-sizing: border-box; (Usable after IE8)

width, height will become width including padding and border.

If you designate border-box, it is easy to calculate width.

However, unify use in a site. (Ex: Use it if existing site also use or not use if existing site don't use.)

Remember way of no use border-box firstly.

About float

Using float element "float" for parent element. So, height will be 0 if you don't designate height for parent element.

In this case, "No margin of block that is following floated element", "No background color of parent element" will be happened.
You need release float to make it recognize a height.

In case that designate a 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, background color will not appear if float is not designated.



If It is a fixed layout, designate height.

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

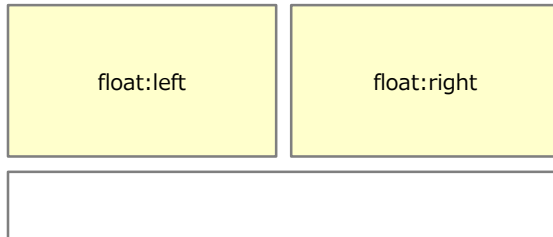
You can't release float by only designate height. Release float always even if it looks OK.

We will explain how to release in next page.

Release float

clear

Put clear: both; **on element after floated element.**



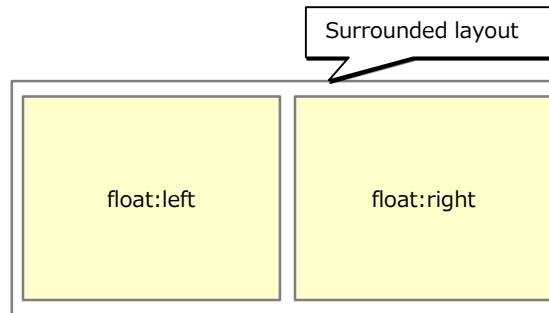
```
<div class="leftBlock"> . . . </div>
<div class="rightBlock"> . . . </div>
<div class="nextBlock"> . . . </div>
```

```
.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;
}

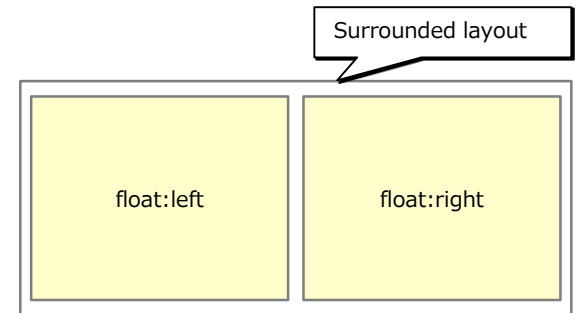
.clearfix {
  zoom: 1;
}
```

Apply to surrounded div

Make this CSS as general style, and use it.

overflow:hidden;

It is easy to use, but you can't use it if there is over location from parent element.



```
<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;
}
```

Apply to surrounded div

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