Chung Jung Christian University-Information Management

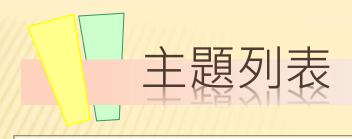
CSS3邊框(BORDER)

長榮大學 資訊管理學系 柯志鴻

kech@mail.cjcu.edu.tw

T30621, 分機 6063





- × border (邊框樣式)
 - +border-width (邊框線條粗細)
 - + border-style (邊框線條樣式)
 - +border-color(邊框邊線顏色)
- × border-radius (邊框四角的半徑)
- × border-image (以圖片作邊框)



BORDER (邊框樣式)

```
《範例1》
         border (邊框樣式)
    <head>
             <title>Border</title>
             <style>
                      div {
                               background-color: khaki; width: 400px;
                               border: darkorchid solid 10px;
             </style>
    </head>
    <body>
             <div>The goal of this research is to implement a new name card
                      system called "portable name card typesetting system"
                       (PNCTS), which generates a dynamic format for
                      the name card using smart phones. </div>
    </body>
```



CJCU·IM

- × 《Case》底下兩種宣告方式,其呈現效果相同
 - +【方式1】

border: blue solid 20px;

+【方式2】

border-color: blue;

border-style: solid;

border-width: 20px;



BORDER-COLOR

CJCU·IM

- × 《Case》底下兩種宣告方式,其呈現效果相同
 - +【方式1】

border-color: orange green;

+【方式2】

border-top-color: orange;

border-bottom-color: orange;

border-left-color: green;

border-right-color: green;



BORDER-WIDTH

```
《case 1》僅宣告一個值(上、下、左、右皆同)
       border-width: 10px; }
《case 2》宣告二個值(上和下: 10px; 左和右: 30px)
       border-width: 10px 30px; }
   div {
《case 3》宣告四個值
               border-top-width: 10px;
   div {
               border-bottom-width: 20px;
               border-left-width: 30px;
               border-right-width: 40px;
```



BORDER-STYLE

```
《case 1》僅宣告一個值(上、下、左、右皆同)
    div {
            border-style: solid; }
《case 2》宣告二個值(上和下: dashed; 左和右: inset)
            border-style: dashed inset; }
    div {
《case 3》宣告四個值
            border-top-style: groove dotted dashed outset; }
    div {
《case 4》宣告四個值
    div {
                    border-top-style: groove;
                    border-bottom-style: dotted;
                    border-left-style: dashed;
                    border-right-style: outset;
```



BORDER-RADIUS(邊框四角的半徑)

× 《範例2》 border-radius (邊框四角的半徑)

```
<head>
         <title>Border-radius</title>
         <style>
                  div {
                           border: darkorchid solid 5px;
                           width: 300px; border-radius: 15px; }
         </style>
</head>
<body>
         <div>The goal of this research is to implement a new name card
                  system called "portable name card typesetting system"
                  (PNCTS), which generates a dynamic format for
                  the name card using smart phones. </div>
</body>
```



BORDER-IMAGE(以圖片作邊框)

```
《範例3》
         border-image (以圖片作為邊框)
     <head>
                <title>border-image</title>
                <style>
                           div {
                                      border: transparent solid 11px;
                                      width: 300px; padding: 20px; }
                           #round {
                                      -webkit-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round; }
                           #stretch {
                                      -webkit-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 stretch; }
                </style>
     </head>
     <body>
                <div id="round">The goal of this research is to implement a new name card
                           system called "portable name card typesetting system" (PNCTS)</div>
                <div id="stretch">The goal of this research is to implement a new name card
                           system called "portable name card typesetting system" (PNCTS)</div>
     </body>
```



BORDER-IMAGE的變換

```
《範例4》
         border-image 的變換
     <head>
                <title>Change border-image</title>
                <style>
                           #myDiv { border: transparent solid 11px; width: 300px; padding: 20px;
                                     -webkit-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round; }
                </style>
                <script>
                          function myFunction() {
                                   document.getElementById("myDiv").style.WebkitBorderImage
                                     = "url(diamond.png) 30 stretch"; }
                </script>
     </head>
     <body>
                <div id="myDiv">The goal of this research is to implement a new name card
                           system called "portable name card typesetting system" (PNCTS)</div>
                <button onclick="myFunction()">換邊框圖片樣式</button>
     </body>
```



BORDER-IMAGE 討論-1 [參2]

- * border-image 的常見語法,說明如下
 - border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round;
 - + url(poker.jpg): 圖片的來源(border-image-source)
 - +22: 邊框圖片分割 (border-image-slice)
 - × 亦即,何處去分割圖片
 - + round:邊框圖片中間重覆設定(border-image-repeat)
 - × stretch:延展方式填滿。
 - × repeat:重複方式填滿。
 - × round:重複方式填滿。當無法以整數的倍數填滿時,就會 依照整數倍數來縮放圖片並填滿。



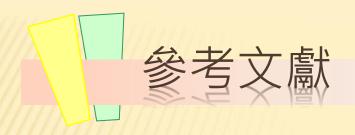
BORDER-IMAGE 討論-2

CJCU·IM

- * 針對不同的瀏覽器,必須加上/使用不同的語法 才能正常運作
 - +標準語法

border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round;

- + Chrome 和 Safari 瀏覽器
 - -webkit-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round;
- + Opera 瀏覽器
 - -o-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round;
- + FireFox 瀏覽器
 - -moz-border-image: url(poker.jpg) 22 round;



- 1. http://www.w3schools.com/
- 2. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-image
- https://www.minwt.com/webdesigndev/css/6143.html
- 5. https://developer.mozilla.org/zh-CN/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Background_and_Borders/Border-image_generator (產生 border-image 語法的網址)