

Dreamweaver スピードコーディング

鷹野雅弘(スイッチ)

Dw

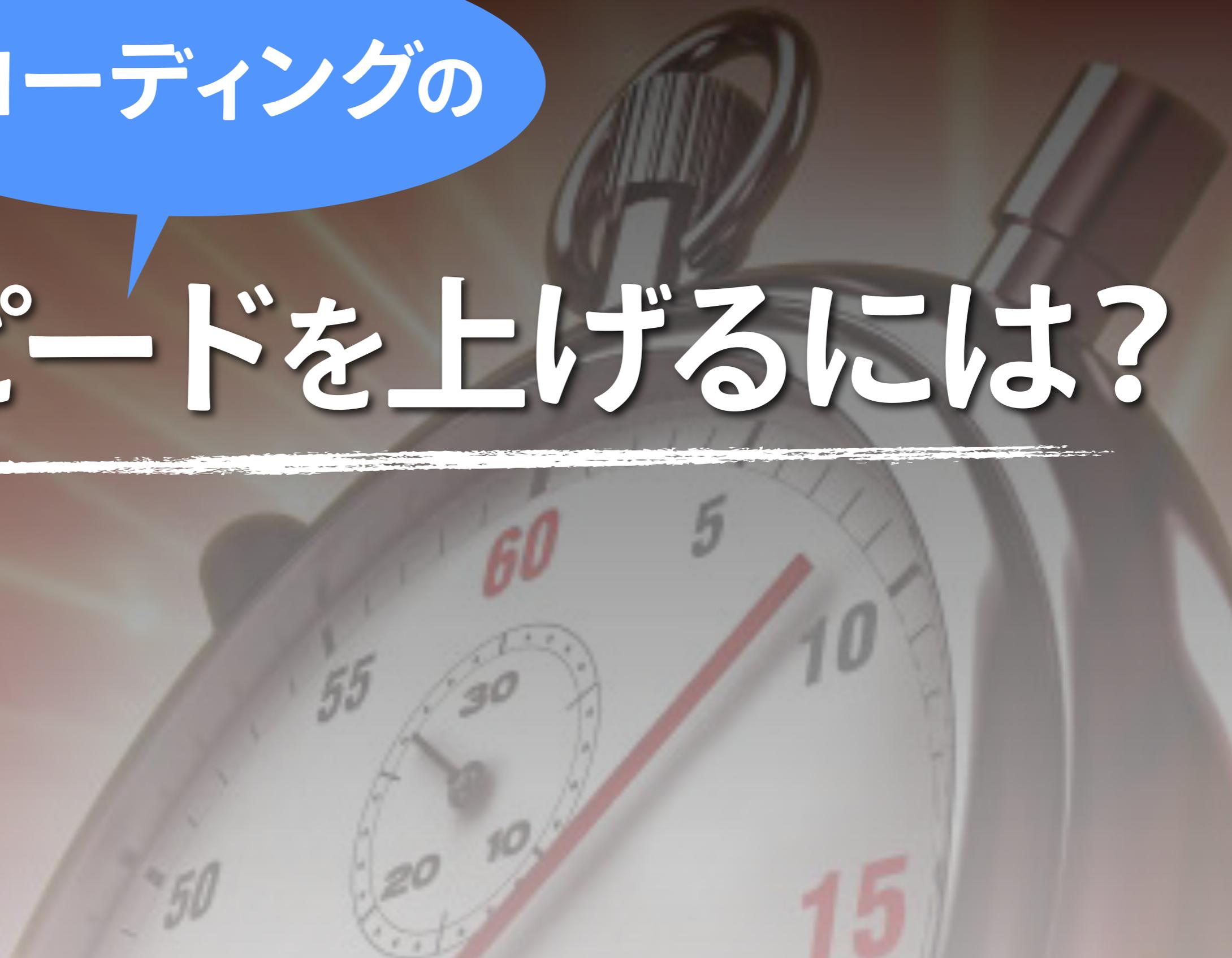
Dw

Dw

Dw

コーディングの

スピードを上げるには？





がんばる！ ←

スピード
向上

がんばる!



スピード
向上



スピード
向上



がんばらない

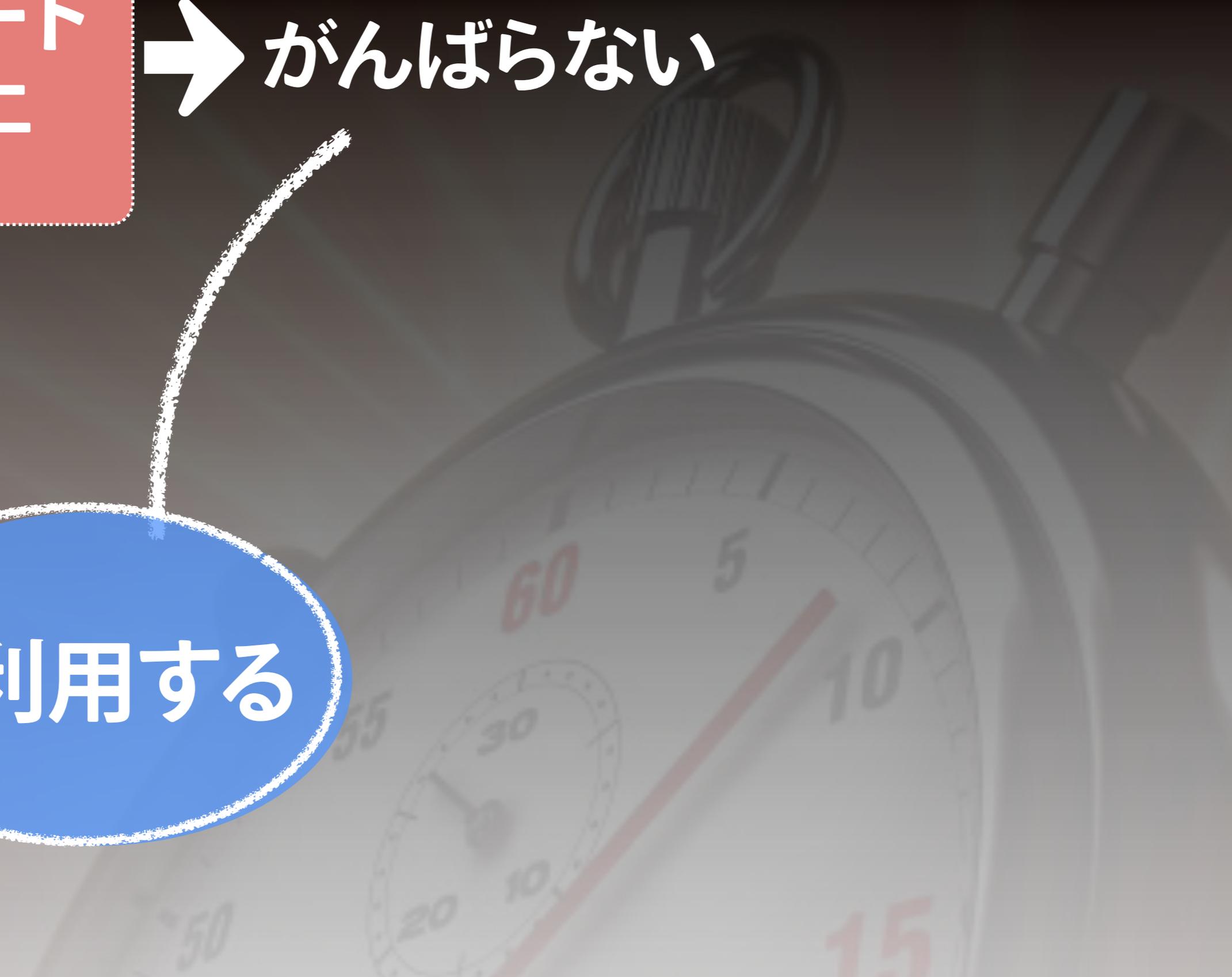


スピード
向上



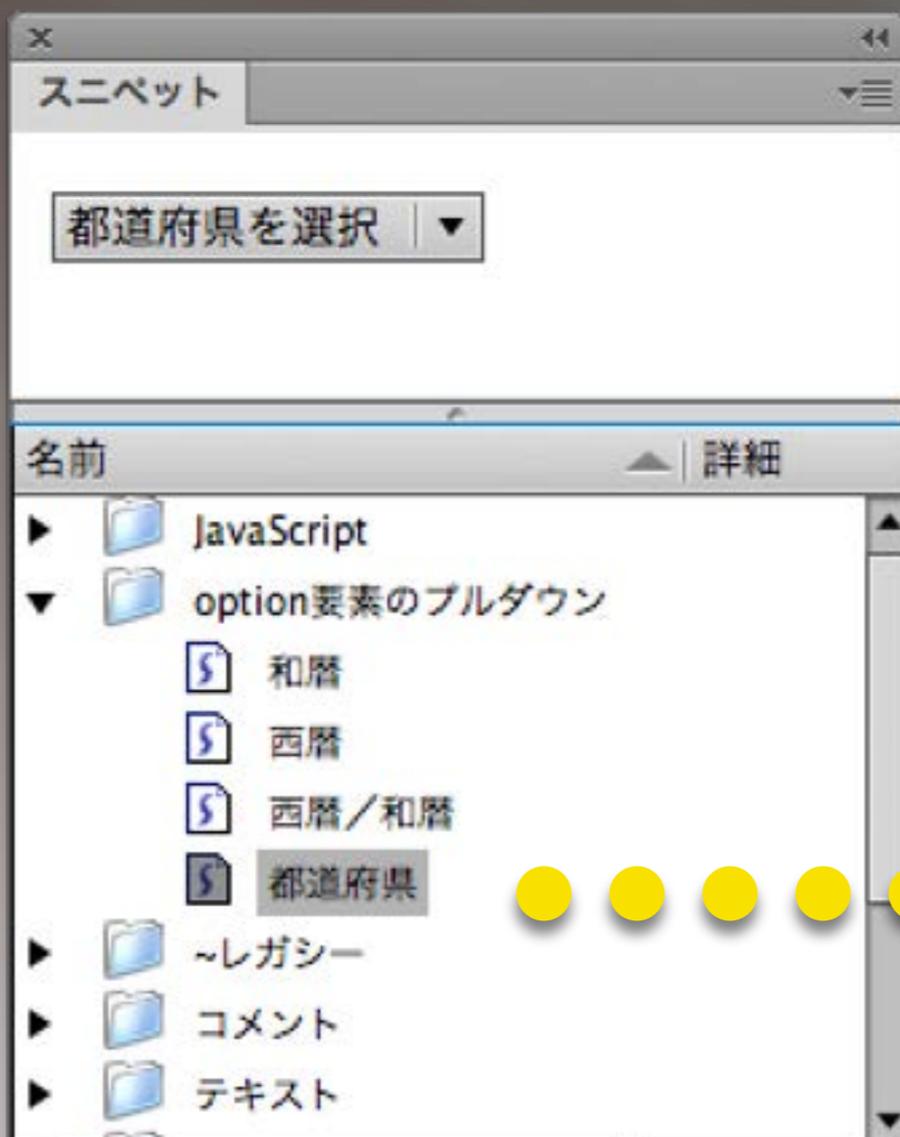
がんばらない

再利用する



再利用する

スニペット



都道府県を選択

都道府県を選択

北海道・東北

北海道

青森県

岩手県

秋田県

宮城県

山形県

福島県

関東

東京都

神奈川県

埼玉県

再利用する

スニペット

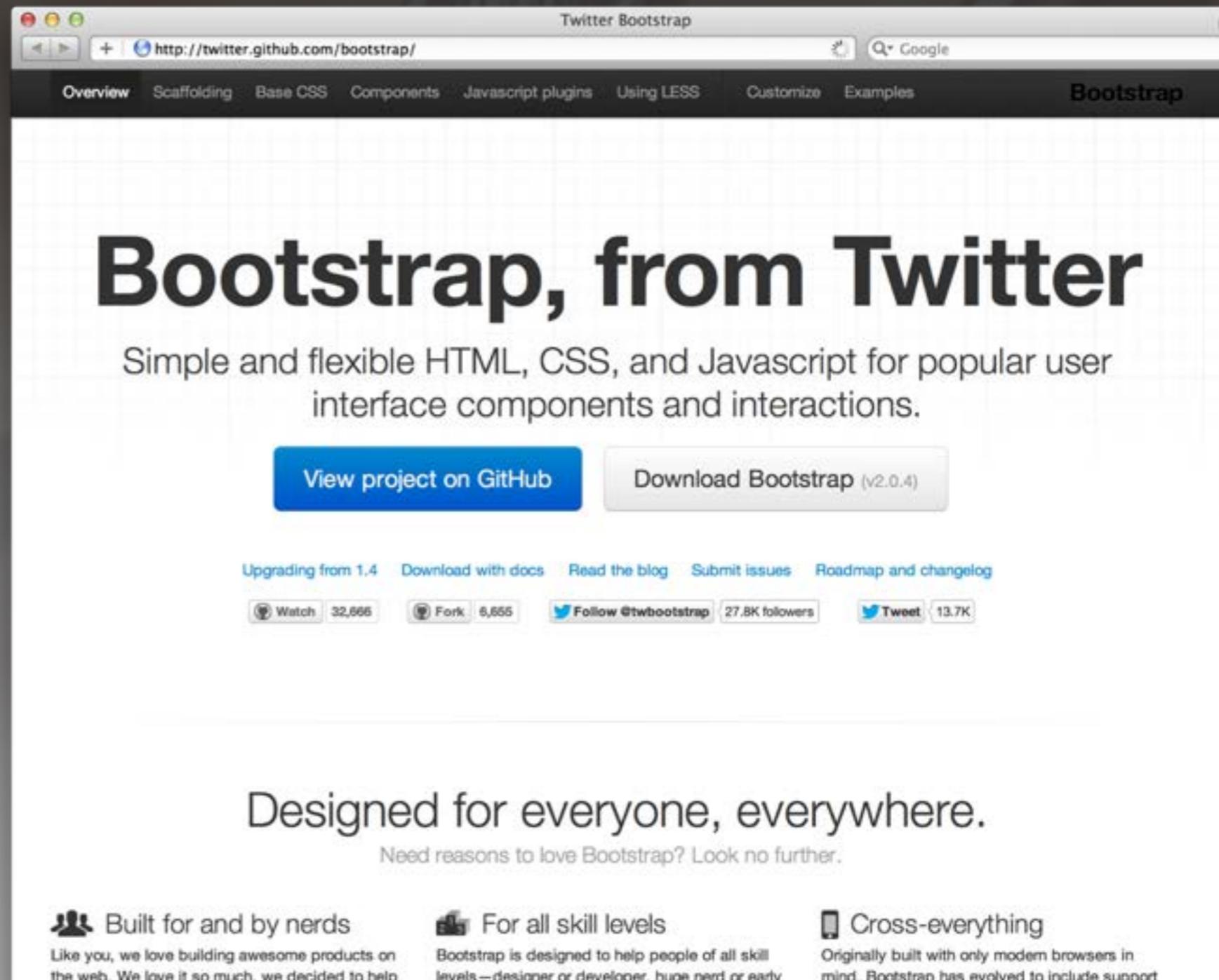
id/class名

#container

再利用する

スニペット

id/class名



The image shows a screenshot of the Twitter Bootstrap website. The browser's address bar displays the URL `http://twitter.github.com/bootstrap/`. The navigation menu includes links for Overview, Scaffolding, Base CSS, Components, Javascript plugins, Using LESS, Customize, and Examples. The main heading is "Bootstrap, from Twitter", followed by the tagline "Simple and flexible HTML, CSS, and Javascript for popular user interface components and interactions." Below this are two buttons: "View project on GitHub" and "Download Bootstrap (v2.0.4)". A secondary navigation bar contains links for "Upgrading from 1.4", "Download with docs", "Read the blog", "Submit issues", and "Roadmap and changelog". Social media statistics are shown for Watch (32,666), Fork (8,655), Follow @twbootstrap (27.8K followers), and Tweet (13.7K). The bottom section features the slogan "Designed for everyone, everywhere." with the subtext "Need reasons to love Bootstrap? Look no further." and three columns of benefits: "Built for and by nerds", "For all skill levels", and "Cross-everything".

再利用する

2. Striped table

Get a little fancy with your tables by adding zebra-striping—just add the `.table-striped` class.

Note: Striped tables use the `:nth-child` CSS selector and is not available in IE7-IE8.

```
1. <table class="table table-  
   striped">  
2.   --  
3. </table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

3. Bordered table

Add borders around the entire table and rounded corners for aesthetic purposes.

```
1. <table class="table table-  
   bordered">  
2.   --  
3. </table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
	Mark	Otto	@TwBootstrap
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry the Bird		@twitter

再利用する

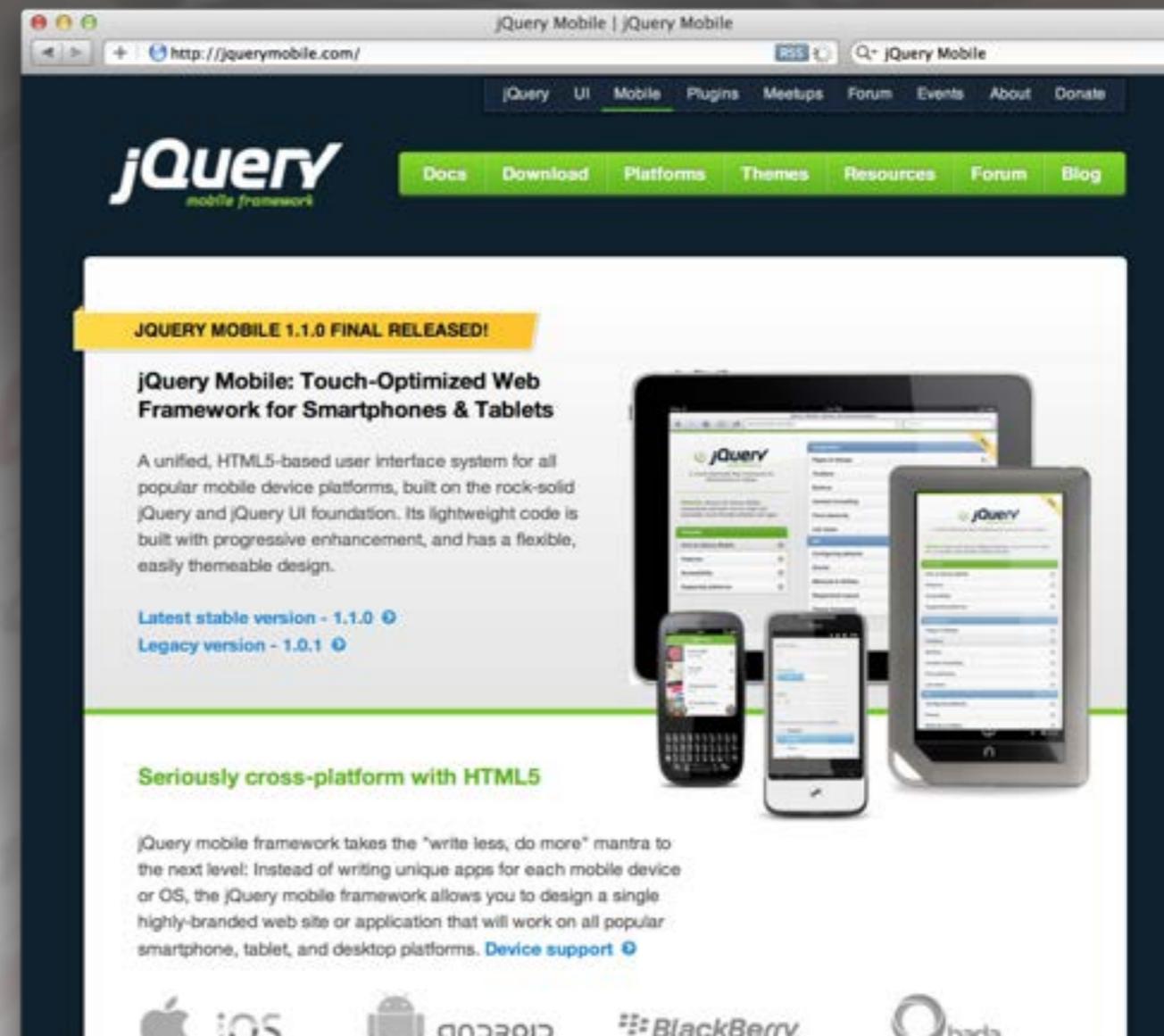
スニペット

id/class名

独自データ属性

data-xxxx

cf. jQuery Mobile



スピード
向上



がんばらない

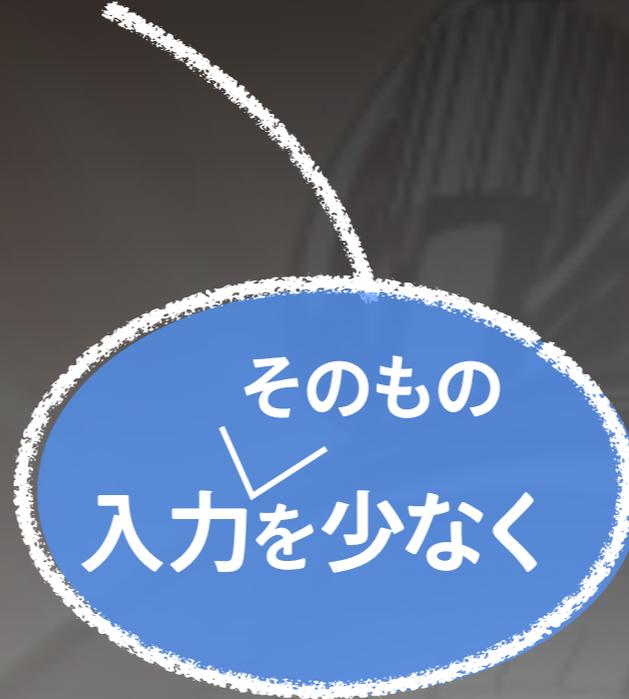
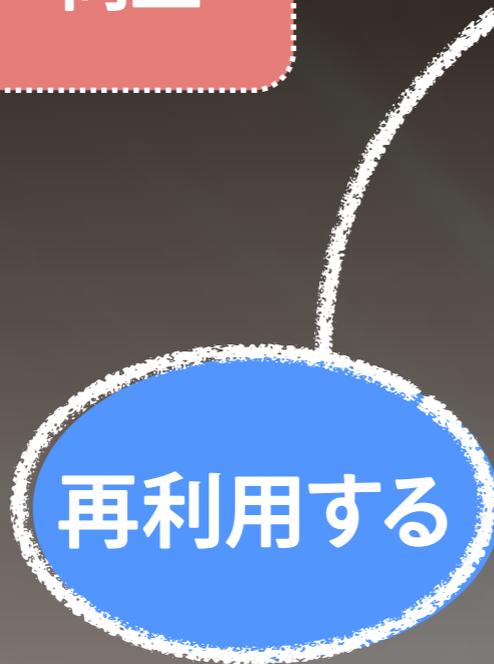
再利用する

そのもの
↓
入力を少なく

そのもの
↓
入力を少なく



- キーボードショートカット
- コードヒント
- Zen Coding
- クイックタグ編集
- 検索置換+正規表現



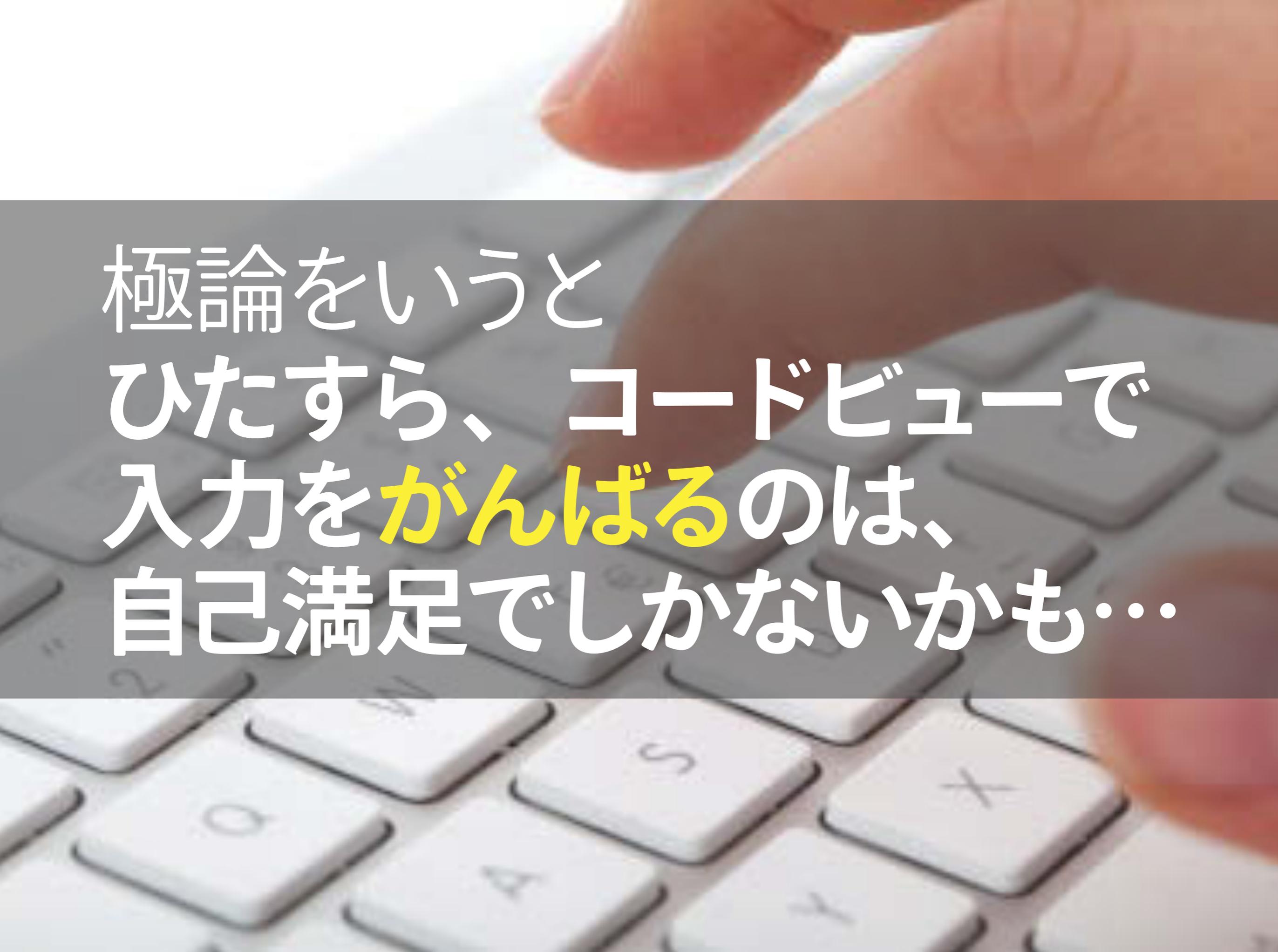
スニペット

id/class名

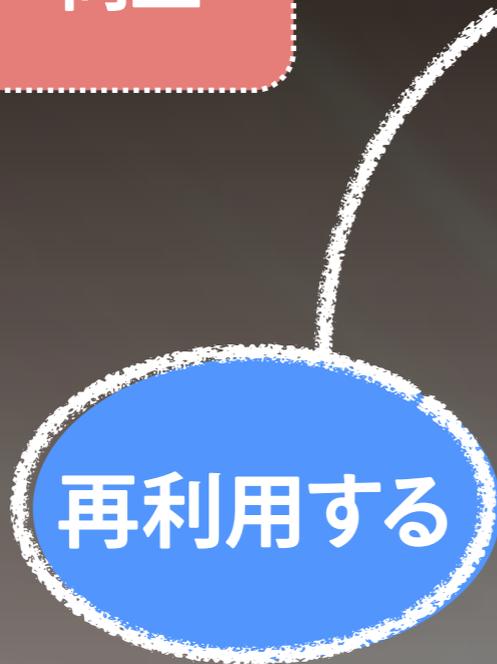
独自データ属性



- キーボードショートカット
- コードヒント
- Zen Coding
- クイックタグ編集
- 検索置換+正規表現



極論をいうと
ひたすら、コードビューで
入力を**がんばる**のは、
自己満足でしかないかも…



スニペット

id/class名

独自データ属性



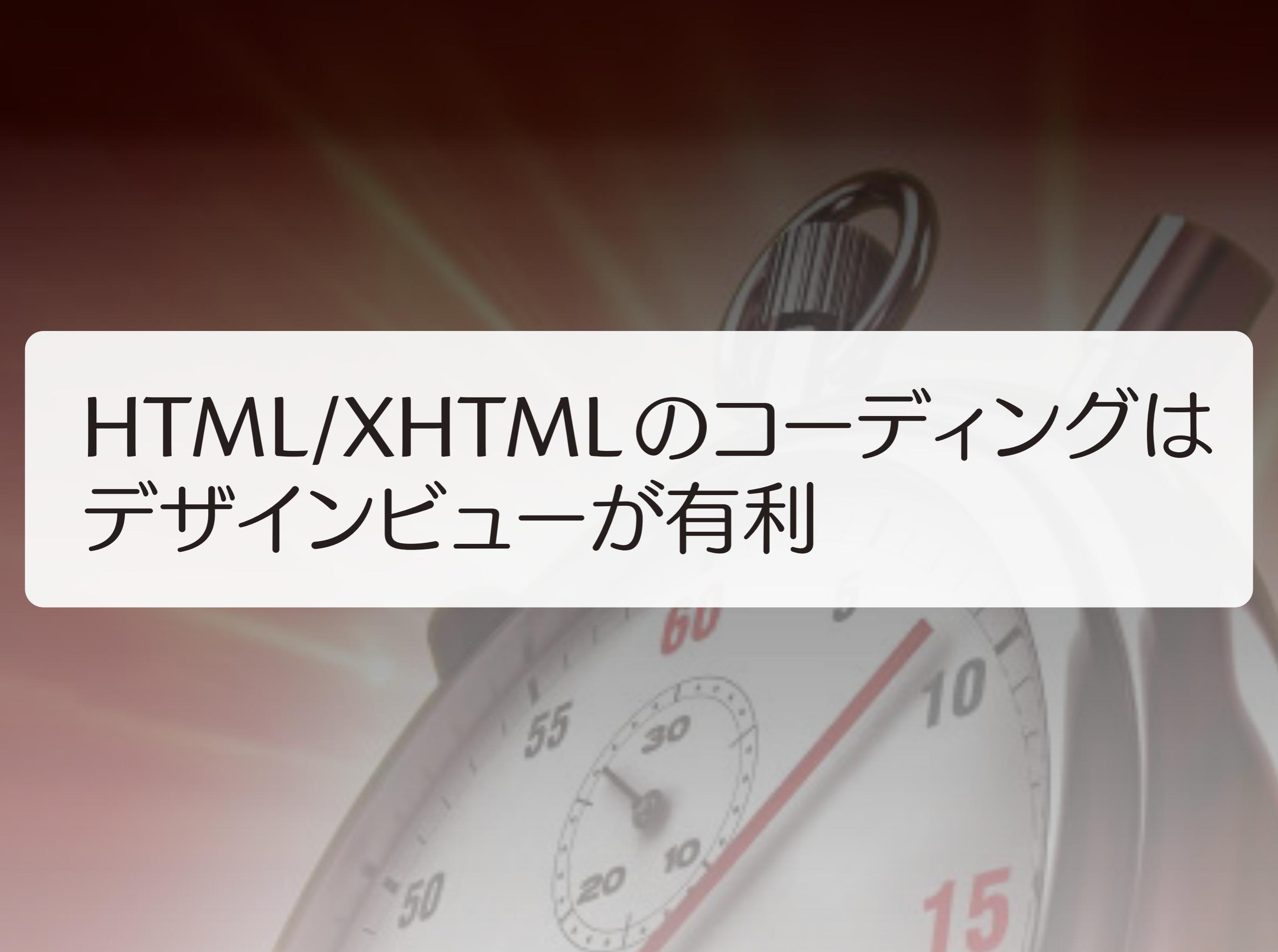
- キーボードショートカット
- コードヒント
- Zen Coding
- クイックタグ編集
- 検索置換+正規表現

そのもの
↓
入力を少なく



- キーボードショートカット
- コードヒント
- Zen Coding
- クイックタグ編集
- 検索置換+正規表現

HTML/XHTML



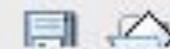
HTML/XHTMLのコーディングは
デザインビューが有利

- テキストファイルからのコピー & ペースト
- 見出し(キーボードショートカット)
- 見出し(検索置換)
- リスト
- 複数箇所への仮リンク
- 検索置換を使ったリンク設定
- 要素の変更(p要素をaddress要素に)
- 正規表現を使った画像プレースホルダーへの置換
- HTML/XHTMLの変換

検索および置換

検索対象:

検索:



アクション:

変更:

オプション: 大文字と小文字を区別
 単語単位で検索

ホワイトスペースを無視
 正規表現を使用

次を検索

すべて検索

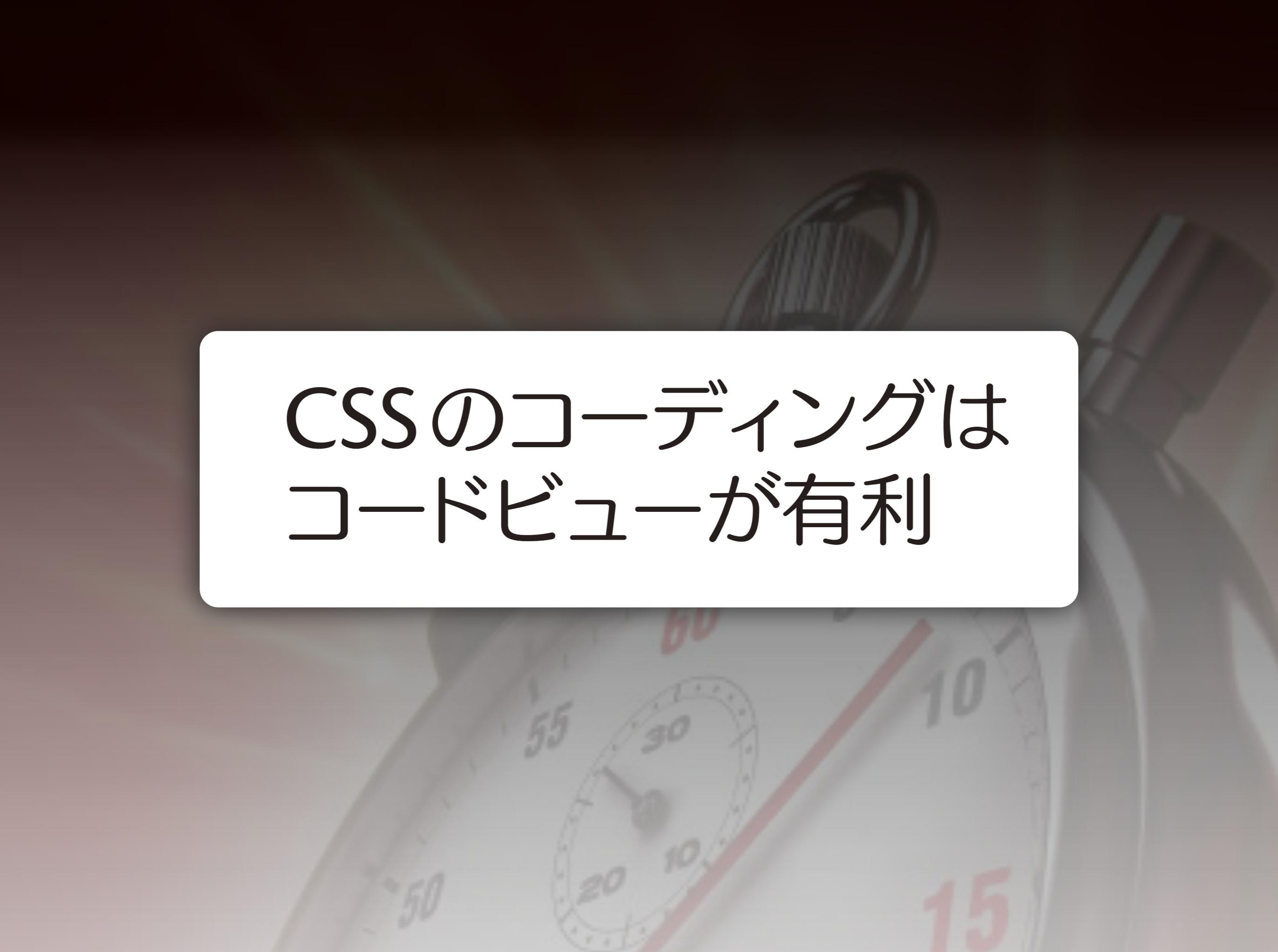
置換

すべて置換

閉じる

ヘルプ

CSS

The background of the slide features a grayscale image of a stopwatch and a pen. The stopwatch is positioned in the lower half, with its dial showing numbers like 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60. A red line is drawn across the stopwatch face. A pen is visible in the upper right quadrant, angled downwards. The overall background is a dark, muted gray.

CSSのコーディングは
コードレビューが有利

- コードの折りたたみ
- コードヒント
- スペシャルコードヒント
- スニペット
- 編集箇所をすばやく見つける
コードへ移動、コードナビゲーター
⇒でTOC、ディバイダー
- Zen-Coding
- CSS Selector Generator
- Scss

The logo for Sass, featuring the word "Sass." in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font inside a solid purple rectangular box.

Sass.

Sass - Syntactically Awesome Stylesheets

The logo for LESS, featuring the word "less" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font inside a dark blue rounded rectangular box with white curly braces on the left and right sides.

{less}

LESS « The Dynamic Stylesheet language

```
$ gem install haml
$ mv style.css style.scss
$ sass --watch style.scss:style.css
```



(style with attitude)

[About](#)[Tutorial](#)[Documentation](#)[Blog](#)[Try Online](#)

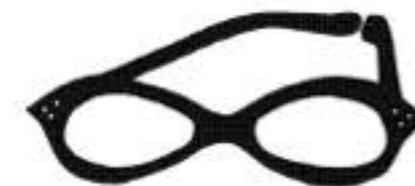
Latest Release: Classy Cassidy (3.0.22)

[What's New?](#)

Sass makes CSS fun again. Sass is an extension of CSS3, adding [nested rules](#), [variables](#), [mixins](#), [selector inheritance](#), and [more](#). It's translated to well-formatted, standard CSS using the command line tool or a web-framework plugin.

Sass has two syntaxes. The new main syntax ([as of Sass 3](#)) is known as "SCSS" (for "Sassy CSS"), and is a superset of CSS3's syntax. This means that every valid CSS3 stylesheet is valid SCSS as well. SCSS files use the extension `.scss`.

The second, older syntax is known as [the indented syntax](#) (or just "Sass"). Inspired by [Haml's](#) terseness, it's intended for people who prefer conciseness over similarity to CSS. Instead of brackets and semicolons, it uses the indentation of lines to specify blocks. Although no longer the primary syntax, the indented syntax will continue to be supported. Files in the indented syntax use the extension `.sass`.



[Download](#)

◆ [Editor Support](#)

◆ [Development](#)

Variables

Use the same color all over the place? Need to do some math with height and width and text size? Sass supports variables as well as basic math operations and [many useful functions](#).

```
.scss .sass
$blue: #3bbfce;
$margin: 16px;

.content-navigation {
  border-color: $blue;
  color:
    darken($blue, 9%);
}

.border {
  padding: $margin / 2;
  margin: $margin / 2;
  border-color: $blue;
}
```

```
/* CSS */

.content-navigation {
  border-color: #3bbfce;
  color: #2b9eab;
}

.border {
  padding: 8px;
  margin: 8px;
  border-color: #3bbfce;
}
```

Nesting

Sass avoids repetition by nesting selectors within one another. The same thing works with properties.

```
.scss .sass
table.hl {
  margin: 2em 0;
  td.ln {
    text-align: right;
  }
}

li {
  font: {
    family: serif;
    weight: bold;
    size: 1.2em;
  }
}
```

```
/* CSS */

table.hl {
  margin: 2em 0;
}
table.hl td.ln {
  text-align: right;
}

li {
  font-family: serif;
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
```

Mixins

Even more useful than variables, mixins allow you to re-use whole chunks of CSS, properties or selectors. You can even give them arguments.

```
.scss .sass
@mixin table-base {
  th {
    text-align: center;
    font-weight: bold;
  }
  td, th {padding: 2px}
}

@mixin left($dist) {
  float: left;
  margin-left: $dist;
}

#data {
  @include left(10px);
  @include table-base;
}
```

```
/* CSS */

#data {
  float: left;
  margin-left: 10px;
}
#data th {
  text-align: center;
  font-weight: bold;
}
#data td, #data th {
  padding: 2px;
}
```

Selector Inheritance

Sass can tell one selector to inherit all the styles of another without duplicating the CSS properties.

```
.scss .sass
.error {
  border: 1px #f00;
  background: #fdd;
}
.error.intrusion {
  font-size: 1.3em;
  font-weight: bold;
}

.badError {
  @extend .error;
  border-width: 3px;
}
```

```
/* CSS */

.error, .badError {
  border: 1px #f00;
  background: #fdd;
}

.error.intrusion,
.badError.intrusion {
  font-size: 1.3em;
  font-weight: bold;
}

.badError {
  border-width: 3px;
}
```

Variables

Use the same color all over the place? Need to do some math with height and width and text size? Sass supports variables as well as basic math operations and [many useful functions](#).

.scss

.sass

```
$blue: #3bbfce;
$margin: 16px;

.content-navigation {
  border-color: $blue;
  color:
    darken($blue, 9%);
}

.border {
  padding: $margin / 2;
  margin: $margin / 2;
  border-color: $blue;
}
```

```
/* CSS */

.content-navigation {
  border-color: #3bbfce;
  color: #2b9eab;
}

.border {
  padding: 8px;
  margin: 8px;
  border-color: #3bbfce;
}
```

Fork me on GitHub



The dynamic stylesheet language.

LESS extends CSS with dynamic behavior such as **variables**, **mixins**, **operations** and **functions**. LESS runs on both the **client-side** (Chrome, Safari, Firefox) and server-side, with **Node.js** and **Rhino**.



Download less.js

version 1.3.0

Write some LESS:

```
@base: #f938ab;

.box-shadow(@style, @c) when (iscolor(@c)) {
  box-shadow: @style @c;
  -webkit-box-shadow: @style @c;
  -moz-box-shadow: @style @c;
}

.box-shadow(@style, @alpha: 50%) when (isnumber(@alpha)) {
  .box-shadow(@style, rgba(0, 0, 0, @alpha));
}

.box {
  color: saturate(@base, 5%);
  border-color: lighten(@base, 30%);
  div { .box-shadow(0 0 5px, 30%) }
}
```

Include less.js with your styles:

```
<link rel="stylesheet/less" type="text/css" href="styles.less">
<script src="less.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
```

overview

usage

language

source

about

Variables

Variables allow you to specify widely used values in a single place, and then re-use them throughout the style sheet, making global changes as easy as changing one line of code.

```
// LESS
@color: #4D926F;

#header {

/* Compiled CSS */

#header {
  color: #4D926F;
}
```

Write some LESS:

```
@base: #f938ab;

.box-shadow(@style, @c) when (iscolor(@c)) {
  box-shadow: @style @c;
  -webkit-box-shadow: @style @c;
  -moz-box-shadow: @style @c;
}

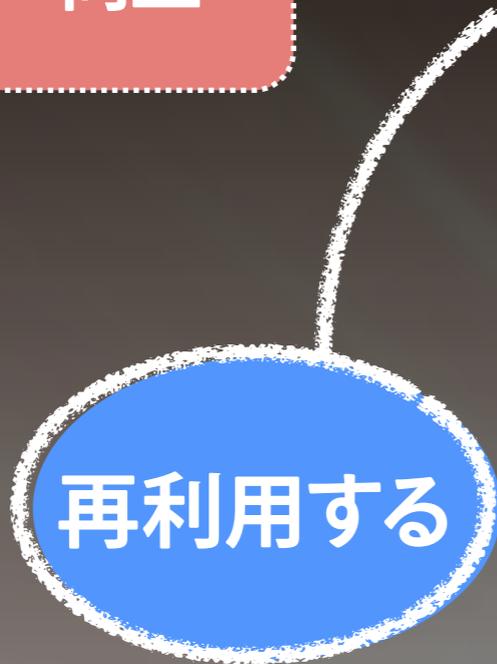
.box-shadow(@style, @alpha: 50%) when (isnumber(@alpha)) {
  .box-shadow(@style, rgba(0, 0, 0, @alpha));
}

.box {
  color: saturate(@base, 5%);
  border-color: lighten(@base, 30%);
  div { .box-shadow(0 0 5px, 30%) }
}
```

Include less.js with your styles:

```
<link rel="stylesheet/less" type="text/css" href="styles/less">
```

まとめ



スニペット

id/class名

独自データ属性



- キーボードショートカット
- コードヒント
- Zen Coding
- クイックタグ編集
- 検索置換+正規表現

ありがとうございました。



swwwitch



swwwitch

