

# Cascading Style Sheets

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# Part 2

# Quick Review

**I don't hate Microsoft**

# What is CSS?

Layers of a web page:

**Content:**

Text, images, videos, etc.

**Presentation:**

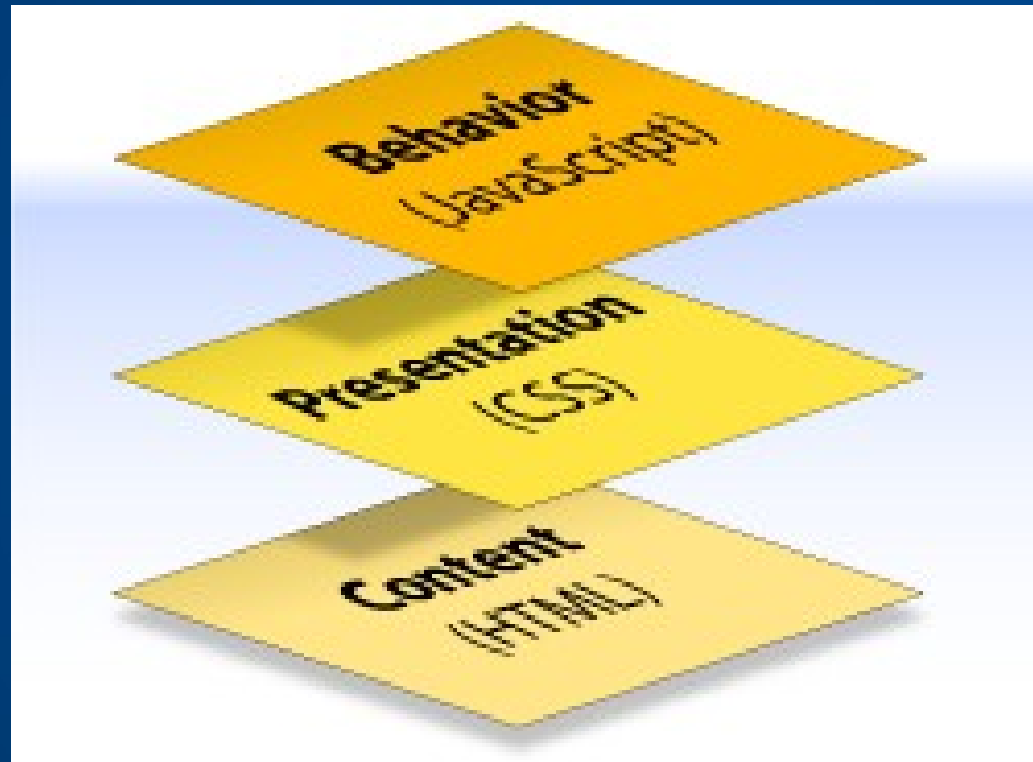
How the content will appear to a human

**Behavior:**

Real-time user interaction: validation, sorting, drag-n-drop, etc.

# What is CSS?

- CSS separates the presentation from the content



# Why CSS?

- 1) Flexible, can be applied in several ways
- 2) Easy to maintain
- 3) Accessibility to different users with different devices.
- 4) CSS caching = less bandwidth + fast loading

# Need for Guidelines

# Why Guidelines?

- 1) Stability
- 2) Cross-browser compatibility
- 3) Consistency
- 4) Readability
- 5) Maintainability
- 6) More time for real development

**How?**

**1) Establish a set of rules**

**2) Document those rules**

**3) Enforce their use**

**Thank You!**

*wait*

# General Guidelines

# Respect major browsers

**IE 6+**



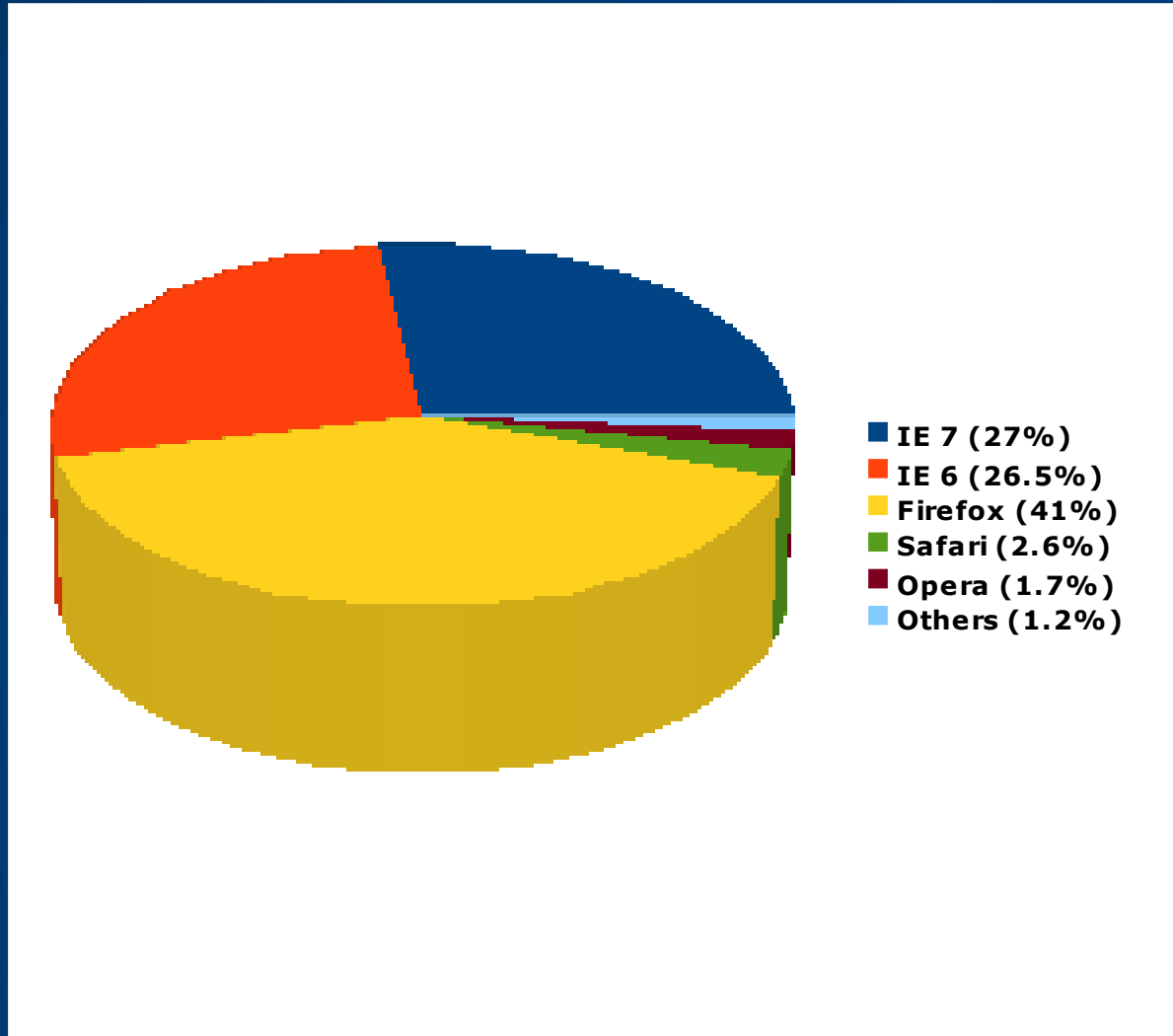
**Firefox 2+**



**Safari 3+**



# Major Browsers (6, 2008)



Source: <http://www.w3schools.com/browsers/>

**Don't ignore IE 6**

# IE7.js

*A JavaScript library to make Microsoft Internet Explorer (5, 6, 7) behave like a standards-compliant browser.*

<http://code.google.com/p/ie7-js/>

# IE7.js

## CSS Selectors

Selector	Comments	Test
parent > child		<a href="#">html</a>
adjacent + sibling		<a href="#">html</a>
adjacent ~ sibling		<a href="#">html</a>
.multiple.classes	IE5/6 <a href="#">bug</a> fixed (also applies to <a href="#">pseudo classes</a> )	<a href="#">html</a>
:hover		<a href="#">html</a>
:first-child		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr~="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr]="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr^="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr\$="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>
[attr*="value"]		<a href="#">html</a>

## CSS Properties

Property	Comments	Test
background-attachment	support fixed positioning	<a href="#">html</a>
background-image	<a href="#">PNG</a> alpha transparency (IE5.5+)	<a href="#">html</a>
bottom	height implied if top is supplied	<a href="#">html</a>
cursor	support pointer for IE5.x	<a href="#">html</a>
display	convert list-item to block for IE5.x	
font-size	fix named font sizes (IE5.x)	<a href="#">html</a>
margin	support auto (IE5.x)	<a href="#">html</a>

# IE7.js Hot Link

```
<!--[if lt IE 7]>  
  <script type="text/javascript"  
    src="  
    http://ie7-js.googlecode.com/svn/  
    version/2.0(beta3)/IE7.js" >  
  </script>  
<![endif]-->
```

**Use semantic markup**

# Semantic Markup

1) HTML is for describing the structure not the presentation of the content

2) Use HTML elements for what they were made for:

`<div>`, `<span>`, `<label>`, `<p>`, `<br/>`,  
`<h2>`, `<th>`, `<td>`, `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>`, ...

3) Don't nest blocks inside inline elements:

`<span><p>incorrect</p></span>`

**Do not use tables for layout, they  
were made for tabular data**

**Community Courses -- Bath Autumn 1997**

<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Course Tutor</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Fee</b>
After the Civil War	Dr. John Wroughton	The course will examine the turbulent years in England after 1646. <i>6 weekly meetings starting Monday 13th October.</i>	H27	£32
An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England	Mark Cottle	One day course introducing the early medieval period reconstruction the Anglo-Saxons and their society. <i>Saturday 18th October.</i>	H28	£18
The Glory that was Greece	Valerie Lorenz	Birthplace of democracy, philosophy, heartland of theater, home of argument. The Romans may have done it but the Greeks did it first. <i>Saturday day school 25th October 1997</i>	H30	£18



# The New York Times

Saturday, July 12, 2008 Last Update: 11:56 AM ET



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By JIM YARDLEY and JAKE HOOKER 10:32 AM ET

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• Times Topics: North Korea

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Michael Stravato for The New York Times

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By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN 25 minutes ago

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• Health Guide: Heart Bypass Surgery | Times Topics: DeBakey

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By SHERYL GAY STOLBERG 34 minutes ago

The conservative columnist and commentator served for 17 months as President Bush's press secretary.

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The New York Times  
**nytimes.com/health**  
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO CLICK

REAL ESTATE AUTOS JOBS ALL CLASSIFIEDS

AUTO EGO SEARCH FOR NEW CARS

ON THE BLOGS

**Always use Web-safe fonts**

**(Common fonts to all versions of  
Windows and Mac)**

# Web-safe fonts

Arial

**Arial Black**

Comic Sans MS

Courier New

Georgia

**Impact**

Lucida Console

Lucida Sans Unicode

Tahoma

Times New Roman

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

**When possible, use transparent GIFs instead of transparent PNGs**

**Never resize images in CSS or HTML, they would look ugly**

**Make your site accessible and  
usable for all users and devices**

# Accessibility & Usability

- 1) Provide a “Skip to Main Content” link
- 2) Always provide a text equivalent for non-text content (image, video, flash, etc.)
- 3) Differentiate links (underlined) and use meaningful names (avoid "click here")
- 4) Ensure that the color combinations have an adequate contrast
- 5) Don't expect the user to use a mouse!

# Validate your markup

<http://validator.w3.org/>

# Validate your CSS

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

# CSS Guidelines

**Avoid inline styles**

# Avoid inline styles

- Bad

```
<p style="color:red;margin:0;">
```

My poor paragraph.

```
</p>
```

- Good

```
<link href="screen.css"  
      media="screen"  
      rel="Stylesheet"  
      type="text/css" />
```

**Avoid fancy CSS3 selectors**

# Compress your CSS

<http://www.cssdrive.com/>

# Coding Tips

# Coding Tips

1) File-naming convention:  
*screen.css, ie6.css, reset.css, etc.*

2) CSS rule names should describe the purpose not the style.

Use: `#sidebar`, `.date`, etc.

Instead of: `#div1`, `.red`, etc.

# Coding Tips

3) Divide into specific sections:

```
/*---->>> GLOBAL <<<----*/
```

...

```
/*---->>> HEADER <<<----*/
```

...

```
/*---->>> FOOTER <<<----*/
```

...

# Coding Tips

## 4) Use indentation:

```
#sidebar {  
    width: 392px;  
}  
  
#sidebar #articles {  
    background: #ccc; }  
  
.side_button {  
    background: #fff; }
```

# Coding Tips

## 5) Use shorthand properties:

```
div { margin: 10px }
```

```
div { margin: 10px 3px }
```

```
div { padding: 10px 5px 3px }
```

```
div { padding: 10px 0 0 3px }
```

```
div { border: 1px solid #000; }
```

```
div { font: 140% Verdana; }
```

# Coding Tips

- 6) Surround embedded styles, if needed, with HTML comment characters to hide from older browsers:

```
<head>  
  <!--  
    <style type="text/css">  
      h1 {color:blue;}  
    </style>  
  -->  
</head>
```

# Organize your CSS

**How?**

## Use a framework

`typography.css, grid.css,  
layout.css, form.css, etc.`



# Blueprint

## Lorem Ipsum 1

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.

## Lorem Ipsum 2

### Lorem Ipsum 3

### Lorem Ipsum 4

### Lorem Ipsum 5

### Lorem Ipsum 6

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.

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.

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.

## Lorem Ipsum 1

**Or design your own**

# Organize your CSS

1) Separate your CSS code:

*reset.css*

*header.css*

*content.css*

*footer.css*

*ie.css*

# Organize your CSS

2) Use a master CSS file:

*master.css*

```
@import url("reset.css");
```

```
@import url("header.css");
```

```
@import url("content.css");
```

```
@import url("footer.css");
```

```
@import url("ie.css");
```

# Organize your CSS

3) Link to the master CSS file:

*template.html*

```
<link href="master.css"  
      media="screen"  
      rel="Stylesheet"  
      type="text/css" />
```

**Why?**

# Master CSS

- 1) Little code in each file
- 2) One link to all CSS files
- 3) Disable styling for some parts
- 4) Add more CSS files without touching HTML files
- 5) Separate hacks code

# CSS Reset

# CSS Reset

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

- 1) Eliminates all differences in padding and margin across browsers
- 2) Eliminates margin collapses

## But

- 1) Very heavy on the rendering agent to apply rules to every single element
- 2) Destroys a lot of good default styling

**Solution?**

**Begin with a few default styles**

# CSS Reset

```
body, form {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    font-family: Verdana;  
}  
  
h1, h2, h3, p, ul, ol {  
    margin: 0 0 1em;  
}
```

# CSS Reset

```
img {  
  border: none;  
}  
  
table {  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
  
input, select, textarea {  
  font-family: inherit;  
}
```

**Keep a library of helpful classes**

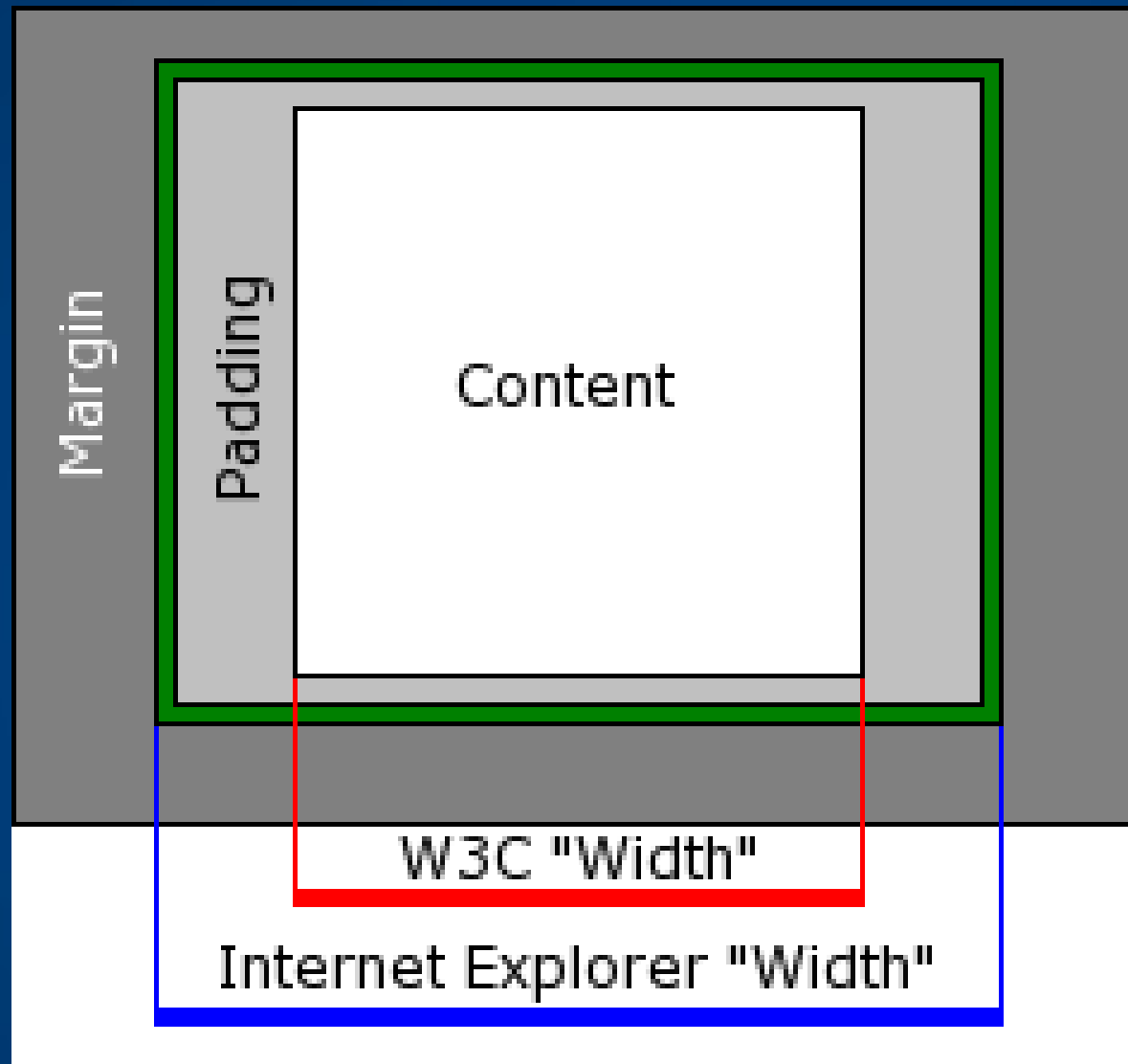
# Helpful Classes

```
.float_left {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
.float_right {  
    float: right;  
}  
  
.clear_both {  
    clear: both;  
}
```

# Techniques

**Avoid CSS Hacks!**

# Box Model Bug



# Avoid The Bug

- Avoid specifying both **width** and **padding** or **border** for an element

```
#sidebar {width:250px}
```

```
#news {padding:10px;  
        border:1px solid;}
```

```
<div id="sidebar">  
  <div id="news">News</div>  
</div>
```

# IE Hacks

- Use IE Conditional Comments to link to a different CSS file:

```
<!--[if IE 5]>  
  <link href="ie5.css"  
        type="text/css">  
<![endif]-->
```

# IE Hacks

- `[if IE]` All versions of IE
- `[if IE 6]` Only version 6
- `[if lt IE 7]` Less than 7
- `[if lte IE 7]` Less than or equal to 7
- `[if gt IE 5]` Greater than 5
- `[if gre IE 5]` Greater than or equal to 5

# Targeting different media types

```
<link type="text/css"  
      href="screen.css"  
      media="screen" />
```

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By [Myles Eftos](#)

February 29th 2008

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About the Author

Myles Eftos



Myles Eftos is a Perth-based web developer that

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```
<link type="text/css"  
href="print.css"  
media="print" />
```



## Article

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# Rapid RESTful Rails Apps -- No, Really!

By [Myles Eftos](#)

February 29th 2008

Reader Rating: 9.3

As you may have read in my blog post, [RESTful Rails Part I \[1\]](#), RESTful Rails is a way of mapping HTTP verbs (**GET**, **POST**, **PUT**, and **DELETE**) to **CRUD** actions (**Create**, **Read**, **Update**, and **Delete**) in your Rails apps. If that sentence was complete gibberish to you, take some time to read the blog post and it may make a bit more sense.

Alright, I assume you've had enough time to absorb my post, and you're full of CRUD and REST. Now, it's time to build an actual example.

REST Tumblelog

## About the Author

### Myles Eftos



Myles Eftos is a Perth-based web developer that jumped on the Rails express and never looked back. He is the event co-ordinator for the [Australian Web Industry Association](#) which explains why most of their events are at the pub near his house.

## Supported values:

all, aural, braille, embossed,  
handheld, print, projection,  
screen, tty, tv

Default value: `all`

# Alternative Style Sheets

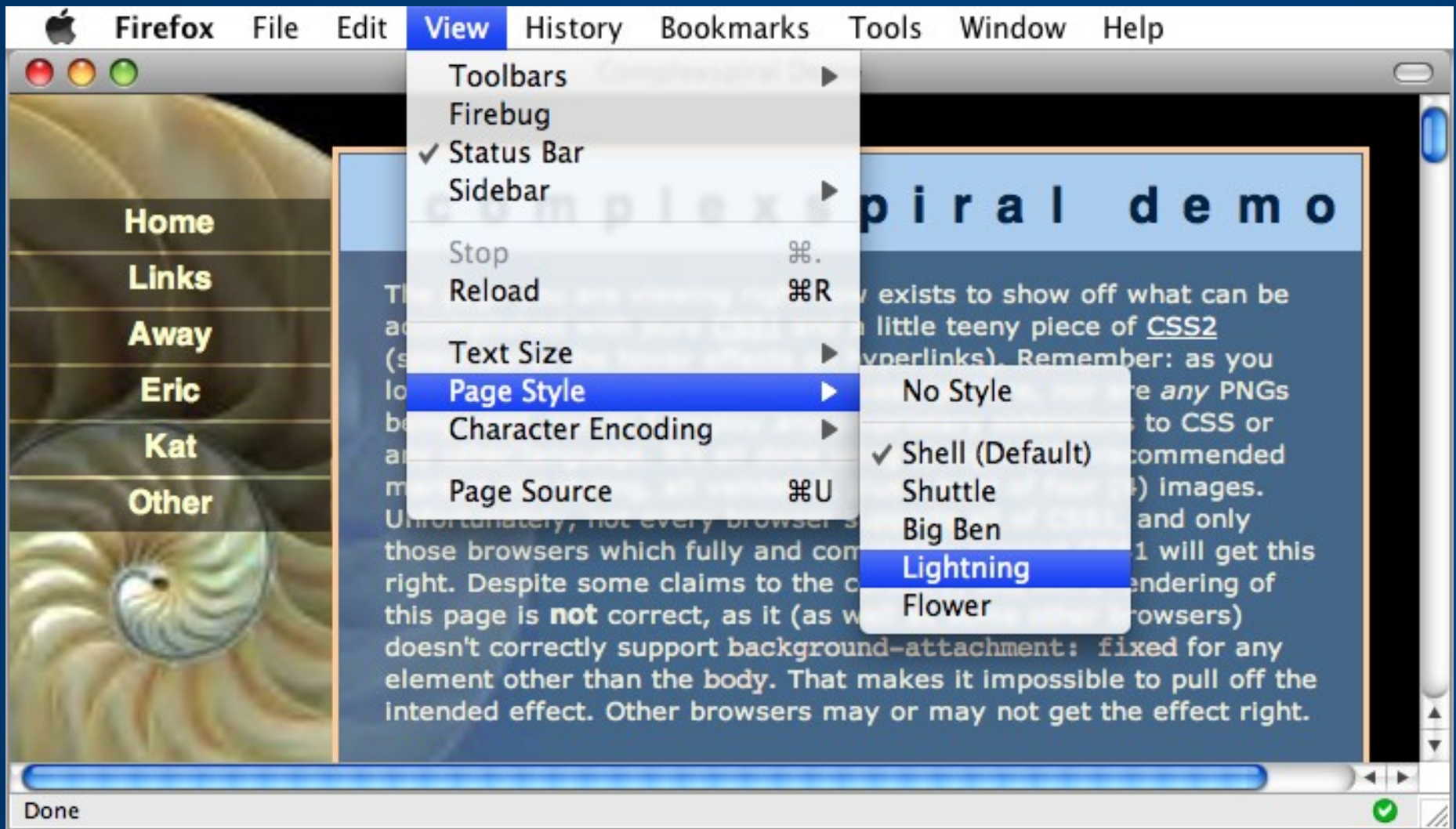
**A document can link to multiple  
style sheets**

**You can give it a default style and  
any number of alternatives for  
the user to choose from**

**How to choose one?**

**Some browsers support it**

# Alternative Style Sheets



**Some browsers don't ;)**

**How to create them?**

Using the right **rel** and **title**  
attributes

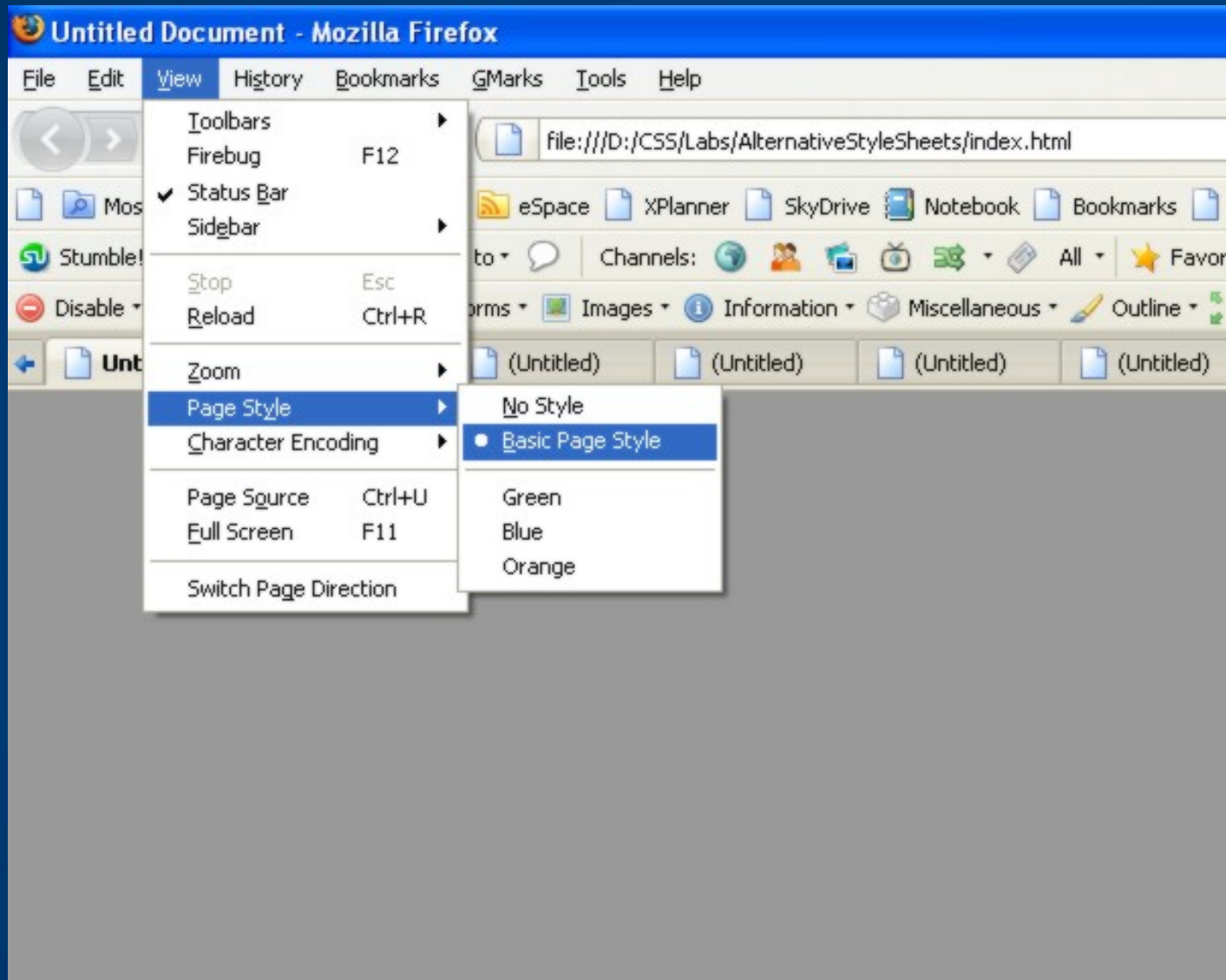
# 1) Persistent style sheets

Linked **without** a **title** attribute  
and always applied

# Persistent style sheets

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

# Persistent style sheets



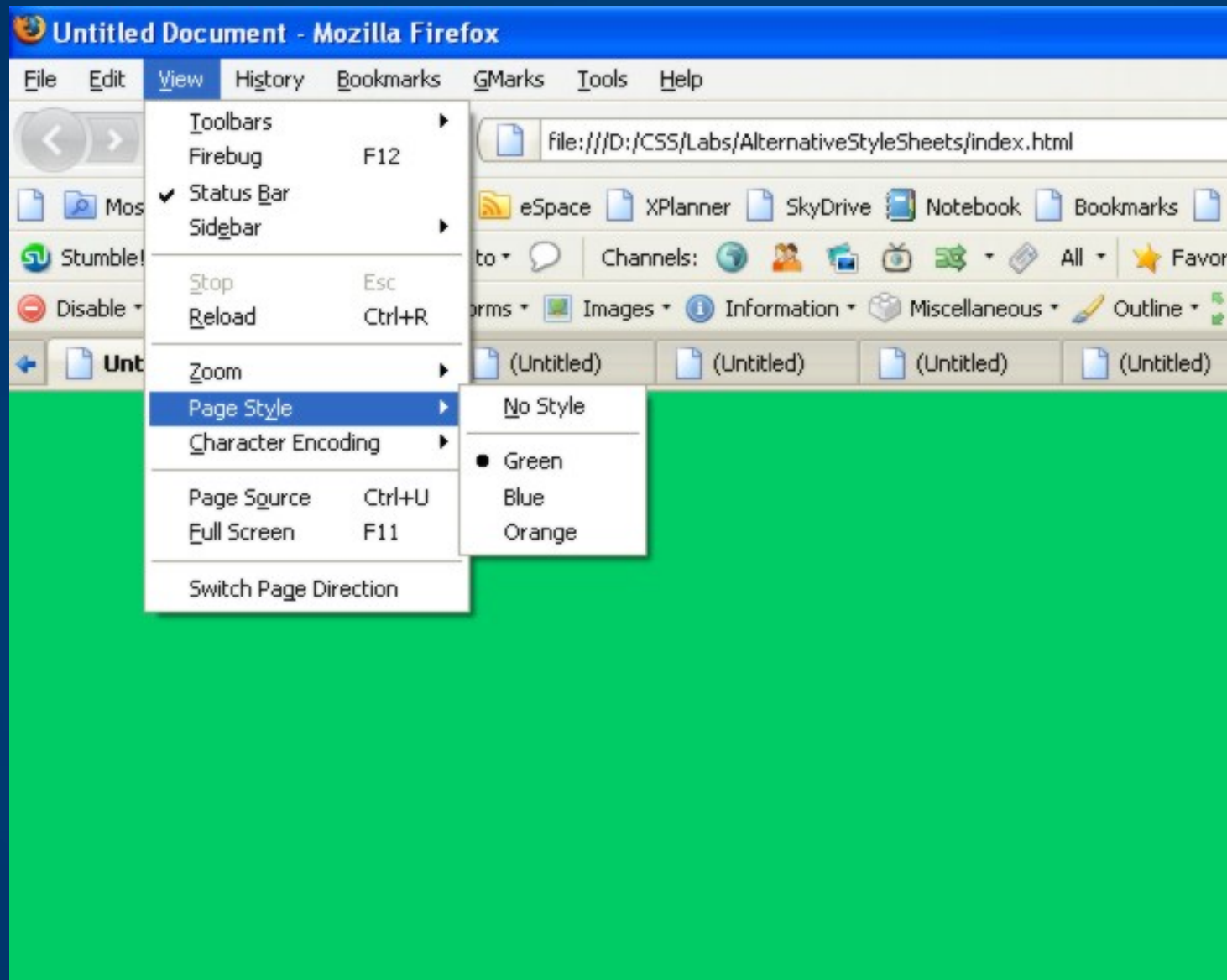
## 2) Preferred style sheets

Linked with a **title** attribute and  
selected by default

# Preferred style sheets

```
<link type="text/css"  
      href="green.css"  
      rel="stylesheet"  
      title="Green" />
```

# Preferred style sheets



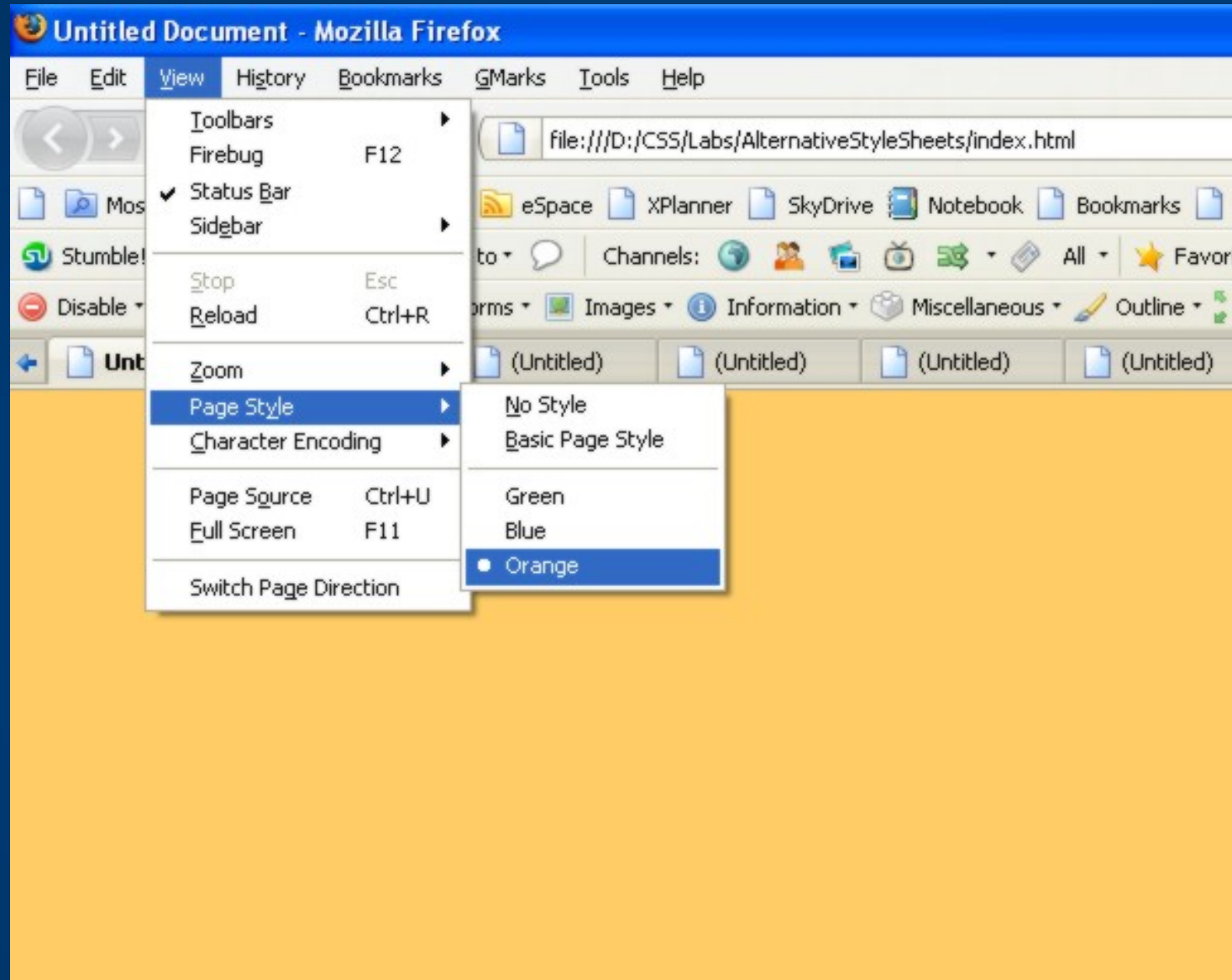
## 3) Alternate style sheets

Linked with a `title` attribute,  
and the `rel` attribute should be  
set to “`alternate stylesheet`”

# Alternate style sheets

```
<link type="text/css"  
  href="orange.css"  
  rel="alternate stylesheet"  
  title="Orange" />
```

# Alternate style sheets



**Not cross-browser?**

**Use JavaScript**

# Alternative Style Sheets



# Floating

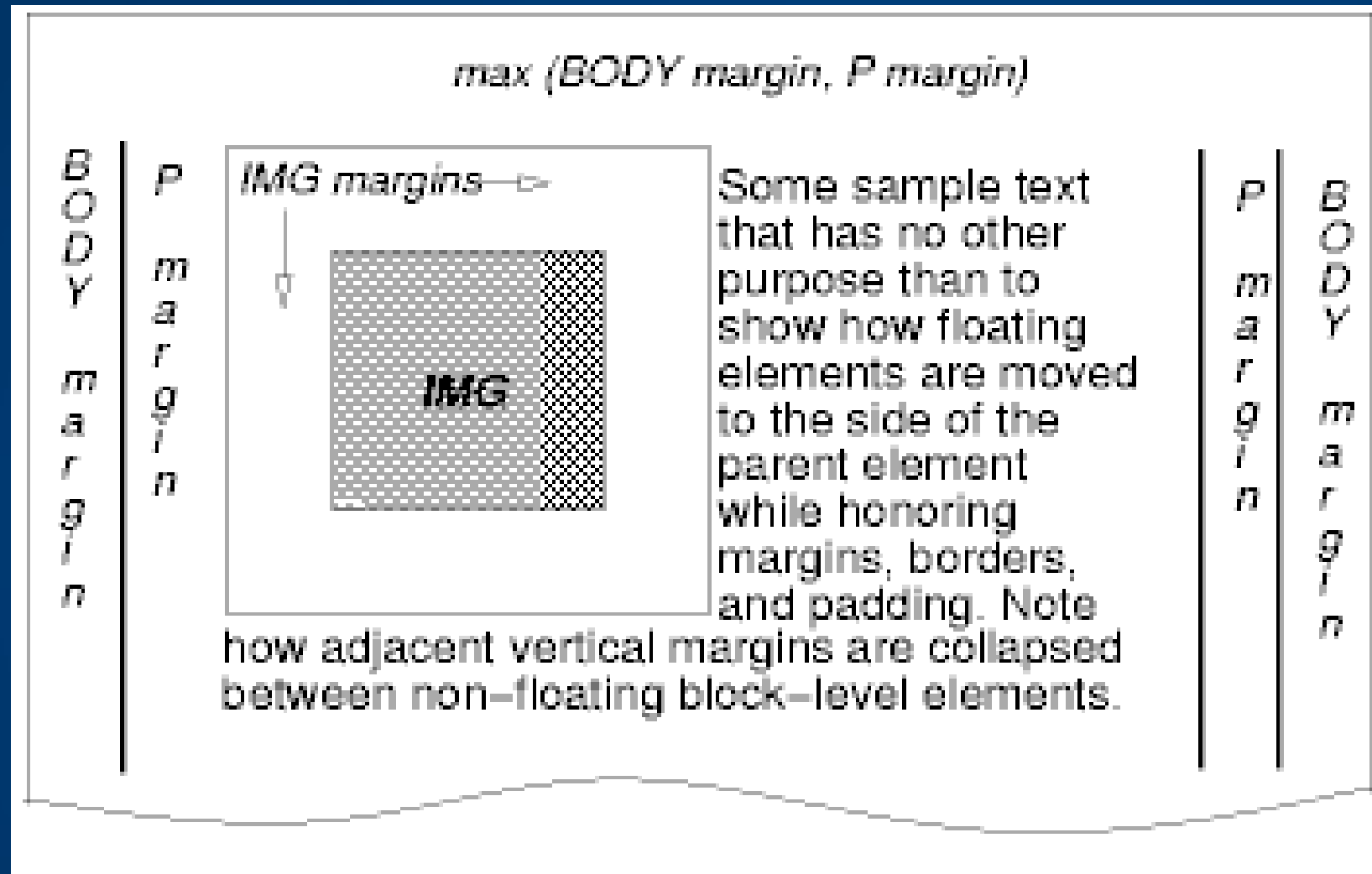
# Floating

- A floated box is positioned within the normal flow, then taken out of the flow and shifted to the left (`float:left`) or right (`float:right`) until its outer edge touches the edge of the containing block or the outer edge of another float.

# Floating

- Floating an element converts it to a block
- Unlike boxes in the normal flow, the vertical margins of a floated box are not collapsed with the margins of boxes either above or below it.

# Floating



# Floating

- Content flows down the right side of a left-floated box and down the left side of a right-floated box.
- A floated box must have an explicit width via the **width** property or its intrinsic width (for replaced elements: **img**, **input**, **textarea**, etc.)

# Example

# Floating

```
<p>
```

```
  <span style="float:right;">
```

```
    This span is floated right.
```

```
  </span>
```

```
  This is my paragraph. This is  
  my paragraph. This is my  
  paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```



# Overlapping

# Floating

- A floated box can overlap boxes adjacent to it in the normal flow.

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

# Floating

```
<p>  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    This span is floated right.  
  </span>  
  This is the first paragraph.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
  This is the second paragraph.  
</p>
```

**Unhappy?**

**Clear it!**

# Clearing

```
<p>
```

```
  <span style="float:right;">
```

```
    This span is floated right.
```

```
  </span>
```

```
  This is the first paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="clear:right;">
```

```
  This is the second paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```

**OR**

# Clearing

```
<p>
```

```
  <span style="float:right;">
```

```
    This span is floated right.
```

```
  </span>
```

```
  This is the first paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<br style="clear:right;" />
```

```
<p>
```

```
  This is the second paragraph.
```

```
</p>
```

# Clearing

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

**Still unhappy?**

# Clearing

```
<p>  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    This span is floated right.  
  </span>  
  This is the first paragraph.  
  <br style="clear:right;" />  
</p>  
  
<p>  
  This is the second paragraph.  
</p>
```

# Clearing

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

**Or, better ...**

# Clearing

```
<p style="overflow:auto;">  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    This span is floated right.  
  </span>  
  This is the first paragraph.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
  This is the second paragraph.  
</p>
```

# Clearing

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

**If you get scroll bars...**

# Clearing

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.



This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

**Do this...**

# Clearing

```
<p style="overflow:hidden;">
  <span style="float:right;">
    This span is floated right.
  </span>
  This is the first paragraph.
</p>

<p>
  This is the second paragraph.
</p>
```

**To get this...**

# Clearing

This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph. This is the first paragraph.

This span is floated right. This span is floated right. This span is floated right.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

**Still unhappy?**

*Play Solitaire!*

# Multiple floats

# Multiple floats

```
<p>  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    first span  
  </span>  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    second span  
  </span>  
  This is my paragraph.  
</p>
```



# Clearing

# Multiple floats

```
<p>  
  <span style="float:right;">  
    first span.  
  </span>  
  <span style="clear:right;  
             float:right;">  
    second span.  
  </span>  
  This is my paragraph.  
</p>
```



# Fonts

**A browser can only display the fonts that are installed on its machine.**

# Fonts

- Include one of the generic font face keywords at the end of any font list:

```
body{  
font-family: Verdana,  
            Arial,  
            sans-serif;  
}
```

**Firefox bug!**

**Firefox resizes heading elements  
when you specify a font size for  
the container**

# Solution

**Always specify font size for heading elements (h1, h2, .., h6)**

# Sizing heading elements

```
H1 {font-size:24px}
```

```
H2 {font-size:18px}
```

```
H3 {font-size:15px}
```

```
H4 {font-size:12px}
```

**Form elements don't inherit font properties, enforce them to do so**

# Font inheritance

```
body {  
    font-size:    18px;  
    font-family:  Verdana;  
}  
  
input, select, textarea {  
    font-size:    100%;  
    font-family:  inherit;  
}
```

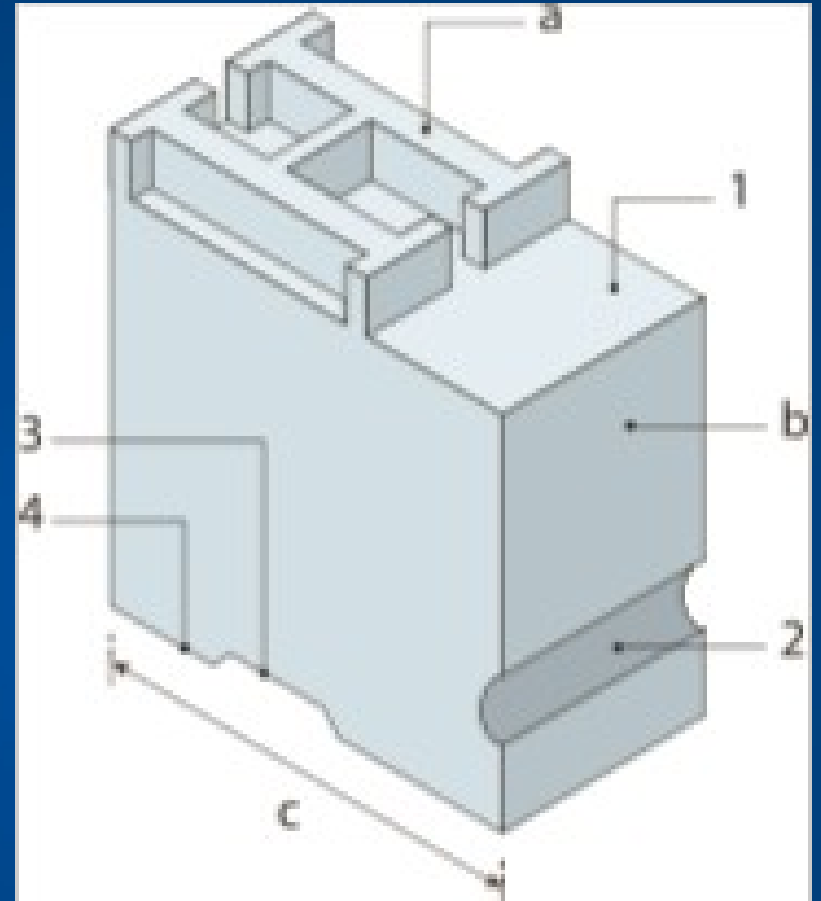
# Using em

# What is em?

## Wikipedia:

In metal type, the em was the height of the metal body from which the letter rises.

(c in this illustration)



# What is em?

- In typography, em is a unit of measurement, equals to the point size of the current font
- em is not related to a specific typeface, and thus is the same for all fonts at a given point size.

**Why?**

IE 6 will **not** allow readers to  
resize text that has been sized in  
pixels!

# Using ems

- The default size for ‘medium’ text in all browsers is **16px**
- Now, you should convert px sizes to em:
  - 10px => 0.625em
  - 16px => 1em
  - 20px => 1.25em
  - 24px => 1.5em
  - ...

**Still want to think in pixels?**

# Solution

<http://www.clagnut.com>

# Using ems

1) Reduce this size for the entire document:  
to 10px: `body {font-size: 62.5%}`

$$( 10 / 16 ) * 100 = 62.5$$

2) Think in pixels:

10px => 1em

12px => 1.2em

8px => 0.8em

**But remember, em is relative**

# em is relative

```
body          {font-size: 62.5%}  
#footer      {font-size: 1.2em} /*12px*/  
#footer p    {font-size: 1em}   /*12px*/  
#footer h3   {font-size: 1.5em} /*18px*/
```

# Discussion

# Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

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# Example

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit ...</p>  
<ul id="navigation">  
  <li class="left">  
    <a href="/back">Back</a>  
  </li>  
  <li class="right">  
    <a href="/next">Next</a>  
  </li>  
</ul>
```

# Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

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# Example

```
.left { float: left; }  
.right { float: right; }  
#navigation {  
  list-style-type: none;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0.5em 0;  
  border-top: 1px solid #666;  
}
```

# Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

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# Example

```
#navigation li a {  
  display: block;  
  width: 5em;  
  color: #FFF;  
  background-color: #036;  
  padding: .2em 0;  
  text-align: center;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

# Example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

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# Example

```
ul#navigation li a:hover {  
  color: #FFF;  
  background-color: #69C;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

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**The End**

# References

# References

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- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
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# Thank You!

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