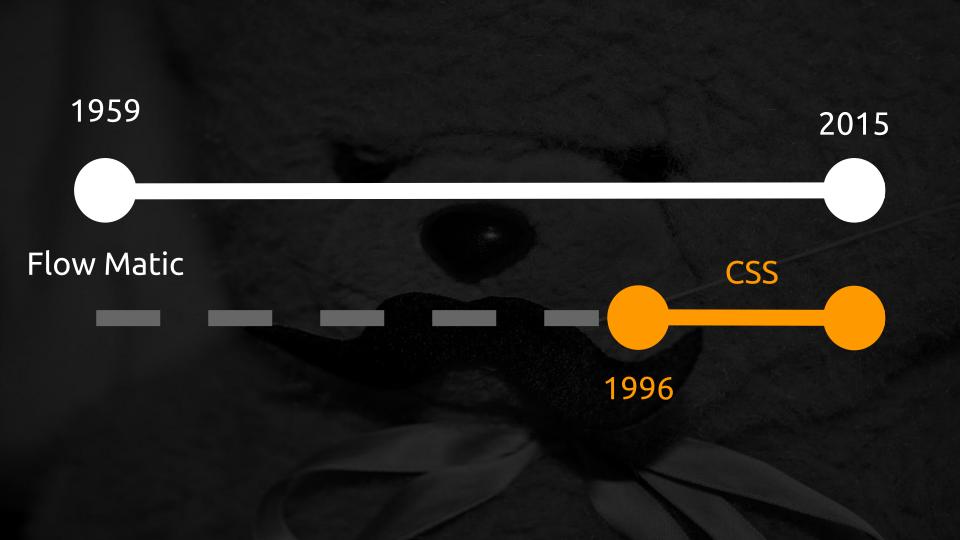
CSS for Software Engineers for CSS Developers







5 Principles of Software Engineering

1 DRY Don't repeat yourself

"Every piece of knowledge must have a single, unambiguous, authoritative representation within a system"

wikipedia.org/wiki/Don't_repeat_yourself

"DRY is not about no repeating anything but is about no repeating yourself"

H. Roberts

"If you manually type a declaration 50 times in a project, you are repeating yourself: this is not DRY. If you can generate that declaration 50 times without having to manually repeat it, this is DRY: you are generating repetition without actually repeating yourself. This is quite a subtle but important distinction to be aware of"

csswz.it/1ytQkxp

```
.u-margin-top { margin-top: 12px; }
.u-margin-right { margin-right: 12px; }
.u-margin-bottom { margin-bottom: 12px; }
.u-margin-left { margin-left: 12px; }
```

\$unit:12px

```
.u-margin-top { margin-top: $unit; }
.u-margin-right { margin-right: $unit; }
.u-margin-bottom { margin-bottom: $unit; }
.u-margin-left { margin-left: $unit; }
```

```
.page-title {
    font-family: "Custom Font", sans-serif;
    font-weight: 700;
.btn {
    font-family: "Custom Font", sans-serif;
    font-weight: 700;
.pagination {
    font-family: "Custom Font", sans-serif;
    font-weight: 700;
```

```
@mixin custom-font() {
    font-family: "Custom Font", sans-serif;
    font-weight: 700;
.page-title {
                                                       gives the exact same
    @include custom-font(); 🗻
                                                       output, but at least we
                                                       haven't duplicated
.btn {
                                                       anything manually
    @include custom-font();
.pagination {
    @include custom-font();
```

```
.btn {
    color: white;
    font-weight: bold;
                                                   This is purely
                                                   coincidental.
.calendar__title {
                                                   Don't try to
    font-size: 14px;
    font-weight: bold;
                                                   DRY it out.
.message {
    font-weight : bold;
```

"Repetition is better than wrong abstraction"

H. Roberts

Every discrete piece of information should exist only once.

 You shouldn't need to make the same change several times.

- Repetition is extra overhead : more to maintain, to go wrong.

The single Responsibility Principle

"[...] the single responsibility principle states that every class should have responsibility over a single part of the functionality provided by the software, and that responsibility should be entirely encapsulated by the class."

wikipedia.org/wiki/Single_responsibility_principle

Everything should do one job, one job only and should do that job very very well.



```
#sandwich {
   bread: white;
   meat: chicken;
   salad: lettuce, onion, tomato;
   sauce: mayonnaise;
<div id="sandwich"> ... </div>
```

```
.bread, .bread--white {}
.chicken {}
.lettuce {}
.onion {}
.tomato {}
```

<div class="bread bread--white chicken lettuce onion
tomato mayonnaise">...</div>

```
.btn-login {
   display: inline-block;
                                            Structural
   padding: 2em;
                                           Responsability
   background-color: green;
   color: white;
                                            Cosmetic
                                           Responsability
<button class="btn-login"> ... </button>
```

```
.btn {
    display: inline-block;
.btn--large {
    padding: 2em;
.btn--positive {
    background-color: green;
    color: white;
```

<button class="btn btn--large
btn-positive"> ... </button>

Provide developers with the ingredients.

Let them make the meals.

The separation of Concerns

"[...] It is, that one is willing to study in depth an aspect of one's subject matter in isolation for the sake of its own consistency [...] But nothing is gained—on the contrary! —by tackling these various aspects simultaneously. It is what I sometimes have called 'the separation of concerns' [...] it does not mean ignoring the other aspects, it is just doing justice to the fact that from this aspect's point of view, the other is irrelevant. It is being one- and multiple-track minded simultaneously. wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_concerns

Each thing responsible for itself and nothing more

Using HTML to provide cosmetics.

<div style="color:red;">...</div>

```
<nav role="navigation">

        <a>...</a>
        <a>...</a> 
        </nav>
</nav>
```

```
[role="navigation"] { ... }
[role="navigation"] > ul { ... }
[role="navigation"] > ul > li { ... }
```

```
<nav class="site-nav js-site-nav" role="navigation">
  <a class="site-nav_link">...</a>
    </nav>
```

```
<nav class="site-nav js-site-nav" role="navigation">
   <ut class="site-nav list">
      class="site-nav_item">
         <a class="site-nav_link">...</a>
      </nav>
                                          Semantic
                                          Concern
```

```
<nav class="site-nav js-site-nav" role="navigation">
  <a class="site-nav_link">...</a>
    </nav>
                             Accessibility
```

Concern

#3

```
<nav class="site-nav js-site-nav" role="navigation">
  cli class="site-nav_item">
       <a class="site-nav_link">...</a>
     </nav>
```

Behaviors Concern

```
<nav class="site-nav js-site-nav" role="navigation">
    <a class="site-nav_link">...</a>
       .site-nav {...
  .site-nav_list { ...
     .site-nav_link { ... }
                                         Stylistic
                                         Concern
```

Only bind CSS onto CSS-based classes only.

Don't write DOM-like selectors.

Don't bind CSS onto data-* attributes.

Don't bind JS onto CSS classes.

Immutability

"...an immutable object is an object whose state cannot be modified after it is created.

wikipedia.org/wiki/Immutable_object

```
.col-6 {
   width: 50%;
@media screen and (max-width: 480px) {
   .col-6@sm {
      float: none;
      width: 100%;
```

```
.btn {
   font-size: 1em;
.promo .btn {
   font-size: 1.2em;
```

```
.btn {
   font-size: 1em;
.btn--large {
   font-size: 1.2em;
```

Don't have several states of the same thing.

Use Modifiers or Responsive Suffixes

The Open/Close Principle

"Software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc.) should be open for extension, but closed for modification."

wikipedia.org/wiki/Open/closed_principle

"[...] once completed, the implementation of a class could only be modified to correct errors; new or changed features would require that a different class be created. That class could reuse coding from the original class through inheritance.

```
.btn {
   padding: 1em 2em;
.btn--large {
   padding: 1.5em 2.5em;
```

Safe way to make changes. Safe way of working with legacy.

- 1. DRY Don't repeat yourself
- 2. Single responsibility principle
- 3. Separation of Concerns
- 4. Immutability
- 5. Open/Close principle

The Moustache Principle

"Just because you can, it doesn't mean that you should"

H. Roberts

Thank you!!

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Talk inspired by Henry Roberts

slides: https://speakerdeck.com/csswizardry/css-for-software-engineers-for-css-developers

video: https://vimeo.com/140641366