



Aaron Gustafson presents

Solving CSS Problems with eCSStender

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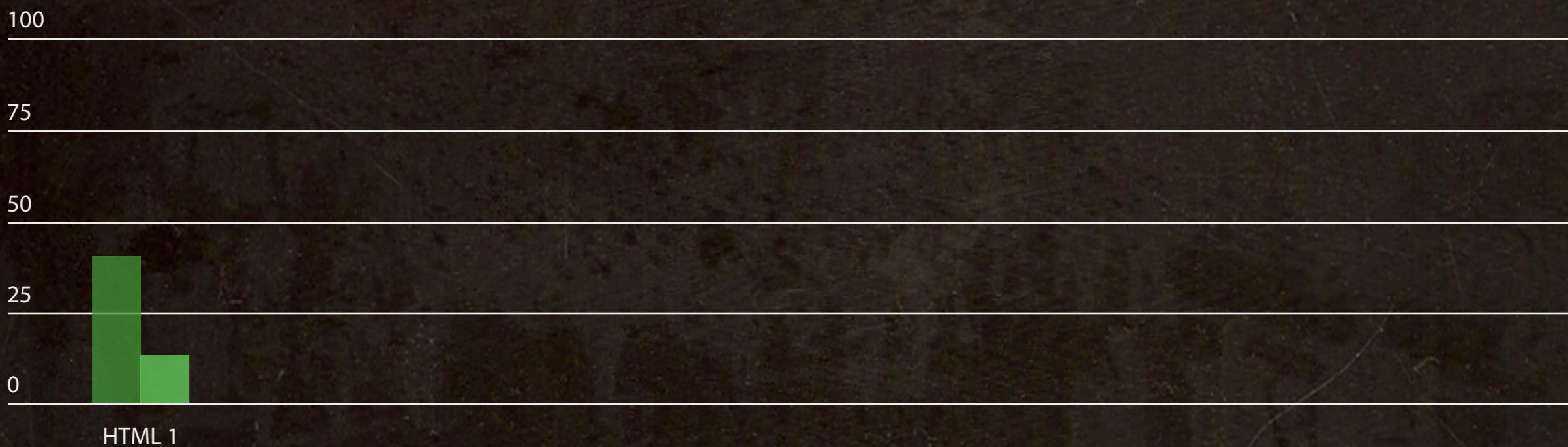
Where in the world is CSS3?



Progress



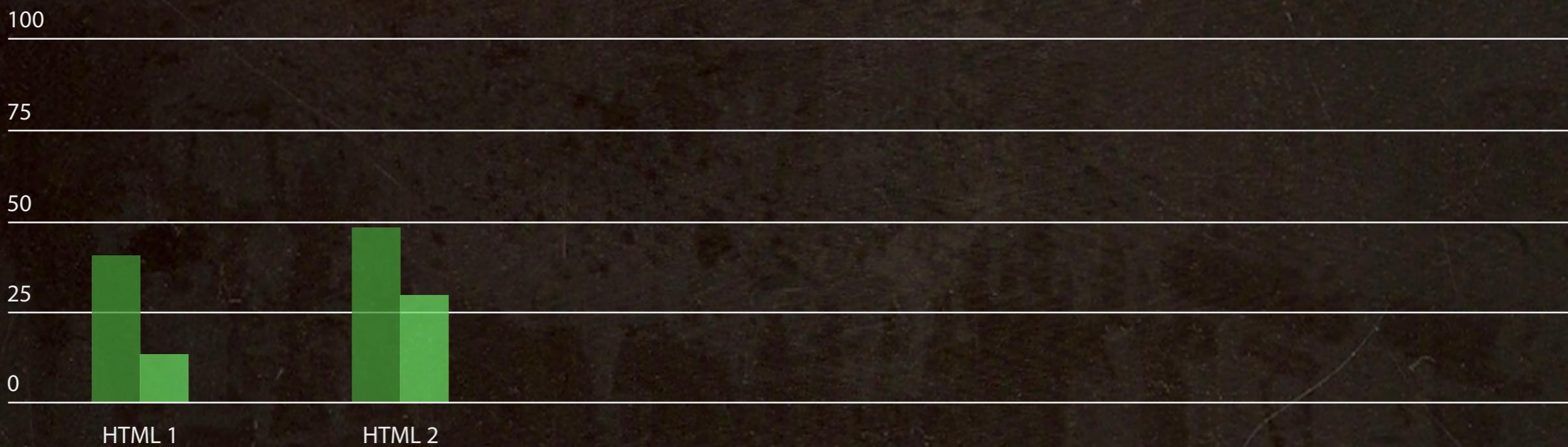
elements
attributes



Progress



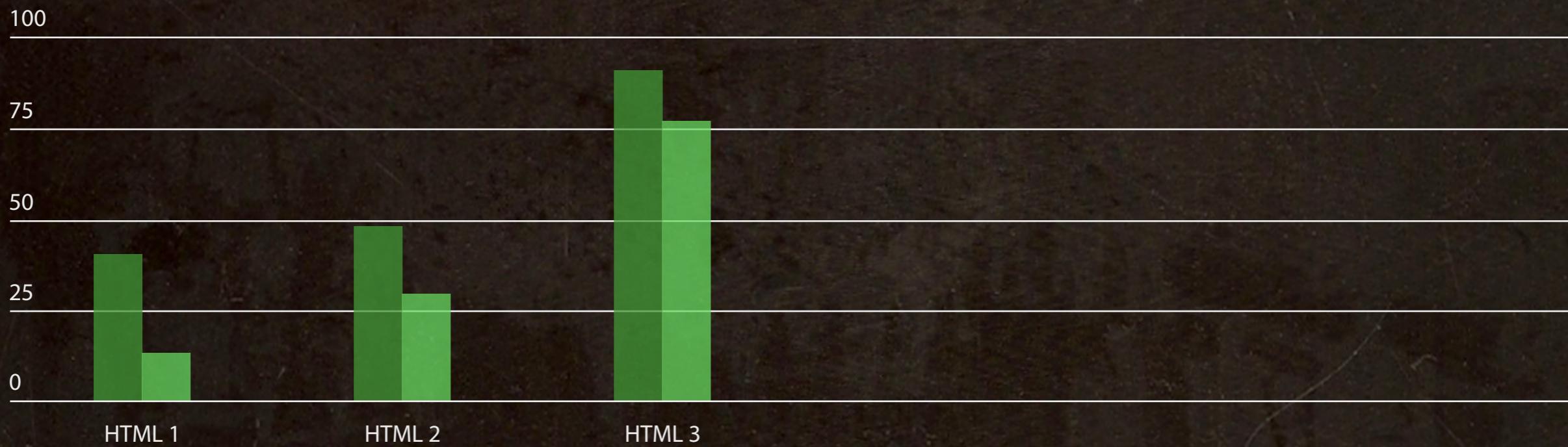
elements
attributes



Progress



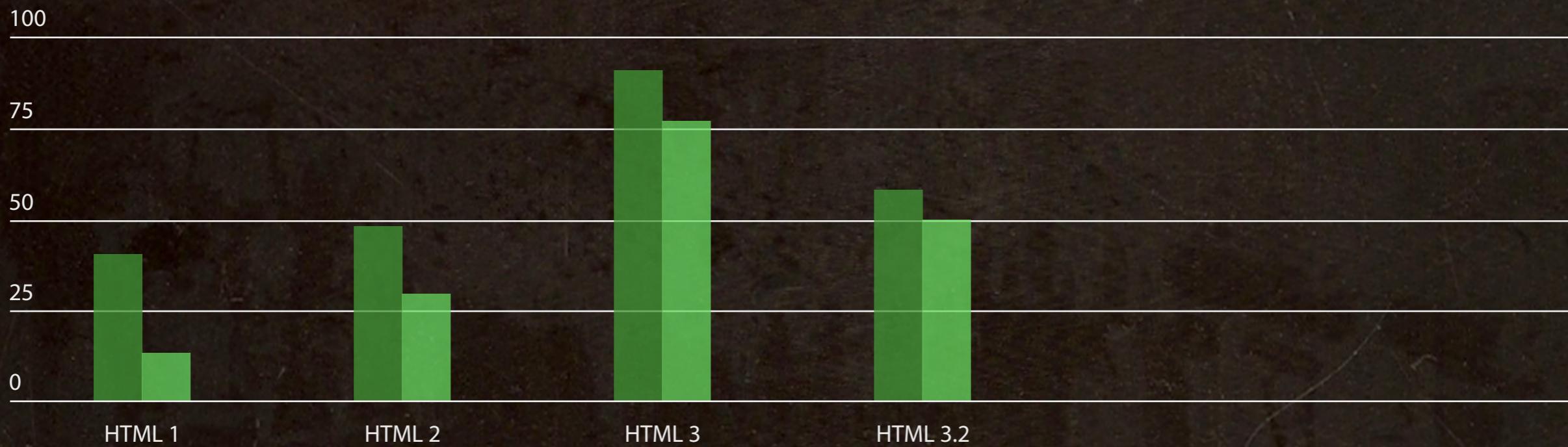
elements
attributes



Progress



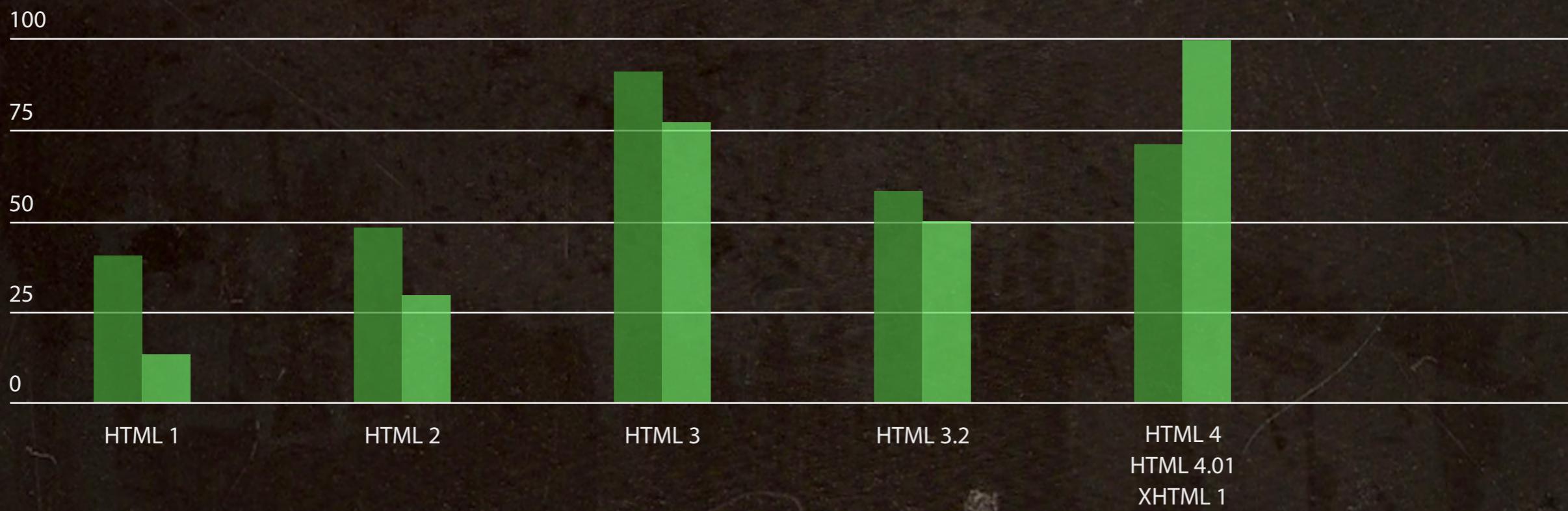
elements
attributes



Progress



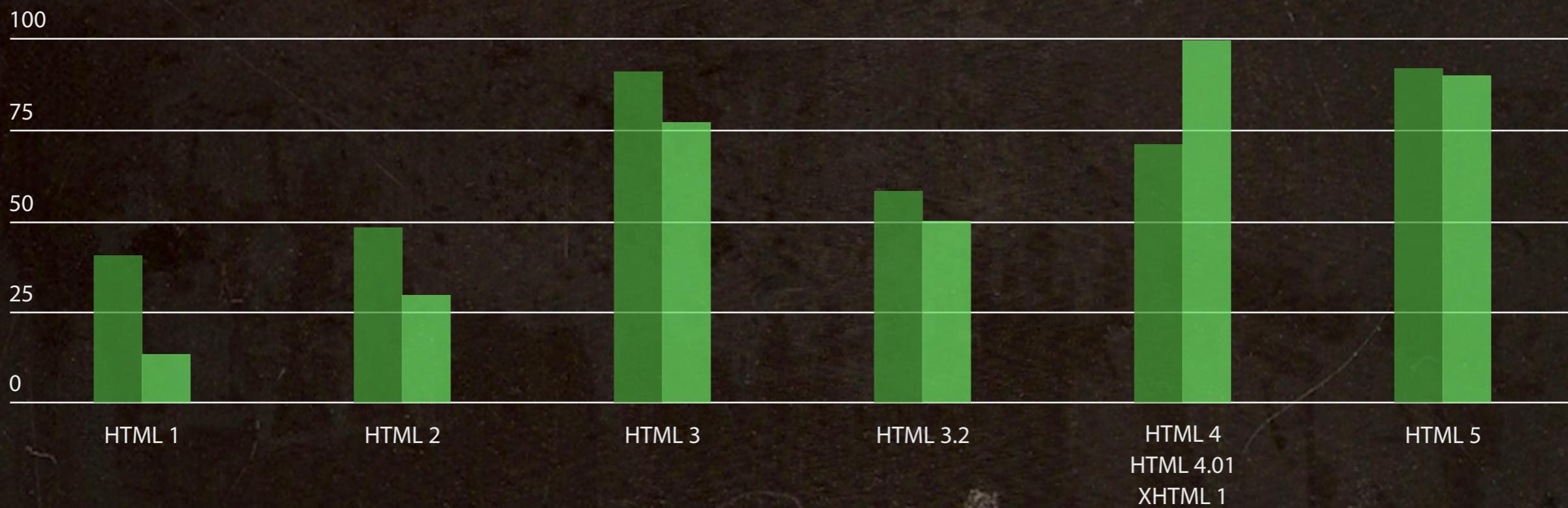
elements
attributes



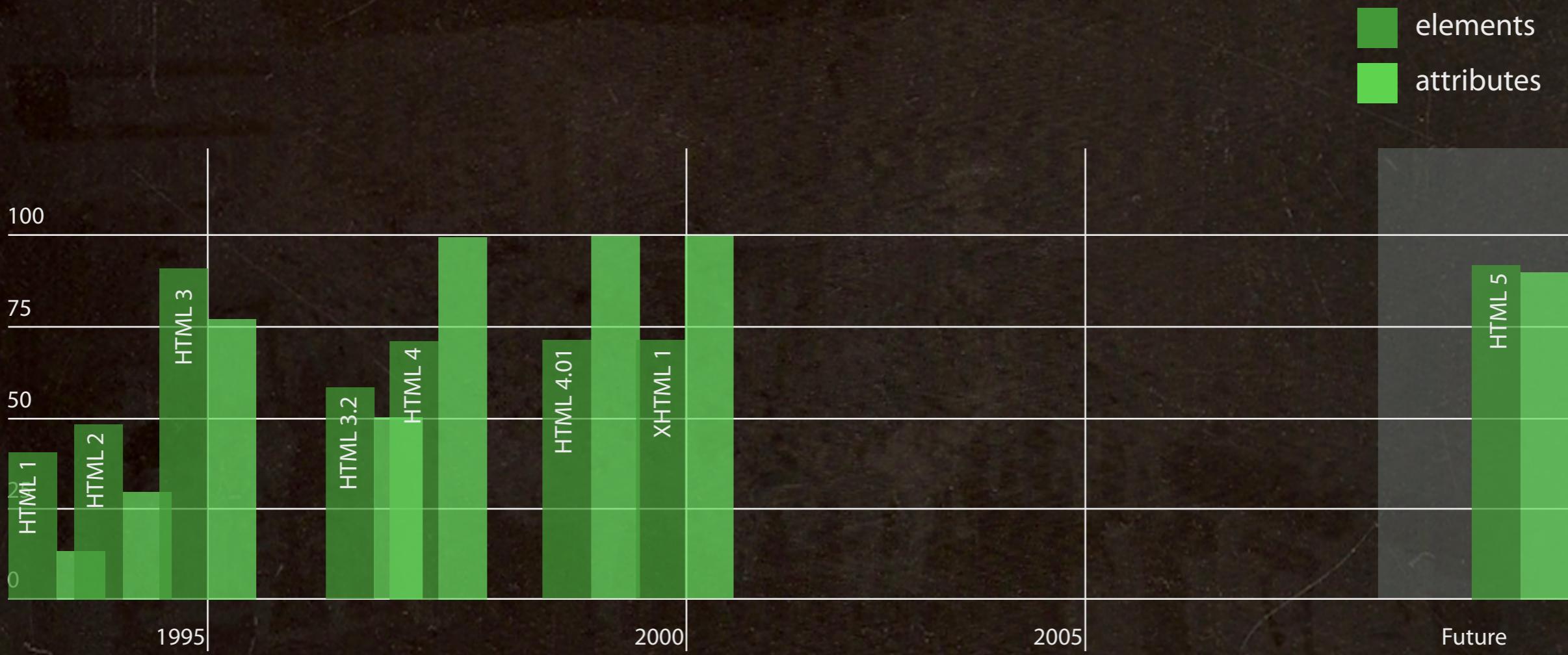
Progress



elements
attributes



Progress?



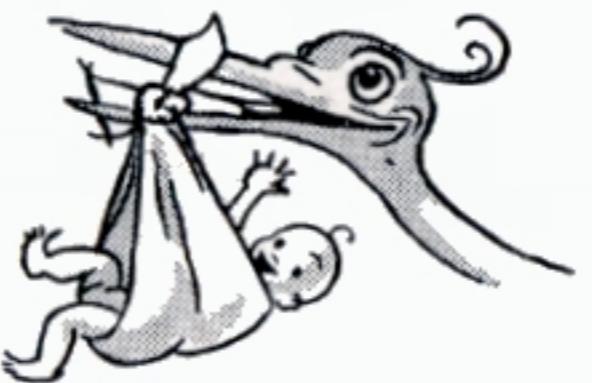
CSS 2.1 became a candidate recommendation last month



Some modules of CSS3 have been in development since 1999



Where does CSS come from?



Officially?



W3C®

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Officially?



Semi-officially



Microsoft[®]



Officially?



Semi-officially



-moz-



-webkit-

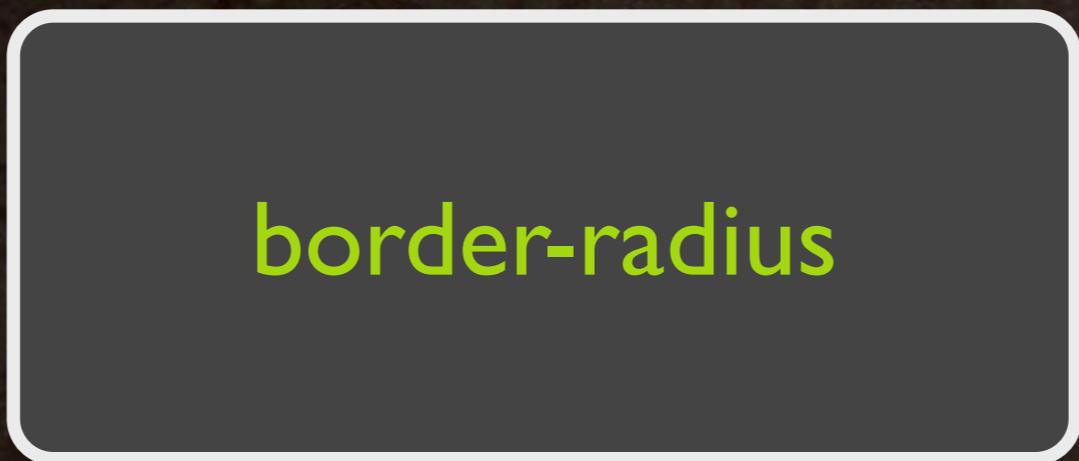
Microsoft®

-ms-

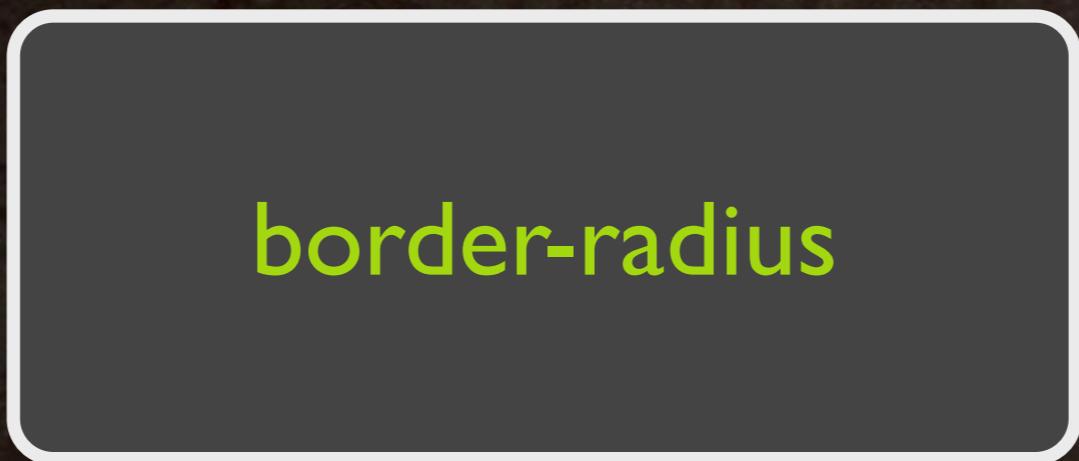


-o-

Browsers “extend” CSS



opacity



border-radius



column-count

Browsers “extend” CSS

-moz-opacity

- moz-border-radius
- webkit-border-radius
- khtml-border-radius



-moz-column-count

Browsers “extend” CSS

```
#foo {  
    border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

Browsers “extend” CSS

```
#foo {  
  -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
  -o-border-radius: 3px;  
  -khtml-border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

Browsers “extend” CSS

```
#foo {  
    border-radius: 10px 5px;  
}
```

Browsers “extend” CSS

```
#foo {  
    -moz-border-radius: 10px 5px;  
    -webkit-border-top-left-radius: 10px;  
    -webkit-border-top-right-radius: 5px;  
    -webkit-border-bottom-right-radius: 10px;  
    -webkit-border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;  
    -o-border-radius: 10px 5px;  
    -khtml-border-top-left-radius: 10px;  
    -khtml-border-top-right-radius: 5px;  
    -khtml-border-bottom-right-radius: 10px;  
    -khtml-border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Browsers “extend” CSS

```
#foo {  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 200px;  
  w\idth: 180px;  
  height: 200px;  
  heigh\t: 180px;  
}  
  
/* or */  
  
#foo {  
  padding: 10px;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 200px;  
}  
* html #foo {  
  width: 180px;  
  height: 180px;  
}
```

Can we play too?



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First Experiment: 2005

```
#content:before {  
    -gfss-source: url(spiral.swf);  
    -gfss-background-color: #000;  
    -gfss-flash-version: 6;  
    -gfss-quality: high;  
    -gfss-flash-vars: "foo=bar&bar=foo";  
    -gfss-width: 50;  
    -gfss-height: 50;  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0;  
    left: 0;  
}
```

First Experiment: 2005



- [file1.css](#)
- [file2.css](#)

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3 years later....

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{+} ecsstender

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Fast facts



- It's pronounced "extender"
- A small JS library (<16K minified) for interfacing with CSS
- Is library agnostic (plays well with anyone)
- MIT License
- Enables both
 - ▶ the creation of CSS extensions to push the boundaries of the language (experimentally or practically), and
 - ▶ the patching of old/outdated browsers to the latest standards
- Allows designers to include extensions in their site and have their CSS **Just Work.**

Fast facts

- It's media aware (including `@media`)
- It can handle both linked and imported CSS (nesting too)
- It understands concepts like `@font-face` and `@page`
- It runs on DOM ready (undetectably in many cases)
- Its CSS parser functions much like a browser's, paying attention to the two key concepts:
 - ▶ Specificity
 - ▶ Cascade
- It supports local storage (`window.localStorage` and IE's `UserData`) for client-side caching

How does it work?



```
eCSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

How does it work?



```
eCSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

extension registration

How does it work?



```
eCSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

define the extension

How does it work?



```
eCSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

property request

How does it work?



```
eCSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

callback function

In prose

- Search for a selector containing “h1”
- Collect every property set on it
- Send each selector, its properties, media type and specificity to my function so I can do something with it.

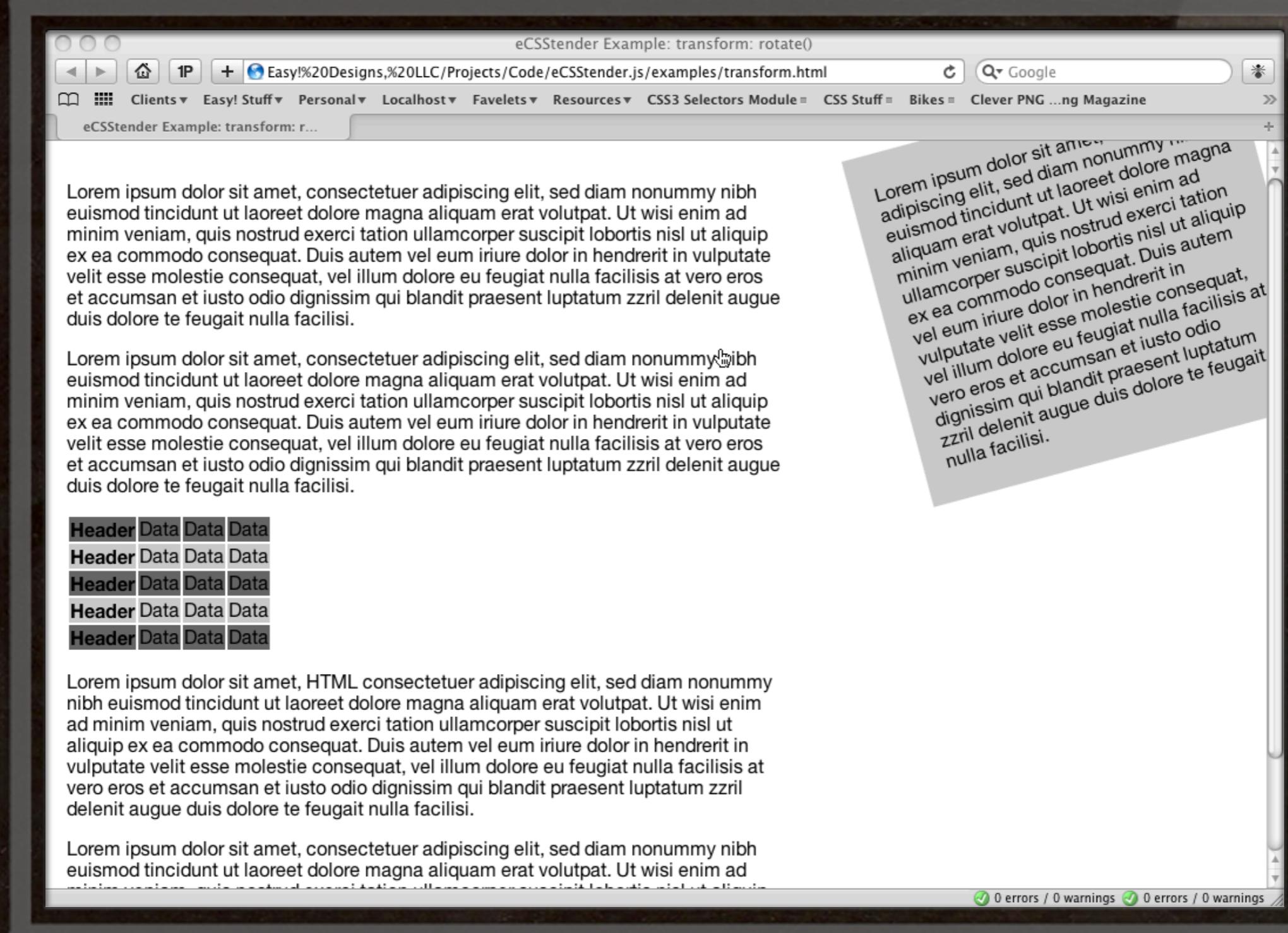
```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, media, specificity ){  
    // do something  
  });
```

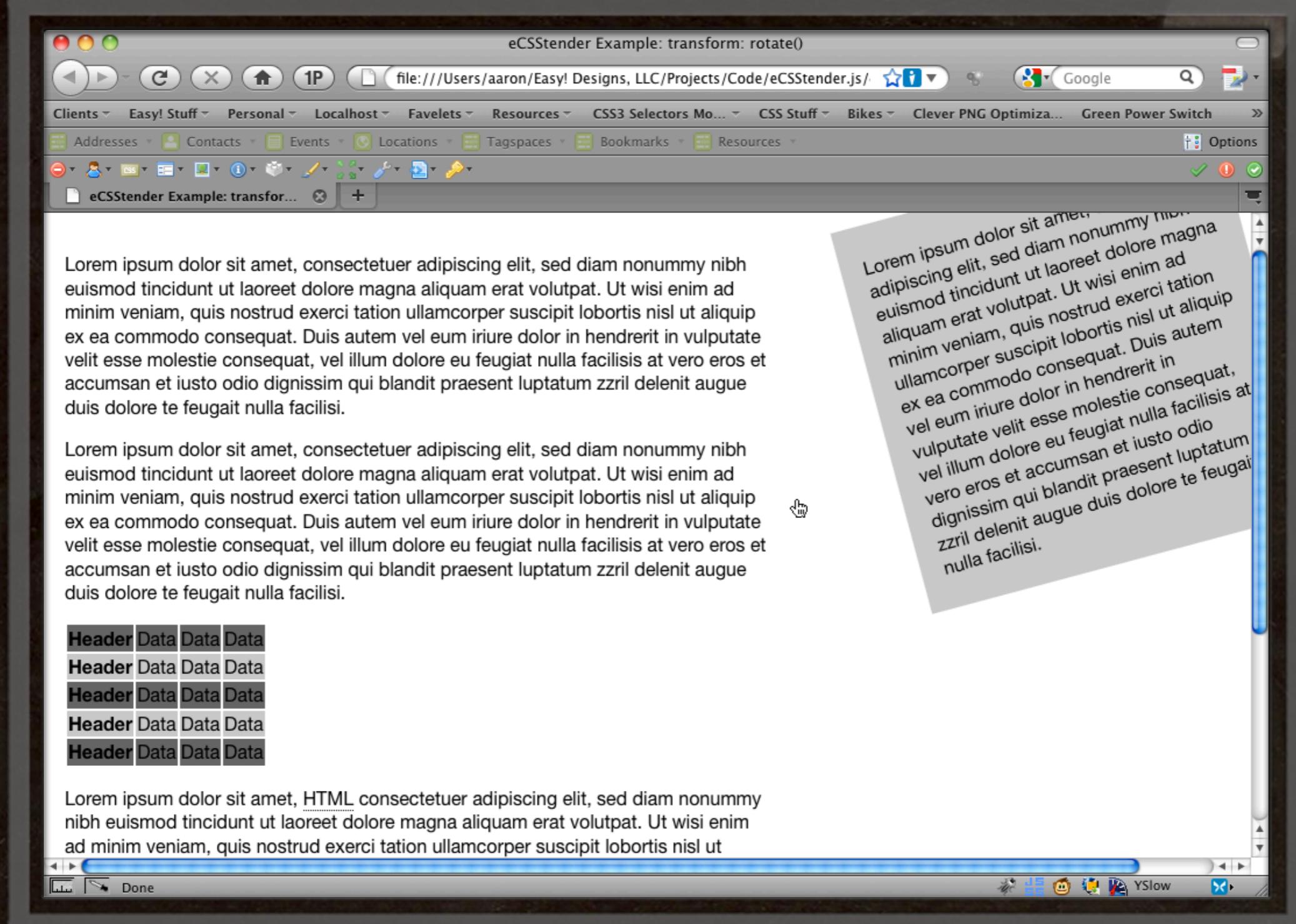


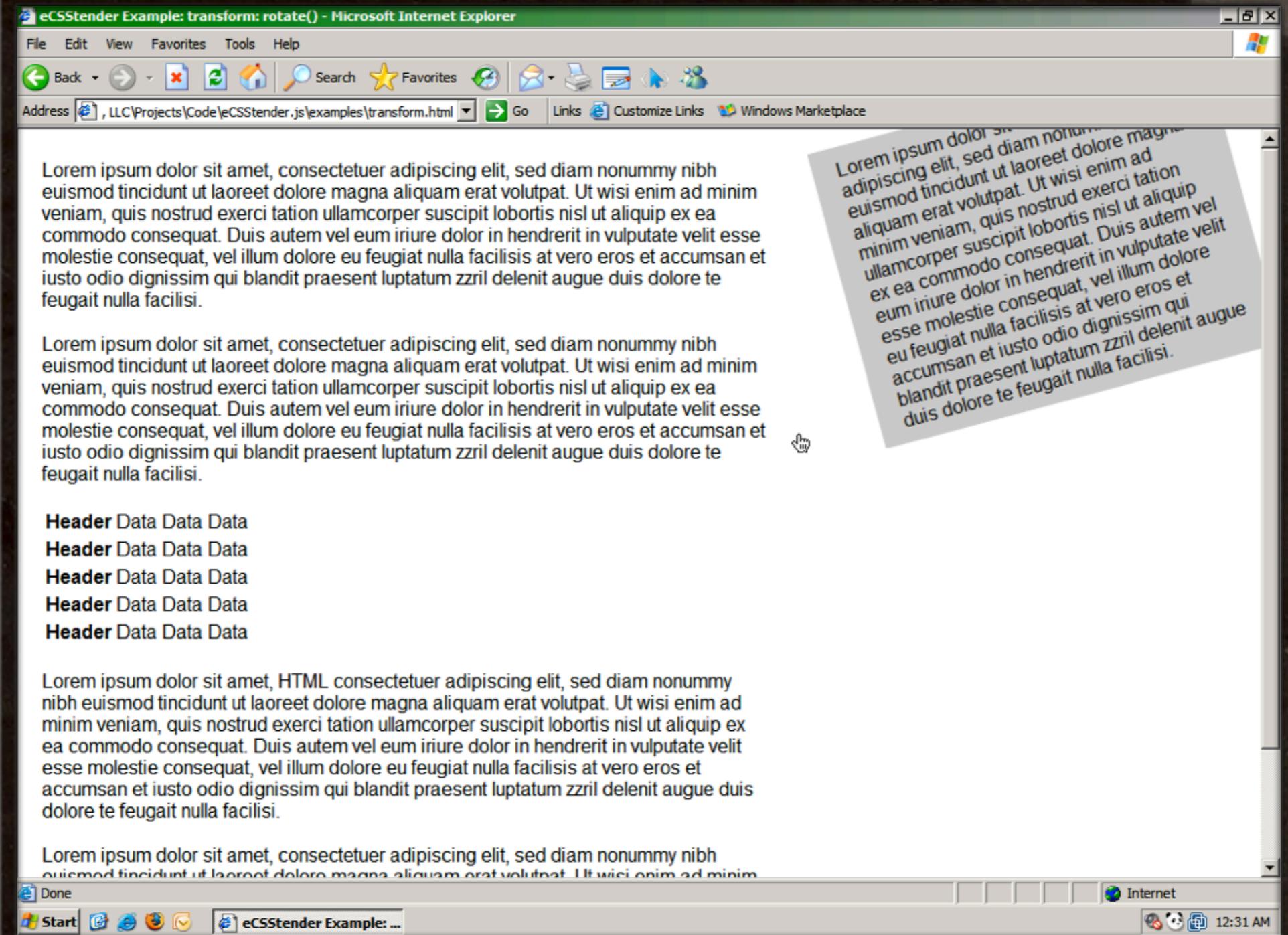
Do you want to
see something
cool?



```
#sidebar {  
    width: 30%;  
    float: right;  
    position: relative;  
    transform-origin: 0 0;  
    transform: rotate(-15);  
}
```









Finding what you want

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The definition

- Requires a lookup method
 - ▶ selector
 - simple selector string: { selector: 'h1' }
 - compound selector string: { selector: 'h1, h2' }
 - regular expression: { selector: /\s*h1\s*/ }
 - array of any of the above: { selector: ['h1', /\s*h1\s*/] }
 - a selector function:

```
{  
  selector: function(){  
    return ( this.match(/\s*h1\s*/) !== null );  
  }  
}
```

The definition

- Requires a lookup method
 - `property`
 - simple string: { `property: 'border-radius'` }
 - array of strings: { `property: ['border-radius']` }
 - `fragment` { `fragment: 'radius'` }
 - `prefix` { `prefix: 'moz'` }

The definition

- Can be

- ▶ media-restricted:

```
{  
  selector: 'h1',  
  media: 'screen, projection'  
}
```

- ▶ filtered by property name or value:

```
{  
  property: 'transform',  
  filter: {  
    value: /rotate\(-?\d+?\)/  
  }  
}
```

The definition



- Can be
 - ▶ fingerprinted:

```
{  
  fragment:    'radius',  
  fingerprint: 'net.easy-designs.border-radius'  
}
```



Getting what you want

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Properties, please.

- eCSStender tries to be smart about properties you want
 - ▶ property-based lookups (property, fragment, prefix)
always return the matching properties, allowing you to supply **false** as the second argument of **register()**

```
eCSStender.register(  
  {  
    fragment: 'radius',  
    fingerprint: 'net.easy-designs.border-radius'  
  },  
  false,  
  function(){})
```

Properties, please.

- You can still specify what you want though
 - ▶ Get every property on the matching element using “*”

```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function(){})
```

- ▶ or you can specify the properties you want using a string:

```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  'color',  
  function(){})
```

or

```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  ['color', 'visibility'],  
  function(){})
```



Doing something
with what you find

The callback

- When matches are found, your callback function is run
- eCSStender supplies your callback function with the following four arguments (in order)
 - ▶ **selector** - the selector that was matched
 - ▶ **properties** - a hash of the desired properties from a match
 - ▶ **medium** - the medium in which the match was found
 - ▶ **specificity** - a sum-total of the selector's specificity

The callback

```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: 'h1' },  
  '*',  
  function( selector, properties, medium, specificity ){  
  
    alert( 'my extension found ' + selector );  
  
    if ( typeof properties['color'] != 'undefined' )  
    {  
      alert ( 'this h1 has a color!' );  
    }  
  
    alert( 'the medium is ' + medium );  
  
    alert( 'it has a specificity of ' + specificity );  
  });
```



Testing
Testing
1-2-3

It's wishful thinking...

- but what happens when browsers start doing things correctly?
- eCSStender helps you prepare by supporting robust testing for selector and property support: `eCSStender.isSupported()`
 - ▶ test for property support*:

```
eCSStender.isSupported( 'property',  
    'border-top-left-radius: 3px' );
```

It's wishful thinking...

- but what happens when browsers start doing things correctly?

- eCSStender helps you prepare by supporting robust testing for selector and property support: `eCSStender.isSupported()`

- ▶ test for property support*:

```
eCSStender.isSupported( 'property',  
                         'border-top-left-radius: 3px' );
```

- * pay attention to how browsers store values!

It's wishful thinking...

- but what happens when browsers start doing things correctly?
- eCSStender helps you prepare by supporting robust testing for selector and property support: `eCSStender.isSupported()`
 - ▶ test for selector support:

```
var
  div  = document.createElement('div'),
  p    = document.createElement('p'),
  p2   = p.cloneNode(true);
div.appendChild( p ); div.appendChild( p2 );
eCSStender.isSupported( 'selector', 'div p ~ p',
                        div, p2 );
```

↑
html context

↑
element that this
should select

Where to test

- Testing can be useful in many places
 - ▶ The `test` property of your extension definition (`true == run`):

```
eCSSStender.register(  
  { selector: /:empty/,  
    test:      function(){  
      var  
        div = document.createElement('div'),  
        p   = document.createElement('p');  
      div.appendChild( p );  
      return ( ! eCSSStender.isSupported(  
        'selector', 'div p:empty', div, p ) );  
    }  
  },  
  ...
```

Where to test

- Testing can be useful in many places

- ▶ Within your callback function:

```
eCSSStender.register( ... function( ... ){ ...
  if ( ( eCSSStender.isSupported( 'selector',
    'p:nth-child(odd)', div, p ) &&
    ! eCSSStender.isSupported( 'selector',
    'p:nth-child(2n+1)', div, p ) &&
    selector.match(
      /:nth-child\(\s*(?:even|odd)\s*\)\) != null )
    || eCSSStender.isSupported( 'selector',
      'p:nth-child(2n+1)', div, p ) ){
      // support is incomplete, but fixable
    } else {
      // we need to compensate for no support
    }
  });
}
```



Helpers

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Working with styles



- ➊ Basic premise in eCSStender: applying inline style sucks and should be avoided because it
 - ▶ has the greatest specificity
 - ▶ runs roughshod over the cascade

Working with styles

- eCSSStender encourages other methods of style application:

- `eCSSStender.embedCSS()`

- takes 2 arguments: the styles to apply and (optionally) the medium to which to apply them

```
var styles = 'h1 { color: red; } h2 { color: pink; }';
eCSSStender.embedCSS( styles );
```

or

```
var styles = 'h1 { color: red; } h2 { color: pink; }';
eCSSStender.embedCSS( styles, 'screen' );
```

Working with styles

- eCSStender encourages other methods of style application:
 - ▶ `eCSStender.newStyleElement()`
 - allows for the creation of your own embedded stylesheet
 - takes two optional string arguments: the medium and `id` to apply
 - returns a reference to the `style` element
 - ▶ `eCSStender.addRules()`
 - takes two arguments: the `style` element and the styles to add

```
var myCSS = eCSStender.newStyleElement(),
    styles = 'h1 { color: red; } h2 { color: pink; }';
eCSStender.addRules( myCSS, styles );
```

Working with styles

- Sometimes, however, you can't avoid applying inline style, so eCSStender tries to make it better
- `eCSStender.applyWeightedStyle()` takes 3 arguments:
 - ▶ a reference to the element
 - ▶ an JSON object containing the properties to apply
 - ▶ the specificity with which to apply them
 - ▶ keeps track of the specificity with which each property is applied in order to facilitate smarter inline style application

Working with styles

- Sometimes, however, you can't avoid applying inline style, so eCSStender tries to make it better

```
eCSStender.applyWeightedStyle( el,  
  { 'visibility': 'hidden' }, 10 ); // el is hidden
```

```
eCSStender.applyWeightedStyle( el,  
  { 'visibility': 'visible' }, 1 ); // el is still hidden
```

```
eCSStender.applyWeightedStyle( el,  
  { 'visibility': 'visible' }, 10 ); // el is visible
```

```
eCSStender.applyWeightedStyle( el,  
  { 'visibility': 'hidden' }, 100 ); // el is hidden again
```

Fonts and pages

- eCSSStender exposes various “@” rules, including
 - ▶ `@font-face` as an object in the `eCSSStender.fonts` array

CSS:

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Comfortaa';  
    font-weight: normal;  
    src: url('/fonts/Comfortaa-Regular');  
}
```

`eCSSStender.fonts`:

```
[ { 'font-family': 'Comfortaa',  
  'font-weight': 'normal',  
  src: "url('/fonts/Comfortaa-Regular')"} ]
```

Fonts and pages



- eCSStender exposes various “@” rules, including
 - ▶ @page as a property of the `eCSStender.pages` object

CSS:

```
@page {  
    margin: 3cm;  
}  
@page :right {  
    margin-left: 5cm;  
}
```

`eCSStender.pages:`

```
{  
    all: { margin: '3cm' },  
    right: { 'margin-left': '5cm' }  
}
```

Performance



- eCSStender tries to be smart about which stylesheets it pays attention to and which it doesn't
 - ▶ foreign stylesheets are always ignored
 - ▶ you can tell eCSStender to ignore specific on-site stylesheets

```
eCSStender.ignore('foo.css');  
eCSStender.ignore(['foo.css', 'bar.css']);
```

- eCSStender will attempt to cache extensions and the rules they apply to automatically, but you can disable that

```
eCSStender.disableCache();
```

Advanced eCSStender



- Use `eCSStender.lookup()` to gain introspection into the stylesheets from your callback function
 - ▶ lookup by selector, property, fragment or prefix
 - ▶ restrict results by medium and/or specificity

```
matches = eCSStender.lookup(  
  {  
    selector: 'h1',  
    specificity: 0 // max specificity  
  },  
  '*'  
); // matches.length === 0
```

Advanced eCSStender



- Use `eCSStender.lookup()` to gain introspection into the stylesheets from your callback function
 - ▶ lookup by selector, property, fragment or prefix
 - ▶ restrict results by medium and/or specificity

```
matches = eCSStender.lookup(  
  {  
    selector: 'h1',  
    specificity: { min: 0, max: 2 }  
  },  
  '*'  
);
```

Advanced eCSStender



- Use `eCSStender.lookup()` to gain introspection into the stylesheets from your callback function
 - ▶ lookup by selector, property, fragment or prefix
 - ▶ restrict results by medium and/or specificity
 - ▶ returns an array of style objects:

```
[ { medium:      'all'  
  selector:     'h1',  
  specificity: 1  
  properties:  { color: 'red' }  
}, ... ]
```

Advanced eCSStender



- Create new eCSStender methods

```
eCSStender.addMethod('myMethod', function(){  
    alert('hello');  
});  
eCSStender.methods.myMethod();  
eCSStender.methods['myMethod']();
```

- Supply custom functions to be run when eCSStender finishes

```
eCSStender.onComplete(function(){  
    alert('eCSStender is finished processing!');  
});
```



Let's make an
extension



Solving CSS Problems with eCSStender

by Aaron Gustafson

Slides available at

<http://slideshare.net/AaronGustafson>

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eCSStender

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