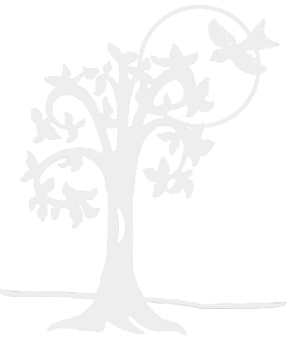
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GUIDE

E:\Alden\Desktop\arrow.png

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FILE GUIDE

FILE STRUCTURE | 1.1



The file structure for the 2.0 site is slightly different from the previous version. The new structure allows the developer a clean view of site content, making content changes a breeze. All web pages are located in the root of the server’s **public** folder. All supporting files such as pdf documents, stylesheets, scripts and images are located inside the **assets** folder in the server root (**public**) for a succinct view. Images are also organized into folders for easy tracking. See below for a file system breakout:

**Assets**

**Documents** | All documents

**Newsletters** | LARS newsletters for use on the press page

**Archive** | Old, unused, unlinked or outdated documents for safe keeping / reference

**Images** | Root folder for all site images

**Archive** | Old, unused or backup site images

**Brand** | Logos for LARS, Inc. and any other organization who’s logo is displayed on the site

**Carousel** | Home page images used for the carousel

**Profiles** | Staff profile pictures hosted here

**Images** | Supporting images or pictures which don’t fit any other folder

**Scripts** | All scripts hosted here

**Styles** | All styles hosted here

DOCUMENT NAMING | 1.2



A document naming scheme has been developed to organize for files according to date. This scheme is easy to read and easy to identify document precedence or date. See below for a breakdown of document naming. **Note:** documents that are outdated and unlinked from the site pages can be moved to the archive folder for safe keeping / reference.

2015 - 07 - LARS-ELIGIBILITY-REQUIREMENTS.PDF

Year Month Document Label

CODE GUIDE

PAGE STRUCTURE | 2.1



Although each page can contain drastically different content, each page shares a very similar content structure. Pages are separated into sections and labeled with an HTML comment <!-- … --> at the beginning and end of each section. These comments enable a developer to quickly scan a page for a specific section to edit / review. To support mobile first navigation, each page has two major sections (**div**) that are equal to each other: **page-content-wrap** and **mobile-menu**. The **mobile-menu** div section is hidden unless the client viewport is sized to a tablet or smaller. Unless reorganizing the page structure, daily changes will take place within the navigation links and page content. Altogether, the summarized content for the body is given below:

<div id=“page-content-wrap” > <!-- Page content wrap; viewable at any viewport size -->

<div id=“desktop-nav” > ... </div> <!-- Full desktop navigation, viewable at laptop size and larger -->

<div id=“mobile-nav” > ... </div> <!-- Mobile navigation, viewable at tablet and smaller (mobile menu button)-->

<!-- Unique page content here -->

<footer id=“” > ... </div> <!-- Footer content -->

</div>

<div id=“mobile-menu” > ... </div> <!-- Mobile menu; slide out navigation (slides out with mobile menu button) -->

The section labeled as “***Unique page content here***” is where each individual page will contain its content. Information in this section can change daily while the other sections will remain relatively constant.

MOBILE GRID | 2.2



What makes the 2.0 site so flexible for *mobile first* is the use of Twitter’s Bootstrap grid framework found inside of *base.css*. Bootstrap divides each screen into 12 equal columns (by percentage). The framework uses media queries (@media) to determine the width of the client’s viewport (screen size). The classes at each viewport are applied to div tags to determine how wide the div’s will appear at each viewport size and how many columns wide a div will appear. As classes are applied to each div, each media query’s classes will apply until the next widest media query is called. There are four sizes of media queries used below (the extra small size is not explicitly set as it is the smallest viewport):

@media (min-width: 768px) { col-sm-xx } /\* At a tablet’s screen width (or greater), apply these styles \*/

@media (min-width: 992px) { col-md-xx } /\* At a laptop’s screen width (or greater), apply these styles \*/

@media (min-width: 1200px) { col-lg-xx } /\* At a desktop’s monitors width (or greater), apply these styles \*/

Each size of media query has its own special type, or size, of class followed by a number. Phone: xs, tablet: sm, laptop: md, desktop: lg. Let’s take a look at an example:

<div class=“container” >

<div class=“row” >

<div class=“col-xs-12 col-sm-6 col-md-4” > ... </div>

<div class=“col-xs-12 col-sm-6 col-md-4” > ... </div>

<div class=“col-xs-12 col-sm-6 col-md-4” > ... </div>

</div>

</div>

Div’s labeled with the class of **container** are a wrapper around all rows and each row is a wrapper around similar div tags. As we examine the div’s inside the **row**, we see that at the smallest viewport (phone), each div will take up the entire width of the row. At the next viewport (tablet) each div will take up exactly half of the row (remember that the framework divides each page into 12 columns). At the next viewport (laptop) each div will take up exactly a third of the row. Because there is no class given for *lg*, the last class that will apply to the div will be the ***col-md-4*** class. For a comprehensive video on Twitter’s bootstrap, click here.

STYLE GUIDE

STYLE STRUCTURE | 3.1



Each page has two main stylesheets linked that are both required for a page to format correctly. The two primary files used for styling web pages are:

* /assets/styles/base.css: cross browser style resets, basic style classes and the Twitter Bootstrap framework
* /assets/styles/global.css: site specific styles that are unique to LARS

It is highly recommended that style changes are made to the *global.css* file as opposed to styling elements directly with the style attribute. This keeps the web page elements clean and easily styled. Applying styles directly to element (with the exception of images) can result in breakages of the cascading effects of cascading style sheets.

Major sections in each stylesheet, especially global.css, are outlined with the following style comment that enable the developer to quickly scan a stylesheet:

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

/\* Major Style Content \*/

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

/\* Minor Style Content \*/

Each major section in the web pages corresponds to a section in *global.css*. Special headings have been created for sections such as the home page carousel, body content, panels and image sections.

PANEL STYLES | 3.2



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