

**CSS  
IS  
AWESOME!**

\$ whoami

#1

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 *Je ne suis pas un designer*

“ When designing computer systems, one is often faced with a choice between using a more or less powerful language for publishing information, for expressing constraints, or for solving some problem. This finding explores tradeoffs relating the choice of language to reusability of information. The "Rule of Least Power" suggests choosing the least powerful language suitable for a given purpose.

1. Texte
2. HTML (sémantique) & CSS (layout, style, animations simples)
3. SVG (formes et animations complexes)
4. JavaScripts



*... mais il y a toujours de bonnes raisons pour ne pas suivre ces règles*

- Selectors
- Box model
- Float
- Media Query
- Transitions
- Gradients
- Responsive Design
- Media
- Variables
- Colors
- Shapes
- ...

- I. Utiliser un pré-processeur ?
- II. Unités
- III. Flexbox et Grid
- IV. Pseudo éléments
- V. Animations
- VI. Pseudo classes d'état
- VII. HTML
- VIII. Conclusion

# Utiliser un pré-processeur ?

# Bordure des boutons

#7

```
button {  
    background: lightblue;  
    /*border: medium solid currentColor;*/  
    border: medium solid rgba(0,0,0,.42);  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: salmon;  
    color: rebeccapurple;  
}
```

# Alors utilise-t-on un pré-processeurs ?

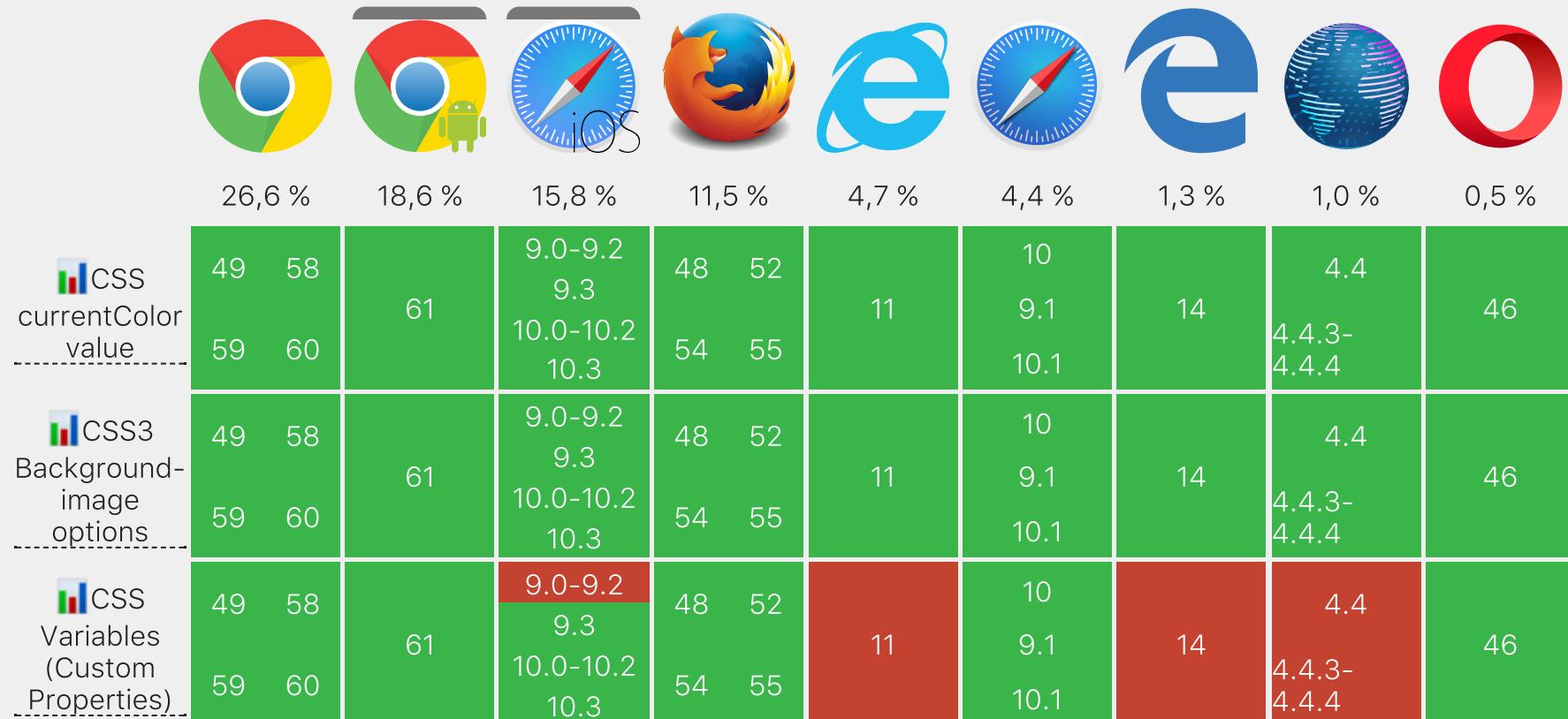
#8

Oui, mais privilégiez:

- le CSS
- les post-processeurs
-  currentColor
-  background-origin
-  CSS Variables (aka Custom Properties)
-  CSS Color Module Level 4

# Compatibilité

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# Unités

# Une histoire d'unités CSS

#11



 CommitStrip

# Les unités de longueur

#12

px, cm, pt, ...      longueurs absolues (mesure physique)

em, rem      fonction de la `font-size`

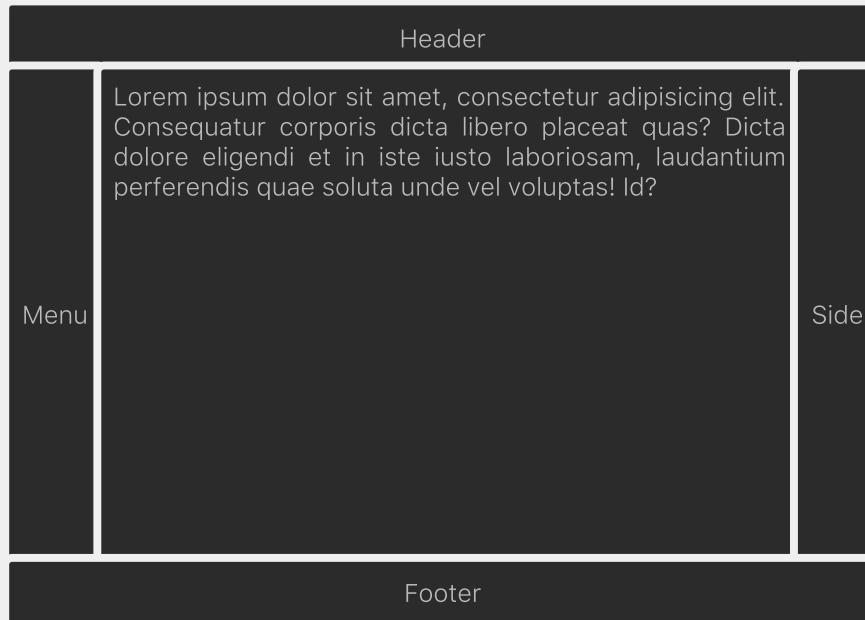
ex, ch      hauteur d'un x, largeur d'un Ø

vh, vw      (100vh, 100vw) = (hauteur, largeur) du  
*viewport*

vmin, vmax      min(1vh, 1vw), max(1vh, 1vw)

# Holy Grail avec calc

#13



```
<body>
  <header>Header</header>
  <div>
    <nav>Menu</nav>
    <main>Content</main>
    <aside>Side</aside>
  </div>
  <footer>Footer</footer>
</body>
```

-  Unités
-  w3c Truc et astuces
-  calc
-  Fun with Viewport Units

# Compatibilité

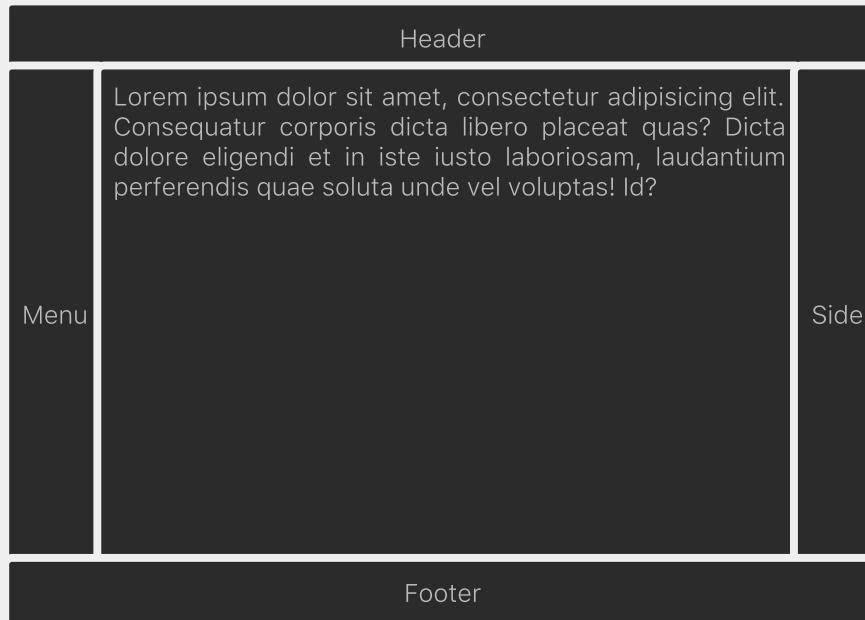
#15



# Flexbox et Grid

# Holy Grail avec flexbox

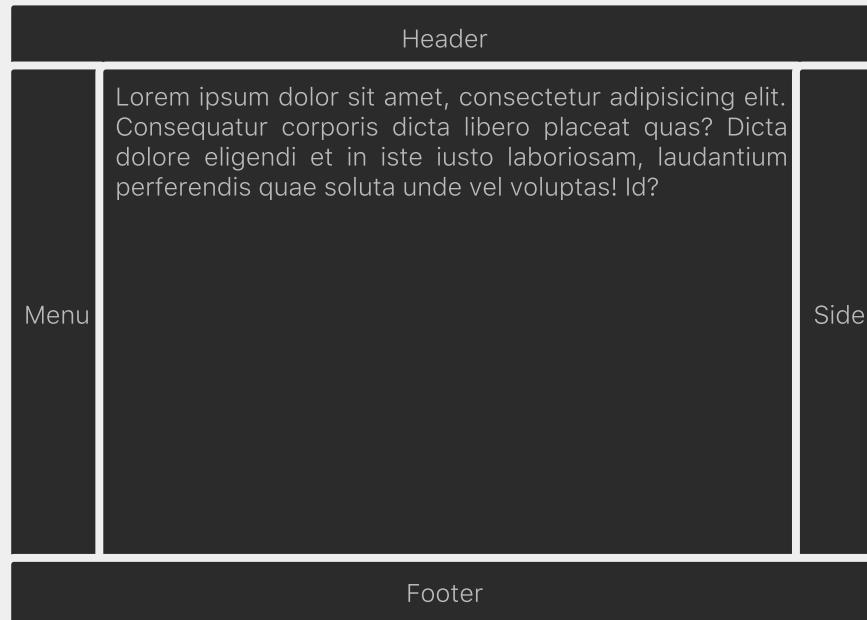
#17



```
<body>
  <header>Header</header>
  <div>
    <nav>Menu</nav>
    <main>Content</main>
    <aside>Side</aside>
  </div>
  <footer>Footer</footer>
</body>
```

# Holy Grail avec grid

#18



```
<body>
  <header>Header</header>
  <div>
    <nav>Menu</nav>
    <main>Content</main>
    <aside>Side</aside>
  </div>
  <footer>Footer</footer>
</body>
```

## Flexbox

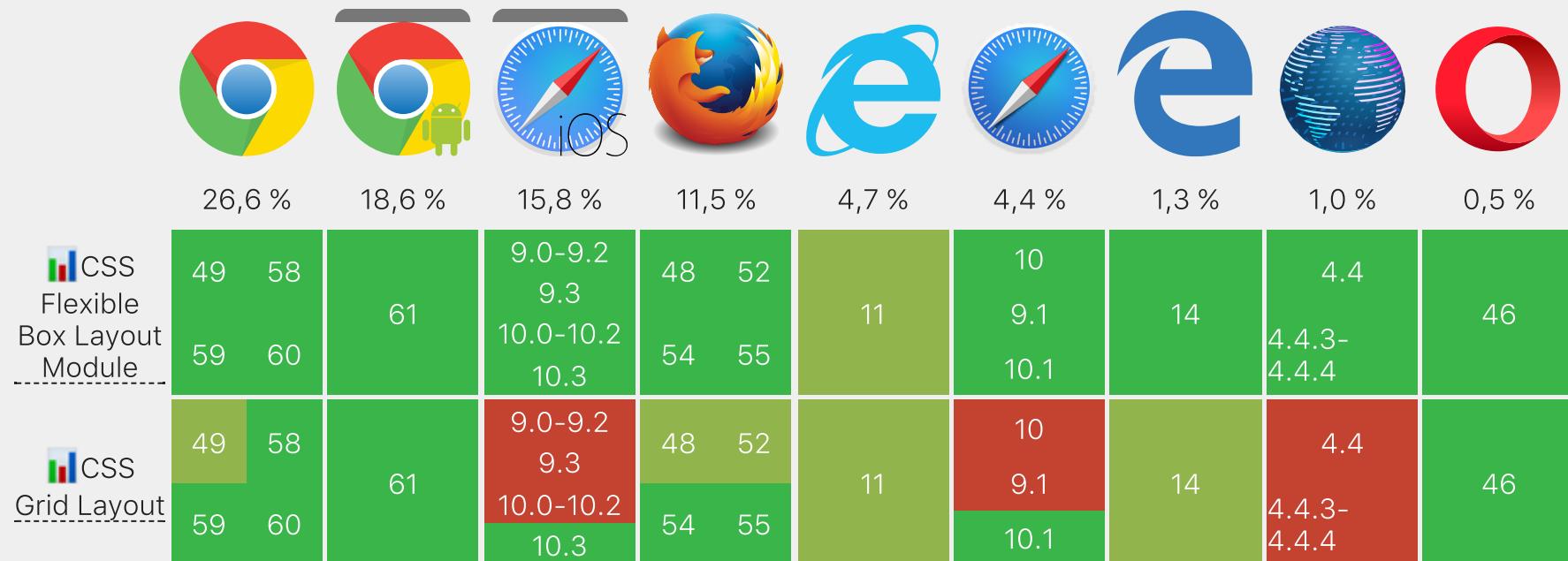
-  Flexbox, et le CSS redevient fun ! (Hubert SABLONNIÈRE)
-  Solved by Flexbox
-  Flexbox Froggy

## Grid

-  # Grid by examples
-  CSS Grid Changes Everything (About Web Layouts)  
by Morten Rand-Hendriksen
-  Grid Garden

# Compatibilité

#20



# Pseudo éléments

# Le dinner d'un philosophe

#22

```
.table::before, .table::after {  
    color: gray;  
    font-size: 2.5em;  
    content: '⠃';  
    transform: rotate(180deg);  
}
```

# Triangle avec des bordures

#23

```
div.top, div.right, div.bottom, div.left {  
    border: 2em solid transparent;  
    display: inline-block;  
    box-shadow: 0 0 0 .1em red;  
}  
  
div.top { border-top-color: cyan; }  
  
div.right { border-right-color: purple; }  
  
div.bottom { border-bottom-color: green; }  
  
div.left { border-left-color: gold; }
```

```
.popover {  
  position: relative;  
  background: teal;  
}  
  
.popover::before {  
  position: absolute;  
  z-index: -1;  
  content: '';  
  top: 1em; left: 1em;  
  border: .8em solid transparent;  
  border-top-color: teal;  
  transform: skew(-30deg);  
}
```

- [w3c](#) The :before and :after pseudo-elements
- mais aussi ::first-letter, ::first-line,  
::selection, ::backdrop
- [S](#) An Ultimate Guide To CSS Pseudo-Classes And  
Pseudo-Elements

⚠ ::before et ::after ne marchent pas sur input, img, iframe (pas encore spécifié)

- Table et assiette de [f1](#) CSS Diner
- [W](#) Dîner des philosophes

# Compatibilité

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# *Animations*

# Texte de chargement

#28

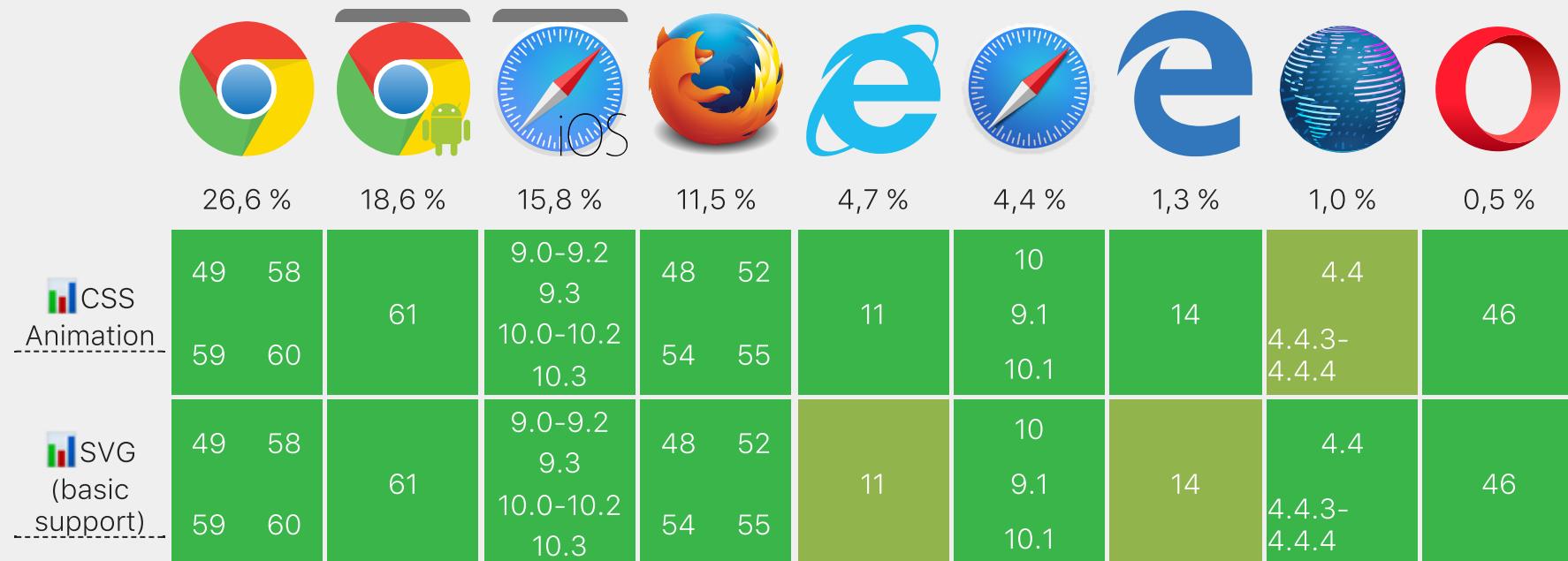
```
.loader {  
    line-height : 1.5;  
    overflow     : auto;  
}  
  
.loader::before {  
    display      : inline-table;  
    content      : '::\a ::\a ::\a :\a ..\a ..\a :\a ::';  
    animation   : spin 1s steps(10, end) infinite;  
}  
  
@keyframes spin {  
    to { transform : translateY(-15em); }  
}
```

```
.editable svg path {  
  stroke: purple;  
  stroke-width: .5em;  
  fill: none;  
  stroke-dasharray: 4700;  
  stroke-dashoffset: 4700;  
  animation: draw 4s linear infinite;  
}  
  
@keyframes draw {  
  to { stroke-dashoffset: 0; }  
}
```

-  Utiliser les animations CSS
-  Text Spinner
-  CSS only loader
-  Animate.css
-  How SVG Line Animation Works
-  <progress>

# Compatibilité

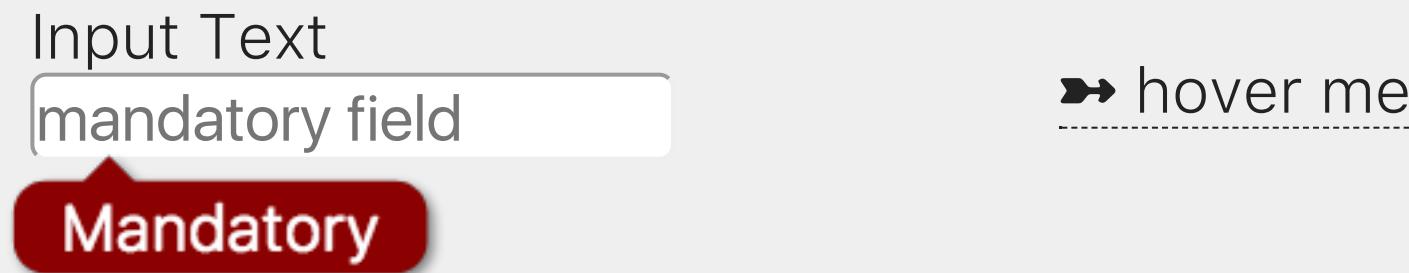
#31



# Pseudo classes d'état

# Usage des info-bulles

#33



- :hover
- :focus
- :visited
- :checked
- :valid
- :invalid
- :empty
- :target
- ...

# Checkbox

#35

```
.editable input[type=checkbox] + label::before {  
    content : 'Click if you like it';  
}  
  
.editable input[type=checkbox]:checked + label::before {  
    content : '<3 !';  
}  
  
fieldset input[type=checkbox] { opacity : 0; }
```



```
.panel input[type=checkbox] {  
    position : fixed;  
    left     : -100vmax;  
}
```

# Principe pour les onglets

#38

```
<div class="tabs">
  <input type="radio" name="tab" id="home" checked>
  <input type="radio" name="tab" id="projects">
  <input type="radio" name="tab" id="about">
  <nav>
    <label for="home">Home</label>
    <label for="projects">Projects</label>
    <label for="about">About</label>
  </nav>
  <div data-for="home">Home page</div>
  <div data-for="projects">Projects page</div>
  <div data-for="about">About page</div>
</div>
```

# Démo des onglets

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Toulouse 2017

# Compatibilité

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# HTML

```
ails>
summary>Des détails</summary>
>Plus d'infos
à propos des détails.</p>
tails>
```

```
.editable dialog {
  box-shadow : .25em .25em .125em rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.42);
}

.editable dialog::backdrop {
  position      : fixed;
  top           : 0; right : 0; bottom : 0; left : 0;
  background-color : rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);
}
```

# Dialog

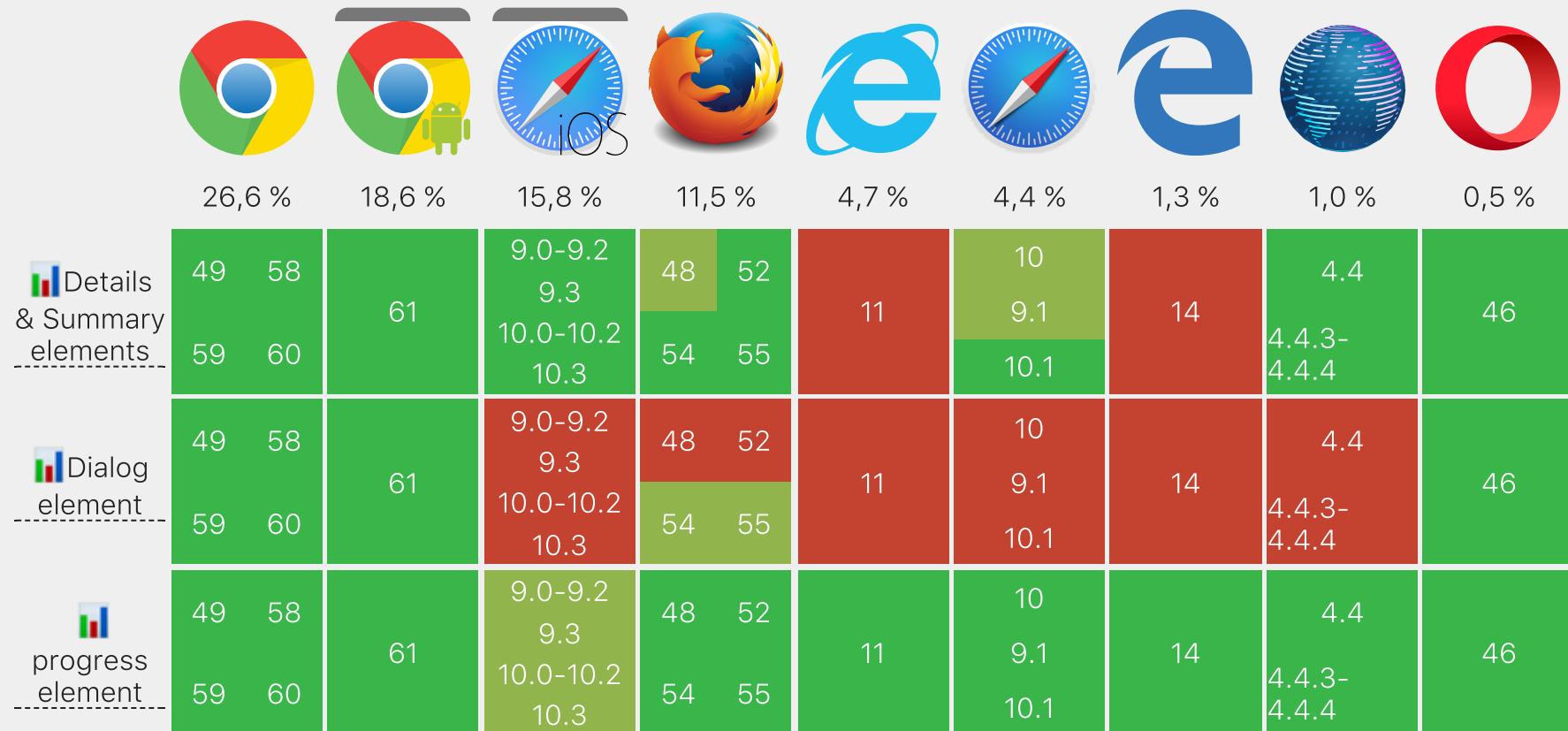
#43

```
.editable dialog {  
  box-shadow : .25em .25em .125em rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.42);  
}  
  
.editable dialog::backdrop {  
  position      : fixed;  
  top           : 0; right : 0; bottom : 0; left : 0;  
  background-color : rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);  
}
```

-  Collapsible Panel Polyfill
-  Dialog Polyfill

# Compatibilité

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# Conclusion

1. Utilisez du CSS pour simplifier le code
2. Utilisez intelligemment les pre/post-processeurs
3. HTML, SVG are Awesome !
4. JavaScript, TypeScript could be Awesome !

1. Revue de code
2. DRY
3. Clean Code
4. Single Responsibility Principle
5. ...

- [!\[\]\(951517bcdf5f896f3990678af7aee957\_img.jpg\) les slides en HTML](#)
- [!\[\]\(70d5288231d9f9671e7035154be53abf\_img.jpg\) les slides en PDF](#)
- [!\[\]\(344997820e4f6176fbb8554e882b443d\_img.jpg\) le code](#)
- [!\[\]\(6a0dd845d42d31dcf3c062e02b837eca\_img.jpg\) Making Of](#)

- (Ctrl|⌘) + Shift + i



- ➡ CSS Secret by Lea Verou
- 🐆 CSS sur MDN
- ➡ CodePen , ➡ JSFiddle , ➡ Dabblet , ...
- ⚡ CSS Tricks , 💡 Smashing Magazine
- ⚙ CSS Flags

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 DevFest  
Toulouse 2017