

**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)
3. CSS (layout, style, animations simples)
4. SVG (formes et animations complexes)
5. JavaScript, WebAssembly (gestion d'états, appel backend, calculs)

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

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

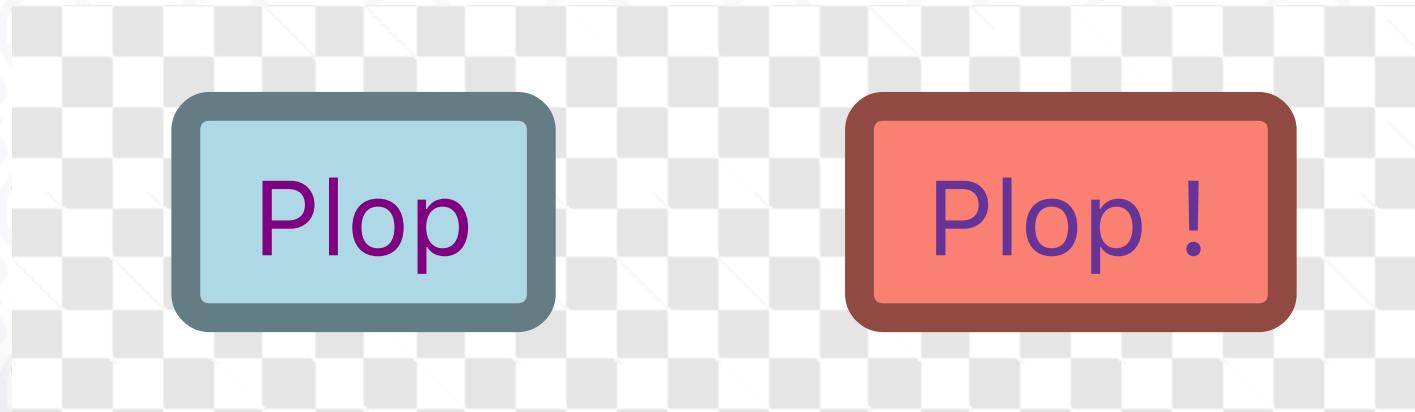
- I. Utiliser un pré-processeur ?
- II. Unités
- III. Flexbox et Grid
- IV. Pseudo éléments
- V. Animations
- VI. Pseudo classes d'état
- VII. Conclusion

UTILISER UN PRÉ-PROCESSEUR ?

Bordure des boutons

#7

```
button {  
    background: lightblue;  
    color: purple;  
    /*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 ?

#S

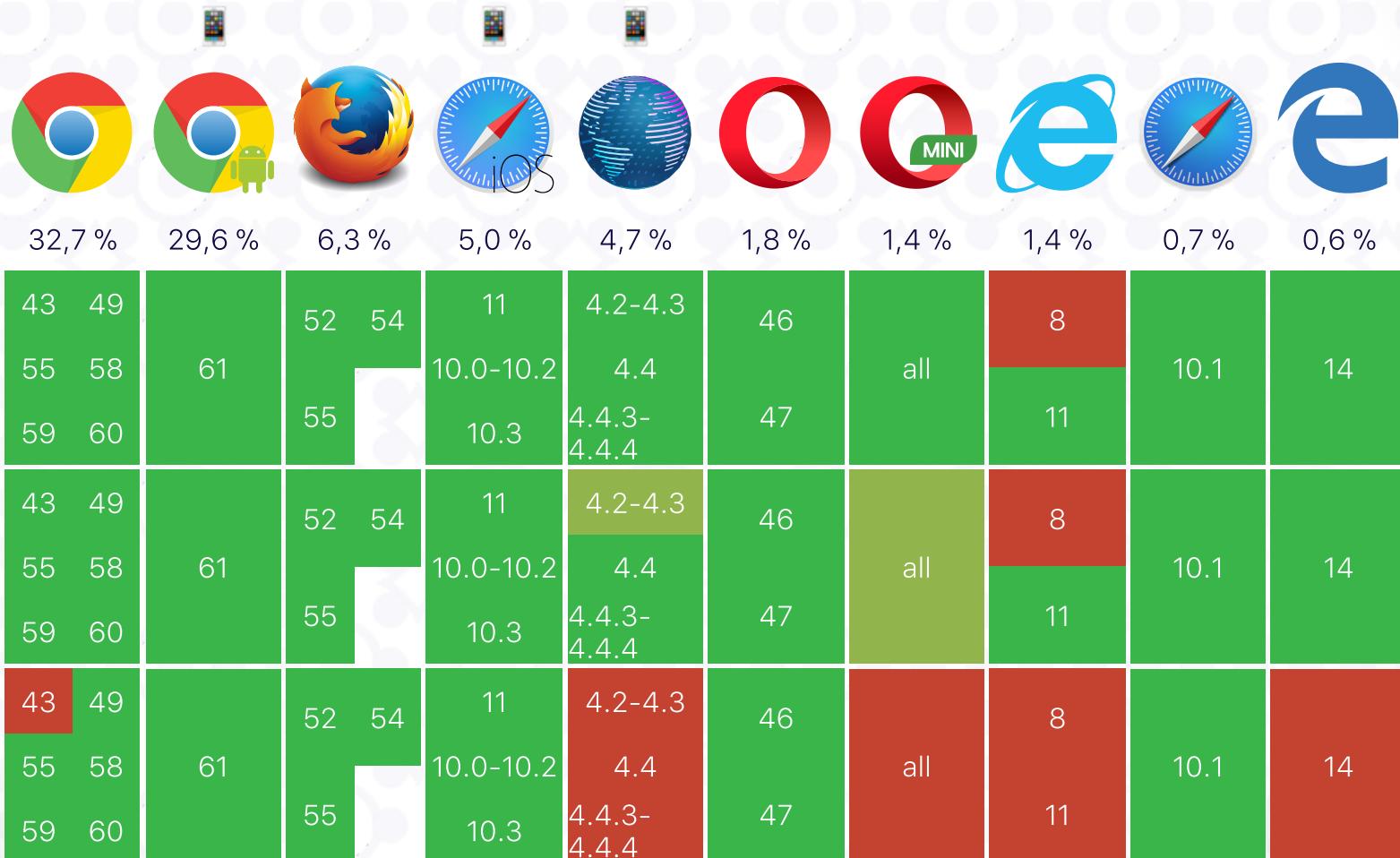
Oui, mais privilégiez:

- le CSS
- les post-processeurs
-  `currentColor`
-  `background-origin`
- [w3c](#) CSS Variables (aka Custom Properties)
- [w3c](#) CSS Color Module Level 4

Compatibilité

#9

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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

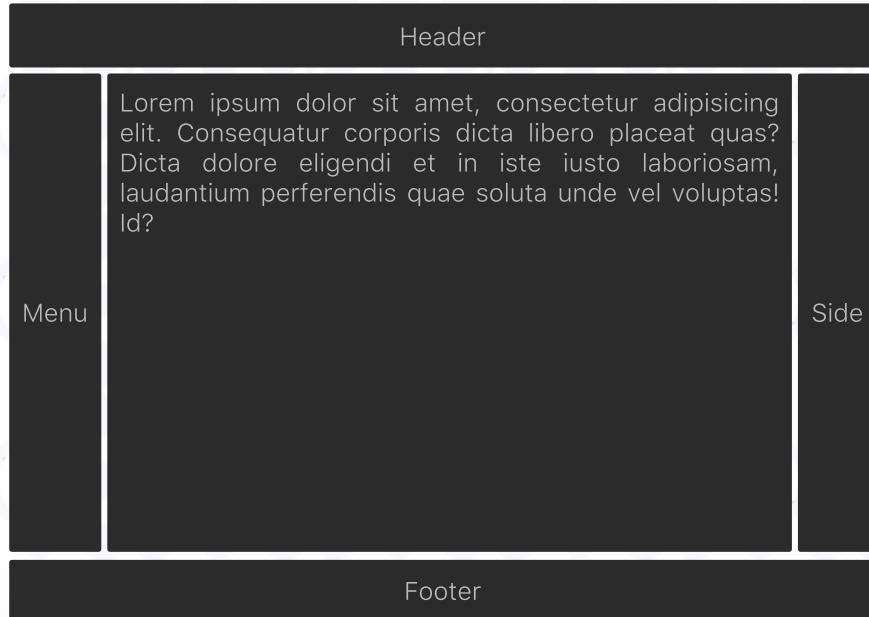
ex, ch hauteur d'un x, largeur d'un Ø

vh, vw $(100\text{vh}, 100\text{vw}) = (\text{hauteur}, \text{largeur})$ du
viewport

vmin, vmax $\min(1\text{vh}, 1\text{vw}), \max(1\text{vh}, 1\text{vw})$

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](#)
-  [Truc et astuces](#)
-  [calc](#)
-  [Fun with Viewport Units](#)

Compatibilité

#15

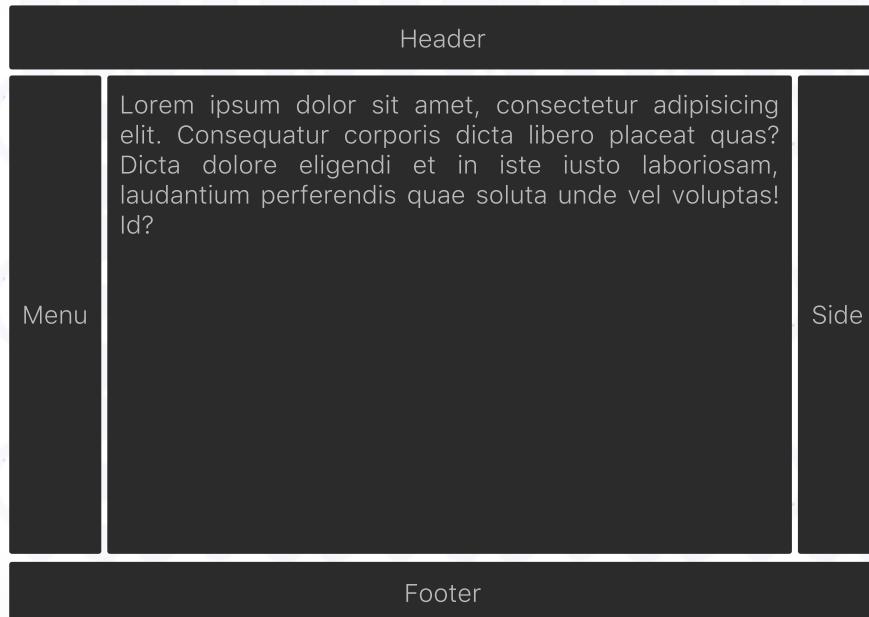
Navigateurs, usage ≥ 0,4% au Maroc

	Chrome	Android	Firefox	iOS	Microsoft Edge	Opera	Opera Mini	IE	Safari	Edge
32,7 %	32,7 %	29,6 %	6,3 %	5,0 %	4,7 %	1,8 %	1,4 %	1,4 %	0,7 %	0,6 %
rem (root em) units	43 49 55 58 59 60	61	52 54 55 55	11 10.0-10.2 10.3	4.2-4.3 4.4 4.4.3-4.4.4	46	all	8 11	10.1	14
Viewport units: vw, vh, vmin, vmax	43 49 55 58 59 60	61	52 54 55 55	11 10.0-10.2 10.3	4.2-4.3 4.4 4.4.3-4.4.4	46	all	8 11	10.1	14
calc() as CSS unit value	43 49 55 58 59 60	61	52 54 55 55	11 10.0-10.2 10.3	4.2-4.3 4.4 4.4.3-4.4.4	46	all	8 11	10.1	14

FLEXBOX ET GRID

Holy Grail avec flexbox

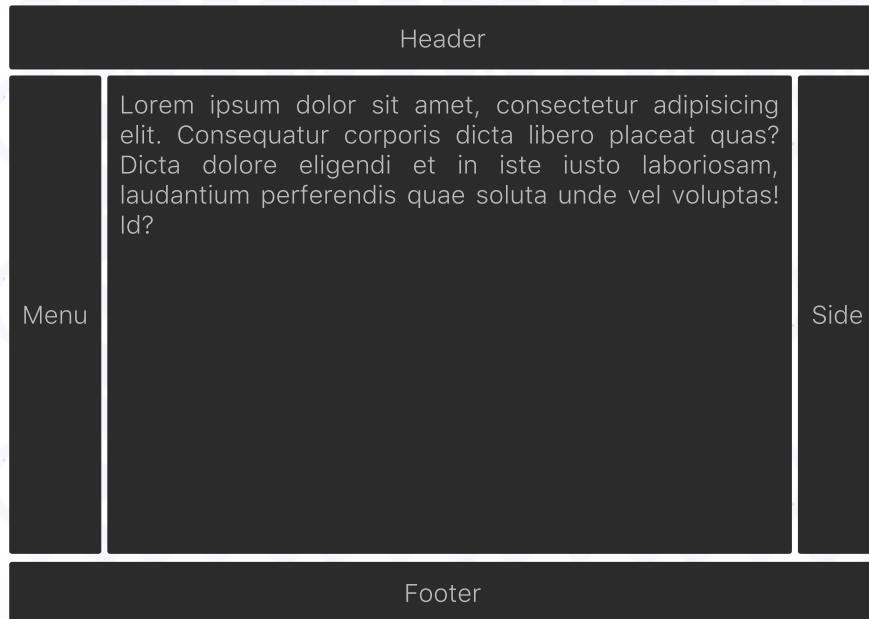
#17



```
<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

-  @supports
- # Grid by examples
-  CSS Grid Changes Everything (About Web Layouts) by

Morten Rand-Hendriksen

-  Grid Garden

Compatibilité

#20

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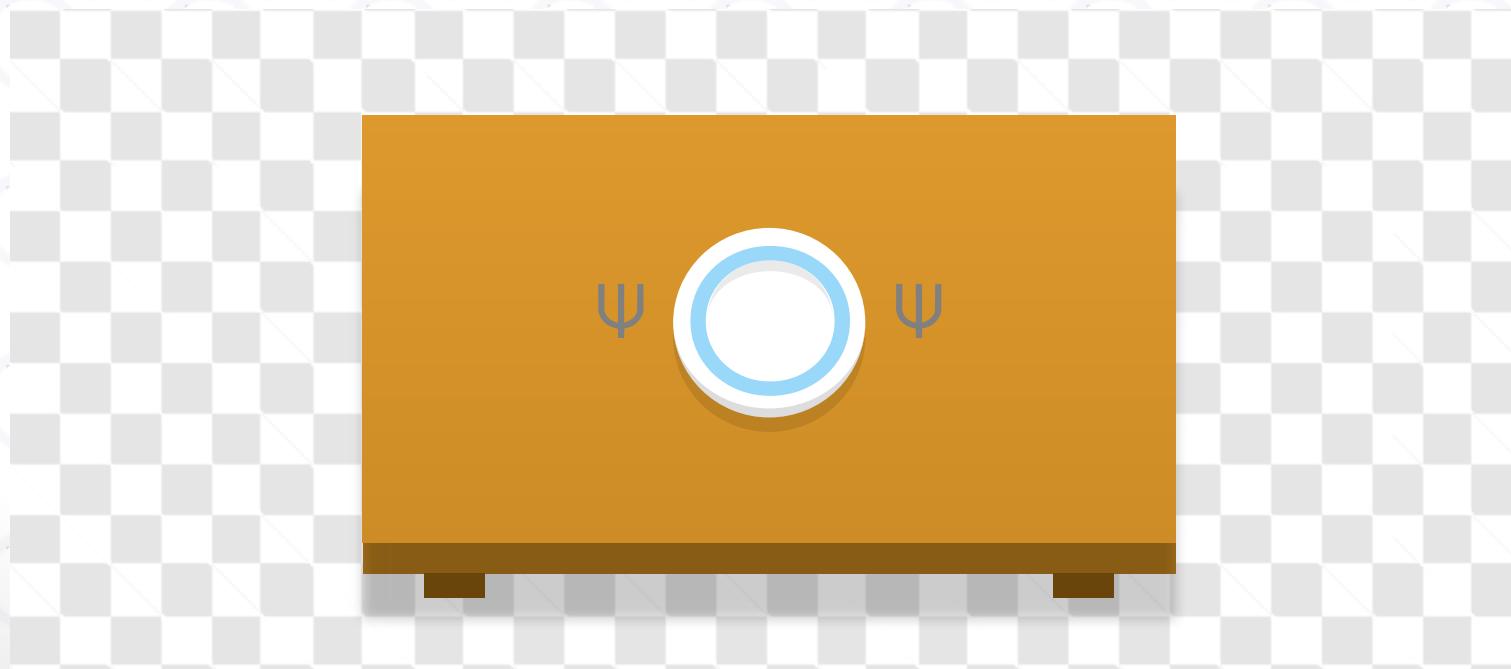
PSEUDO ÉLÉMENTS

Le dîner d'un philosophe

#22

```
<div class="table">  
  <div class="plate"></div>  
</div>
```

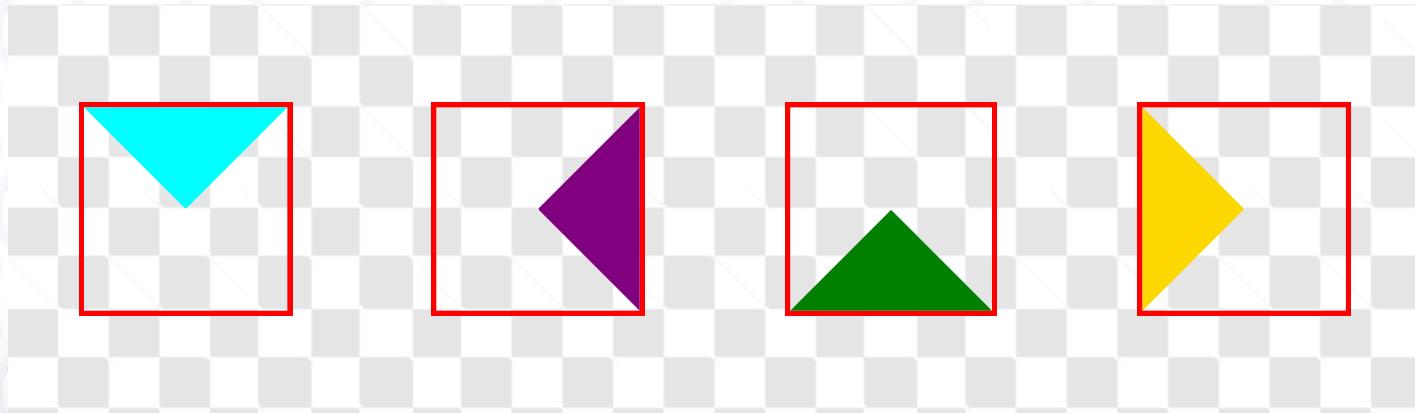
```
.table::before, .table::after {  
    color: gray;  
    font-size: 2rem;  
    content: '⠇';  
    transform: rotate(180deg);  
}
```



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: 1.25em; left: 1em;  
    border: .8em solid transparent;  
    border-top-color: teal;  
    transform: skew(-30deg);  
}
```

Hello Devoxx Morocco !

- [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

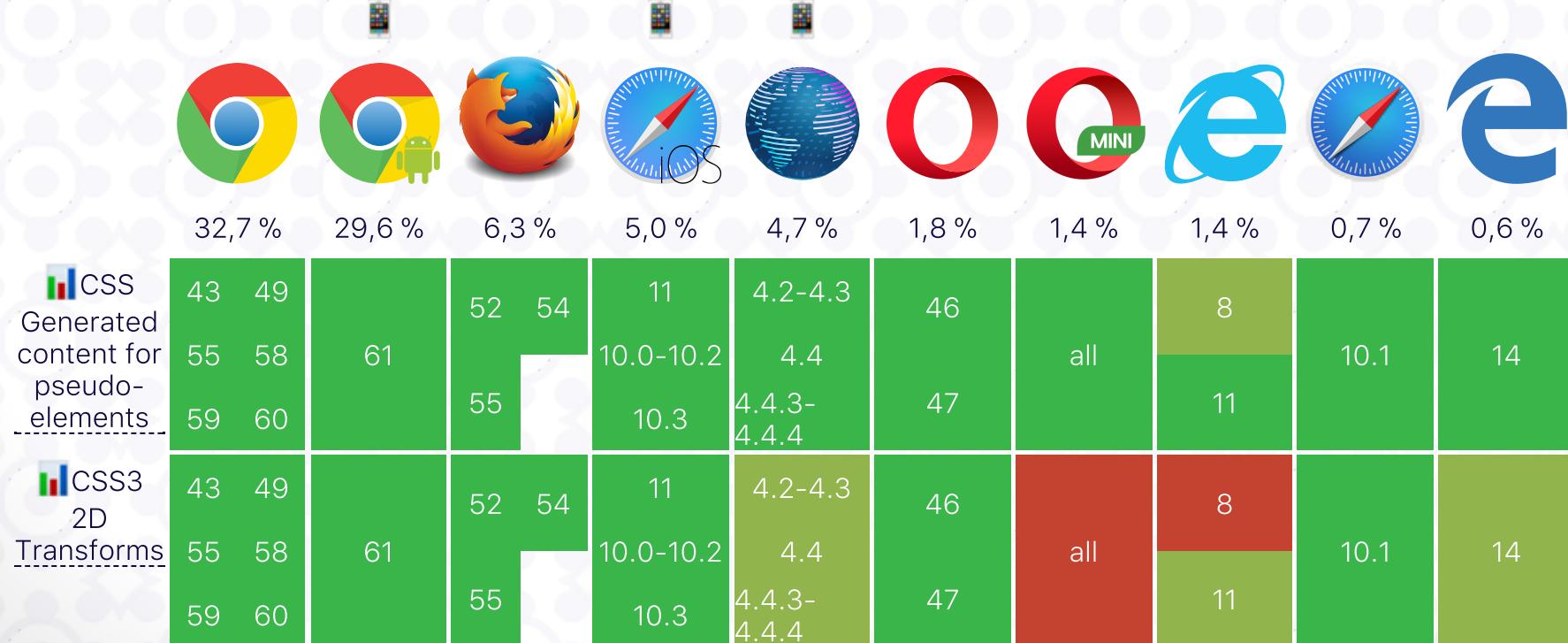
⚠ ::before et ::after ne marchent pas sur input, img, iframe (pas encore spécifié)

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

Compatibilité

#26

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ANIMATIONS

Texte de chargement

#28



```
.editable svg path {  
  stroke: purple;  
  stroke-width: 1em;  
  fill: none;  
  stroke-dasharray: 4700;  
  stroke-dashoffset: 4700;  
  animation: draw 2s linear infinite;  
}  
@keyframes draw {  
  to { stroke-dashoffset: 0; }  
}
```



-  Utiliser les animations CSS
- ➡ Text spinners
- ➡ CSS only loaders
-  Animate.css
- ⚡ How SVG Line Animation Works
- ➡ Animated line drawing in SVG
- ➡ CSS triggers

Compatibilité

#31

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PSEUDO CLASSES D'ÉTAT

Usage des info-bulles

#33

Input Text

mandatory field

Mandatory

➡ hover me

Hello Devoxx Morocco

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

Checkbox Hack

#35

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

“

The science of operations, as derived from mathematics more especially, is a science of itself, and has its own abstract truth and value.

→ Ada Lovelace



Switch

#36

```
.switch + label {  
    display: block;  
    position: relative;  
    padding: .1em;  
    width: 2em;  
    height: 1em;  
    background-color: #ccc;  
    border-radius: 1em;  
    border: medium solid #444;  
    transition: 0.4s;  
}  
  
.switch:checked + label {  
    background-color: green;  
}
```

```
.switch + label::before {  
    display: block;  
    position: absolute;  
    content: '';  
    top: 0.1em;  
    left: 0.1em;  
    height: 1em;  
    width: 1em;  
    background-color: #fff;  
    border-radius: 50%;  
    transition: all 0.25s;  
}  
  
.switch:checked + label::before {  
    transform: translateX(1em);  
}
```

Switch

➡ Hiding Content for Accessibility

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

A screenshot of a web browser window. At the top, there is a dark header bar with a blue checkbox icon on the left and the text "Apollo 11" next to it. Below the header is a dark panel containing a quote. The quote is enclosed in double quotes and starts with "The computer (or rather the software in it) was smart enough to recognize that it was being asked to perform more tasks than it should be performing. It then sent out an alarm, which meant to the astronaut, I'm overloaded with more tasks than I should be doing at this time and I'm going to keep only the more important tasks; i.e., the ones needed for landing ... Actually, the computer was programmed to do more than recognize error conditions. A complete set of recovery programs was incorporated into the software. The software's action, in this case, was to eliminate lower priority tasks and re-establish the more important ones ... If the computer hadn't recognized this problem and taken recovery action, I doubt if Apollo 11 would have been the successful moon landing it was.[26]" The quote is attributed to "Letter from Margaret H. Hamilton, Director of Apollo Flight Computer Programming MIT Draper Laboratory, Cambridge, Massachusetts[27], titled "Computer Got Loaded", published in Datamation, March 1, 1971".

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

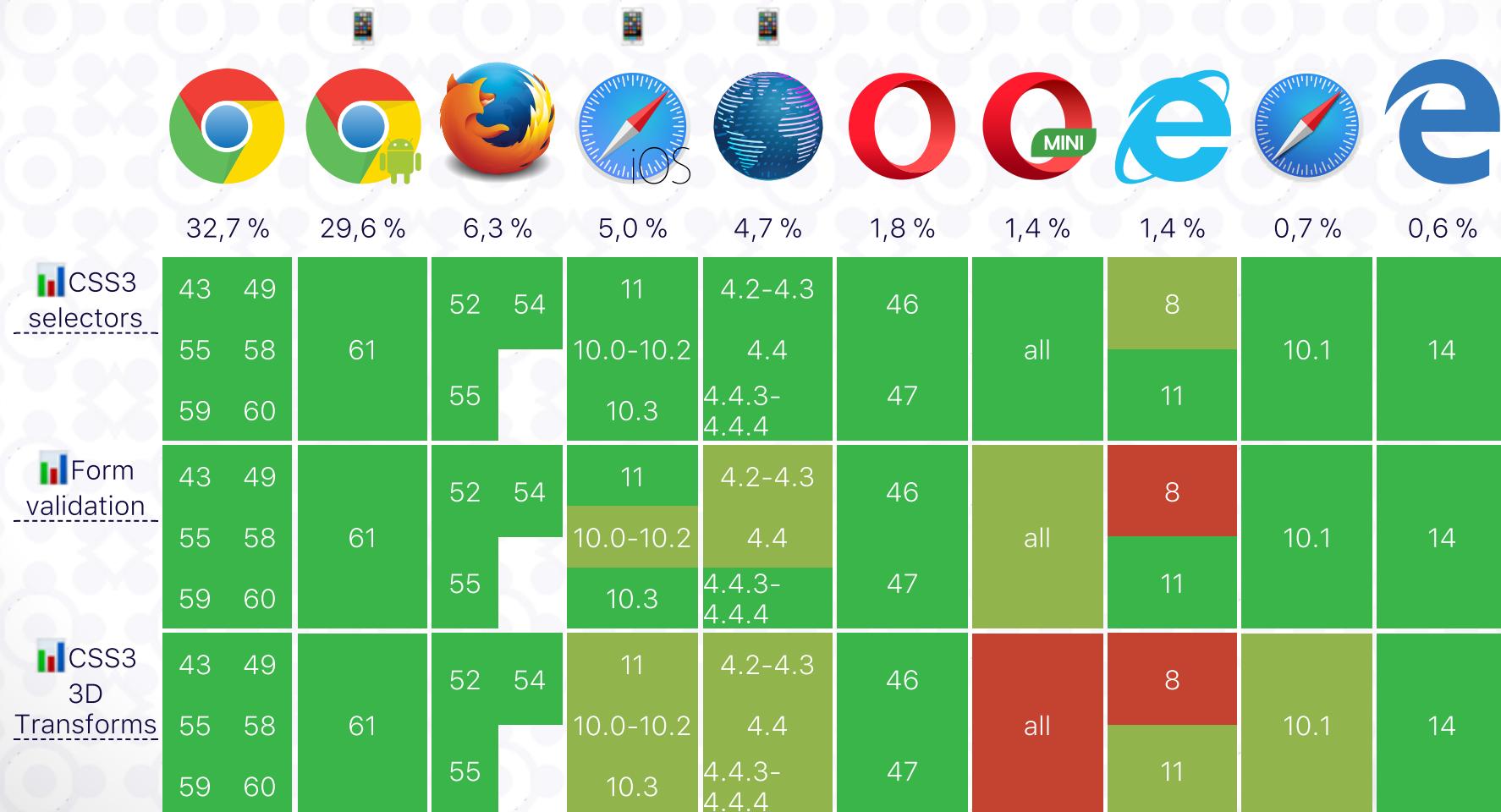
#39



Compatibilité

#40

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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 can be Awesome !

👉 Traitez le CSS comme du code

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

-  les slides en HTML

-  les slides en PDF

-  le code

-  Blog: 'Making Of'

- (Ctrl|⌘) + Shift + i
- ➡ CSS Secrets by Lea Verou
- 🐈 CSS sur MDN , ➡ The A11Y Project
- ➡ CodePen , ➡ JSFiddle , ➡ Dabblet ,...
- ⚜ CSS Tricks , 💬 Smashing Magazine
- 🐱 CSS Flags , ➡ A Single Div

CSS
is
Awesome!