

Nation

Code

CSS technologies

and web design planning

{codenation}[®]

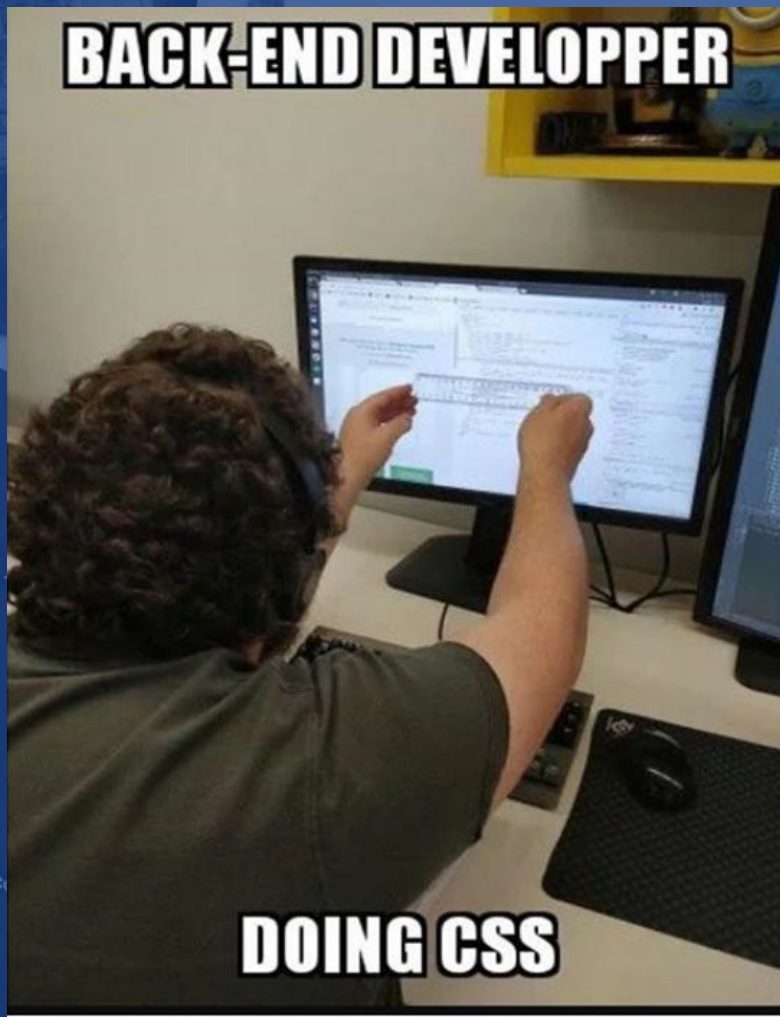
Why is frontend important ?



- We need to be able to present ideas to someone who is non technical.
- Usually the first step in developing.
- So they can communicate with the front-end team.



BACK-END DEVELOPPER



DOING CSS





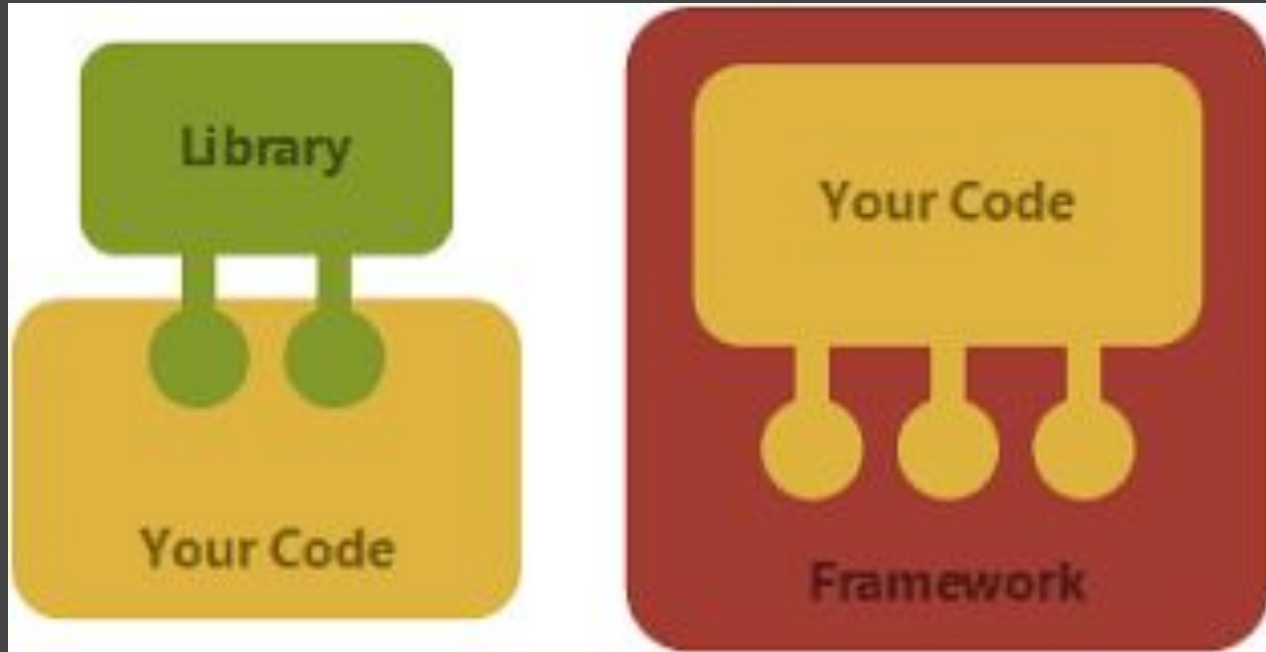
What are frameworks and libraries

weare
denation.com



Frameworks and libraries are **both code written by someone else** that helps you perform some common tasks in a less verbose way.

A framework inverts the control of the program. It tells the developer what they need. A library doesn't. The programmer calls the library where and when they need it.



LOOSE PARTS

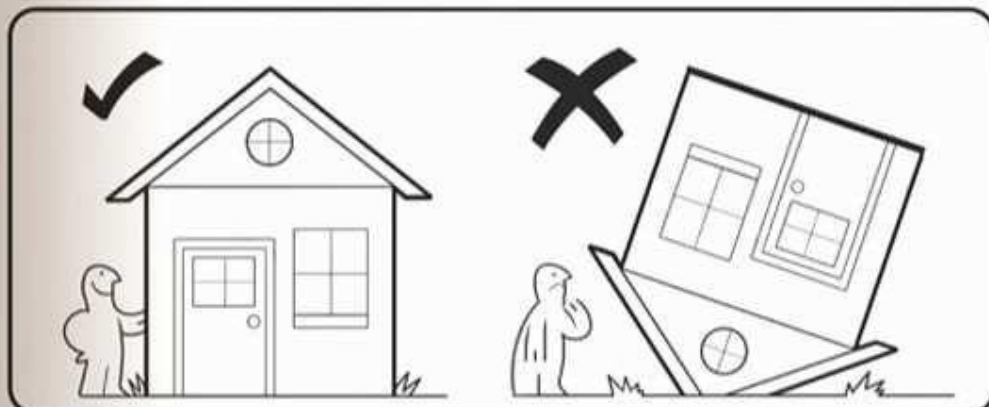
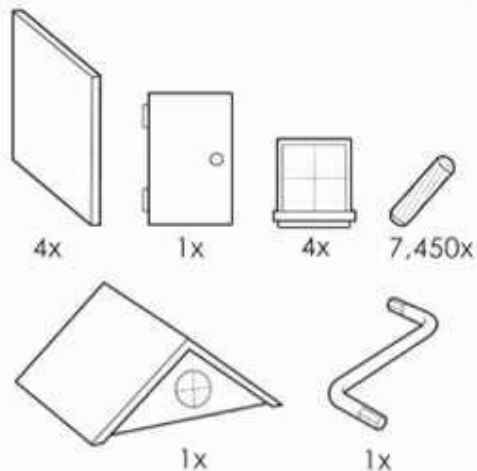
by Dave Blazek



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Blazek

HÖUSS



CSS libraries



Animate.css

Animate.css

Just-add-water CSS animations

Another thing from [Daniel Eden](#) and [friends](#)

Font Awesome



Frameworks:



- Bootstrap
- Tailwind
- Materialised
- Bulma
- Miligram
- Tachyons
- Pure.css



Bootstrap is a **Component-based Framework**. It's designed to help developers quickly *bootstrap* a typical website or app and so comes with a set of pre-made components, along with some utilities for spacing.

Tailwind is a **Utility-first Framework**. The core framework has no pre-made components, so you'll need to build your own.

Bootstrap :



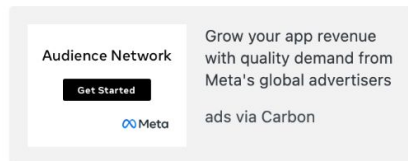
- Bootstrap is among the most popular open source projects in existence.
- Originally named Twitter Blueprint, was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at Twitter as a framework to encourage consistency across internal tools and released in 2011.
- Takes credit for introducing responsive design on a large scale. It was the first framework to promote the philosophy of “mobile-first.”

- Layout
- Content
- Forms
- Components
 - Accordion
 - Alerts
 - Badge
 - Breadcrumb
 - Buttons**
 - Button group
 - Card
 - Carousel
 - Close button
 - Collapse
 - Dropdowns
 - List group
 - Modal
 - Navs & tabs
 - Navbar
 - Offcanvas
 - Pagination
 - Placeholders
 - Popovers
 - Progress

Buttons

[View on GitHub](#)

Use Bootstrap's custom button styles for actions in forms, dialogs, and more with support for multiple sizes, states, and more.



Examples

Bootstrap includes several predefined button styles, each serving its own semantic purpose, with a few extras thrown in for more control.



```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Secondary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-light">Light</button>
```

[Copy](#)

On this page

- Examples
- Disable text wrapping
- Button tags
- Outline buttons
- Sizes
- Disabled state
 - Link functionality caveat
- Block buttons
- Button plugin
 - Toggle states
- Methods
- Sass
 - Variables
 - Mixins
 - Loops

Downsides

- The main reason why people dislike Bootstrap is its wide usage. Bootstrap comes with a very specific design and look, which is hard to override in case you're going for a different style. It is very distinct which makes some developers say all bootstrap pages look the same.
- Heavy to include: All of Bootstrap's features come with a price — it's quite heavy to include in your projects.
- Even though you can import parts of the project, it's not as lightweight or modular
- Good alternative-BULMA

Tailwind



- Lightweight framework that offers freedom to developers
- It doesn't come with a specific design, but rather allows you to implement your own unique style faster that you can reuse throughout your projects
- Tailwind automatically removes all unused CSS when building for production, which means your final CSS bundle is the smallest it could possibly be.
- **While Bootstrap provided some utility classes**
- **Tailwind core *only* has utility classes**

[Theme](#)[Breakpoints](#)[Colors](#)[Spacing](#)[Variants](#)[Plugins](#)[Presets](#)

BASE STYLES

[Preflight](#)

LAYOUT

[Container](#)[Box Decoration Break](#)[Box Sizing](#)[Display](#)[Floats](#)

Red

colors.red

50	#FEF2F2	100	#FEE2E2	200	#FECACA	300	#FCA5A5	400	#F87171
----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

500	#EF4444	600	#DC2626	700	#B91C1C	800	#991B1B	900	#7F1D1D
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

Yellow

colors.amber

50	#FFFBE8	100	#FEF3C7	200	#FDE68A	300	#FCD34D	400	#FBBF24
----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

500	#F59E0B	600	#D97706	700	#B45309	800	#92400E	900	#78350F
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

Green

colors.emerald

50	#ECFDF5	100	#D1FAE5	200	#A7F3D0	300	#6EE7B7	400	#34D399
----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

500	#10B981	600	#059669	700	#047857	800	#065F46	900	#064E3B
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

Blue

colors.blue

50	#EFF6FF	100	#DBEAFE	200	#BFDDBE	300	#93C5FD	400	#60A5FA
----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

500	#4285F4	600	#3952AB	700	#303F9F	800	#2E3192	900	#263298
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

ON THIS PAGE

[Overview](#)[Curating colors](#)[Custom colors](#)[Color object syntax](#)[Extending the defaults](#)[Disabling a default color](#)[Naming your colors](#)[Generating colors](#)[Color palette reference](#)

Should you use frameworks, and if yes, which one ?



- Think what is the project for ?
- Remember it is not a css fundamentals learning shortcut.
- Is your design not standart ?

- If you're a new **backend** or "**full-stack**" developer Bootstrap first - make use of their built-in components, and only pick up CSS as needed when tweaking the styles or starting your own components. That way, you'd have more time to spend on learning the other parts of your chosen stack.

- If you're set on the **frontend** path or are more experienced with CSS, then Tailwind (or maybe even no framework) is a good choice, seeing as you'll need to get good with CSS anyway.

SCSS (sassy cascading style sheets)



- Is a CSS pre-processor
- Built in Ruby
- SCSS offers useful functions, including color manipulation, math functions, variables and many more.
- The knowledge of SCSS helps to customize Bootstrap 4. You can install the project with npm, import the parts you need, and use SASS variables to customize almost everything.
- All versions of CSS are compatible with it.

Give me six hours to chop down a tree and I will spend the first four sharpening the axe.

Getting inspiration: Dribbble, Best design awards



10Clouds TEAM

76 9.5k



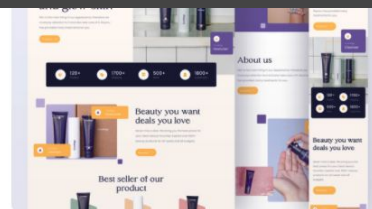
Orely TEAM

92 13k



Morva TEAM

234 11.3k



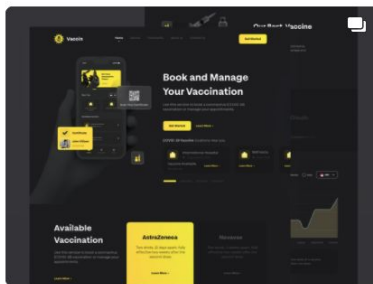
Vektora TEAM

146 22.5k



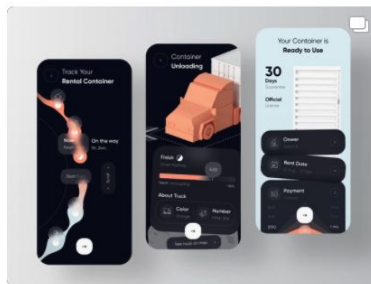
Gleb Kuznetsov PRO

69 7.8k



One Week Wonders TEAM

107 10.7k



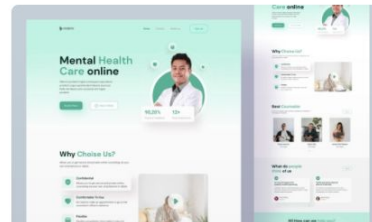
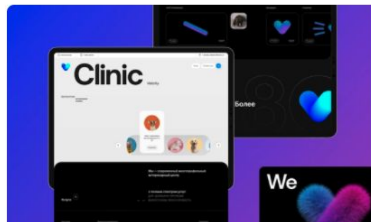
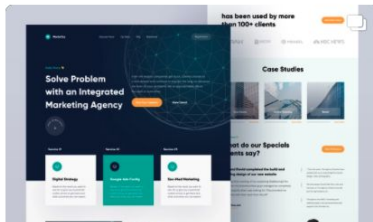
RonDesignLab TEAM

90 8.6k

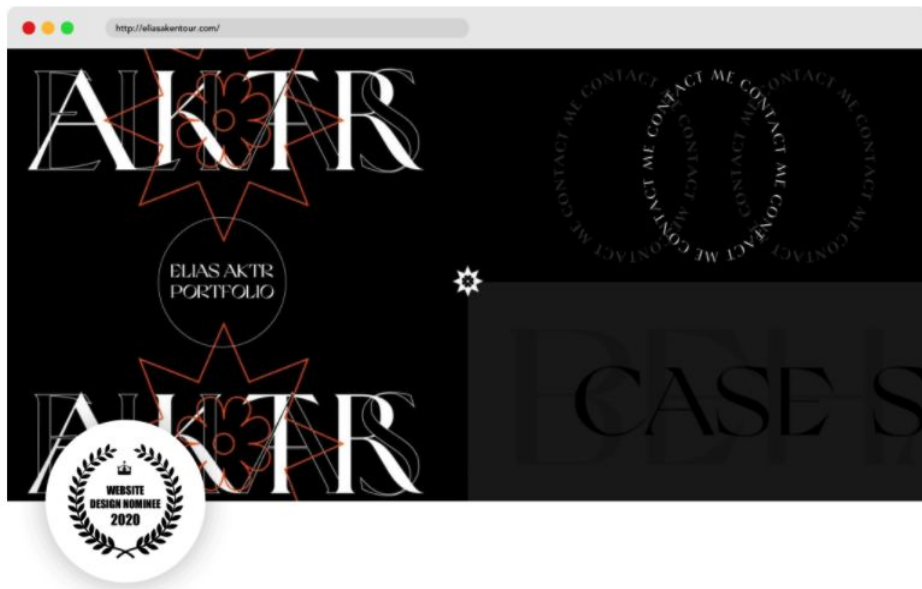


One Week Wonders TEAM

85 2.7k

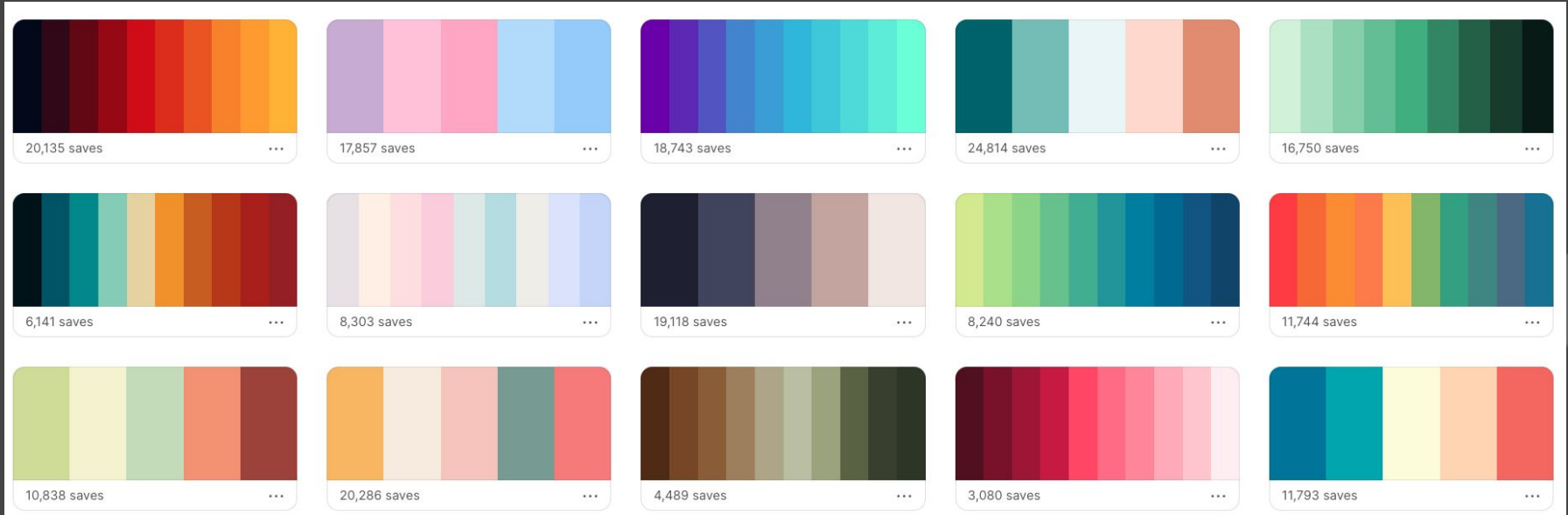


Website Designs Nominee 2020: **Elias Akentour Portfolio**



Featured by Awwwards

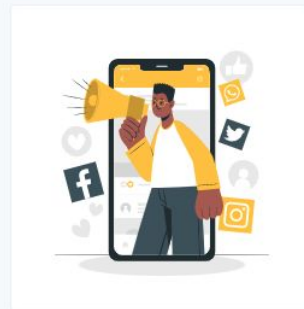
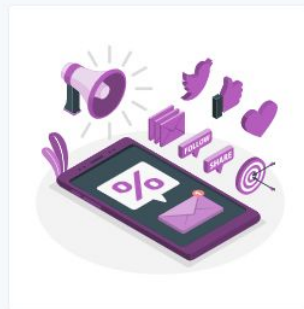
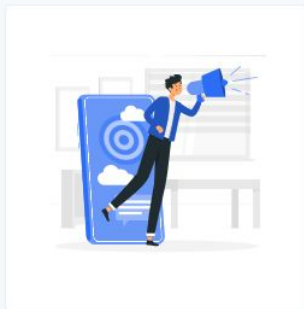
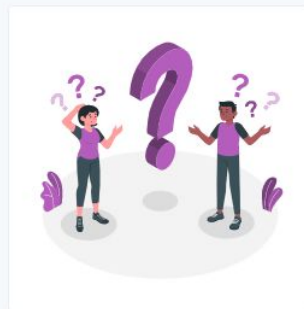
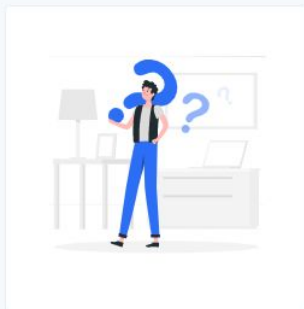
Color pallets : Coolers,Paletton,Colormind,Pantone



Extra touches : libraries,unsplash, storyset

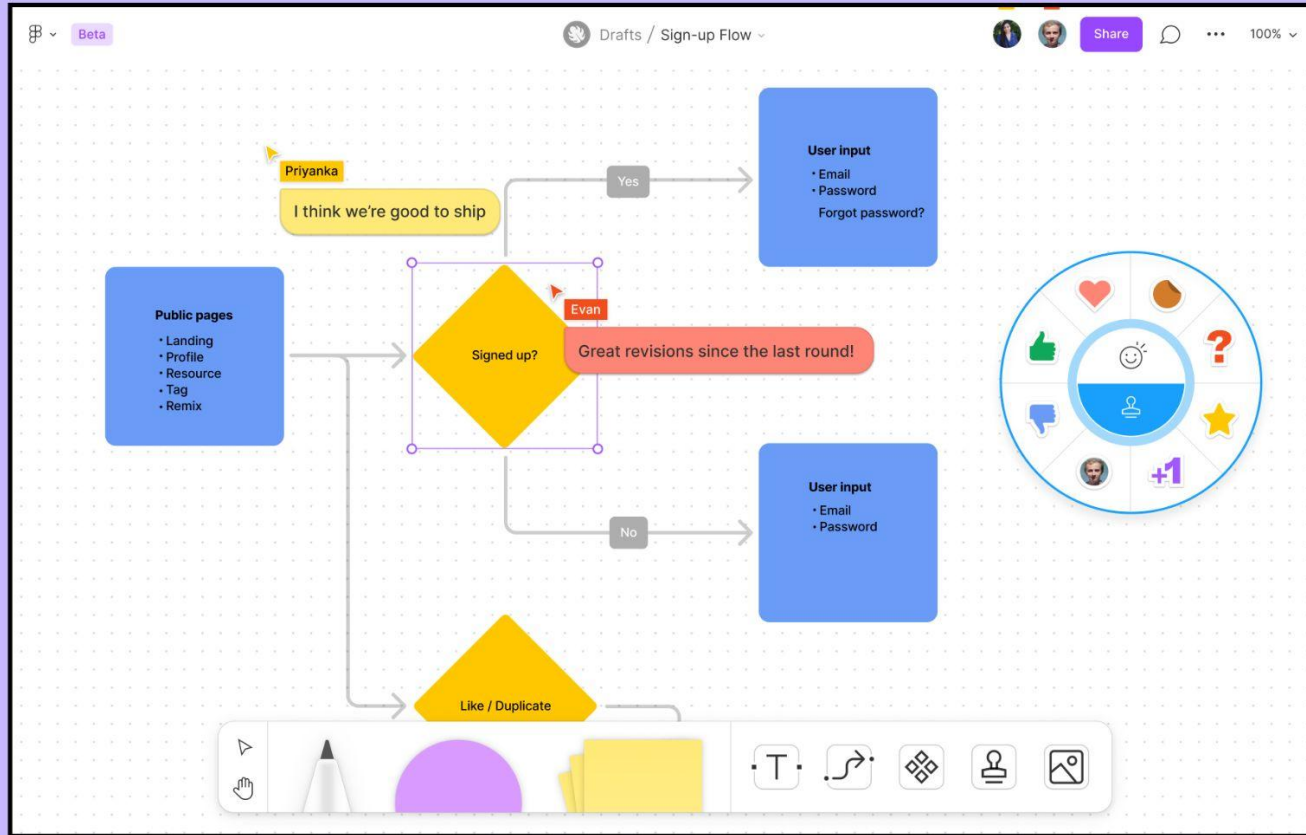


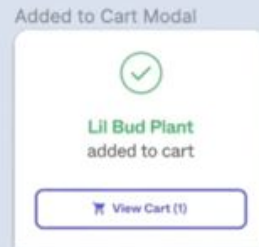
Order by Recent Popular



Figma:

- First idea started in 2011 and was initially released in 2015
- Figma is a vector graphics editor and prototyping tool which is primarily web-based
- Figma is a great way to quickly design, build, and export files for animation and prototyping.
- Allows multiple people to work on the same design





Luis, PM

Jade

 Lil Blue

?



LOKL

Say hi to your neighbour!

617 x 93



LOGIN



Username



Password

Sign in

Register

Thinking about others



Accessibility



Websites and apps can be made to work in such a way that it can be understood by assistive technology such as screen readers, refreshable braille displays, and screen magnifiers. Many disabled people rely on such devices to do things like order food, pay taxes, apply to jobs, and talk with their friends and family.

Additionally, websites and web apps can be designed to be understood by the widest possible audience. This includes accommodating things like colorblindness, Dyslexia and Dyscalculia, seizure and migraine triggers, as well as reading comprehension level and cognitive load.

In many countries, accessibility is a right protected by law, the same way protections for people's race, religion, and gender are upheld. Depriving someone of access is illegal and immoral.

UK is one of them.

The accessibility regulations came into force for public sector bodies on 23 September 2018. The full name of the accessibility regulations is the Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018.

All public sector bodies have to meet the 2018 requirements, unless they are exempt.

Public sector bodies include:

- central government and local government organisations
- some charities and other non-government organisations

Making a website or mobile app accessible means making sure it can be used by as many people as possible.

This includes those with:

- *impaired vision*
- *motor difficulties*
- *cognitive impairments or learning disabilities*
- *deafness or impaired hearing*

At least 1 in 5 people in the UK have a long term illness, impairment or disability. Many more have a temporary disability.

Accessibility means more than putting things online. It means making your content and design clear and simple enough so that most people can use it without needing to adapt it, while supporting those who do need to adapt things.

Digital Poverty



“The inability to interact with the online world fully, when where and how an individual needs to”

As an aspect of deprivation in the UK, digital exclusion cannot be overlooked. The **likelihood of having access to the internet from home increases along with income**, such that only 51% of households earning between £6000-10,000 had home internet

Digital poverty: The Facts

25%

of vulnerable children do not have access to a suitable device for learning.

50%

of 12-15 year-olds have had a negative experience online.

70%

of households earning less than £17.5K only have foundation digital skills.

82%

of jobs advertised require digital skills.

To get more information about building inclusive sides visit
a11yproject.com

For more information about digital poverty you can visit
digitalpovertyalliance.com

Resources:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svPDhmXY1Yg>



<https://athemes.com/collections/best-css-frameworks/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsEn0hIKDKA>

<https://www.spinxdigital.com/blog/top-10-website-designs-2020/#best-website-designs-from-2020>

<https://www.a11yproject.com/>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/accessibility-requirements-for-public-sector-websites-and-apps#understanding-accessibility>

<https://www.javatpoint.com/css-vs-scss>

<https://www.section.io/engineering-education/introduction-to-tailwind-css/>

<https://dev.to/wasabigeek/which-css-framework-bootstrap-or-tailwind-2k0g>