

CSS Bootcamp Part II

Review of CSS

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Make it Readable

The readability of your CSS
is incredibly important for
you to work faster now and
fixing things in the future

For me to grade it or your
boss to do a code review

For other developers

Make multiple line styles

```
28
29 .box {background: #3498db; border: 1px solid black;}
30
31 /* unvisited link */
32 a:link {
33     color: #FF0000;
34 }
35
36 /* visited link */
37 a:visited {
38     color: #00FF00;
39 }
40
41 /* mouse over link */
42 a:hover {
43     color: #FF00FF;
44 }
45
46 /* selected link */
47 a:active {
48     color: #0000FF;
49 }
```

Be Organized

It always makes sense to lay your stylesheet out in a way that allows you to quickly find parts of your code.

I recommend a top-down format that tackles styles as they appear in the source code.

Consider a Table of Contents

```
3  /* Project Meta */
4      /*Informatio about the file and project.
5
6  /* reset */
7
8  /* general */
9      /*links, html, body, p, etc. */
10 /* typography */
11
12 /* grid */
13
14 /* header */
15
16 /* content */
17
18 /* footer */
19
20 /* Page template A */
21
22 /* Page template B */
23
24 /* Media Queries */
```


Be Consistent

Keep to a plan!

Be Consistent

You should start to develop your own “sub-language” of CSS that allows you to quickly name things.

Consistent style naming
convention

```
.my-style{}  
.myStyle{}  
.my-Style{}
```

I can't remember??

I prefer:

```
.my-style{  
    property:value;  
};
```


Build HTML First

You save time if you create the entire HTML mockup first.

Because you know all the elements of your site layout, but you don't know what CSS you'll need with your design



Correct Doctype

The doctype declaration matters a whole lot on whether or not your markup and CSS will validate.

In fact, the entire look and feel of your site can change greatly depending on the DOCTYPE that you declare

```
1  <!doctype html>
2
3  <html lang="en">
4  <head>
5      <meta charset="utf-8">
6
7      <title>The HTML5 Herald</title>
8      <meta name="description" content="The HTML5 Herald">
9      <meta name="author" content="SitePoint">
10
11     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
12
13     <!--[if lt IE 9]>
14         <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/html5-shim/3.7.3/html5shiv.js"></script>
15     <![endif]-->
16 </head>
17
18 <body>
19     <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
```

Block vs. Inline Elements

Block elements are elements that naturally clear each line after they're declared, spanning the whole width of the available space.

Inline elements take only as much space as they need, and don't force a new line after they're used.

Inline Elements:

8

b, big, i, small, tt

abbr, acronym, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, strong, samp, time, var

a, bdo, br, img, map, object, q, script, span, sub, sup

button, input, label, select, textarea, span

Block Elements

div, h1...h6, p, ul, li, table, blockquote, pre, form

Comment Everything

And comment more

Combine Elements

Elements in a stylesheet sometimes share properties. Instead of re-writing previous code, why not just combine them?

For example, your h1, h2, and h3 elements might all share the same font and color:

```
26  h1, h2, h3 {  
27  font-family: tahoma,  
28  color: #333  
29  }
```


Compound Classes

it's beneficial to add multiple classes to an element. Let's say that you have a `<div>` "box" that you want to float right, and you've already got a class `.right` in your CSS that floats everything to the right. You can simply add an extra class in the declaration.

```
20 <div class="col-med-4 black box float-right"></div>  
21 <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
```


Know the right unit

px and pt are static

%, em, vw, vh are dynamic

Each has a purpose.

```
31  ▾ .box{  
32    margin: .5vw;  
33    padding: 2em;  
34    font-size: 12pt;  
35    width: 50%;  
36    height: 200px  
37  }
```


Power in the List

Lists are a great way to present data in a structured format that's easy to modify the style. Thanks to the display property, you don't have to just use the list as a text attribute.

Lists are also great for creating navigation menus and things of the sort.

```
20     <div id="top-nav">
21         <ul>
22             <li><a href="default.html">Home</a></li>
23             <li><a href="news.html">News</a></li>
24             <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
25             <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
26         </ul>
27     </div>
```

```
31     .nav-bar ul {
32         list-style-type: none;
33         margin: 0;
34         padding: 0;
35     }
36
37     .nav-bar li a {
38         display: block;
39     }
```

Validation

Always validate your HTML and CSS

Assignment

Putting into practice
