

# Modular CSS

with @okonetchnikov



# Andrey Okonetchnikov

Front-End Engineer

@okonetchnikov

<http://okonet.ru>

<https://github.com/okonet>

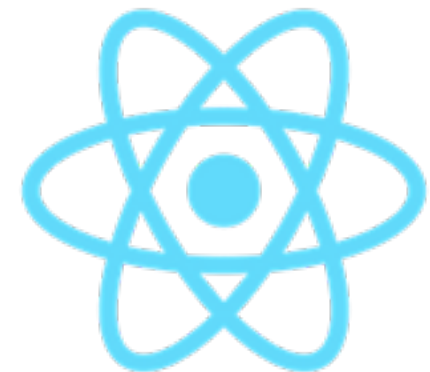
[andrey@okonet.ru](mailto:andrey@okonet.ru)

I design & build  
**User Interfaces**

Building scalable  
**User Interfaces**

**User Interfaces  $\ni$  Components**

# UI libraries & frameworks with UI components



and many others...

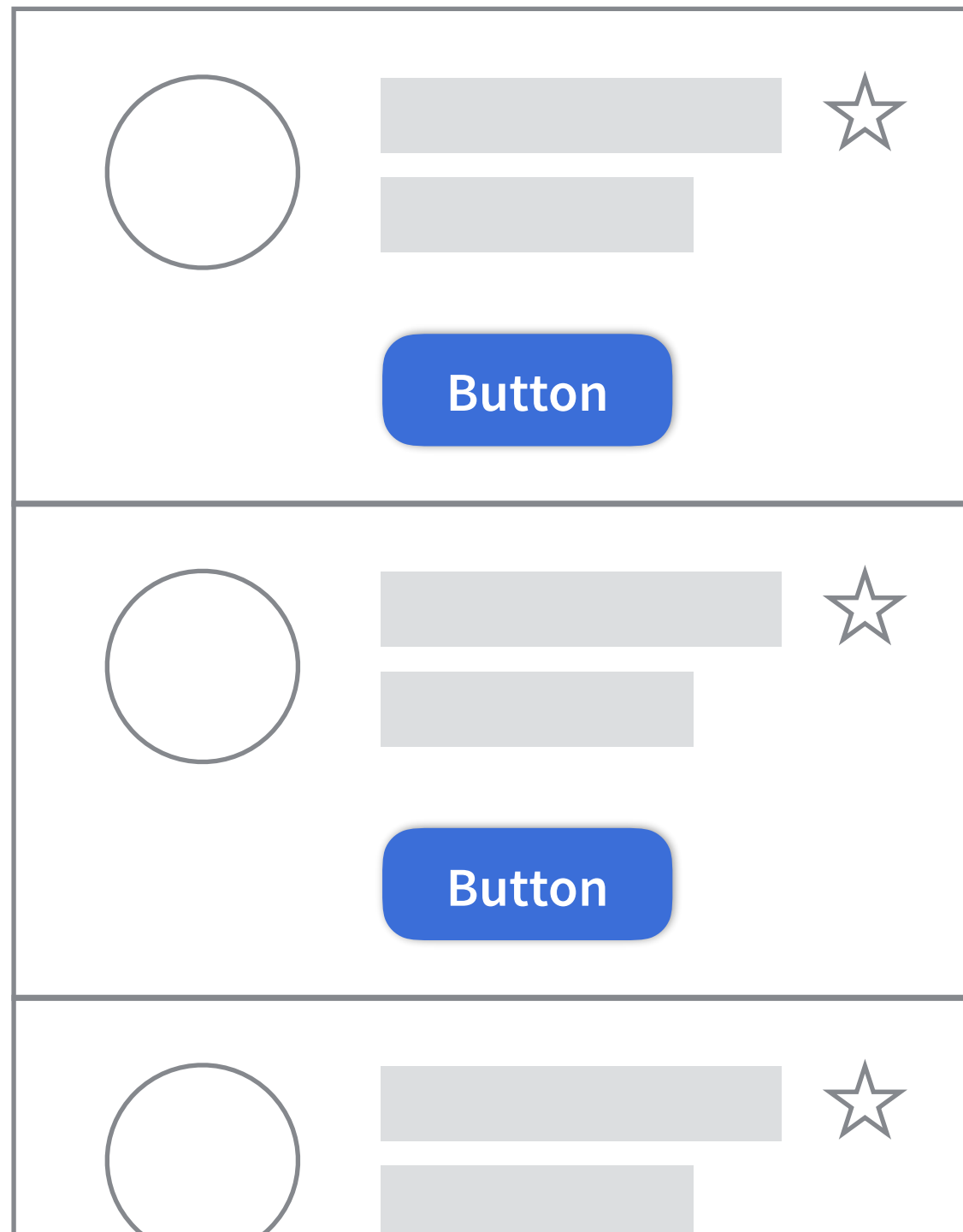


In React.js everything is a component!

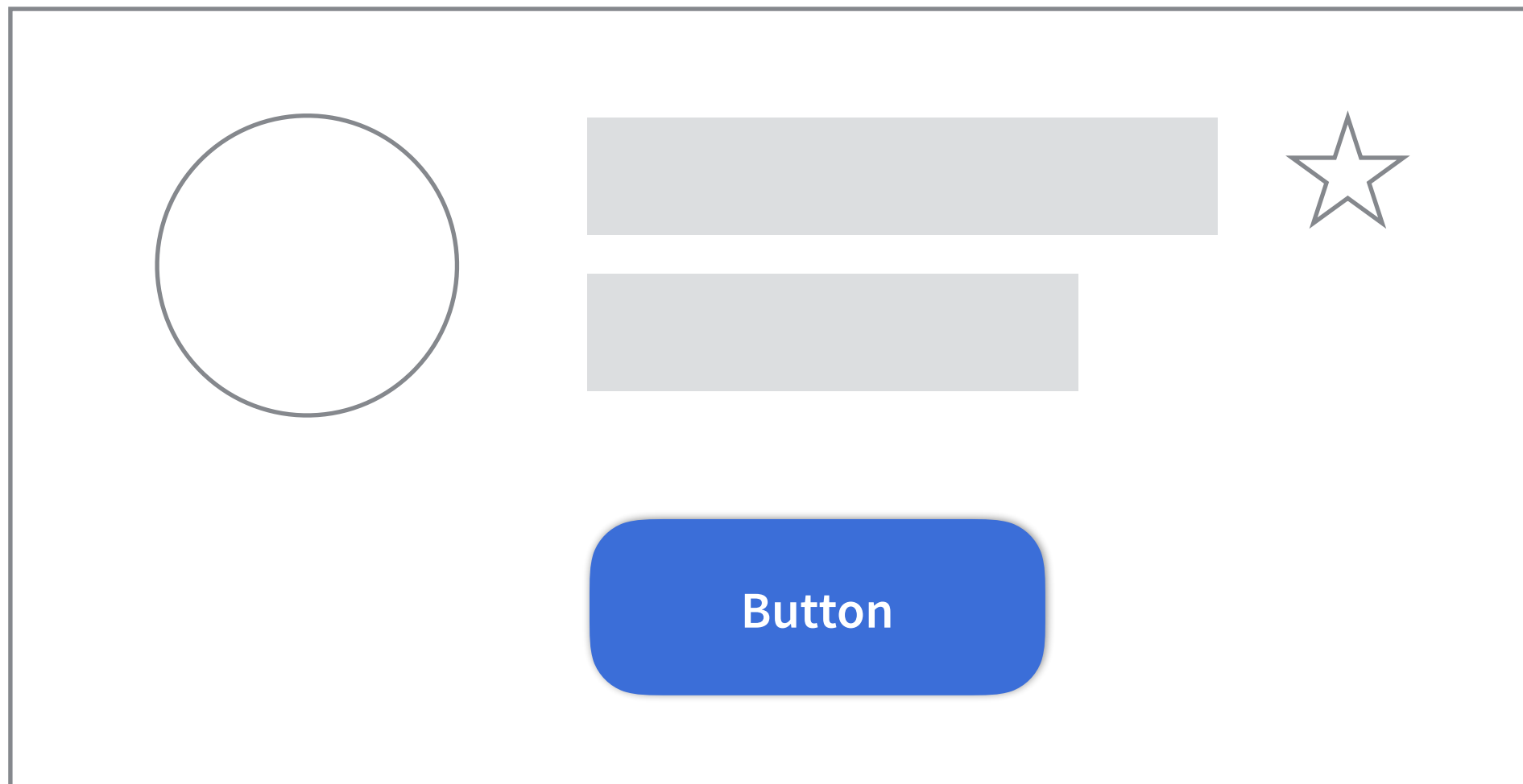
**What are  
UI Components?**



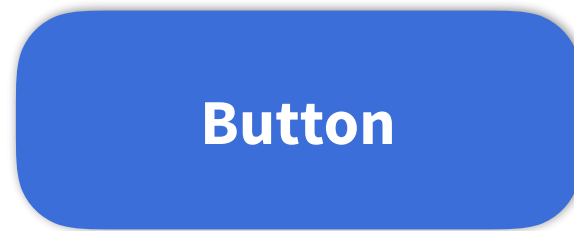
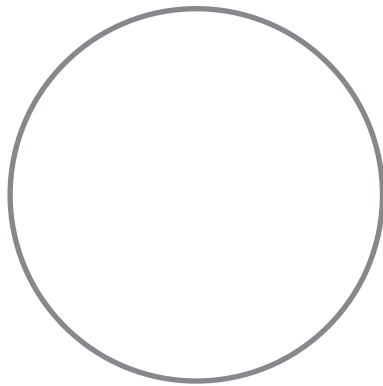
# List component



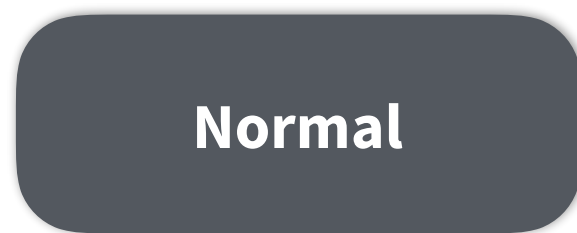
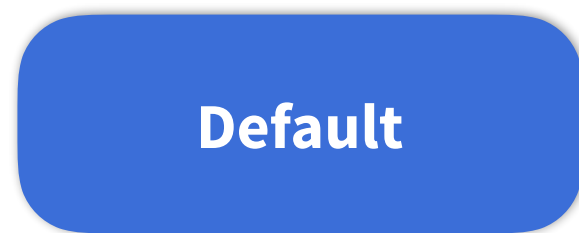
# List Item Component



# Smaller components



# Button component



# React.JS component

```
import { Component } from 'react'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

# Anatomy of the UI Component

- External data
- Internal state
- Behavior
- Appearance /  
Styles

# Anatomy of the UI Component

- External data
- Internal state
- Behavior
- Appearance /  
Styles

- External data
- Internal state
- Behavior
- Appearance /  
Styles

Components should be  
***self-contained & isolated***



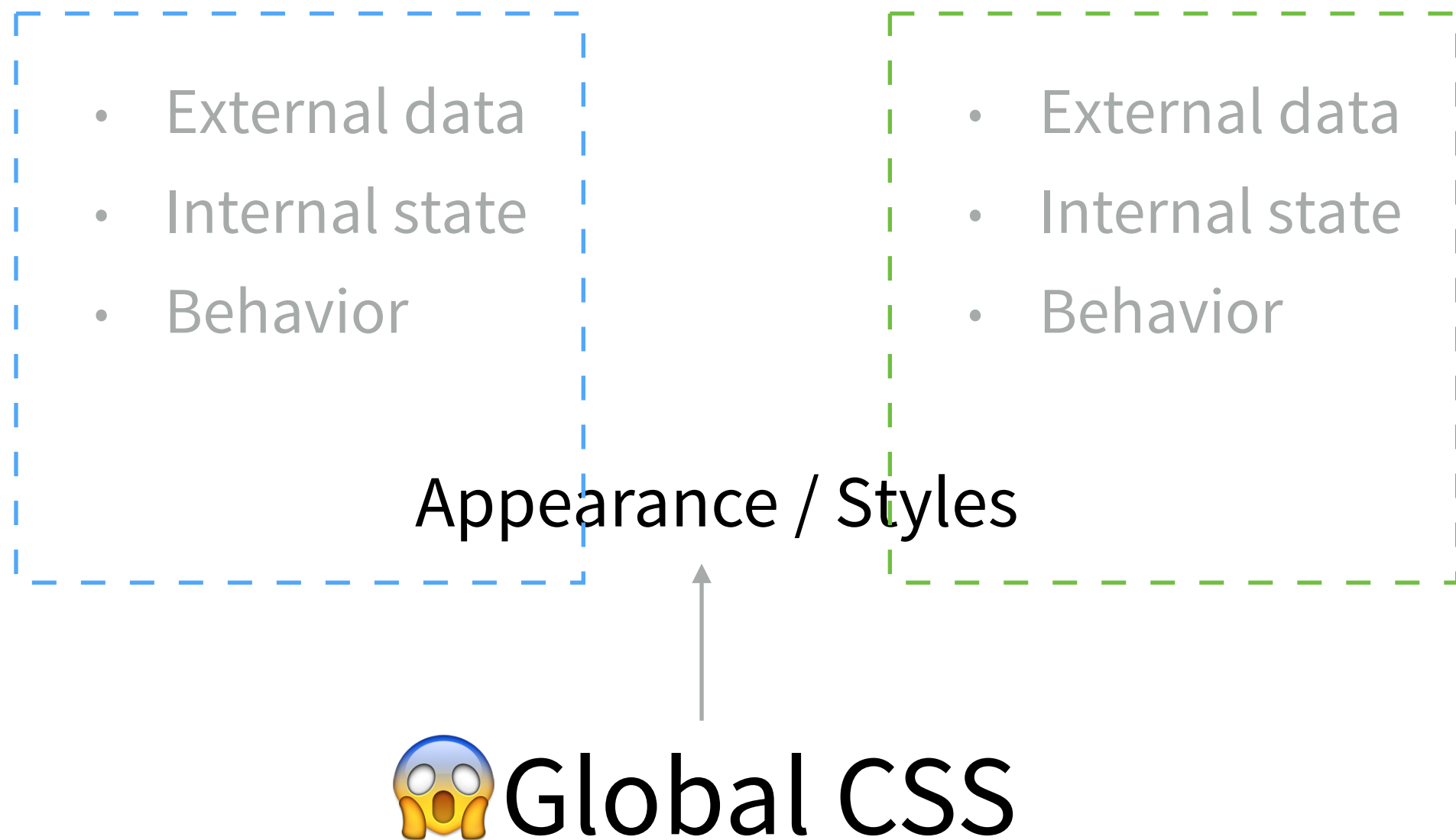
**and yet...**

# Anatomy of the UI Component



Appearance / Styles

# Anatomy of the UI Component



**This leads to...**





css

Global  
HD





**Can we do better?**

# Where is my CSS?

```
import { Component } from 'react'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```



# Where is my CSS?

*Where is this class defined?*

```
import { Component } from 'react'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

```
.clearfix {  
  *zoom: 1;  
}  
.clearfix:before,  
.clearfix:after {  
  display: table;  
  content: "";  
  line-height: 0;  
}  
.clearfix:after {  
  clear: both;  
}  
.hide-text {  
  font: 0/0 a;  
  color: transparent;  
  text-shadow: none;  
  background-color: transparent;  
  border: 0;  
}  
.input-block-level {  
  display: block;  
  width: 100%;  
  min-height: 30px;  
  -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;  
  -moz-box-sizing: border-box;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

//

//

//

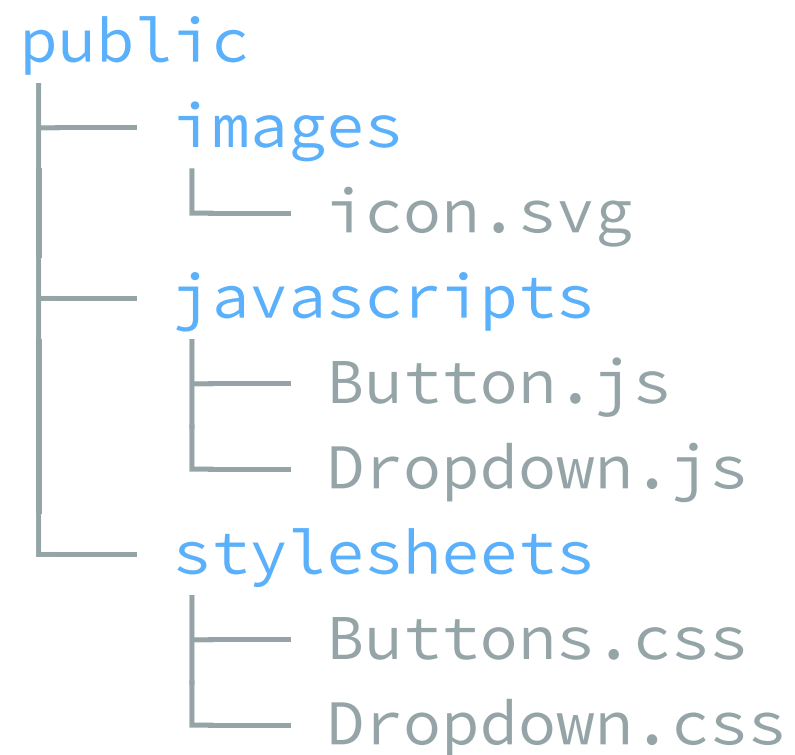
//

A photograph of a dark, rectangular monolith standing in a rocky, desert-like landscape. The monolith is positioned in the center-left of the frame, standing upright. The ground is covered in dark, jagged rocks. In the background, there are more rocky formations and a bright, hazy sky with some clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall tone is warm and dramatic.

CSS Monolith!

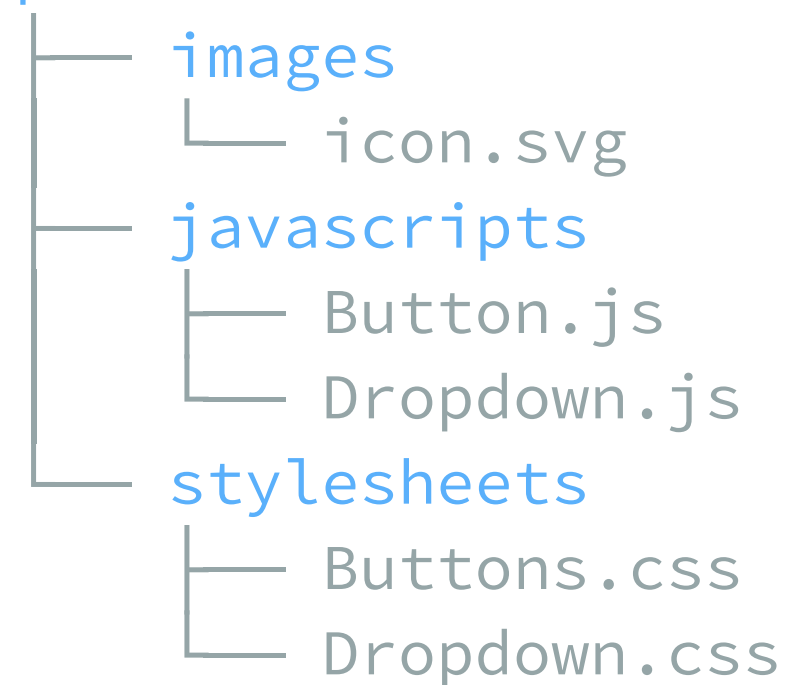
# Project structure

# Separation of concerns

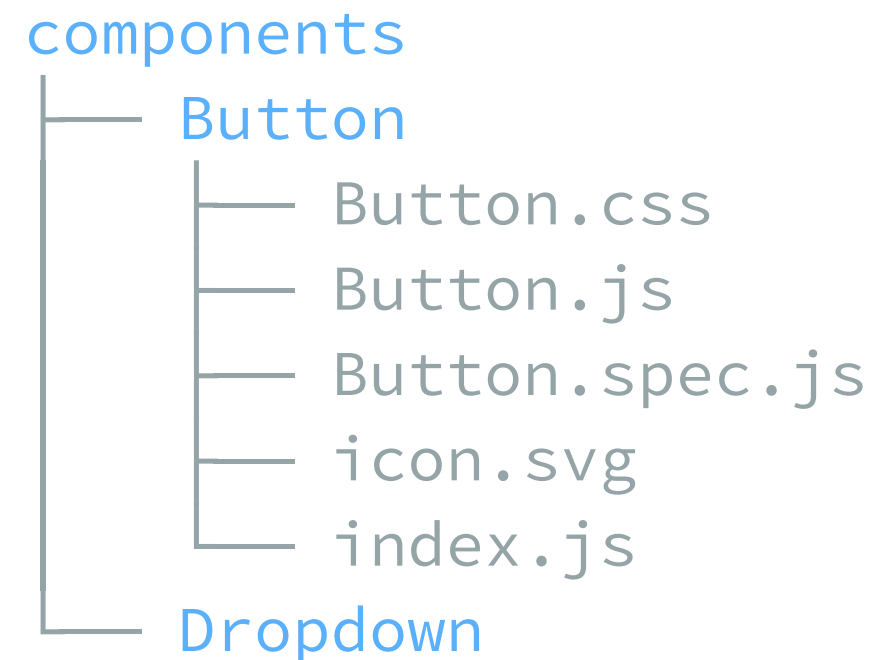
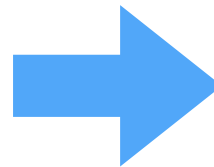
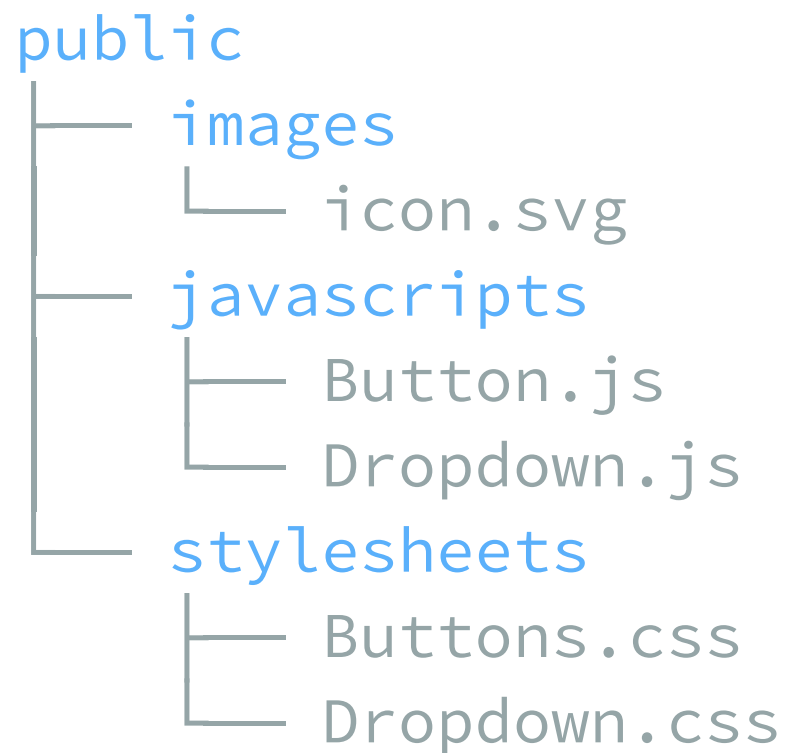


# Separation of ~~concerns~~ technologies

public



# Separation of concerns



# Explicit dependencies



# Explicit dependencies

```
import { Component } from 'react'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

# Explicit dependencies

```
import { Component } from 'react'
import './Button.css'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

1. We can't require CSS in JS

2. Browsers expect `<link>` and  
`<script>` tags

3. We should minimize the number of \*.css and \*.js requests

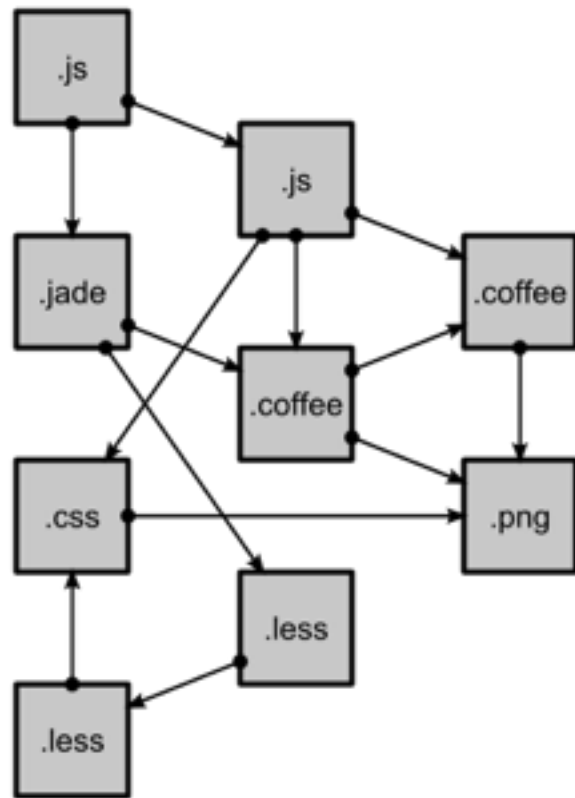
# Common build tools operate on *file trees*



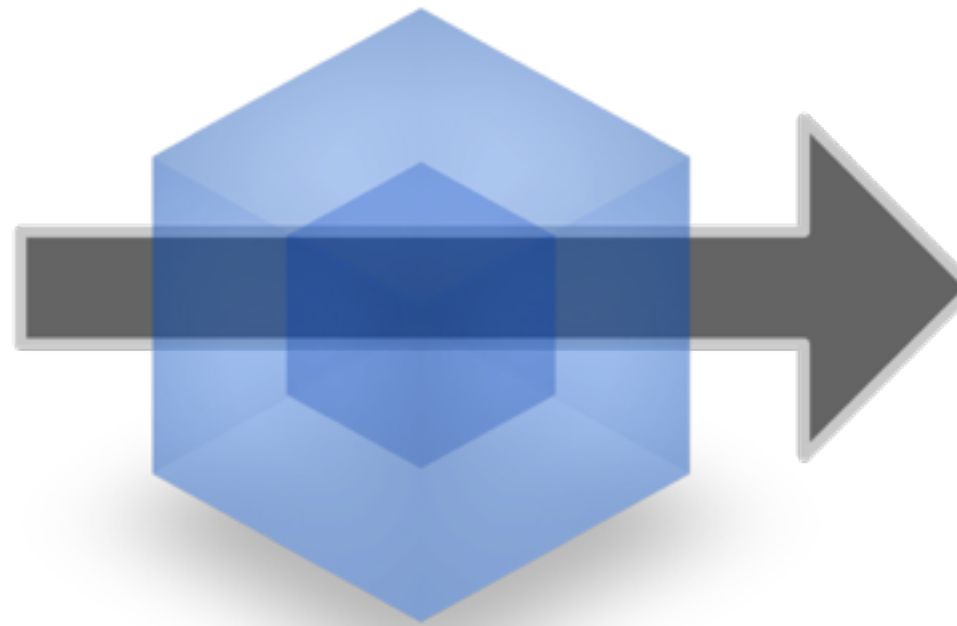


The background of the slide features a large, intricate dependency graph. It consists of numerous nodes, represented by small colored circles in shades of green, yellow, orange, and blue. These nodes are interconnected by a dense web of thin, light-colored lines. Overlaid on this background are several prominent, thicker directed edges in various colors (purple, blue, orange, green) that highlight specific paths or relationships within the graph. The overall structure is complex and non-linear, typical of a dependency graph in a software or systems context.

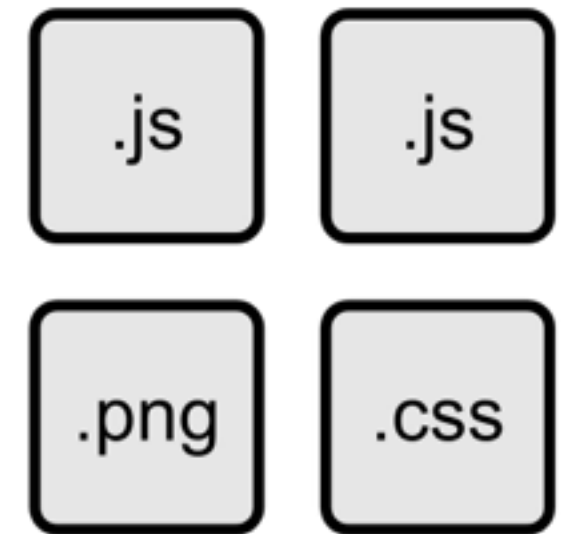
# Dependency graph FTW!



modules  
with dependencies



**webpack**  
MODULE BUNDLER



static  
assets

<http://webpack.github.io/>



# Allow requiring CSS with Webpack

```
module.exports = {  
  module: {  
    loaders: [  
      { test: /\.css$/, loader: "style-loader!css-loader" },  
      { test: /\.png$/, loader: "url-loader?limit=10000" },  
      { test: /\.jpg$/, loader: "file-loader" }  
    ]  
  }  
};
```

*Load css files, embed small png images as Data URLs and add jpg images as files*

# Now we can “just” import CSS!

```
import { Component } from 'react'
import './Button.css'

export default class Button extends Component {
  render() {
    let btnClass = 'btn'
    if (this.props.disabled) btnClass += ' btn-disabled'
    if (this.state.hovered) btnClass += ' btn-hovered'
    return (
      <button className={btnClass}>
        <span className="label">
          { this.props.children }
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

# Better structure

- + One CSS file per UI component
- + One directory per UI component
- + Co-locating JS, CSS and images
- + Explicit dependencies

# Problems with CSS on scale

- Global namespace
- Cascade
- No styles isolation
- Minification





Debugging CSS



# BEM

<https://en.bem.info/>



# BEM

- ✓ Global namespace
- ✓ Cascade
- ✓ No styles isolation
- Not beginner's friendly
- Very verbose
- Requires discipline
- Minification



Mark Dalgleish

@MelbJS + @DecompressAU organiser, full-stack ECMAScript addict + interaction craftsman at @S...

May 20, 2015 · 7 min read

# The End of Global CSS

CSS selectors all exist within the same global scope.

Anyone who has worked with CSS long enough has had to come to terms with its aggressively global nature—a model clearly designed in the age of documents, now struggling to offer a sane working environment for today's modern web applications.

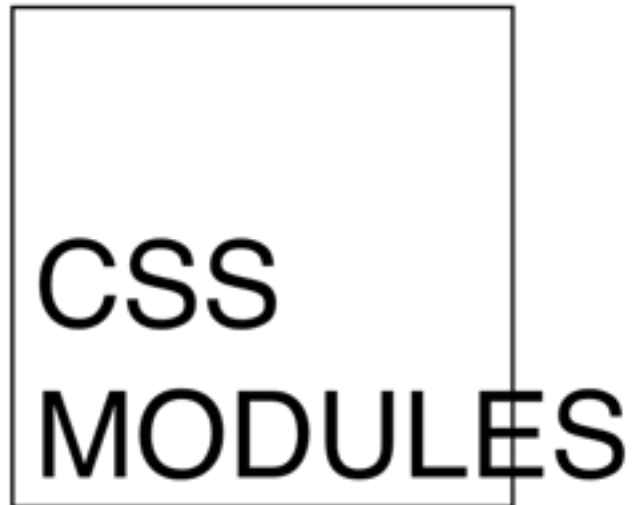
Every selector has the potential to have unintended side effects by targeting unwanted elements or clashing with other selectors. More surprisingly, our selectors may even lose out in the global specificity war, ultimately having



“In other languages, it’s accepted that modifying the global environment is something to be done rarely, if ever.”

– Mark Dalgleish

# Local CSS



<https://github.com/css-modules/css-modules>

# How CSS-modules work

# How CSS-modules work

```
// Button.js
```

```
import React from 'react'  
import './Button.css'
```

```
export default class Button extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <button className="button">  
        <span className="label">  
          Click me!  
        </span>  
      </button>  
    )  
  }  
}
```

# How CSS-modules work

```
/* Button.css */  
  
.button {  
  border: 1px solid #f00;  
}  
  
.label {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

# How CSS-modules work

```
// webpack.config.js
```

```
module.exports = {  
  module: {  
    loaders: [  
      {  
        test: /\.css$/,  
        loader: 'css?modules  
          &localIdentName=[name]__[local]__[hash:base64:5]'  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
};
```

# How CSS-modules work

```
// Button.js

import React from 'react'
import styles from './Button.css'

export default class Button extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <button className={styles.button}>
        <span className={styles.label}>
          Click me!
        </span>
      </button>
    )
  }
}
```

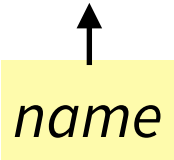
# How CSS-modules work

```
import styles from './Button.css'  
  
/*  
styles = {  
  button: 'Button_button_3fs1E',  
  label: 'Button_label_I8bKh'  
}  
*/
```



# How CSS-modules work

```
import styles from './Button.css'  
  
/*  
styles = {  
  button: 'Button_button_3fs1E',  
  label: 'Button_label_I8bKh'  
}  
*/
```



*name*

# How CSS-modules work

```
import styles from './Button.css'  
  
/*  
styles = {  
  button: 'Button_button_3fs1E',  
  label: 'Button_label_I8bKh'  
}  
*/  
      ↑      ↑  
    name  local
```

# How CSS-modules work

```
import styles from './Button.css'
```

```
/*  
styles = {  
  button: 'Button_button_3fs1E',  
  label: 'Button_label_I8bKh'  
}  
*/
```

*name*   *local*   *hash*

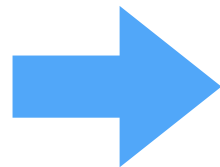
# How CSS-modules work

```
// webpack.config.js
```

```
module.exports = {  
  module: {  
    loaders: [  
      {  
        test: /\.css$/,  
        loader: 'css?modules  
          &localIdentName=[name]__[local]__[hash:base64:5]'  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
};
```

# The result

```
<button class="button">  
  <span class="label">  
    Click me!  
  </span>  
</button>
```



```
<button class="Button_button_3fs1E">  
  <span class="Button_label_I8bKh">  
    Click me!  
  </span>  
</button>
```



**BEM for free!**

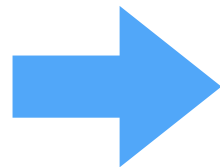
# Minification

```
// webpack.config.js
```

```
module.exports = {  
  module: {  
    loaders: [  
      {  
        test: /\.css$/,  
        loader: 'css?modules&  
          localIdentName=[hash:base64:4]'  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
};
```

# Minification

```
<button class="button">  
  <span class="label">  
    Click me!  
  </span>  
</button>
```



```
<button class="1s6s">  
  <span class="sdp9">  
    Click me!  
  </span>  
</button>
```



# Catch missed class names

```
.undefined {  
  display: flex !important;  
  position: fixed !important;  
  top: 0 !important;  
  right: 0 !important;  
  bottom: 0 !important;  
  left: 0 !important;  
  background: red !important;  
  color: white !important;  
  justify-content: center !important;  
  align-items: center !important;  
  font-size: 30px !important;  
  font-weight: bold !important;  
}  
.undefined::after {  
  display: block !important;  
  padding: 15px 30px !important;  
  content: 'ERROR! You are missing a class definition in your css module!  
Inspect me to find out where.' !important;  
}
```

[http://davidwells.io/talks/react-css/#/47?\\_k=zlozk6](http://davidwells.io/talks/react-css/#/47?_k=zlozk6)

# Problems with CSS solved with CSS-modules

- + Global namespace
- + Cascade
- + No styles isolation
- + Minification

# CSS-modules overview

- Local by default but allow global exceptions
- Composition
- Explicit dependencies
- Works with pre-processors (Sass, less)
- Works with any server- or client-side framework

<http://glenmaddern.com/articles/css-modules>

# Local by default but allow exceptions

```
.local-class {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
:global(.prefix-modal-open) .local-class {  
  color: green;  
}
```

# Composition

```
.common {  
    /* all the common styles you want */  
}  
.normal {  
    composes: common;  
    /* anything that only applies to Normal */  
}  
.disabled {  
    composes: common;  
    /* anything that only applies to Disabled */  
}
```

# Explicit dependencies

```
.otherClassName {  
    composes: className from "./style.css";  
}
```

# Import variables

```
/* variables.css */
@value small: (max-width: 599px);

/* component.css */
@value small from "./breakpoints.scss";

.pageContent {
  background: green;
  @media small {
    background: red;
  }
}
```

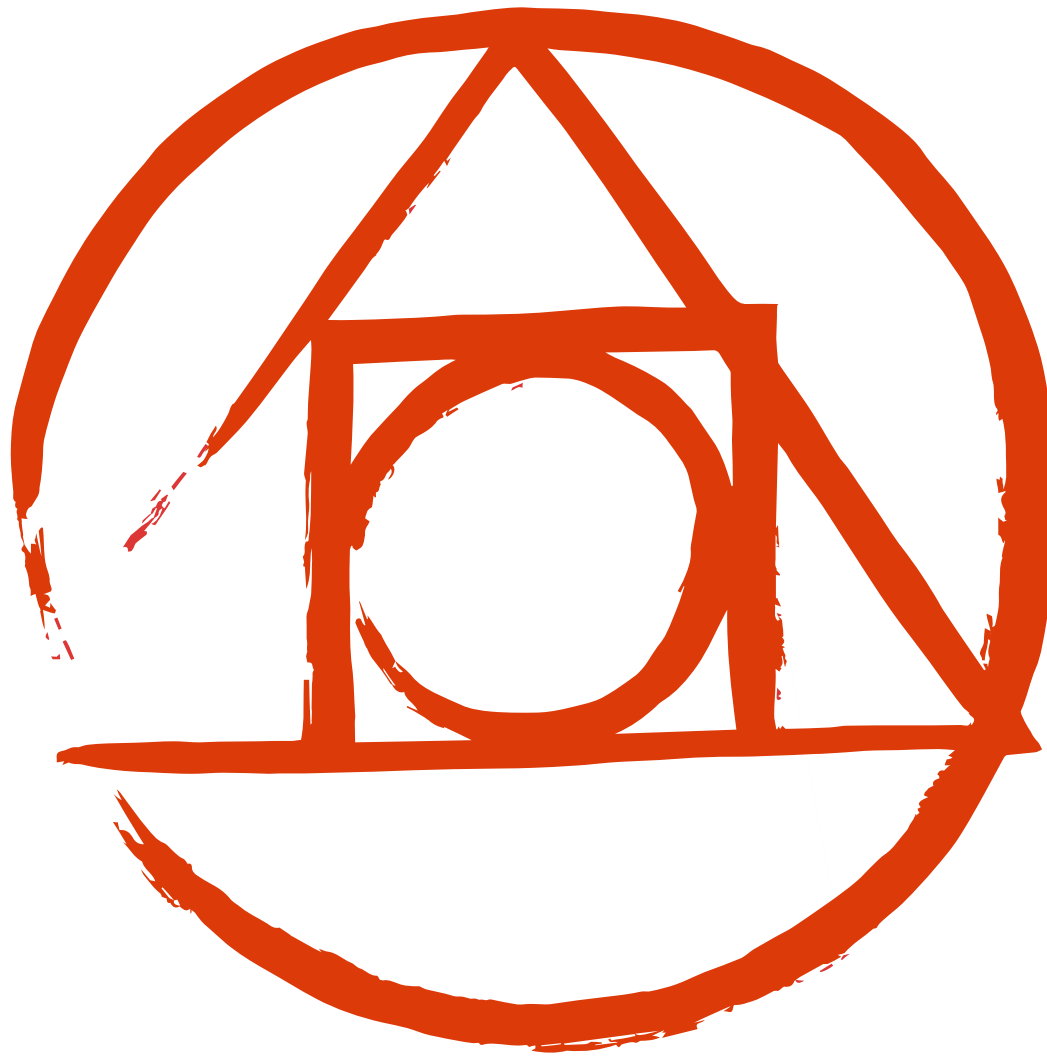
# Use with pre-processors

```
:global {  
  .this-is-global {  
    color: yellow;  
  }  
  .potential-collision-city {  
    color: crap;  
  }  
}
```



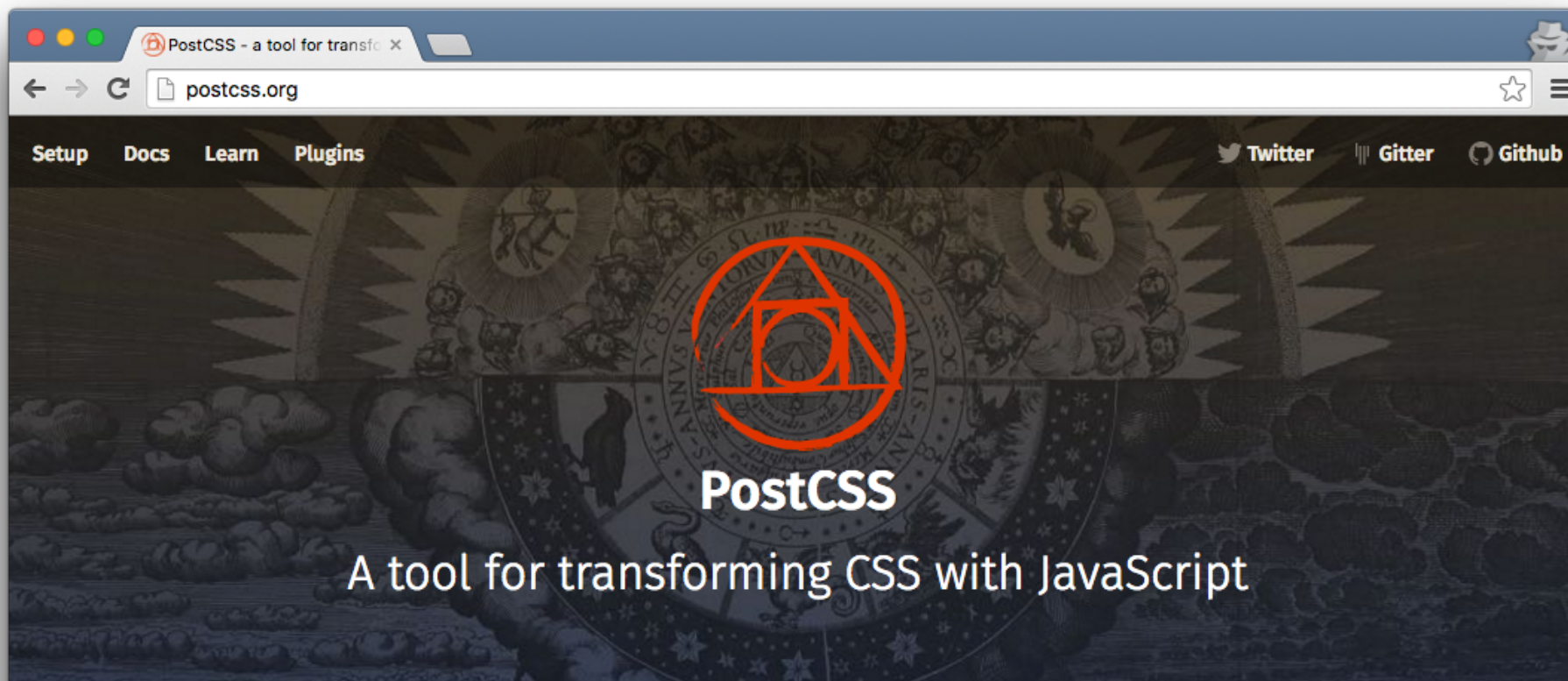
# Works on server-side!

<https://github.com/css-modules/postcss-modules>



**PostCSS**

<http://postcss.org>



## Increase code readability

Add vendor prefixes to CSS rules using values from Can I Use. [Autoprefixer](#) will use the data based on current browser popularity and property support to apply prefixes for you.

```
:fullscreen {  
}
```

CSS input

```
:-webkit-:full-screen {  
}  
:-moz-:full-screen {  
}  
:full-screen {  
}
```

CSS output

```
:root {  
  --red: #d33;  
}  
a {  
  &:hover {  
    color: color(var(--red) a(54%));  
  }  
}
```

CSS input

```
a:hover {  
  color: #dd3333;  
  color: rgba(221, 51, 51, 0.54);  
}
```

CSS output



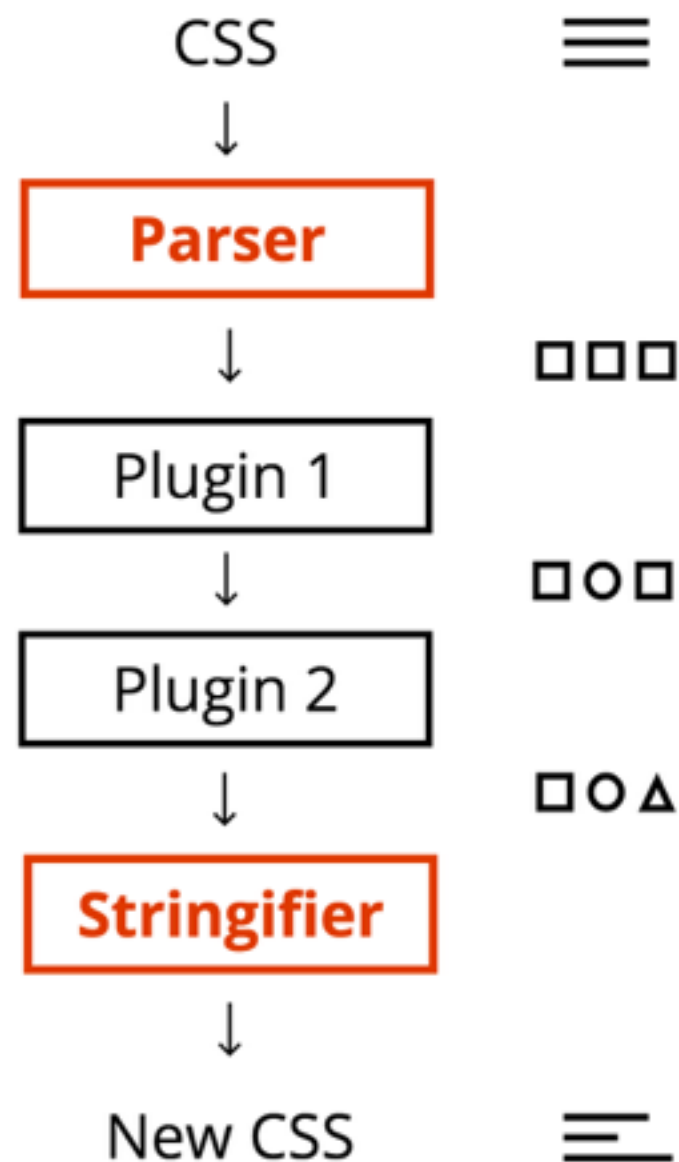
## Use tomorrow's CSS, today!

Write future-proof CSS and forget old preprocessor specific syntax. Use the latest CSS syntax today with [cssnext](#). It transforms CSS specs into more compatible CSS so you don't need to wait for browser support.

# What is PostCSS?

Like Babel, but for CSS

# How PostCSS works



# What is possible?



Autoprefixer

```
:full-screen {  
}
```

```
:-webkit-full-screen {  
}  
:-moz-full-screen {  
}  
:full-screen {  
}
```

# What is possible?

## Sass/less syntax

```
.block {  
    &_title {  
        font-size: 200%;  
    }  
}  
  
.block_title {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}
```



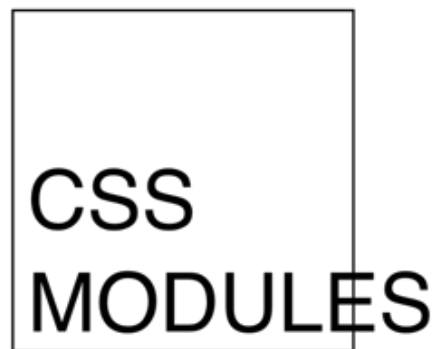
# What is possible?

## Fallbacks

```
.foo {  
  opacity: 0.8;  
}
```

```
.foo {  
  opacity: 0.8;  
  filter: alpha(opacity=80)\9;  
}
```

# What is possible?



## CSS-modules

```
.name {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

```
.Logo__name__SVK0g {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

# What is possible?



```
:root {  
  --red: #d33;  
}  
a {  
  &:hover {  
    color: color(var(--red) a(54%));  
  }  
}
```

```
a:hover {  
  color: #dd3333;  
  color: rgba(221, 51, 51, 0.54);  
}
```

# What is possible?



## Stylelint

```
a {  
  color: #d3;  
}
```

```
app.css  
2:10 Invalid hex color
```

# Example setup with Webpack

```
module.exports = {
  module: {
    loaders: [
      {
        test: /\.css$/,
        loader: 'style-loader!css-loader!postcss-loader'
      }
    ]
  },
  postcss: function() {
    return [
      require('precss'),
      require('postcss-calc'),
      require('autoprefixer')({ browsers: ['last 2 version'] })
    ];
  }
};
```

# Lint CSS as pre-commit hook

```
{  
  "lint-staged": {  
    "*.css": "stylelint"  
  },  
  "pre-commit": "lint-staged",  
  "stylelint": {  
    "extends": "stylelint-config-standard"  
  }  
}
```

<https://github.com/okonet/lint-staged>

<http://postcss.parts/>

by [@mxstbr](#)

# PostCSS overview

- + More powerful than pre-processors (AST 💪!)
- + ⚡ Fast (a few times faster than Sass)
- + Lots of plugins
- + Tools like linting or automatic properties sorting
- No IDE support
- No shared variables



# Inline styles in JSX

- + JS is more powerful
- + Runtime re-calculation
- + Better dead code elimination
- No pseudo-selectors / media queries
- React.js-only
- Harder to debug in DevTools
- No IDE support
- No related tools

# CSS-in-JS

- + JS is more powerful language
- + Shared variables
- + Better dead code elimination
- No sourcemaps
- No IDE support
- No related tools

# Do I need it?

- ✓ You work in a team
- ✓ You plan to update your CSS in the future
- ✓ You use third-party CSS (Bootstrap etc.)
- ✓ You care about code readability and reusability
- ✓ You hate manual work

**Thank you!**



# Andrey Okonetchnikov

Front-End Engineer

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