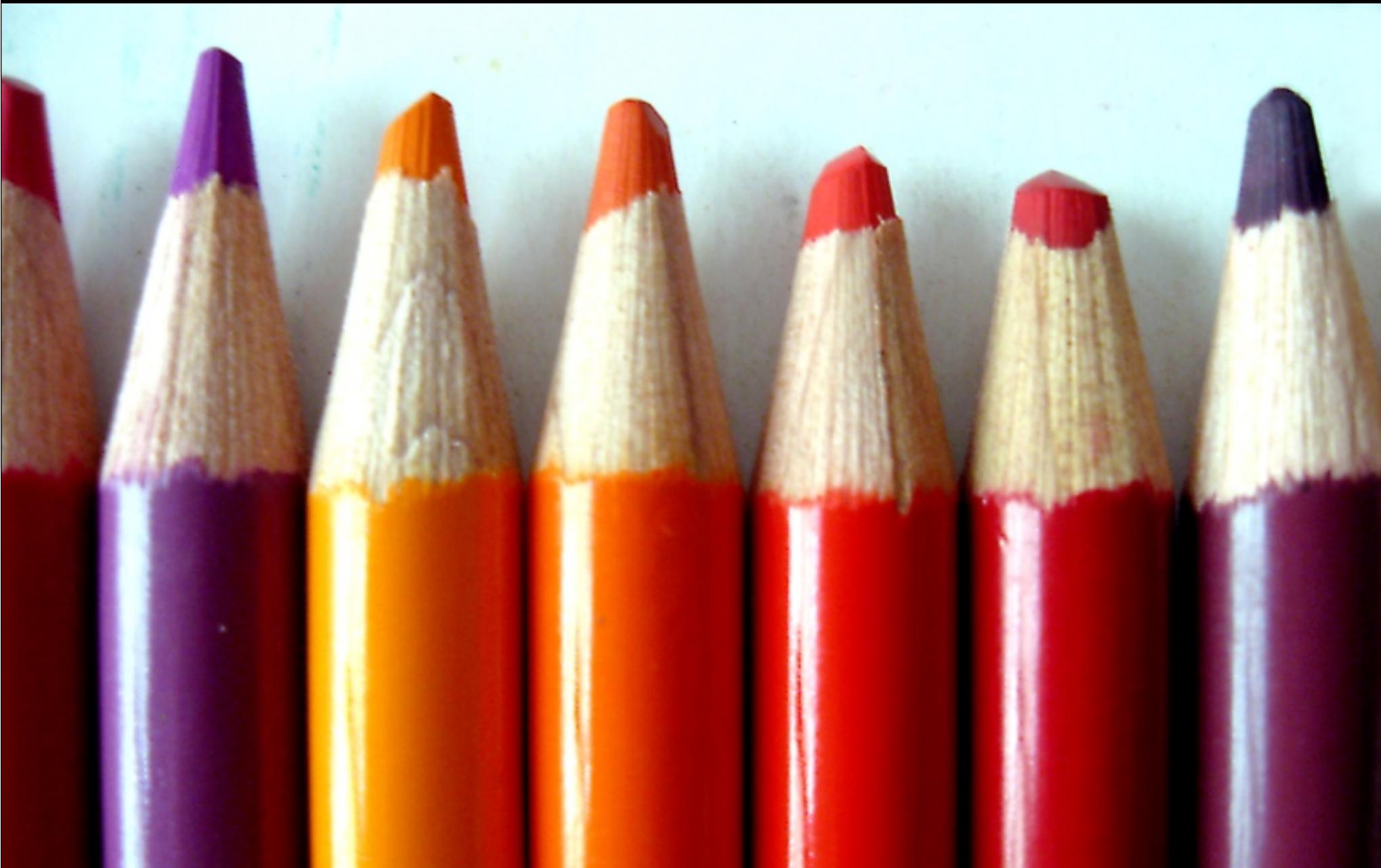


CSS3 for Programmers

Scott Davis, ThirstyHead.com





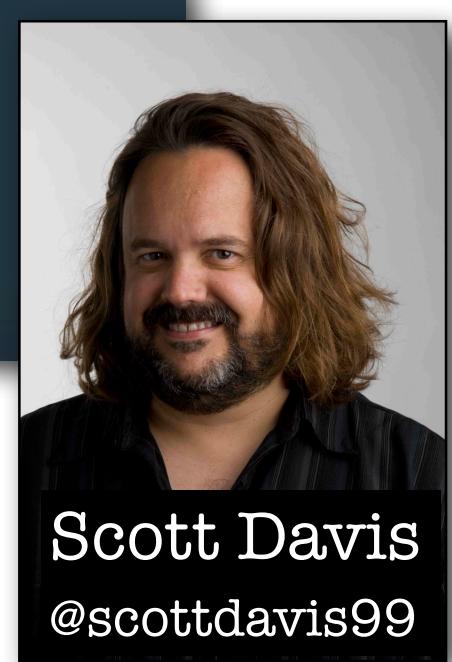
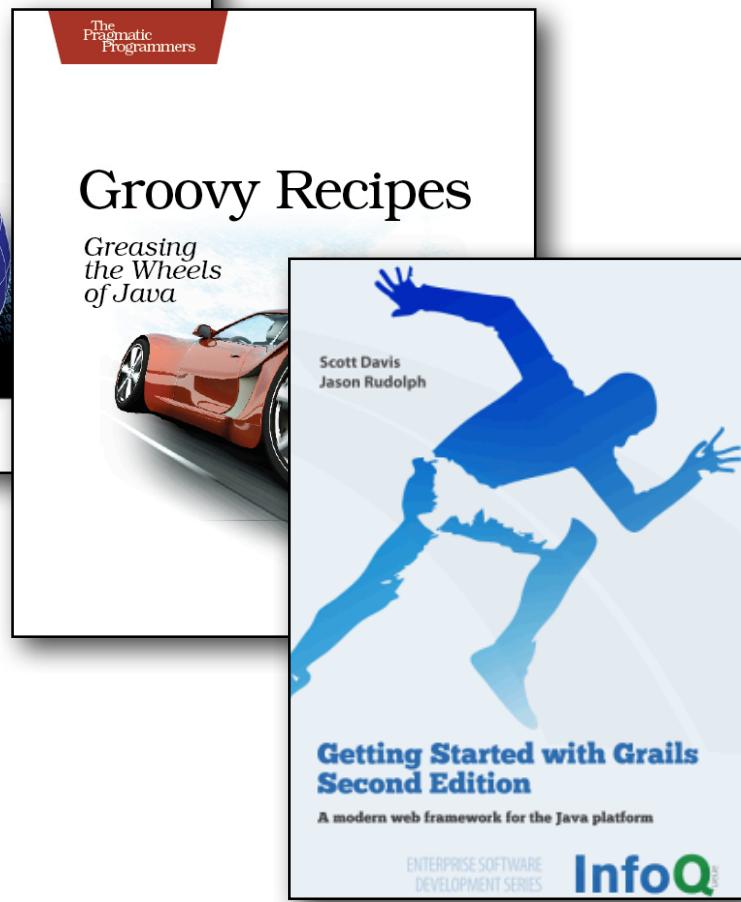
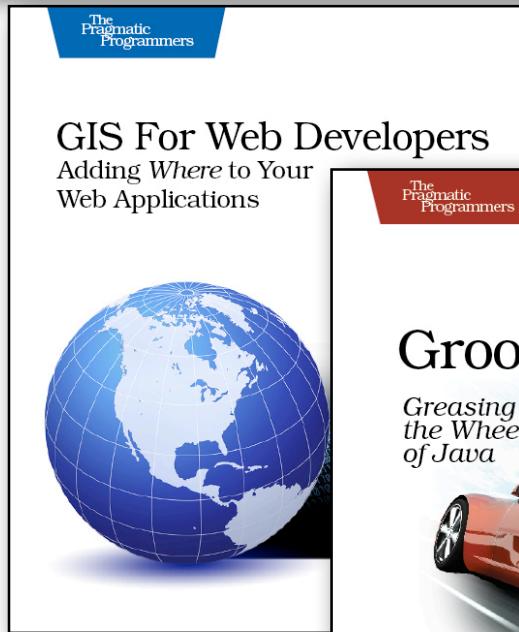
ThirstyHead.com

training done right.



ThirstyHead.com

training done right.



NOTE: No JavaScript was harmed used
in the making of this presentation



*Are you a
programmer?*

...or a designer?



HTML / JavaScript

CSS





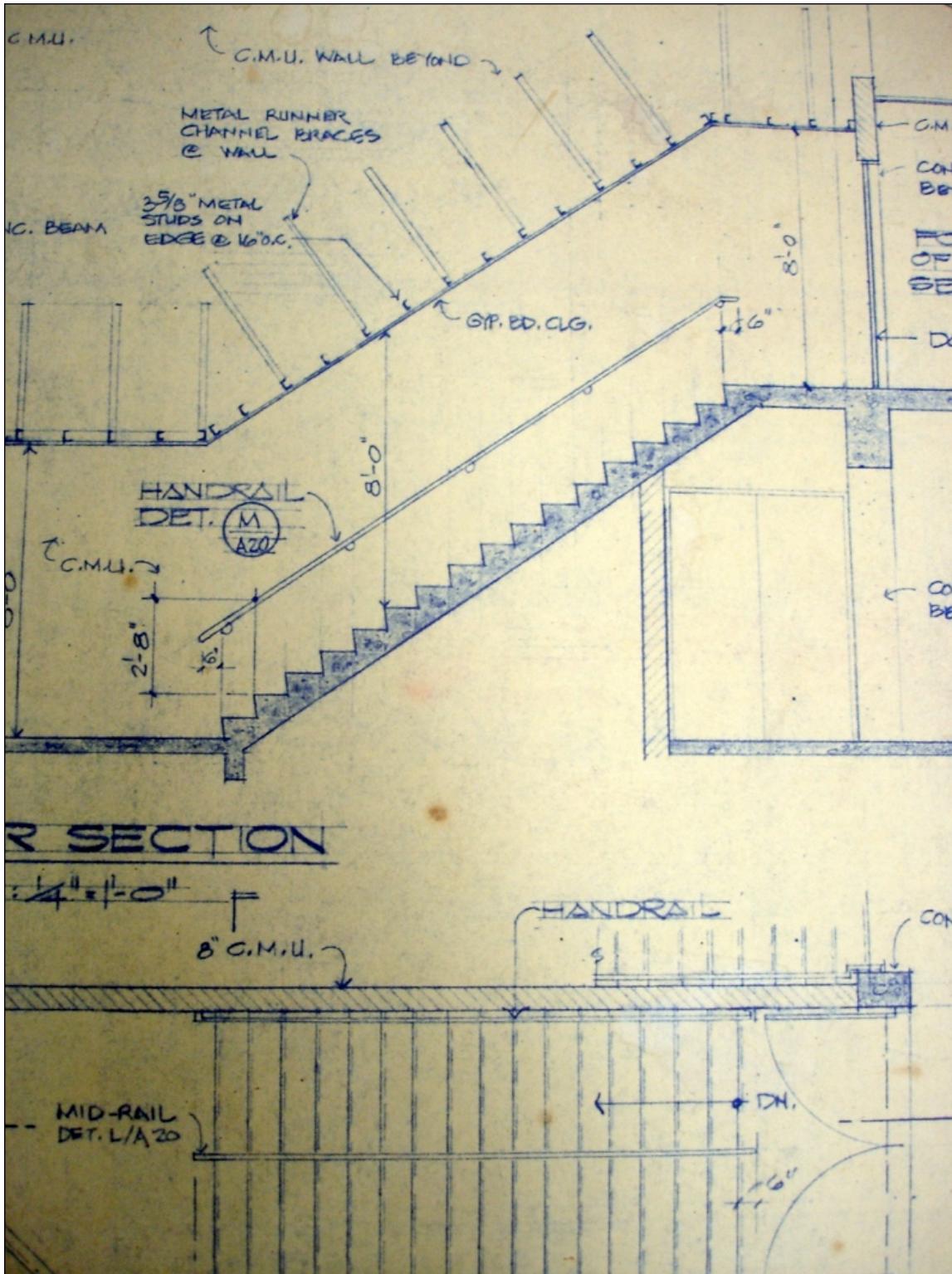
CSS

Look and Feel

Fonts

Colors

Rounded Corners



CSS

Look and Feel

Fonts

Colors

Rounded Corners

Layout

Header / Footer

Multiple Columns

Responsive (mobile)

Behavior

Hover

Transitions

Orientation

A BOOK APART

Brief books for people who make websites

No.
2

Dan Cederholm

CSS3 FOR WEB DESIGNERS

FOREWORD BY Jeffrey Zeldman

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15	CHAPTER 2	Understanding...
28	CHAPTER 3	Hover-Crafting
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3 HOVER-CRAFTING WITH CSS3

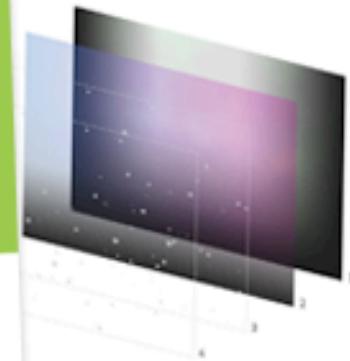
WE'VE SPENT THE FIRST TWO CHAPTERS IN TRAINING, getting up to speed with what's currently usable today in terms of CSS3. We also talked about how the *experience layer* is currently the most appropriate place to apply that usable CSS3.

To recap the important bits we've covered so far, let's keep in mind that:

1. These are core CSS3 properties that are usable today.
2. Everyone can use these core properties in their own projects, especially when targeted at the experience layer.
3. Vendor prefixes allow us to push forward right now, helping test in final properties in real-world contexts.
4. CSS Transitions are no longer proprietary experiments, but draft specifications that other browsers are embracing. Let's use 'em!

With all of this under our anti-gravity belts, it's now time to have fun with all our new tools, and put them to work in the context of a full page design.

28 CSS3 FOR WEB DESIGNERS



transparent background PNGs that are layered underneath the

ands syntax

So it is to assign these four images as `body` element, using the updated CSS3

```
background: url(bg-1.png) repeat-x fixed -130px 0,  
url(bg-2.png) repeat-x fixed 0px 0,  
url(bg-3.png) repeat-x fixed -130px 0,  
url(bg-4.png) repeat-x fixed 0px 0;  
background-color: #f0f0f0;
```

MULTIPLE BACKGROUNDS 87



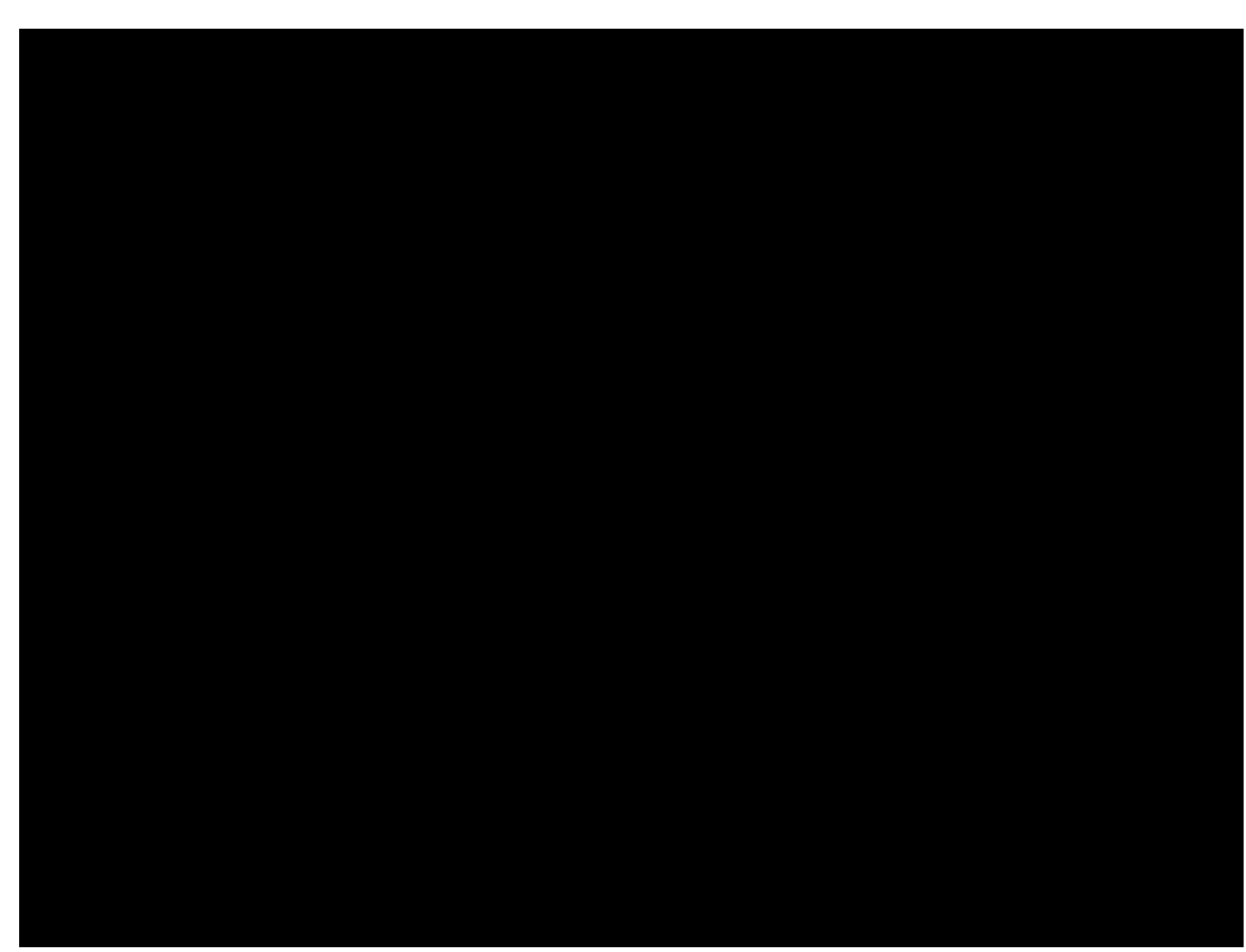
Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS

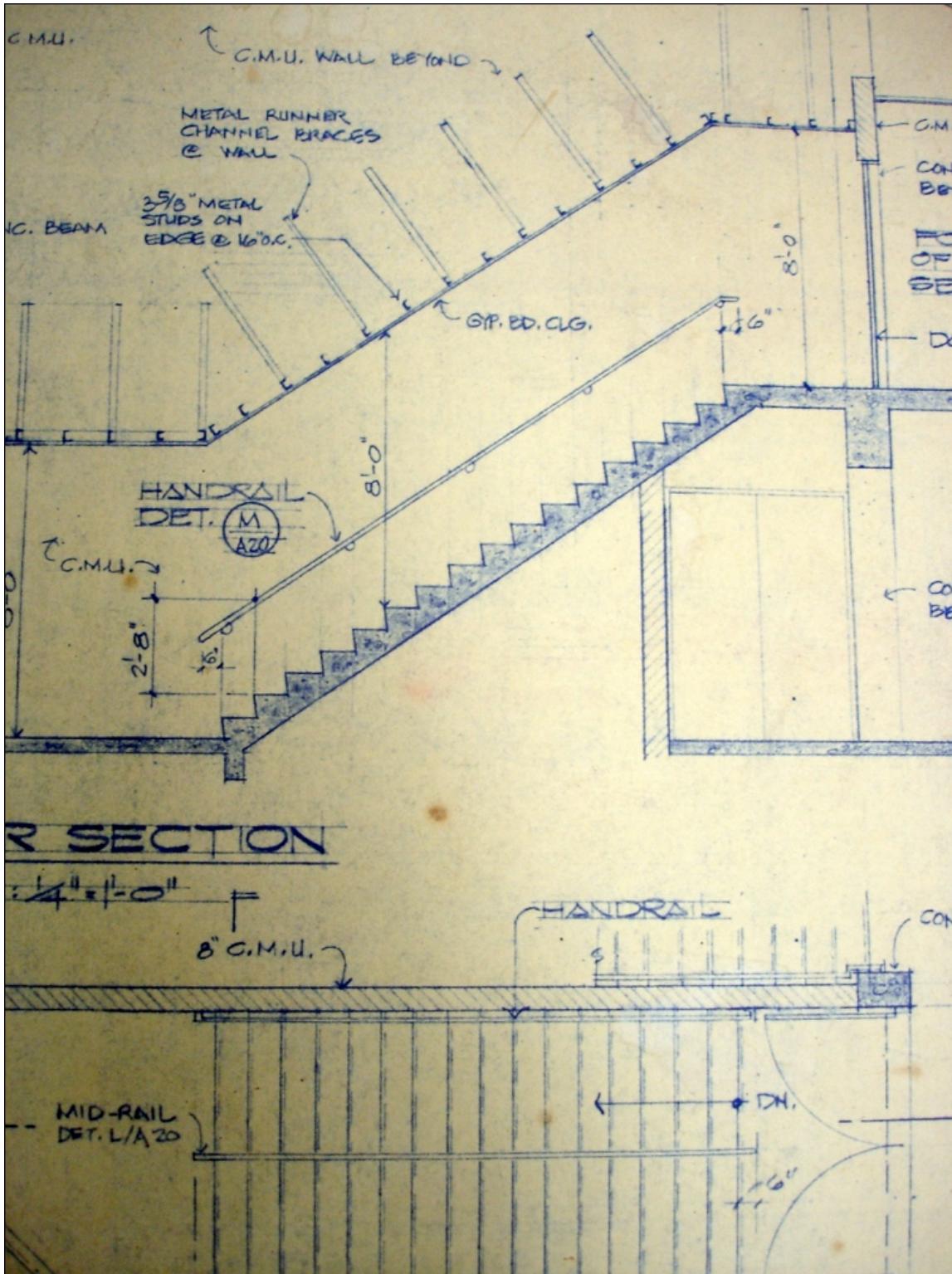
A flexible guide to developing sites small and large.



What is it?

SMACSS (pronounced “smacks”) is more style guide than rigid framework. There is no library within here for you to download or install. SMACSS is a way to examine your design process and as a way to fit those rigid frameworks into a flexible thought process. It is an attempt to document a consistent approach to site development when using CSS. And really, who isn’t building a site with CSS these days?!





CSS

Look and Feel

Fonts

Colors

Rounded Corners

Layout

Header / Footer

Multiple Columns

Responsive (mobile)

Behavior

Hover

Transitions

Orientation

Deprecated Tags:

The following elements are not available in HTML5 anymore and their function is better handled by CSS:

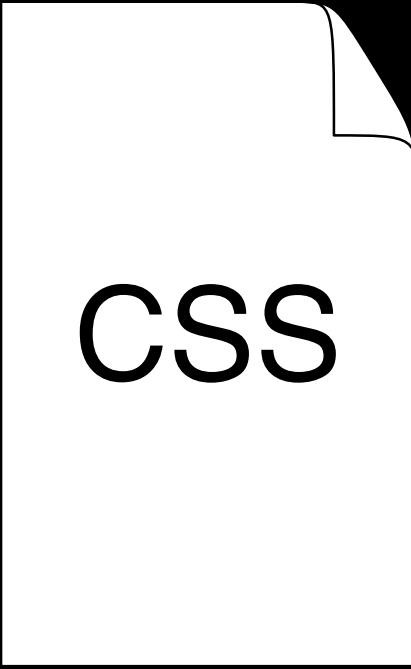
Tags (Elements)	Description
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<applet>	Defines an applet
<basefont>	Defines a base font for the page.
<big>	Defines big text
<center>	Defines centered text
<dir>	Defines a directory list
	Defines text font, size, and color
<frame>	Defines a frame
<frameset>	Defines a set of frames
<isindex>	Defines a single-line input field
<noframes>	Defines a noframe section
<s>	Defines strikethrough text
<strike>	Defines strikethrough text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Defines underlined text



Charles Goldfarb—the Godfather of Markup Languages

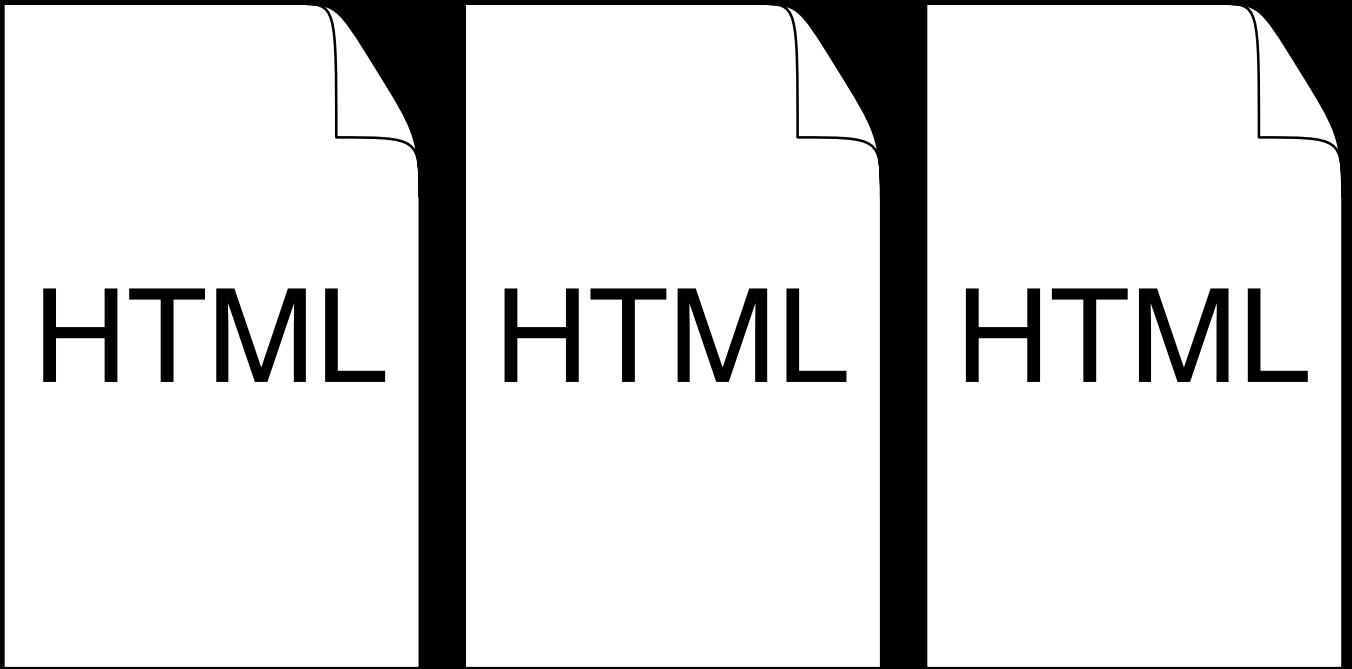
The idea of markup languages was apparently first publicly presented by the engineer William W. Tunnicliffe (1922-1996) from Washington, D.C. In September of 1967, during a meeting at the Canadian Government Printing Office, Tunnicliffe gave a presentation on the separation of information content of documents from their format. In the 1970s, Tunnicliffe led the development of a standard called *GenCode* for the publishing industry and later was the first chair of the *International Organization for Standardization*. At

(Presentation)



CSS

(Content)



HTML

HTML

HTML

CSS == SQL for DOM

```
select h2 from html;
```

Selector >

```
h2 {
```

Declaration >

```
    color: #fff;
```

Declaration >

```
    font-size: 2em;
```

```
}
```

Order of Specificity

ID

```
#copyright { ... }  
<p id="copyright">
```

class

```
.bio { ... }  
<p class="bio">
```

Element

```
p { ... }
```

```
<p>
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>selectors</title>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
    p{
      background-color: red;
    }
    .tasty{
      background-color: yellow;
    }
    #dinner{
      background-color: green;
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Selectors</h1>
  <p>Bacon ipsum dolor sit amet fatback shoulder  

andouille filet mignon ribeye ground round.  

jowl tongue leberkas shankle. Short loin sirloin  

kielbasa.</p>

  <p class="tasty">Ham tenderloin flank ribs  

sausage capicola short loin boudin kielbasa.  

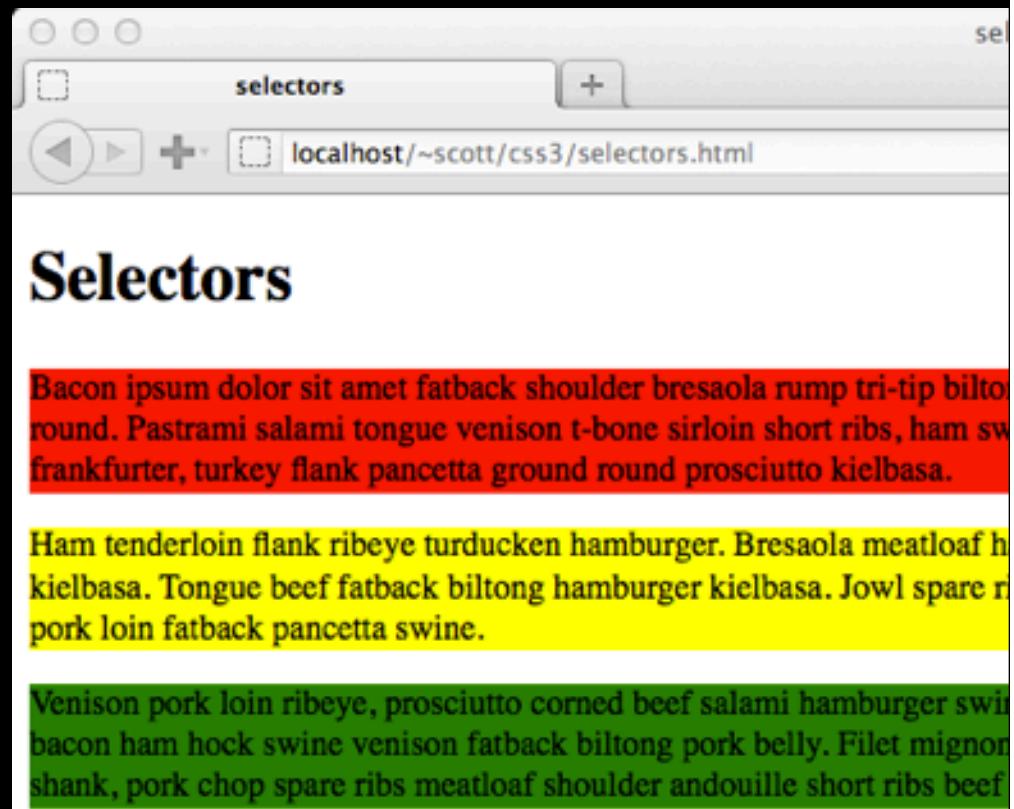
biltong, meatball venison prosciutto ground  

pork belly.

  <p id="dinner">Venison pork loin ribeye,  

ribs frankfurter ham, meatball boudin bacon  

andouille cow bresaola. Bacon drumstick ball
```



Selectors

Bacon ipsum dolor sit amet fatback shoulder bresaola rump tri-tip biltong sirloin, ham hock bacon strip steak andouille filet mignon ribeye ground round. Pastrami salami tongue venison t-bone sirloin short ribs, ham swine. Bacon jowl tongue leberkas shankle. Short loin sirloin tongue frankfurter, turkey flank pancetta ground round prosciutto kielbasa.

Ham tenderloin flank ribeye turducken hamburger. Bresaola meatloaf ham, sirloin flank swine shankle sausage capicola short loin boudin kielbasa. Tongue beef fatback biltong hamburger kielbasa. Jowl spare ribs turkey biltong, meatball venison prosciutto ground round frankfurter pork loin fatback pancetta swine.

Venison pork loin ribeye, prosciutto corned beef salami hamburger swine kielbasa ham pork belly. Beef ribs frankfurter ham, meatball boudin bacon ham hock swine venison fatback biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock andouille cow bresaola. Bacon drumstick ball tip kielbasa jowl shank, pork chop spare ribs meatloaf shoulder andouille short ribs beef ribs.

Console
HTML
CSS
Script
DOM
Net
Cookies
YSlow

Style
Computed
Layout
DOM

```
p#dinner < body < html
    round prosciutto kielbasa. </p>
    <p class="tasty">Ham tenderloin flank ribeye turducken hamburger. Bresaola meatloaf
    ham, sirloin flank swine shankle sausage capicola short loin boudin kielbasa. Tongue
    beef fatback biltong hamburger kielbasa. Jowl spare ribs turkey biltong, meatball
    venison prosciutto ground round frankfurter pork loin fatback pancetta swine. </p>
    <p id="dinner">Venison pork loin ribeye, prosciutto corned beef salami hamburger
    swine kielbasa ham pork belly. Beef ribs frankfurter ham, meatball boudin bacon ham
    hock swine venison fatback biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock andouille cow
    bresaola. Bacon drumstick ball tip kielbasa jowl shank, pork chop spare ribs meatloaf
    shoulder andouille short ribs beef ribs. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
#dinner { background-color: green; }
p { background-color: red; color: blue; }
```

*Cascade

W3 Selectors + W3 www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/selector.html Google

5 Selectors

Contents

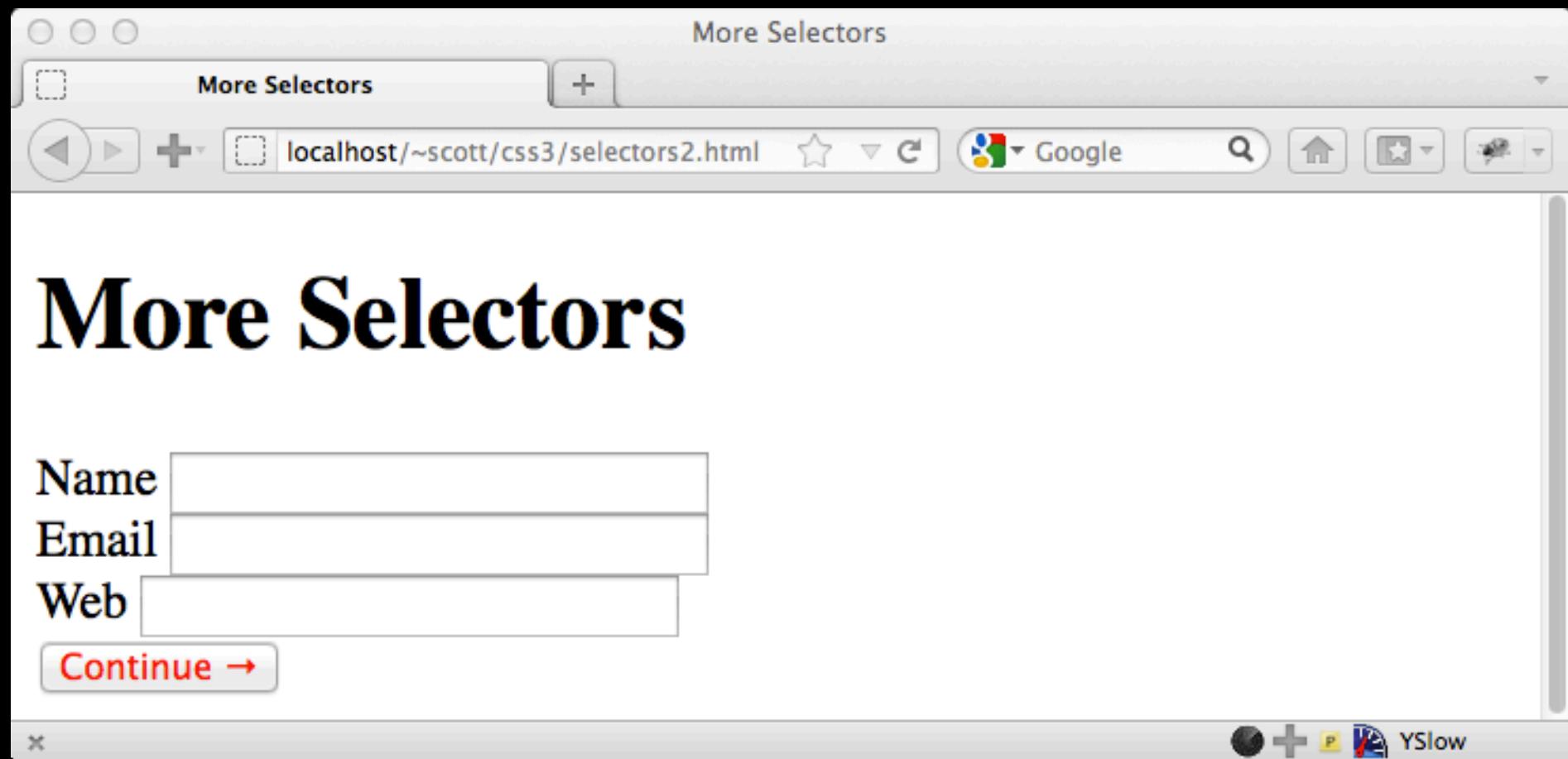
- [5.1 Pattern matching](#)
- [5.2 Selector syntax
 - \[5.2.1 Grouping\]\(#\)](#)
- [5.3 Universal selector](#)
- [5.4 Type selectors](#)
- [5.5 Descendant selectors](#)
- [5.6 Child selectors](#)
- [5.7 Adjacent sibling selectors](#)
- [5.8 Attribute selectors
 - \[5.8.1 Matching attributes and attribute values\]\(#\)
 - \[5.8.2 Default attribute values in DTDs\]\(#\)
 - \[5.8.3 Class selectors\]\(#\)](#)
- [5.9 ID selectors](#)
- [5.10 Pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes](#)
- [5.11 Pseudo-classes
 - \[5.11.1 :first-child pseudo-class\]\(#\)
 - \[5.11.2 The link pseudo-classes: :link and :visited\]\(#\)
 - \[5.11.3 The dynamic pseudo-classes: :hover, :active, and :focus\]\(#\)
 - \[5.11.4 The language pseudo-class: :lang\]\(#\)](#)
- [5.12 Pseudo-elements
 - \[5.12.1 The :first-line pseudo-element\]\(#\)
 - \[5.12.2 The :first-letter pseudo-element\]\(#\)
 - \[5.12.3 The :before and :after pseudo-elements\]\(#\)](#)

Attribute Selector

```
5  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
6    input{
7      width: 15em;
8    }
9
10   input[type='submit']{
11     width: 7em;
12     color: red;
13 }
```

```
28   <h1>More Selectors</h1>
29   <form action="#">
30     <label for="name">Name</label>
31     <input type="text" name="name" value="" id="name"/>
32     <br/>
33
34     <label for="email">Email</label>
35     <input type="email" name="email" value="" id="email"/>
36     <br/>
37
38     <label for="web">Web</label>
39     <input type="url" name="web" value="" id="web"/>
40     <br/>
41
42     <input type="submit" value="Continue &rarr;">
43   </form>
```

Attribute Selector



Pseudo-element Selector

```
15  label{  
16      display:block;  
17      font-style: italic;  
18      font-weight: bold;  
19  }  
20  
21  label:after{  
22      content: ":";  
23  }
```

```
28      <h1>More Selectors</h1>  
29  <form action="#">  
30      <label for="name">Name</label>  
31      <input type="text" name="name" value="" id="name"/>  
32      <br/>  
33  
34      <label for="email">Email</label>  
35      <input type="email" name="email" value="" id="email"/>  
36      <br/>  
37  
38      <label for="web">Web</label>  
39      <input type="url" name="web" value="" id="web"/>  
40      <br/>  
41  
42      <input type="submit" value="Continue &rarr;"/>  
43  </form>
```

Pseudo-element Selector

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "More Selectors". The address bar displays "localhost/~scott/css3/selectors2.html". The main content area contains the following form:

Name:

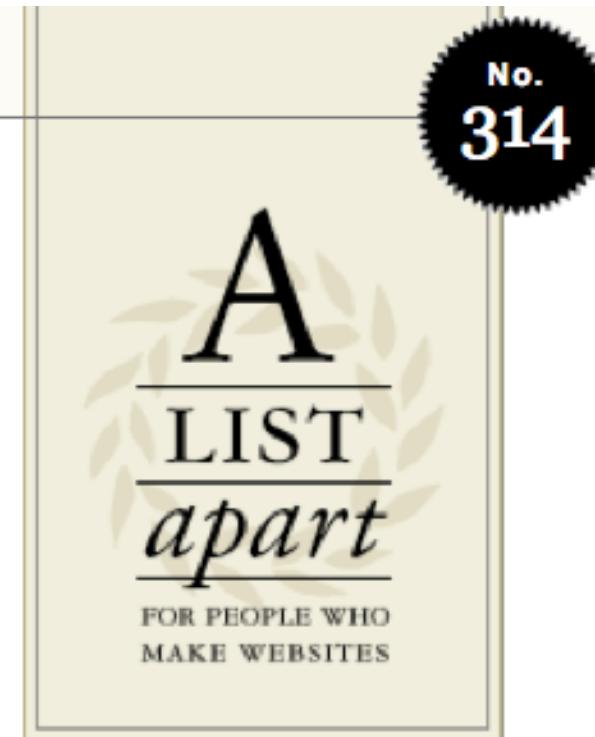
Email:

Web:

Continue →

At the bottom right of the browser window, there are several icons: a black circle, a plus sign, a yellow square, a blue square, and the text "YSlow".

Pseudo-class Selector



SEPTEMBER 21, 2010

Forward Thinking Form Validation

by RYAN SEDDON



CSS3 UI pseudo-classes

The UI module has several pseudo-classes that help to style form fields in various states.

- valid
- invalid
- required
- optional
- in-range
- out-of-range
- read-only
- read-write

In the demo above, I use the required, invalid, and valid pseudo-classes to accomplish the CSS validation:

```
input:focus:required:invalid {  
    background: pink url(ico_validation.png) 379px 3px no-repeat;  
}  
input:required:valid {  
    background-color: #fff;  
    background-position: 379px -61px;  
}
```

Sign up now!

Fields marked (*) are required

Your details

Name *

Scott Davis



Email *

e.g. ryan@example.net

Phone *

Please enter a ten digit phone number

Delivery address

Address *

Suburb *

Post code *

State

VIC

Membership information

Username *

Atleast 4 alphanumeric characters

Password *

Website *



[Home](#)[CSS3 Previews](#) / [Border-radius: create rounded corners with CSS!](#)

Border-radius: create rounded corners with CSS!

Here's a basic example:

This box should have a rounded corners for Firefox, Safari/Chrome, Opera and IE9.

Feedback

The code for this example is, in theory, quite simple:

```
#example1 {  
border-radius: 15px;  
}
```

However, for the moment, you'll also need to use the `-moz-` prefix to support Firefox (see the browser support section of this article for further details):

```
#example1 {  
-moz-border-radius: 15px;  
border-radius: 15px;  
}
```



4.1.2.1 Vendor-specific extensions

In CSS, identifiers may begin with '-' (dash) or '_' (underscore). Keywords and [property names](#) beginning with '-' or '_' are reserved for vendor-specific extensions. Such vendor-specific extensions should have one of the following formats:

```
'-' + vendor identifier + '-' + meaningful name  
'_' + vendor identifier + '-' + meaningful name
```

For example, if XYZ organization added a property to describe the color of the border on the East side of the display, they might call it `-xyz-border-east-color`.

Other known examples:

`-moz-box-sizing`
`-moz-border-radius`
`-wap-accesskey`

An initial dash or underscore is guaranteed never to be used in a property or keyword by any current or future level of CSS.



This section is informative.

At the time of writing, the following prefixes are known to exist:

prefix	organization
-ms-, mso-	Microsoft
-moz-	Mozilla
-o-, -xv-	Opera Software
-atsc-	Advanced Television Standards Committee
-wap-	The WAP Forum
-khtml-	KDE
-webkit-	Apple
prince-	YesLogic
-ah-	Antenna House
-hp-	Hewlett Packard
-ro-	Real Objects
-rim-	Research In Motion

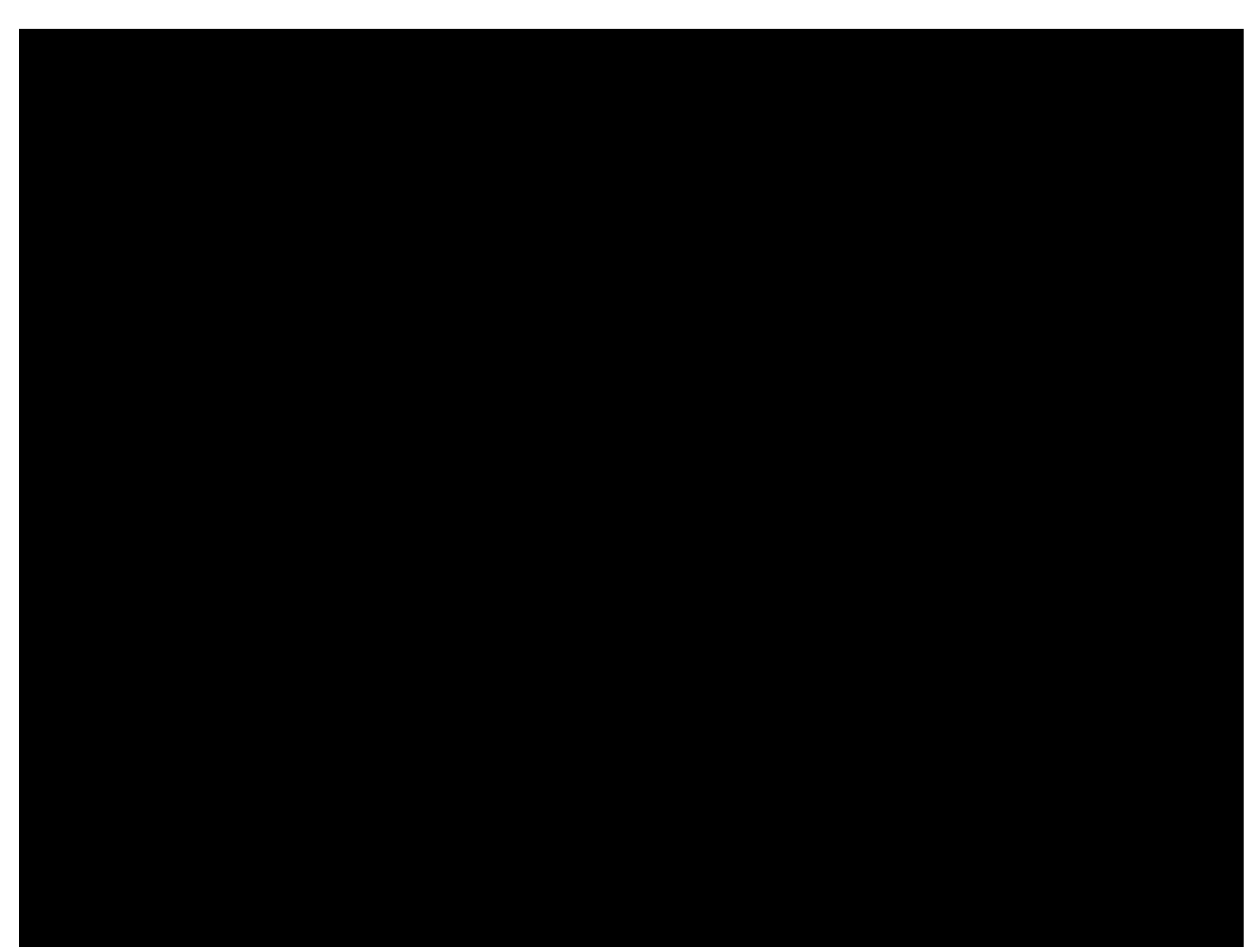
Here's what I mean: Suppose someone invents a new property called `text-curl`. Immediately, three vendors implement it. Each of them should be *required* to add a vendor prefix to their implementation. Thus, we'd see things like this:

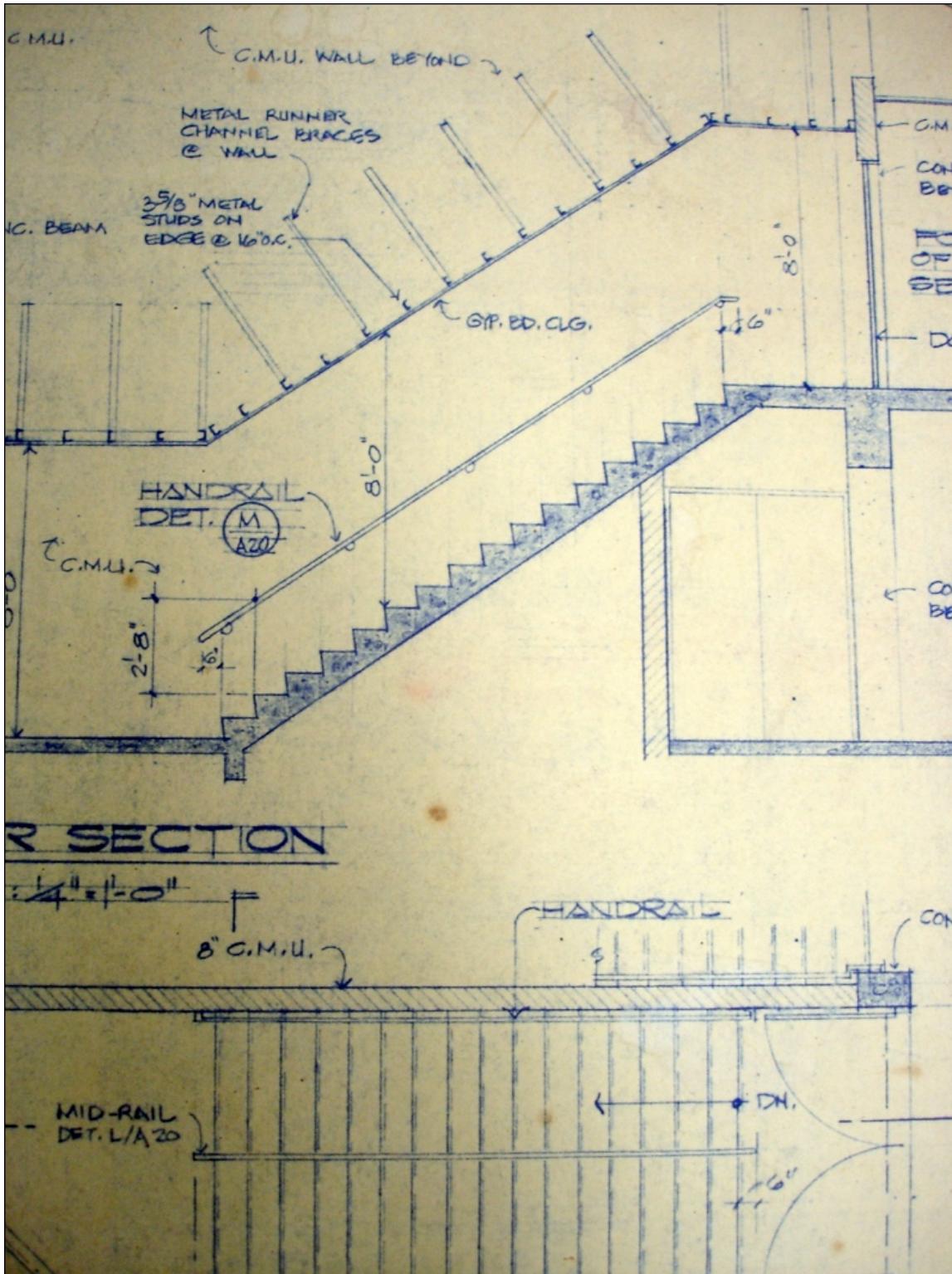
```
h1 {  
    -webkit-text-curl: minor;  
    -moz-text-curl: minor;  
    -o-text-curl: minor;  
    text-curl: minor;  
}
```

Over time, the vendors refine their implementations in response to bug reports and clarifications by the Working Group. Eventually, the Working Group decides that two of the three are fully interoperable. Those implementations then get to support the bare `text-curl`. The third does not.

At that point, authors might decide to simplify their styles like so:

```
h1 {  
    -webkit-text-curl: minor;  
    text-curl: minor;
```





CSS

Look and Feel

Fonts

Colors

Rounded Corners

Layout

Header / Footer

Multiple Columns

Responsive (mobile)

Behavior

Hover

Transitions

Orientation

Learning to float...



Layout

Layout +

localhost/~scott/css3/layout.html

Google

ACME Web Design

- Home
- Services
- Customers
- About Us

Bacon ipsum dolor sit amet fatback shoulder bresaola rump tri-tip biltong sirloin, ham hock bacon strip steak andouille filet mignon ribeye ground round. Pastrami salami tongue venison t-bone sirloin short ribs, ham swine. Bacon jowl tongue leberkas shankle. Short loin sirloin tongue frankfurter, turkey flank pancetta ground round prosciutto kielbasa.

Ham tenderloin flank ribeye turducken hamburger. Bresaola meatloaf! Loin boudin kielbasa. Tongue beef fatback biltong hamburger kielbasa. Prosciutto ground round frankfurter pork loin fatback pancetta swine.

Venison pork loin ribeye, prosciutto corned beef salami hamburger swine meatball boudin bacon ham hock swine venison fatback biltong pork belly. Bacon drumstick ball tip kielbasa jowl shank, pork chop spare ribs meatloaf.

© 2012, ACME Web Design, Inc.

```
6 □ .header{  
7 background-color: yellow;  
8 }  
  
10 □ .sidebar{  
11 background-color: orange;  
12 }  
  
14 □ .main{  
15 background-color: blue;  
16 }  
  
18 □ .footer{  
19 background-color: green;  
20 }
```

Layout

Layout +

localhost/~scott/css3/layout.html Google

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Bacon ipsum dolor sit amet fatback shoulder bresaola rump tri-tip biltong sirloin, ham hock bacon strip steak andouille filet mignon ribeye t-bone sirloin short ribs, ham swine. Bacon jowl tongue frankfurter, turkey flank pancetta ground beef kielbasa. Jowl spare ribs turkey biltong, meatball brisket porchetta shankle. Bresaola shankle biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock andouille shoulder porchetta. Kielbasa jowl shank, pork chop spare ribs meatball.

Venison pork loin ribeye, prosciutto corned beef brisket. Beef ribs frankfurter ham, meatball boudin biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock andouille shoulder porchetta. Kielbasa jowl shank, pork chop spare ribs meatball.

© 2012, ACME Web Design, Inc.

```
6 header{  
7   background-color: yellow;  
8   width: 100%;  
9   clear: both;  
10 }  
11  
12 sidebar{  
13   background-color: orange;  
14   width: 25%;  
15   float: left;  
16 }  
17  
18 main{  
19   background-color: blue;  
20   width: 75%;  
21   float: left;  
22 }  
23  
24 footer{  
25   background-color: green;  
26   width: 100%;  
27   clear: both;  
28 }
```

Layout

localhost/~scott/css3/layout.html

ACME Web Design

- Home
- Services
- Customers
- About Us

Bacon ipsum dolor sit amet fatback shoulder bacon strip steak andouille filet mignon ribeye t-bone sirloin short ribs, ham swine. Bacon jambon boudin bacon shoulder porchetta. Tongue frankfurter, turkey flank pancetta ground beef.

Ham tenderloin flank ribeye turducken ham hock shankle sausage capicola short loin boudin kielbasa. Jowl spare ribs turkey biltong, meatball boar biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock arctic char salami chuck rump short ribs.

Venison pork loin ribeye, prosciutto corned beef belly. Beef ribs frankfurter ham, meatball boar biltong pork belly. Filet mignon ham hock arctic char salami chuck rump short ribs.

```
38 <body>
39   <div class="header">...
42
43   <div class="wrapper">
44     <div class="sidebar">...
52
53     <div class="main">...
61   </div> <!-- end .wrapper -->
62
63   <div class="footer">...
66 </body>
```

.header{
background-color: yellow;
width: 100%;
clear: both;
}

.wrapper{
width: 100%;
overflow: auto;
background-color: orange;
}

.sidebar{
background-color: orange;
width: 25%;
float: left;
}

.main{
background-color: blue;
width: 75%;
float: left;
}

.footer{
background-color: green;
width: 100%;
clear: both;
}

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99

FEBRUARY 16, 2001

From Table Hacks to CSS Layout: A Web Designer's Journey

by JEFFREY ZELDMAN

Published in: Browsers, CSS, HTML and XHTML, Layout, Project Management and Workflow, Accessibility

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This is a journey from six years of conventional web design practice to the way we'll build sites in the future. Only it's not set in the future. You're soaking in it.

From the beginning, we've done whatever we had to do to make our sites work in every browser. In the world of non-standard HTML Design, we bolt every word, every image into place by manipulating table cells.

Ethan Marcotte

RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN

FOREWORD BY Jeremy Keith

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CHAPTER 1	Our Responsi
13	The Flexible C
42	Flexible Image
64	Media Queries
106	Becoming Resp
140	Acknowledgements
142	Resources
144	References
147	Index

THE FLEXIBLE GRID

WHEN I WAS IN COLLEGE, a professor once told me that every artistic movement—whether musical, literary, or from the fine arts—could be seen as a response to the one that preceded it. Filmmakers of the sixties produced *Bonnie and Clyde* and *The Graduate* to counter such old Hollywood pictures as *The Sound of Music*. In *Paradise Lost*, John Milton actually writes his literary predecessors into the backdrop of hell—a not-so-subtle dig at their poetic street cred. And if it wasn't for the tight arrangements of Duke Ellington and Benny Goodman, Charlie Parker might never have produced the wild-eyed experimentation of bebop.

One artist establishes a point; another sets the counterpoint. And this was especially true for the artists of the Modernist period in the mid-20th century. The Modernists were looking at the creative output of their predecessors, the Romantic period of the late 19th century, with, well, a little disdain. To them, Romantic art was just laden down with all this stuff—needless, embellished ornamentation that

THE FLEXIBLE GRID 13

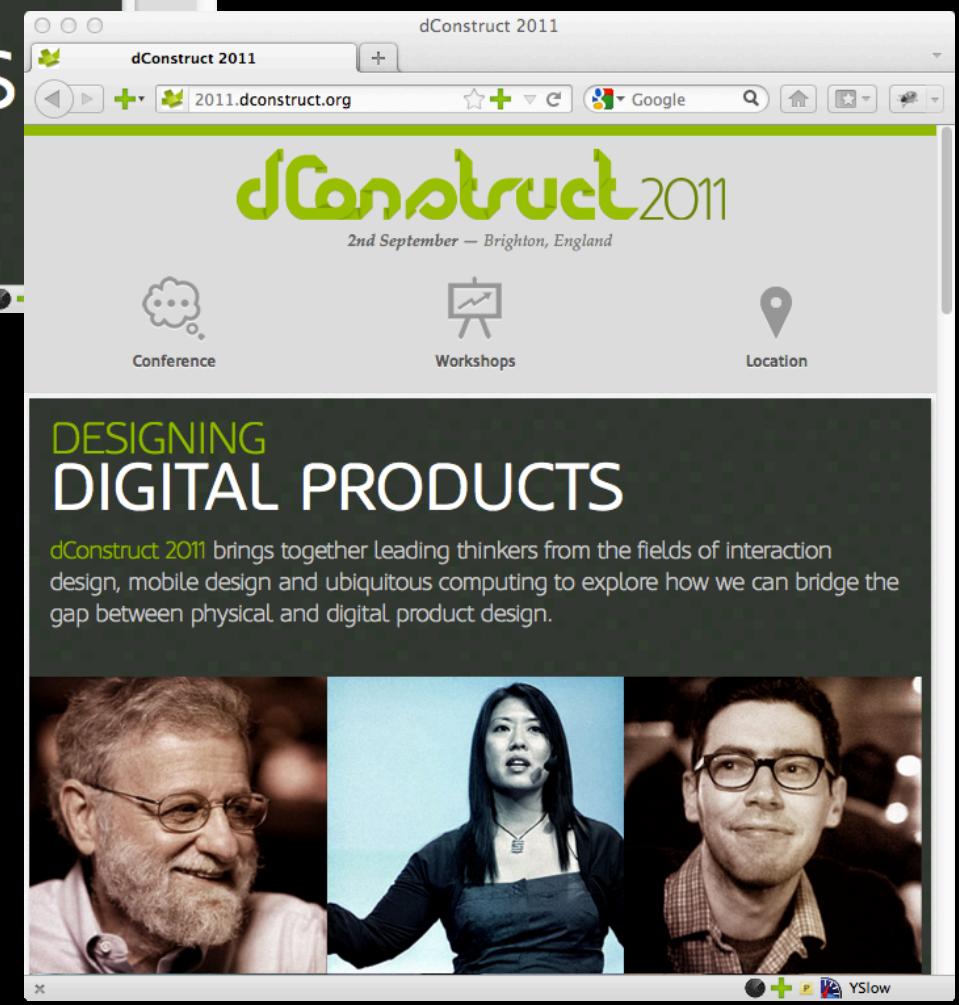
ME	DEFINITION	HAS max-PR
	Accepts portrait or landscape values.	
	Ratio of the display area's width over its height. For example, on a desktop, you'd be able to query if the browser window is at a 16:9 aspect ratio.	
	Ratio of the device's rendering surface width over its height. For example, on a desktop, you'd be able to query if the screen is at a 16:9 aspect ratio.	✓
	The number of bits per color component of the device. For example, an 8-bit color device would successfully pass a query of <code>(color-depth: 8)</code> . Non-color devices should return a value of 0.	✓
	The number of entries in the color lookup table of the output device. For example, <code>@media screen and (color-index: 256)</code> .	✓

MEDIA QUERIES 77

<http://2011.dconstruct.org>

Media Queries Demo





V3C Candidate Recommendation

Media Queries

Media Queries

W3 www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries/ Google

Abstract

HTML4 and CSS2 currently support media-dependent style sheets tailored for different *media types*. For example, a document may use sans-serif fonts when displayed on a screen and serif fonts when printed. ‘screen’ and ‘print’ are two media types that have been defined. *Media queries* extend the functionality of media types by allowing more precise labeling of style sheets.

YSlow

CSS2 Media Types

```
<link rel="stylesheet"  
      type="text/css"  
      href="styles.css"  
      media="screen" />
```

```
@media screen {  
    body { font-size: 100%; }  
}  
  
@media print {  
    body { font-size: 15pt; }  
}
```

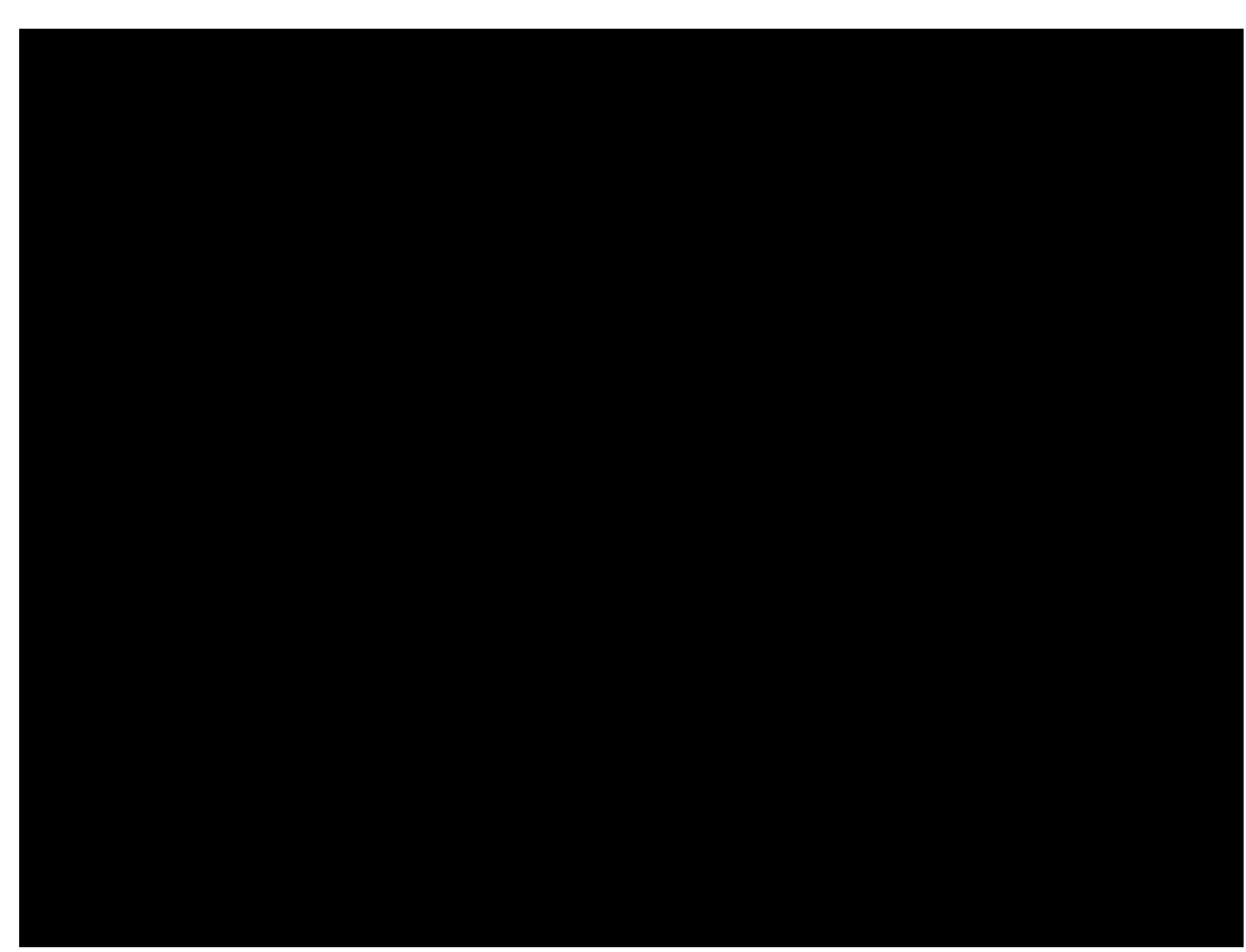
CSS3 Media Queries

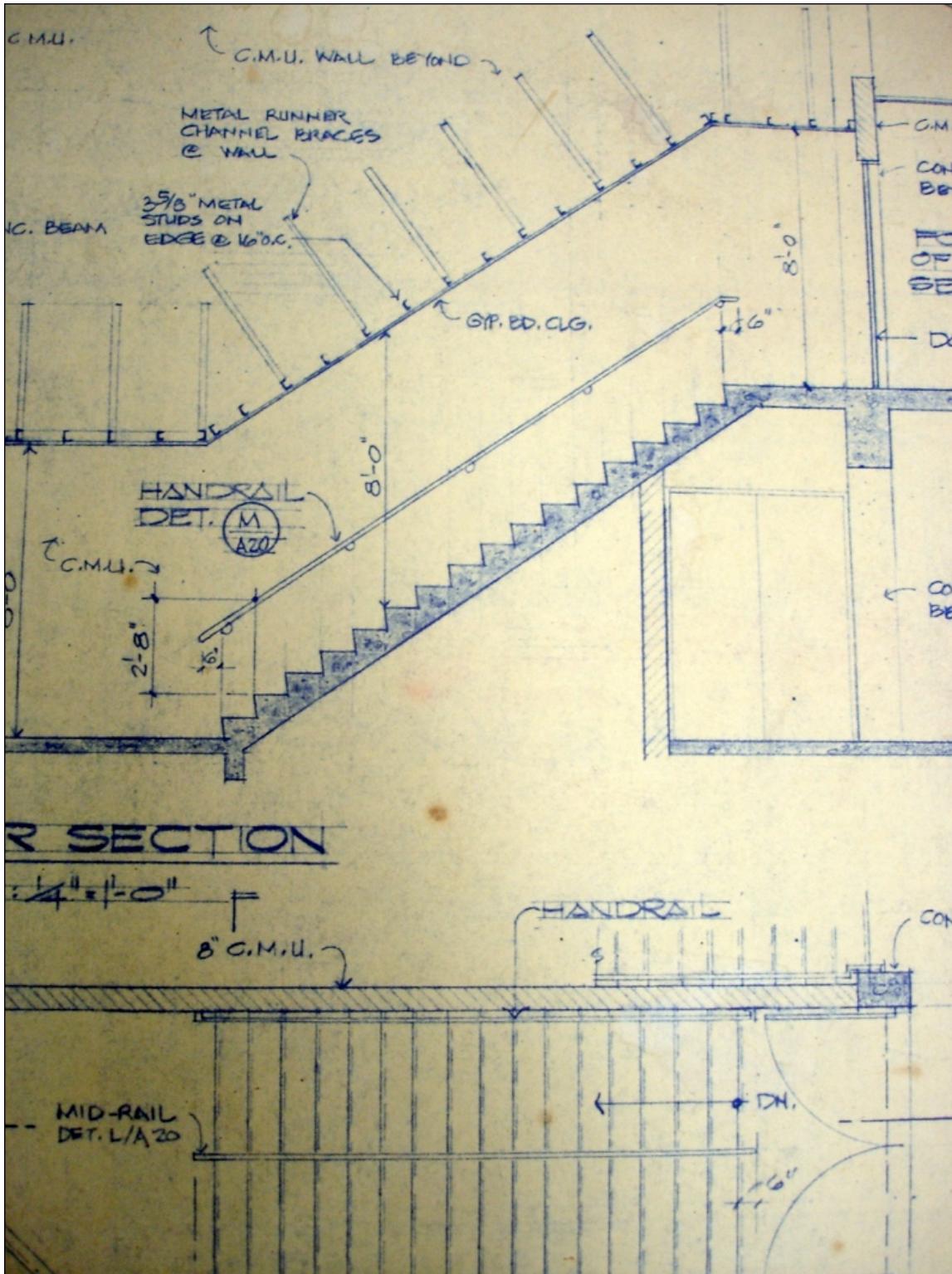
```
<link rel="stylesheet"
      type="text/css"
      href="styles.css"
      media="screen and
            (max-width=320)" />
```

CSS3 Media Queries

```
<link media="screen and (...) and (...)" >
```

- width (device-width)
- height (device-height)
- orientation (portrait | landscape)
- aspect-ratio (device-aspect-ratio)
- resolution
- color, color-index, monochrome
- scan (progressive | scan)
- grid





CSS

Look and Feel

Fonts

Colors

Rounded Corners

Layout

Header / Footer

Multiple Columns

Responsive (mobile)

Behavior

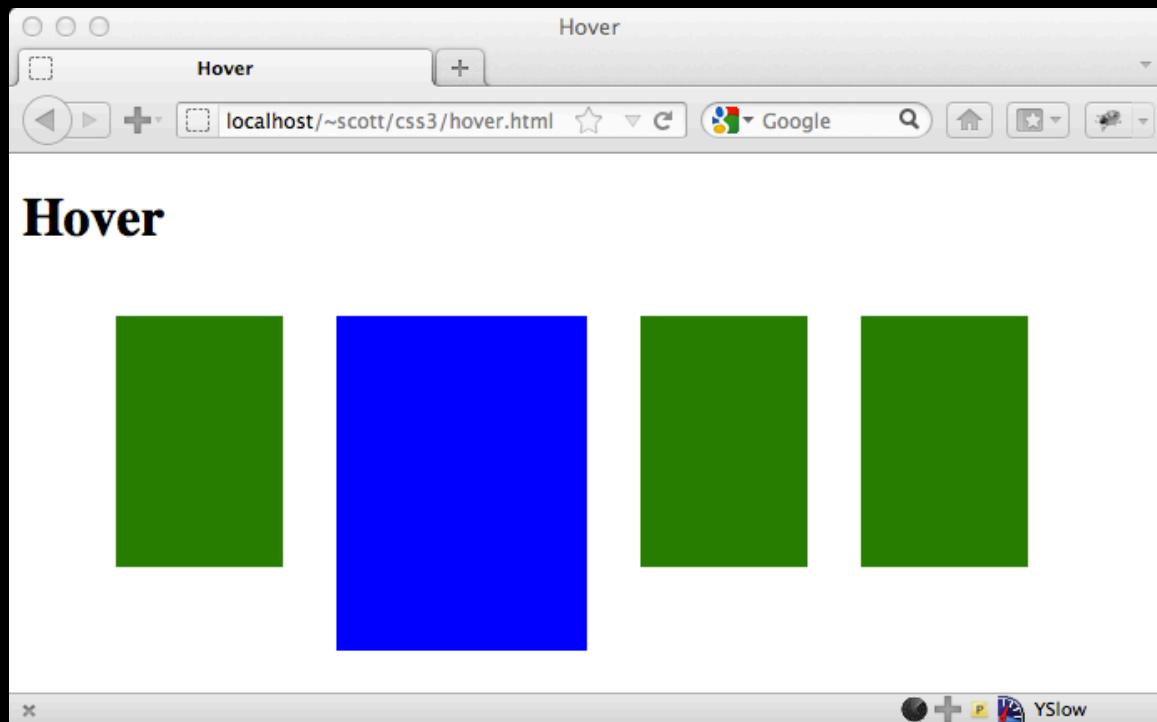
Hover

Transitions

Orientation



Pseudo-class Selector



```
36 □    <div id="covers">
37 □      <ul>
38 □        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
39 □        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
40 □        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
41 □        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
42 □      </ul>
43 □    </div>
```

```
9 □
10 □   list-style-type: none;
11 □ }
12 □
13 □ li{
14 □   float: left;
15 □   padding: 1em;
16 □ }
17 □
18 □ .box{
19 □   background-color: green;
20 □   width: 100px;
21 □   height: 150px;
22 □ }
23 □
24 □ .box:hover{
25 □   background-color: blue;
26 □   width: 150px;
27 □   height: 200px;
28 □ }
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Transition". The address bar indicates the page is "localhost/~scott/css3/transition.html". The main content area displays the word "Transition" followed by four square boxes. The first box is green, the second is blue, the third is blue, and the fourth is green. Below the boxes is a code editor window showing CSS code. The code defines a class ".box" with a background color of green, width of 100px, and height of 150px. It also includes vendor-specific transition properties for WebKit, Mozilla, Opera, and Microsoft, followed by a standard transition declaration. A ".box:hover" pseudo-class is defined to change the background color to blue, width to 150px, and height to 200px.

```
18 .box{  
19     background-color: green;  
20     width: 100px;  
21     height: 150px;  
22     -webkit-transition: all 1s ease;  
23     -moz-transition: all 1s ease;  
24     -o-transition: all 1s ease;  
25     -ms-transition: all 1s ease;  
26     transition: all 1s ease;  
27 }  
28  
29 .box:hover{  
30     background-color: blue;  
31     width: 150px;  
32     height: 200px;  
33 }
```

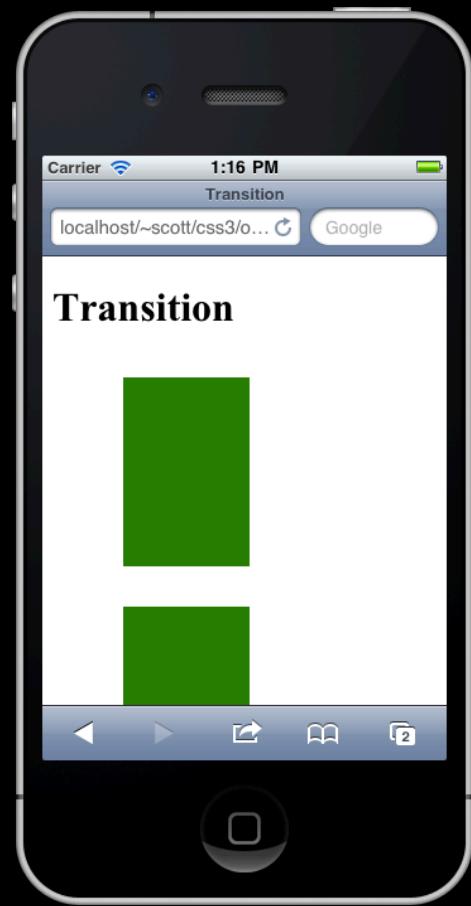
Transition with Images



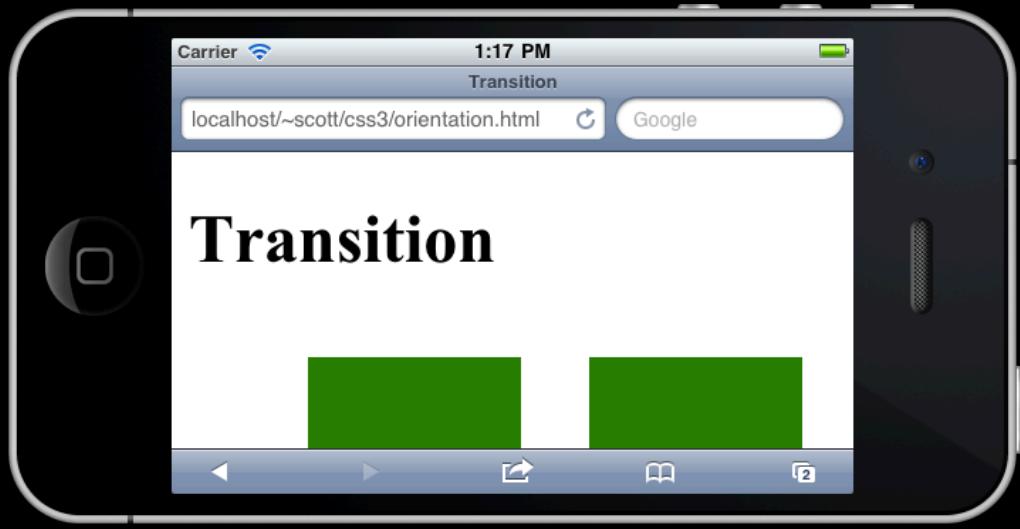
```
.box img{
    width: 100px;
    height: 150px;
    -webkit-transition: all 1s ease;
    -moz-transition: all 1s ease;
    -o-transition: all 1s ease;
    -ms-transition: all 1s ease;
    transition: all 1s ease;
}

.box img:hover{
    width: 150px;
    height: 200px;
}
```

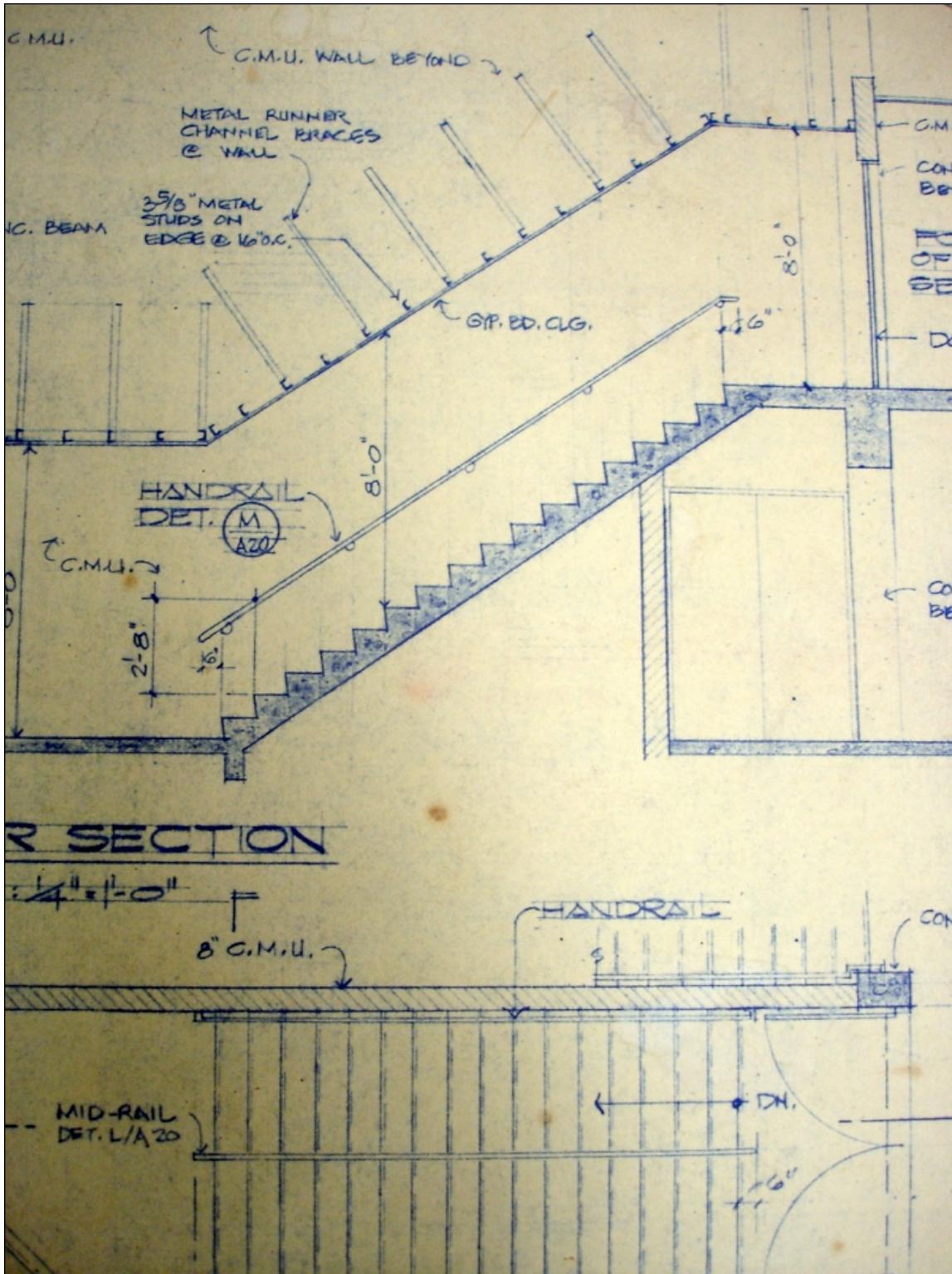
```
45<!--
46    NOTE: Be sure to request the bigger ":hover"-sized images
47    Downsampling images is essentially free (bandwidth concerns notwithstanding).
48    Upsampling images causes the dreaded "jaggies"...
49-->
50<div id="covers">
51    <ul>
52        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
53        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
54        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
55        <li><div class="box"></div></li>
56    </ul>
57</div>
```



```
9  {
10   list-style-type: none;
11 }
12
13 {
14   padding: 1em;
15 }
16
17 @media screen and (orientation:landscape){
18   li{
19     float: left;
20   }
21 }
```







CSS

Look and Feel

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Multiple Columns

Responsive (mobile)

Behavior

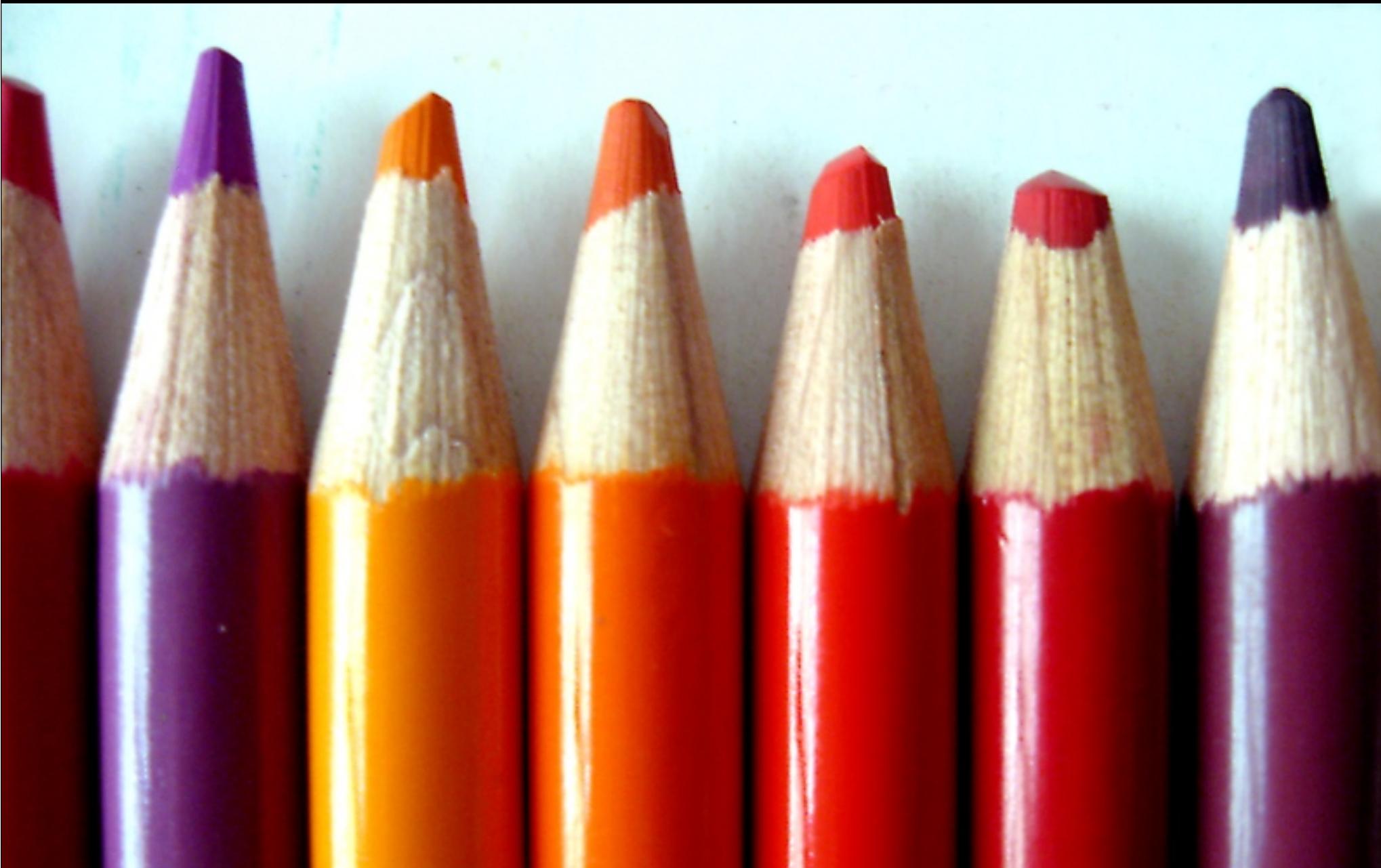
Hover

Transitions

Orientation

CSS3 for Programmers

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Questions?
Thanks for your time.

Image Credits

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