

# ADVANCED TOPICS IN CSS

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- Incorporate a css reset into projects to normalize browser variations
- Experiment with special targeting using pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements
- Understand the purpose of responsive design and understand how to apply media queries and percentage widths
- Understand the purpose of icon fonts and image sprites, and how to use them

# CSS RESETS

Now that you've started coding more from scratch, you've probably noticed some weird styles that your browser adds to your css

We'd like to start with a blank canvas.  
With a few rules we can fix this, but each  
browser has its own set of styles.

Fortunately smart folks have already  
discovered all the rules you'll need to reset  
most browsers

Eric Meyer's css reset:

<http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/>

# PSEUDO-CLASSES



Your browser will add pseudo-classes to DOM elements depending in certain conditions.

There are many pseudo-classes out there,  
but the one you'll care about most of the time  
is `:hover`

```
.nav_link:hover{  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  color: #ccc;  
}
```

When an element with the `nav_link` class is being hovered over, apply these styles

```
.nav_link{  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  color: #ccc;  
  border-left: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
.nav_link:first-child{  
  border-left: none;  
}
```

Create a black border between all nav links using border left, but hide the very first one

# PSEUDO-ELEMENTS

Pseudo-elements have the same syntax as pseudo-classes, but are used to add or change styling around existing elements

You won't see it too often, but we use it all the time in our clear fix

### CLEARFIX REVISITED

```
.clearfix:after {  
  content: " ";  
  display: table;  
  clear: both;  
}
```

Adds an empty dom element after any element with the clear fix class.

This empty dom element has the attributes we need to clear floats



## OTHER USES FOR PSEUDO-ELEMENTS

```
p:after {  
  content: "this comes after";  
}
```

```
<p>  
  This is a paragraph.  
</p>
```

This is a paragraph. this comes after

**RESPONSIVE DESIGN**

Responsive design is changing the look of your website based on the device or size of your user's screen



## EXAMPLES

<http://mediaqueri.es/>

## MEDIA QUERIES

```
@media (max-width: 700px) {  
  .sidebar {  
    display: none;  
  }  
}
```

If the screen is 700px wide or below, apply these styles.

In this case, we'll hide anything with the sidebar class

```
@media (max-width: 700px) {  
  .nav{  
    display: block;  
    float: none;  
  }  
}  
  
/*center the logo on phones*/  
@media (max-width: 500px) {  
  .logo{  
    text-align: center;  
    margin: 0 auto;  
  }  
}
```

Multiple media queries can be added to enforce rules at different sizes.

In this case, a 700px screen will get only the new nav style.

A 500px screen will get the new nav and logo styles

```
@media (max-width: 975px){  
  .sidebar{  
    display: block;  
    float: none;  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
  .main_content{  
    display: block;  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```

## MEDIA QUERY TRICKS

You can get columns that normally sit side by side to stack under each other by undoing their column rules and forcing them to 100% width.



## PERCENTAGE WIDTHS

```
.container{  
  width: 80%;  
}  
.sidebar{  
  width: 20%;  
  float: right;  
}
```

By specifying a percentage width for elements, I can allow them to stretch and shrink based on screen size

## PERCENTAGE WIDTH IMAGES

```
img{  
  width: 20%;  
  margin-right: 6.66%;  
}  
img:last-child{  
  width: 20%;  
  margin-right: 0;  
}
```

Images and other elements can be scaled while sitting next to each other.

We'll have to adjust margin to percentages as well.

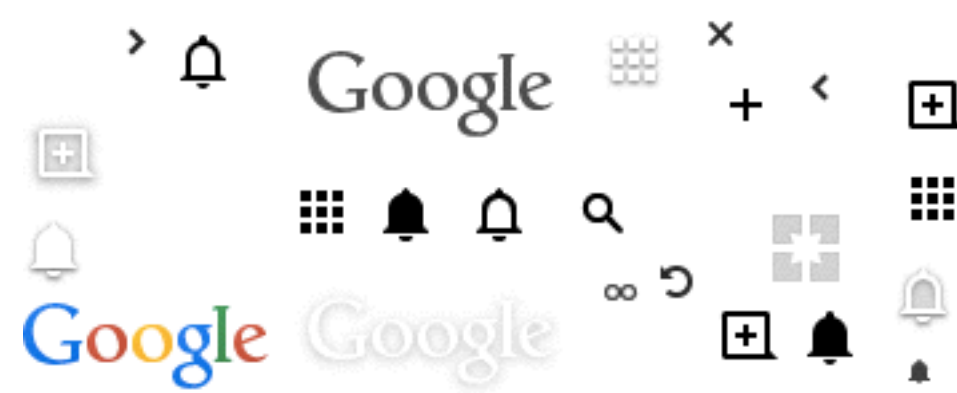


# LAB

**MAKE FASHION BLOG RESPONSIVE**

# ICON FONTS & IMAGE SPRITES

Often times, we'd like to incorporate a lot of icons on a page, but we want to avoid making http requests for every single icon individually.



By putting all the icons in one image, we only need one http request to use any of them.

We can use some crafty background-image, background-sizing, and background-positioning rules to only show the one icon we want



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### MAKE YOUR OWN IMAGE SPRITE

<http://spritepad.wearekiss.com/>

- Find a few images or icons from the internet that you'd like to make into an image sprite and save them on your computer
- Drag and drop these images into the workspace on [spritepad.wearekiss.com](http://spritepad.wearekiss.com)
- Hit the download button to download your image sprite and css file to use in your projects!

**ICON FONTS**

Sometimes, we'd like our icons to be resizable, maybe even scale them to the size of our text and control their color.

 anchor  
 arrows-h  
 automobile (alias)  
 bar-chart-o (alias)  
 beer  
 bell-slash-o  
 bolt  
 bookmark-o

- An icon font is a font file where the characters that normally make up the font are replaced by icons
- We can then use a special stylesheet to associate a class with an icon font character
- We can then apply the icon font class to a tag like a div or i like so:

```
<i class="fa fa-anchor"></i>
```

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### TRY USING FONTAWESOME'S ICON FONT

<http://fontawesome.github.io/Font-Awesome/>

- First read the Get Started page to setup a new project and add Font Awesome
- Once you've setup Font Awesome on a new blank html file, browse the icons selection and pick out a few icons you like
- Click the icons to see the html you'll need to create the icon
- Customize the color and size of the icon using your own css (hint: treat it like styling text)

**FINISHING REDDIT**



**WRAP UP**

- Incorporate a css reset into projects to normalize browser variations
- Experiment with special targeting using pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements
- Understand the purpose of responsive design and understand how media queries function
- Understand the purpose of icon fonts and image sprites, and how to use them