

VYORSTKA

**А ЧТО, ЕСЛИ МЫ ДОЛЕТИМ  
И ТАМ БУДЕТ ВСЁ?**



**СЕРГЕЙ ПОПОВ**  
**HTML ACADEMY**





html  
academy

интерактивные  
онлайн-курсы



css

**Куда же мы  
летим?**

# План

- Немного истории CSS

# План

- Немного истории CSS
- Статусы черновиков

# План

- Немного истории CSS
- Статусы черновиков
- **Самое вкусное**

# План

- Немного истории CSS
- Уровни черновиков
- Самое вкусное
- **Итоги**

# Немного истории CSS

- **Был предложен в октябре 1994 года**

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- **CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года**

# CSS 1

- Свойства шрифта
- Цвета текста, фонов
- Выравнивания, таблицы и картинки
- Отступы, рамки

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- **CSS 2 — май 1998 года**

# CSS 2

- Позиционирование
- Многослойность
- Новые свойства шрифта, например тень

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- CSS 2 — май 1998 года
- **CSS 2.1 — ?**

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- CSS 2 — май 1998 года
- **CSS 2.1 — июнь 2012 года**

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- CSS 2 — май 1998 года
- CSS 2.1 — июнь 2012 года
- **CSS 3 — 2011-?**

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- CSS 2 — май 1998 года
- CSS 2.1 — июнь 2012 года
- CSS 3 — 2011-?
- **CSS 4 — ?**

# CSS НЕ БУДЕТ!

World - Business - Finance - Lifestyle - Travel - Sport - Weather

Issue: 240104

THE WORLD'S BEST SELLING NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Est. - 1965

Monday 10th June

First Edition

## World leaders meet in London to discuss the global economy.

July 22nd is the day when representatives from the every country around the world will meet in London, England for talks to resolve the worldwide economic crisis. Everything from tax, interest rates, currency import/export agreements, debt, commodity prices and private sector health will be the subject for discussion during this auspicious gathering of the world's super powers.

## Climate change - Does recycling really make a difference or is history just repeating itself?

Recent studies carried out by researchers have revealed that recent weather phenomena around the globe may be nothing more than nature behaving the way it

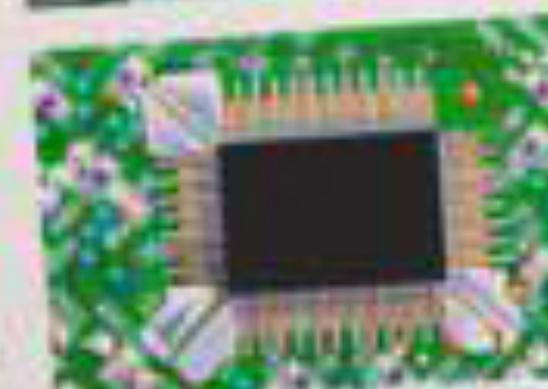
### THE INSIDE STORY

Have scientists made a major breakthrough in the never ending search for a cure?



Read the full story on - Page 3

Can you live without technology, discover how computers have changed our lives.



Find out more on - Page 11

Working hard for a better lifestyle, but is it damaging your longterm health, read what the experts say.



Examine the results - Page 38

# Немного истории CSS

- Был предложен в октябре 1994 года
- CSS 1 — 17 декабря 1996 года
- CSS 2 — май 1998 года
- CSS 2.1 — июнь 2012 года
- CSS 3 — 2011-?
- CSS 4 — не будет
- CSS 2.2 — ?

**Сыграем**

# Какого уровня спецификация CSS Color?

# CSS Color 3 level

# CSS Grid Layout ? level

# CSS Grid Layout 1 level

# План

- **Немного истории CSS**
- Статусы черновиков
- Самое вкусное
- Итоги

# Статусы черновиков

- **FPWD – First Public Working Draft**

# Статусы черновиков

- FPWD — First Public Working Draft
- **WD — Working Draft**

# Статусы черновиков

- FPWD — First Public Working Draft
- WD — Working Draft
- **CR — Candidate Recommendation**

# Статусы черновиков

- FPWD — First Public Working Draft
- WD — Working Draft
- CR — Candidate Recommendation
- **PR — Proposed Recommendation**

# Статусы черновиков

- FPWD — First Public Working Draft
- WD — Working Draft
- CR — Candidate Recommendation
- PR — Proposed Recommendation
- **REC — Recommendation**

# План

- **Немного истории CSS**
- **Статусы черновиков**
- Самое вкусное
- Итоги

**Где смотреть?**

**drafts.csswg.org**



Specification	Last Update	By
<a href="#">CSS Box Alignment 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<b>css-animations</b>		
<a href="#">CSS Animations 1</a> (Current Work)	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Animations 2</a>	2017-08-22 22:34:17 PDT	brian_birtles
<b>css-backgrounds</b>		
<a href="#">CSS Backgrounds 3</a> (Current Work)	2017-10-17 14:49:05 PDT	fantasai
<a href="#">CSS Backgrounds 4</a>	2017-01-24 11:01:10 PST	fantasai
<a href="#">CSS Box 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Fragmentation 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<b>css-cascade</b>		
<a href="#">CSS Cascading 3</a>	2017-07-05 12:55:01 PDT	fantasai
<a href="#">CSS Cascading 4</a> (Current Work)	2017-10-12 12:15:05 PDT	tabatkins
<b>css-color</b>		
<a href="#">CSS Color 3</a>	2015-11-05 03:34:03 PST	fantasai
<a href="#">CSS Color 4</a> (Current Work)	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Conditional 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Containment 1</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Generated Content 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Counter Styles 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Device Adaptation 1</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Display 3</a>	2017-10-17 13:07:54 PDT	fantasai
<a href="#">CSS Expressive Generalizations and Gadgetry 1</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Exclusions 1</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Extensions 1</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Flexbox 1</a>	2017-10-13 11:35:44 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Font Loading 3</a>	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<b>css-fonts</b>		
<a href="#">CSS Fonts 3</a> (Current Work)	2017-10-11 14:47:55 PDT	tabatkins
<a href="#">CSS Fonts 4</a>	2017-08-15 14:01:19 PDT	fantasai

2	<b>Values and Interactions</b>
2.1	Module Interactions
2.2	Value Types
2.3	Animated Values
3	<b>Backgrounds</b>
3.1	Layering Multiple Background Images
3.2	Base Color: the ‘background-color’ property
3.3	Image Sources: the ‘background-image’ property
3.4	Tiling Images: the ‘background-repeat’ property
3.5	Affixing Images: the ‘background-attachment’ property
3.6	Positioning Images: the ‘background-position’ property
3.7	Painting Area: the ‘background-clip’ property
3.8	Positioning Area: the ‘background-origin’ property
3.9	Sizing Images: the ‘background-size’ property
3.10	Backgrounds Shorthand: the ‘background’ property
3.11	Backgrounds of Special Elements
3.11.1	The Canvas Background and the Root Element
3.11.2	The Canvas Background and the HTML <body> Element
3.11.3	The ‘::first-line’ Pseudo-element’s Background
4	<b>Borders</b>
4.1	Line Colors: the ‘border-color’ properties
4.2	Line Patterns: the ‘border-style’ properties
4.3	Line Thickness: the ‘border-width’ properties

This document is governed by the [1 March 2017 W3C Process Document](#).

For changes since the last draft, see the [Changes](#) section.

The following features are at-risk, and may be dropped during the CR period:

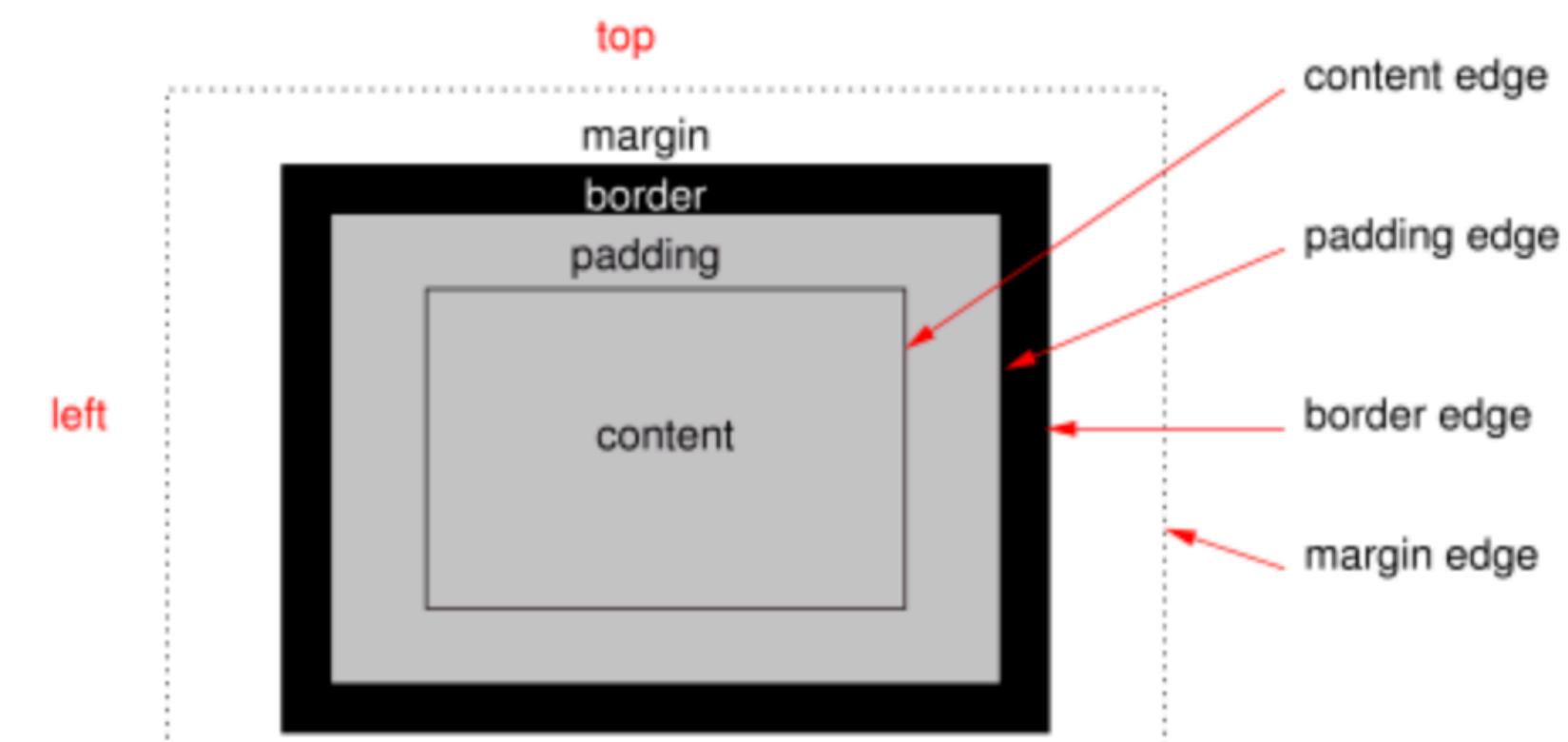
- animatability of [‘box-shadow’](#)

“At-risk” is a W3C Process term-of-art, and does not necessarily imply that the feature is in danger of being dropped or delayed. It means that the WG believes the feature may have difficulty being interoperably implemented in a timely manner, and marking it as such allows the WG to drop the feature if necessary when transitioning to the Proposed Rec stage, without having to publish a new Candidate Rec without the feature first.

## § 1. Introduction

*This subsection is not normative.*

When elements are rendered according to the [CSS box model \[CSS2\]](#), each element is either not displayed at all, or formatted as one or more rectangular boxes. Each box has a rectangular content area, a band of padding around the content, a border around the padding, and a margin outside the border. (The margin may actually be negative, but margins have no influence on the background and border.)



1	<b>Introduction</b>
2	<b>Values</b>
3	<b>Animations</b>
4	<b>Keyframes</b>
4.1	Timing functions for keyframes
4.2	The ‘animation-name’ property
4.3	The ‘animation-duration’ property
4.4	The ‘animation-timing-function’ property
4.5	The ‘animation-iteration-count’ property
4.6	The ‘animation-direction’ property
4.7	The ‘animation-play-state’ property
4.8	The ‘animation-delay’ property
4.9	The ‘animation-fill-mode’ property
4.10	The ‘animation’ shorthand property
5	<b>Animation Events</b>
5.1	The AnimationEvent Interface
5.1.1	IDL Definition
5.1.2	Attributes
5.2	Types of AnimationEvent
5.3	Event handlers on elements, Document objects, and Window objects
6	<b>DOM Interfaces</b>
6.1	The CSSRule Interface
6.1.1	IDL Definition
6.2	The CSSKeyframeRule Interface

Keyframes are specified using the ‘`@keyframes`’ at-rule, defined as follows:

```
@keyframes = @keyframes <keyframes-name> { <rule-list> }
```

```
<keyframes-name> = <custom-ident> | <string>
```

```
<keyframe-block> = <keyframe-selector># { <declaration-list> }
```

```
<keyframe-selector> = from | to | <percentage>
```

The `<rule-list>` inside of ‘`@keyframes`’ can only contain `<keyframe-block>` rules.

The `<declaration-list>` inside of `<keyframe-block>` accepts any CSS property except those defined in this specification, but *does* accept the ‘`animation-timing-function`’ property and interprets it specially. None of the properties interact with the cascade (so using ‘`!important`’ on them is invalid and will cause the property to be ignored).

A ‘`@keyframes`’ block has a name given by the `<custom-ident>` or `<string>` in its prelude. The two syntaxes are equivalent in functionality; the name is the value of the ident or string. As normal for `<custom-ident>`s and `<string>`s, the names are fully case-sensitive; two names are equal only if they are codepoint-by-codepoint equal. The `<custom-ident>` additionally excludes the ‘`none`’ keyword.

## EXAMPLE 2

For example, the following two ‘`@keyframes`’ rules have the same name, so the first will be ignored:

```
@keyframes foo { ... }
@keyframes "foo" { ... }
```

On the other hand, the following ‘`@keyframes`’ rule’s name is *different* from the previous two rules:

```
@keyframes FOO { ... }
```

The following ‘`@keyframes`’ rules are invalid because they use disallowed `<custom-ident>` values:

1      **Introduction**2      **Motivating Scenarios**3      **Values**4      **The viewport**5      **The @viewport rule**

## 5.1     Syntax

6      **Viewport descriptors**

## 6.1     The 'min-width' and 'max-width' descriptors

## 6.2     The 'width' shorthand descriptor

## 6.3     The 'min-height' and 'max-height' descriptors

## 6.4     The 'height' shorthand descriptor

## 6.5     The 'zoom' descriptor

## 6.6     The 'min-zoom' descriptor

## 6.7     The 'max-zoom' descriptor

## 6.8     The 'user-zoom' descriptor

## 6.9     The 'orientation' descriptor

7      **Constraining viewport descriptor values**

## 7.1     Definitions

## 7.2     The procedure

8      **Media Queries**9      **CSSOM**

**ISSUE 3** "dbaron: The question is, what does this do on the desktop browser? (And what's a desktop browser)". Need to say that a "desktop" browser typically have no UA styles, as opposed to the [UA stylesheet](#) outlined for current mobile behaviour, and that no UA styles for '[@viewport](#)' will give "desktop" behaviour per default (actual viewport is initial viewport).

**§ 5. The '@viewport' rule**

UA vendors implementing this specification are strongly encouraged to do so both for their mobile and desktop browsers. The '[@viewport](#)' mechanism is designed to be usable and useful on all browsers, not only mobile ones. However, if support is only available on mobile browsers for a significant time, there is a risk that authors would write '[@viewport](#)' rules that work on mobile but do the wrong if applied by a desktop browser. This would make it difficult to later add support for '[@viewport](#)' in desktop browsers.

An example of such misguided use would be to write `@viewport { width: 320px; }` instead of `@viewport { width: auto; }` to make a document "mobile friendly".

The '[@viewport](#)' at-rule consists of the @-keyword followed by a block of descriptors describing the viewport.

The descriptors inside an '[@viewport](#)' rule are per document and there is no inheritance involved. Hence declarations using the '[inherit](#)' keyword will be dropped. They work similarly to '[@page](#)' descriptors and follow the cascading order of CSS. Hence, descriptors in '[@viewport](#)' rules will override descriptors from preceding rules. The declarations allow !important which will affect cascading of descriptors accordingly.

'[@viewport](#)' rules apply to top level documents only.

**EXAMPLE 3**

**и что там  
интересного?**

# CSS Background and Borders Level 4

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-backgrounds-4/>

# Форма угла

<corner-shape>

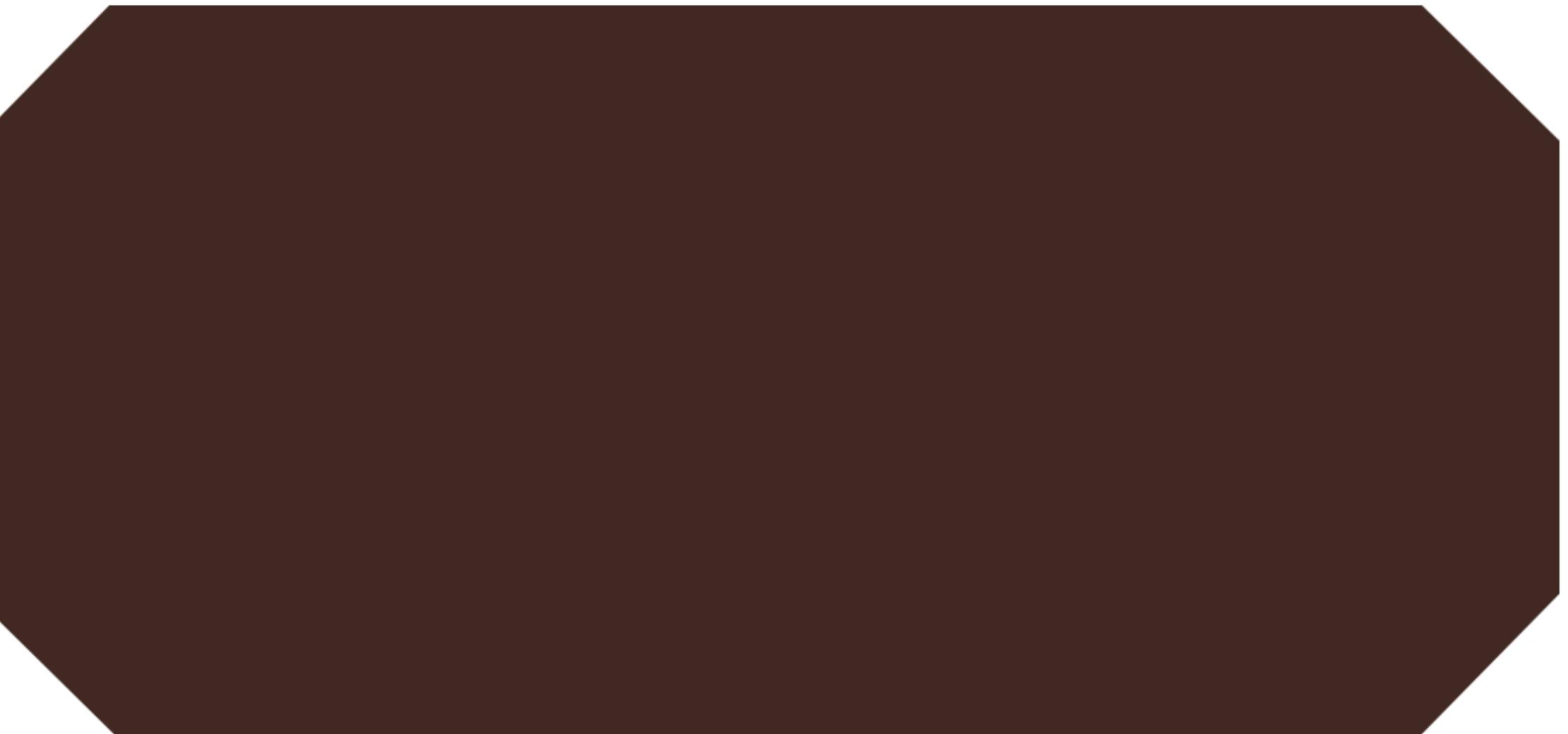
# Форма угла

**<corner-shape>** = round;



# Форма угла

**<corner-shape>** = bevel;

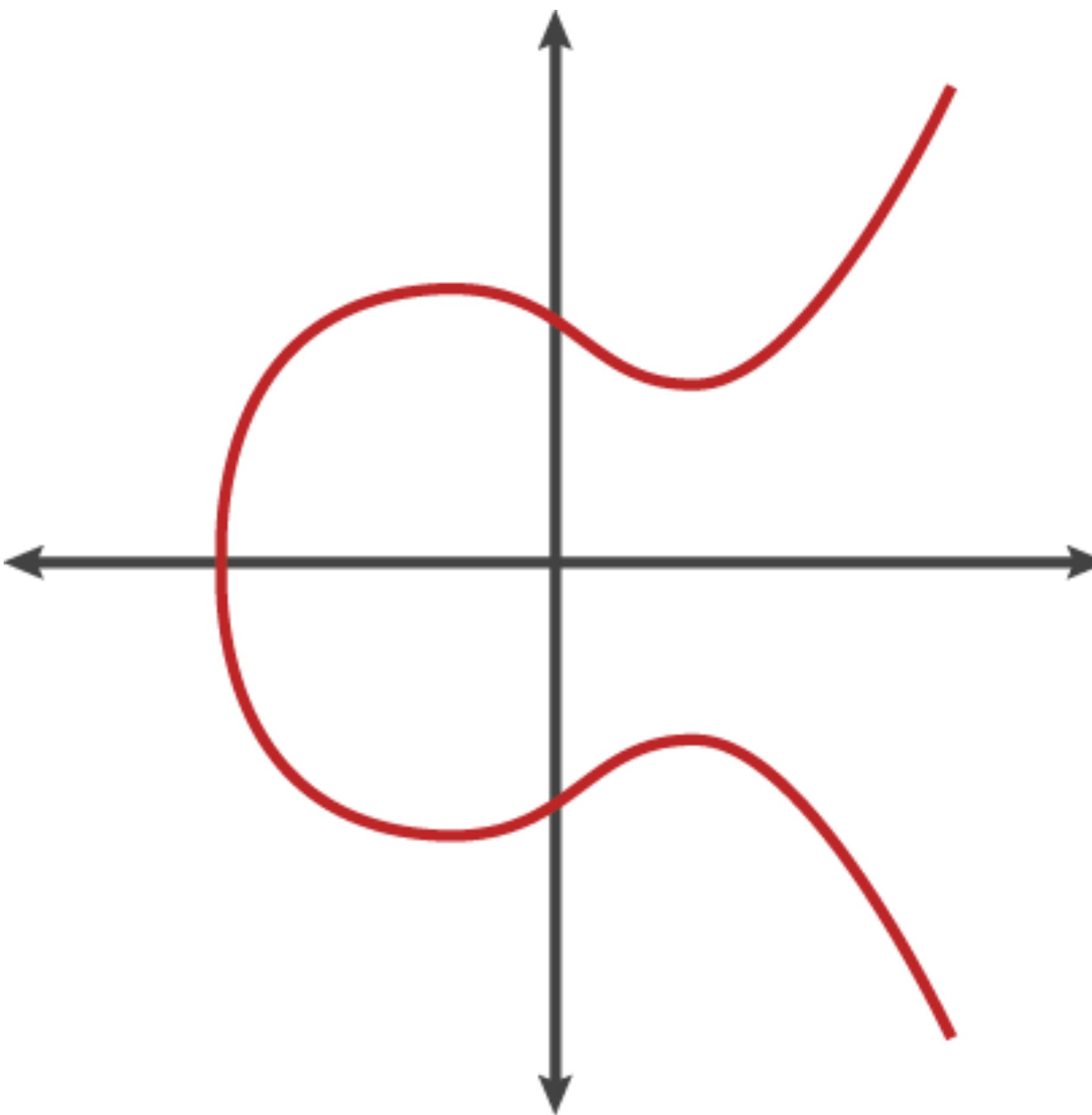


# Форма угла

**<corner-shape>** = scoop;

Border radii define a concave elliptical curve at the corner.

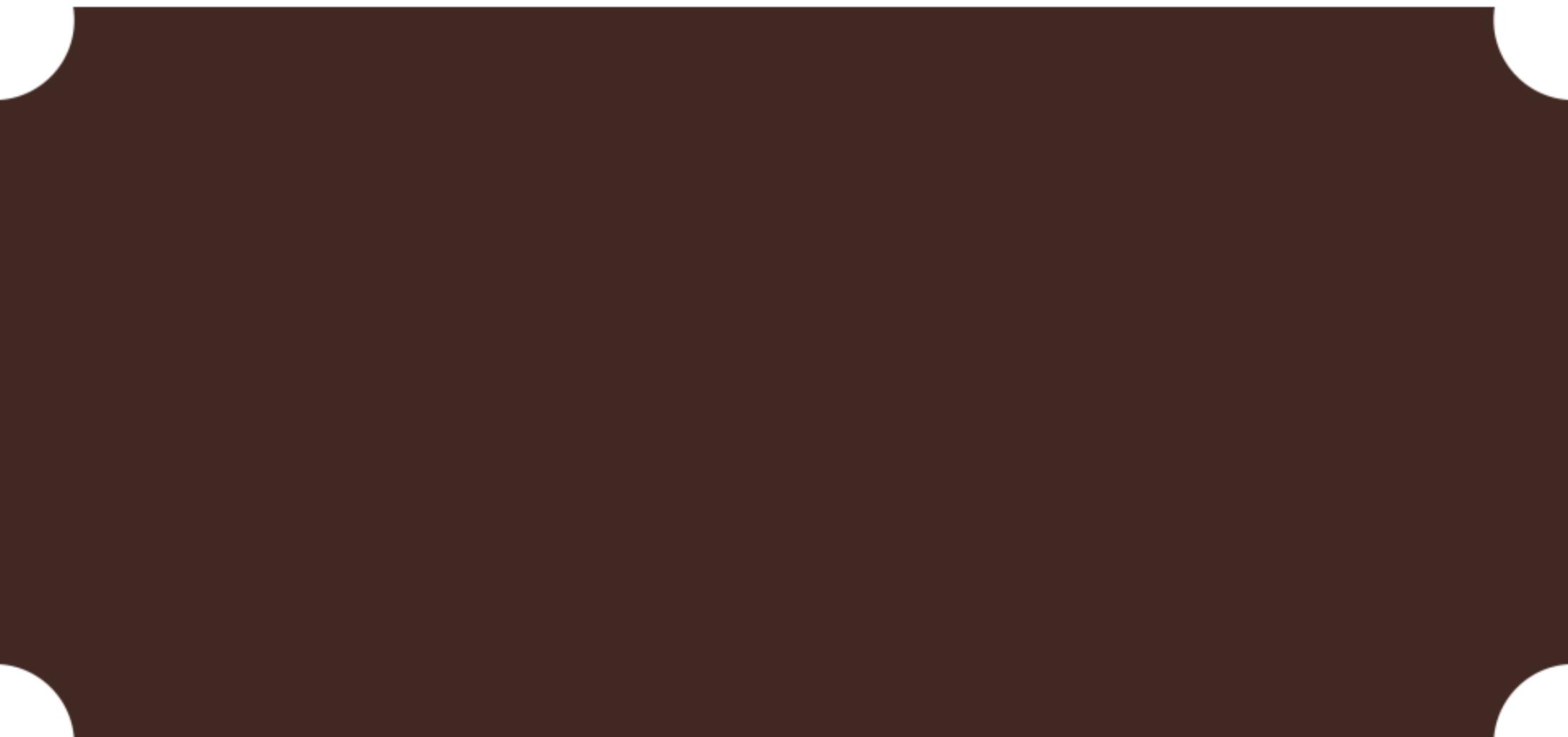
# Concave elliptical curve





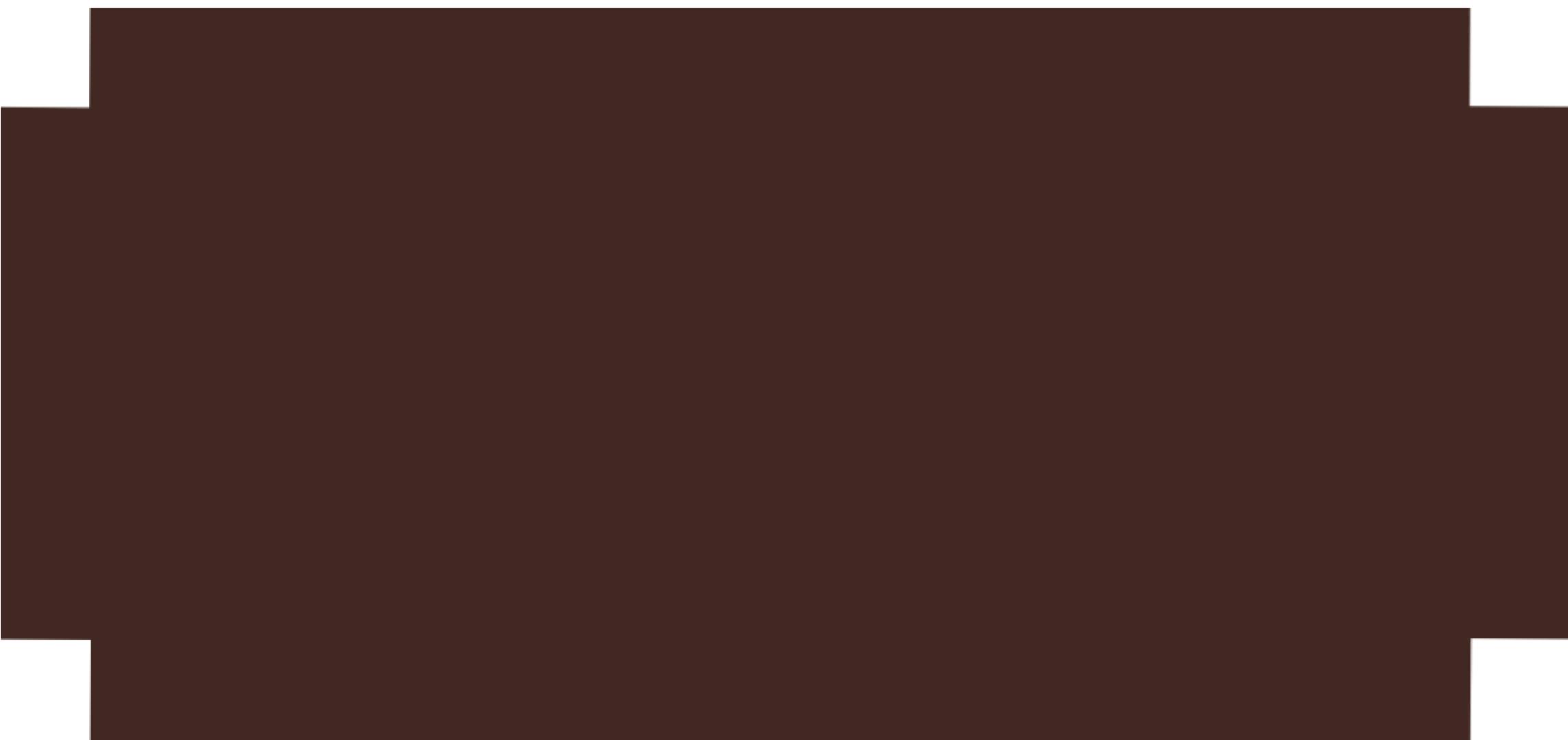
# Форма угла

**<corner-shape>** = scoop;



# Форма угла

**<corner-shape>** = notch;



# Сокращённая запись угла

`<corner> = <corner-shape> | <border-radius>`

`corners: bevel 50%;`

`corners: bevel 0.25em 0.25em 0 0 / 50% 50% 0 0;`

# Обрезка границы

`<border-clip>` = `normal` | `<length-percentage>` | `<flex>`

# Обрезка границы

`border-clip = 10px 1fr 10px;`

# Обрезка границы

`border-clip = 10px 1fr 10px;`

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# Обрезка границы

border-clip-top: 10px 1fr 10px;

border-clip-bottom: 10px 1fr 10px;

border-clip-left: 5px 1fr 5px;

border-clip-right: 5px 1fr 5px;



# Обрезка границы

border-clip-top: 0 10px 1fr 10px;

border-clip-bottom: 0 10px 1fr 10px;

border-clip-left: 0 5px 1fr 5px;

border-clip-right: 0 5px 1fr 5px;



A photograph of a waterfall cascading down a dark, mossy rock face. The water flows from the top right towards the bottom left, creating a series of small pools. Sunlight filters through the trees on the left, illuminating the mist and the surrounding green plants.

# css Cascading Level 4

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-cascade>

# @import

```
@import [ <url> | <string> ]  
<media-query-list>?;
```

# @import v4

```
@import [ <url> | <string> ]  
<media-query-list>?;
```

```
@import [ <url> | <string> ]  
[ supports() ]?  
<media-query-list>?;
```

# @import v4

```
@import url("narrow.css")  
  supports(display: flex)  
  and (max-width: 400px);
```

# CSS Color Level 4

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-color>

rebeccapurple

#663399

grid-1

grid-2

grid-3

grid-4

grid-5

grid-6

grid-7

grid-8

grid-9

grid-10

# CSS Display Module

## Level 4

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-display>

# flow-root

```
display: flow-root;
```

# Clearfix

```
.item {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
.item-parent::after {  
    content: '';  
    display: block;  
    clear: both;  
}  
}
```

# flow-root

```
.item {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
.item-parent::after {  
    display: flow-root;  
}
```

# run-in

```
display: run-in;
```

# run-in

```
<dl class='dict'>  
  <dt>dictionary</dt>  
  <dd>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur</dd>  
  <dt>glossary</dt>  
  <dd>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur</dd>  
</dl>
```

# run-in

```
.dict > dt {  
    display: run-in;  
}
```

**dictionary** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptatem  
quae reprehenderit nemo modi vero, ut facere laudantium, eaque quaerat  
aspernatur, culpa!

**glossary** Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Inventore non  
officiis, dolorem sed numquam temporibus.

# CSS Overflow Level 4

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-overflow>

# Фрагменты

```
<div class="in-cards">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptates a hic  
corruptivitae, similiqe cupiditate qui. Omnis commodi  
fugiat eius veniam autemfugit unde, tempora ea tenetur  
impedit molestias hic.</div>
```

# Фрагменты

```
.in-cards {  
    width: 13em;  
    height: 8em;  
    border: medium solid blue;  
    continue: fragments;  
}
```

# Фрагменты

```
.in-cards {  
    width: 13em;  
    height: 8em;  
    border: medium solid blue;  
    continue: fragments;  
}
```

In this example, the text in the div is broken into a series of cards. These cards all have the same style. The presence of enough content to overflow one of the cards causes another

one to be created. The second card is created just like it's the next sibling of the first.

# Фрагменты

```
.in-cards::nth-fragment(1) {  
    background: aqua;  
}
```

```
.in-cards::nth-fragment(2) {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

# Фрагменты

```
.in-cards::nth-fragment(1) {  
    background: aqua;  
}
```

```
.in-cards::nth-fragment(2) {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

In this example, the text in the div is broken into a series of columns. The author probably

intended the text to fill two columns. But if it happens to fill three columns, the third column is still created. It

just doesn't have any fragment-specific styling because the author didn't give it any.

# CSS Expressive Generalisations and Gadgetry

Level 1



# Астрономические величины

<b>unit</b>	<b>name</b>	<b>equivalence</b>
<b><i>apc</i></b>	attoparsec	$1 \text{ 'apc'} = 3.086 \text{ '\u0433m'}$
<b><i>pls</i></b>	picolightsecond	$1 \text{ 'pls'} = 1.133 \text{ '\u043f\u043e\u0431\u043b\u043e\u0437\u0430\u043d\u0430\u043b'}$
<b><i>ls</i></b>	lightsecond	$1 \text{ '\u0431ls'} = 10^{12} \text{ '\u043f\u0435\u0431ls'}$
<b><i>pc</i></b>	parsec	$1 \text{ '\u0431pc'} = 10^{18} \text{ '\u0431apc'}$

# Астрономические величины

Примечание. В этой спецификации не рассматриваются релятивистские **эффекты прокрутки** или анимаций и **переходов на скорости света (или за её пределами)**.

# Скорость речи

speech-rate: N **tmbl**;

# Скорость речи

speech-rate: N tmbl;

1 tmbl = Скорость речи **Сэра Тимоти Бернерса-Ли** во время выступления.



# Скорость речи

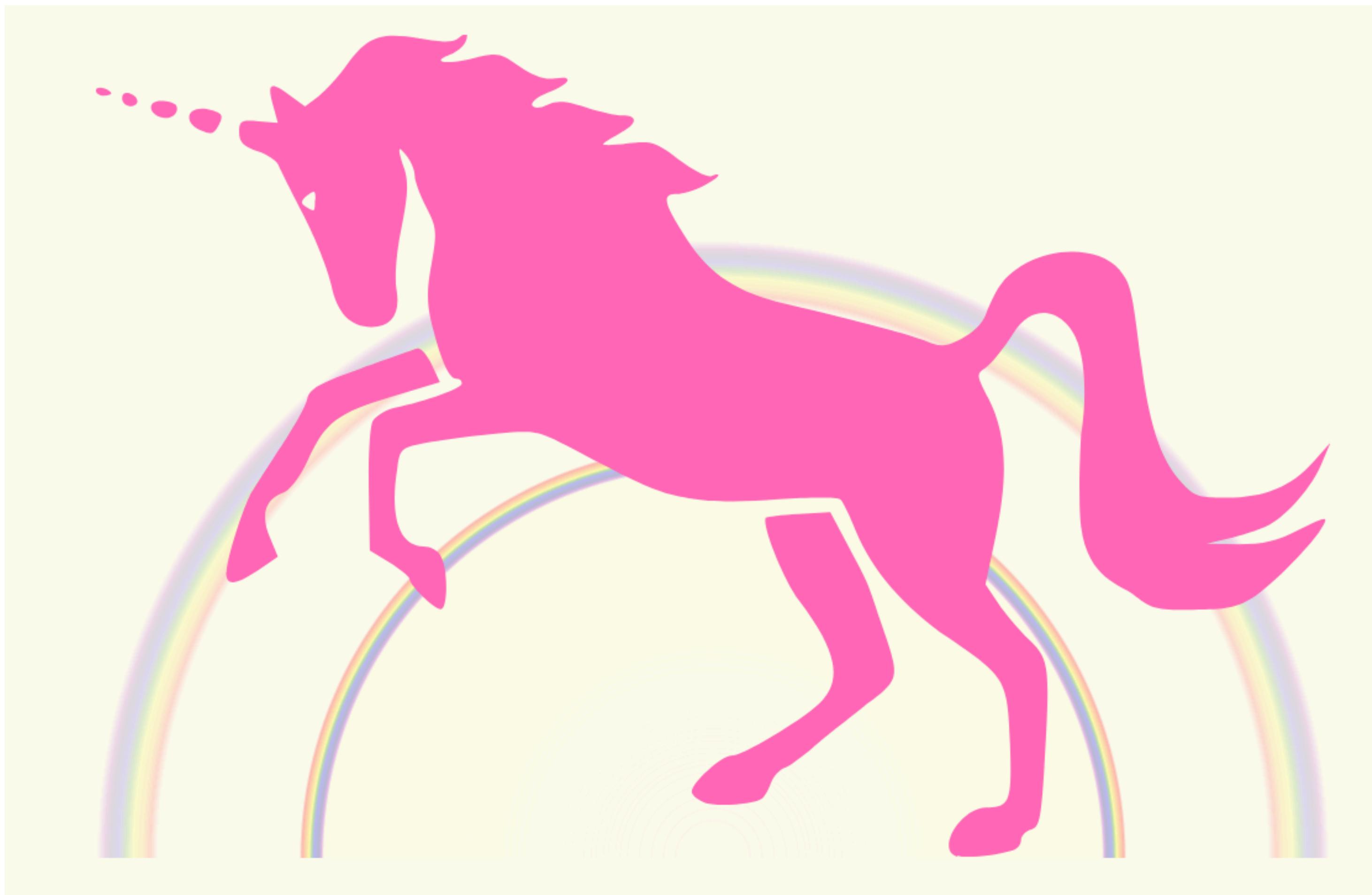
Можно ли использовать отрицательные значения для воспроизведения речи наоборот?

# Двойная радуга

```

```

# Двойная радуга





# CSS Extensions

## Level 1

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-extensions>

# Расширения CSS

- Кастомные свойства
- Кастомные селекторы
- Кастомные @media
- Миксины

# Кастомные селекторы

```
@custom-selector :--heading {  
    expansion: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6;  
}
```

```
@custom-selector :--heading h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6;
```

# Кастомные селекторы

```
@custom-selector :--heading h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6;
```

```
:--heading {}  
:--heading + p {}
```

# Employment Offer and Agreement

## ► EMPLOYER SECTION: (TO BE COMPLETED BY BUSINESS OWNER OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE)

Position Offered To :

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

FAMILY NAME

from

STUDENT'S COUNTRY

Legal Business Name:

Doing Business As:

Corporate/Mailing Address:

STREET

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Employment Location:

ADDRESS WHERE STUDENT WILL WORK, IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Type of Business:

| Website:

Federal Tax ID#:

Worker's Comp Policy:

POLICY NUMBER (IF REQUIRED BY STATE LAW)

CARRIER

Employment Contact:

Business Owner:

NAME

NAME

TITLE

TITLE

PHONE

PHONE

MOBILE

MOBILE

# <https://drafts.csswg.org/css-forms>

# Level 1

# Кастомизация элементов форм

```
@control select {
```

```
    . . .
```

```
}
```

```
@control option {
```

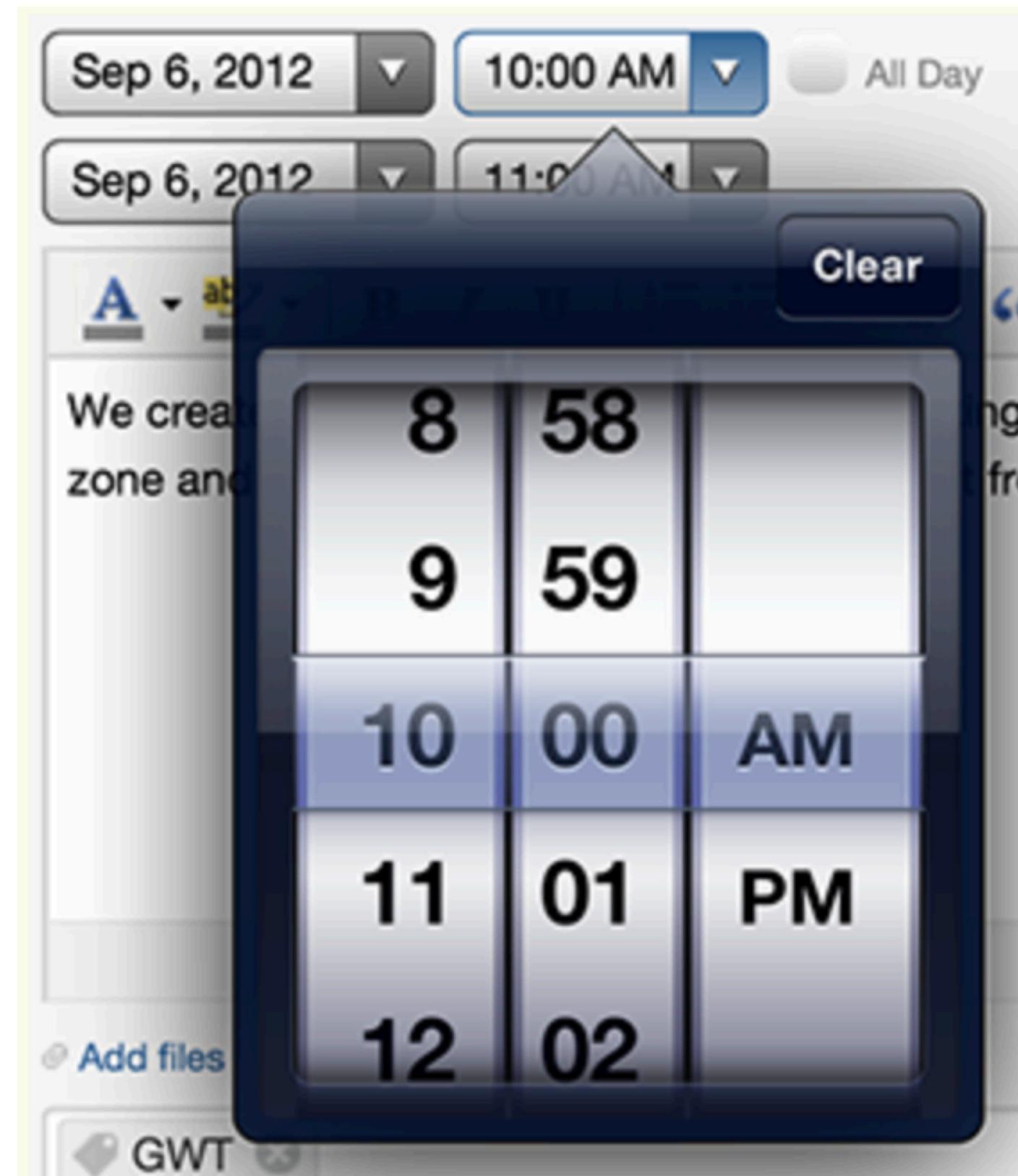
```
    . . .
```

```
}
```

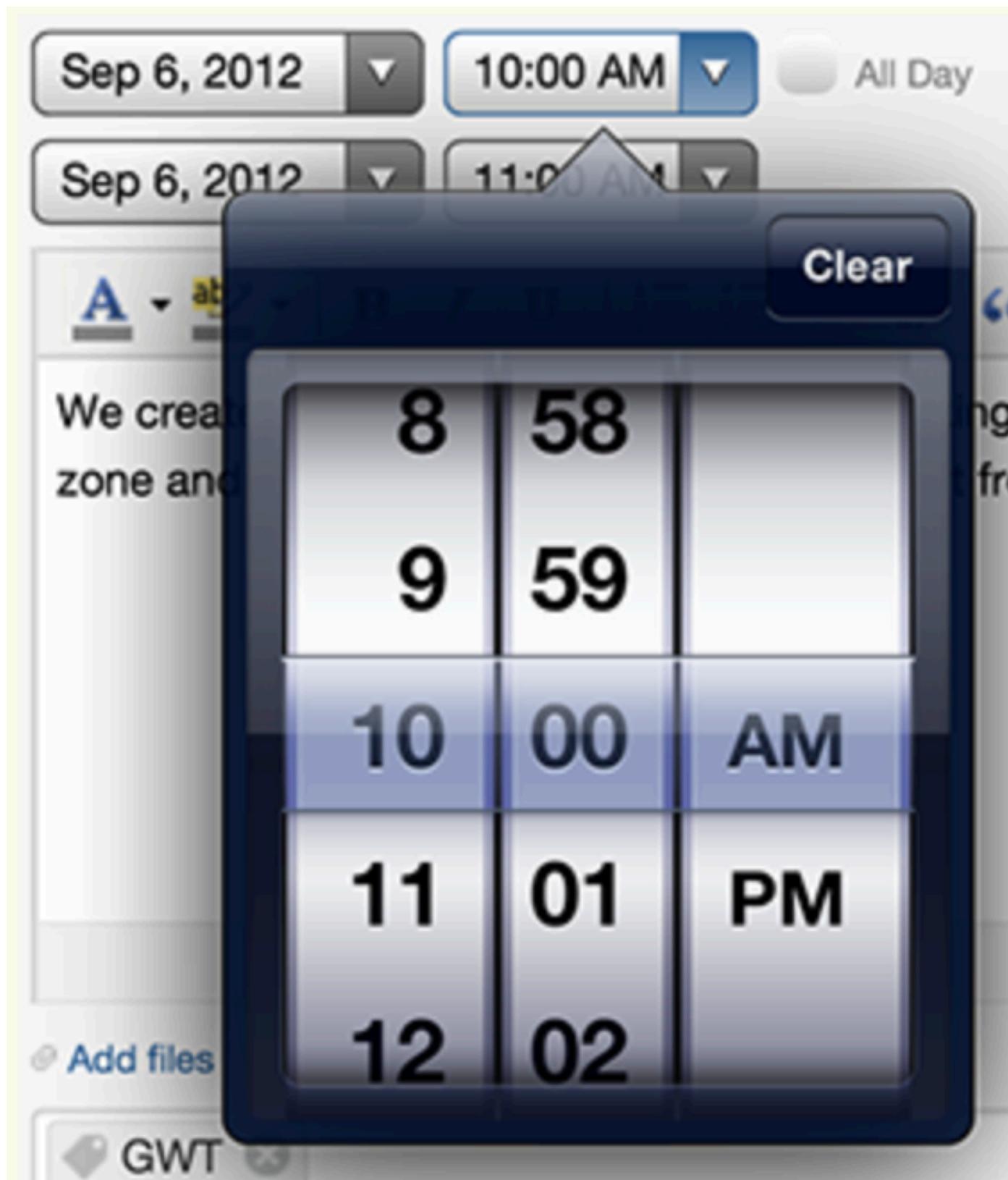
# Кастомизация элементов форм

- Font
- Text decoration
- Text layout
- Backgrounds and shadows
- Borders and paddings
- Filters

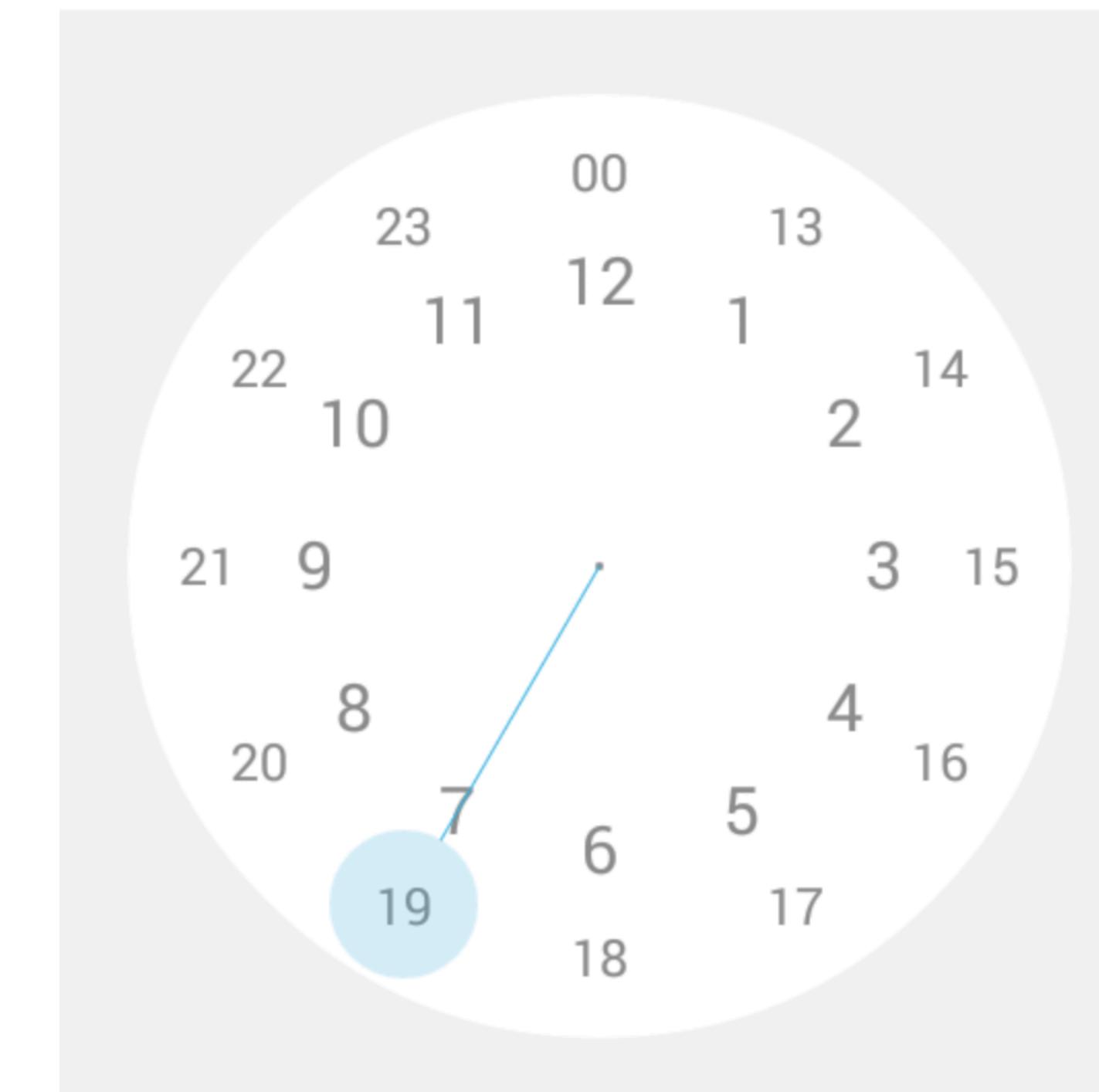
# Кастомизация элементов форм



# Кастомизация элементов форм



19:00



# css Grid Layout

## Level 2

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-grid-2>

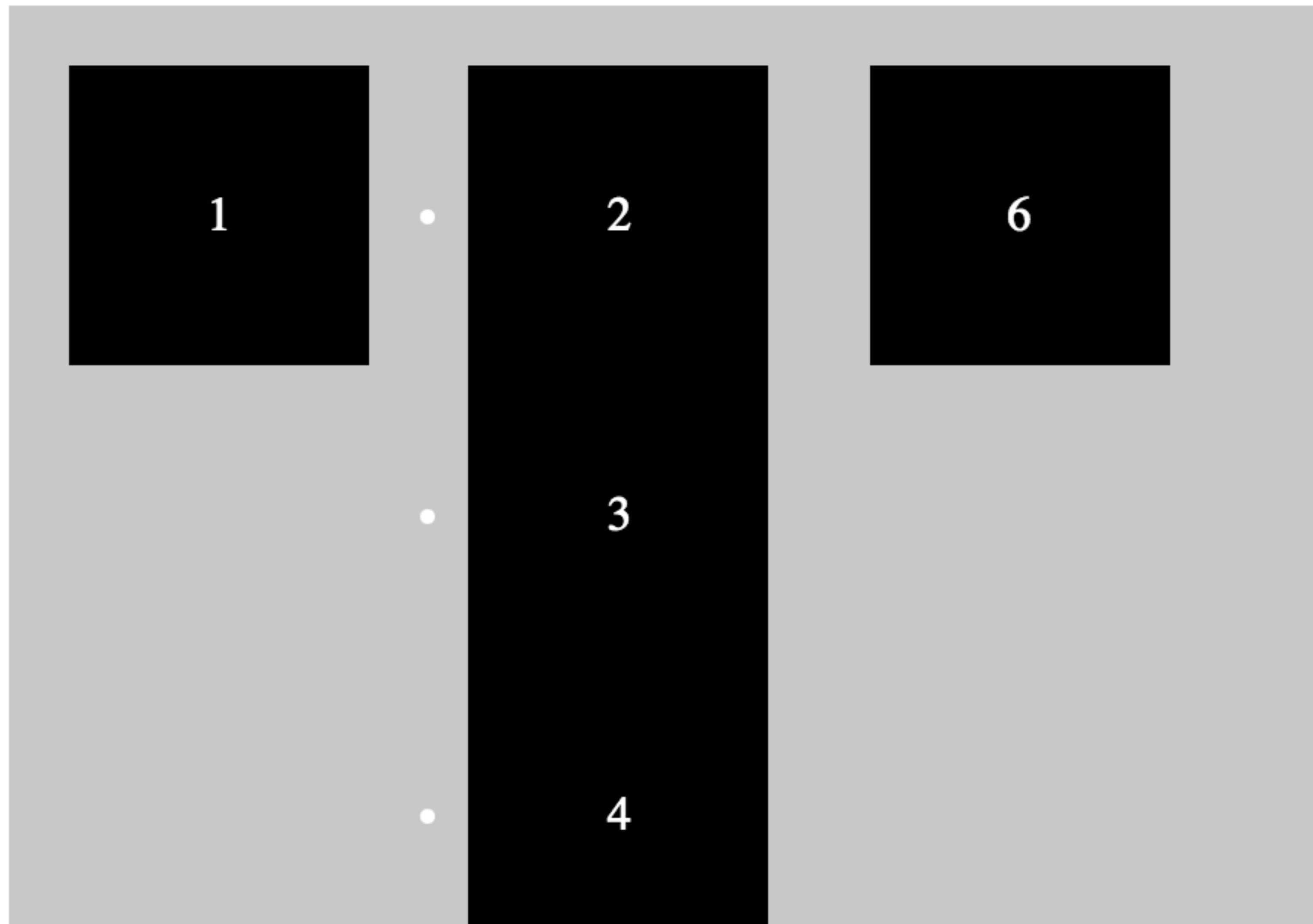
# Проблема

```
<div class="grid">  
    <div class="ad">1</div>  
  
    <ul>  
        <li>2</li>  
        <li>3</li>  
        <li>4</li>  
    </ul>  
    <div class="ad">6</div>  
</div>
```

# Проблема

```
.grid {  
    display: grid;  
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;  
}
```

# Проблема



# Проблема

1

• 4

• 2

• 5

• 3

6

# Проблема

```
<div class="grid">  
    <div class="ad">1</div>  
  
    <ul>  
        <li>2</li>  
        <li>3</li>  
        <li>4</li>  
  
    </ul>  
    <div class="ad">6</div>  
</div>
```

# Проблема

```
<div class="grid">  
    <div class="ad">1</div>  
  
    <div>2</div>  
    <div>3</div>  
    <div>4</div>  
    <div class="ad">6</div>  
</div>
```

# Решение

```
.grid {  
    display: grid;  
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;  
}  
  
.grid ul {  
    display: subgrid;  
}
```

# Решение

1

• 4

• 2

• 5

• 3

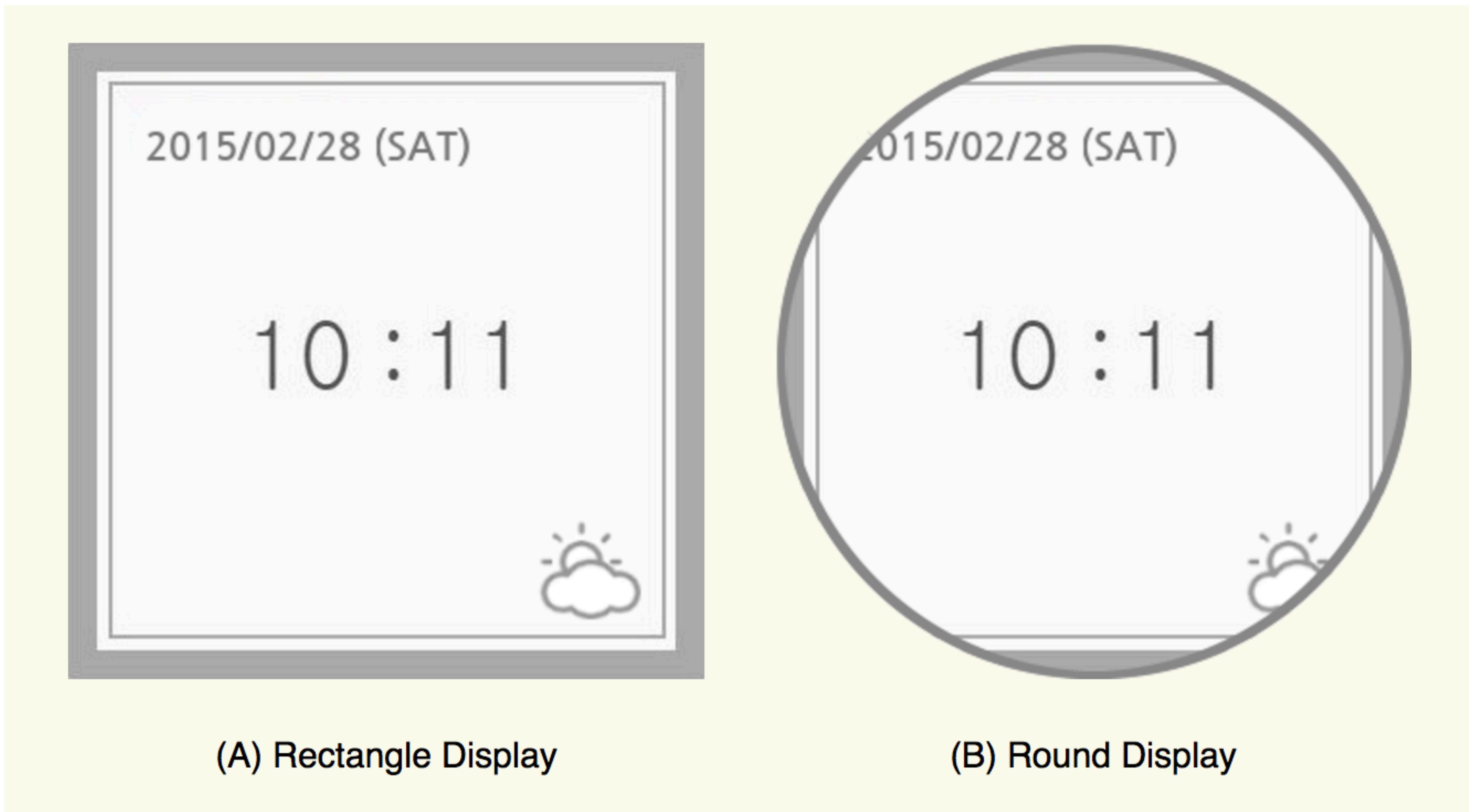
6

# CSS Round Displays

## Level 1

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-round-display>

# Форма экрана



# Форма экрана

```
shape: rect | round;
```

```
<link media="screen and (shape: rect)"  
      rel="stylesheet"  
      href="rectangle.css">
```

```
<link media="screen and (shape: round)"  
      rel="stylesheet"  
      href="round.css">
```

# Форма экрана



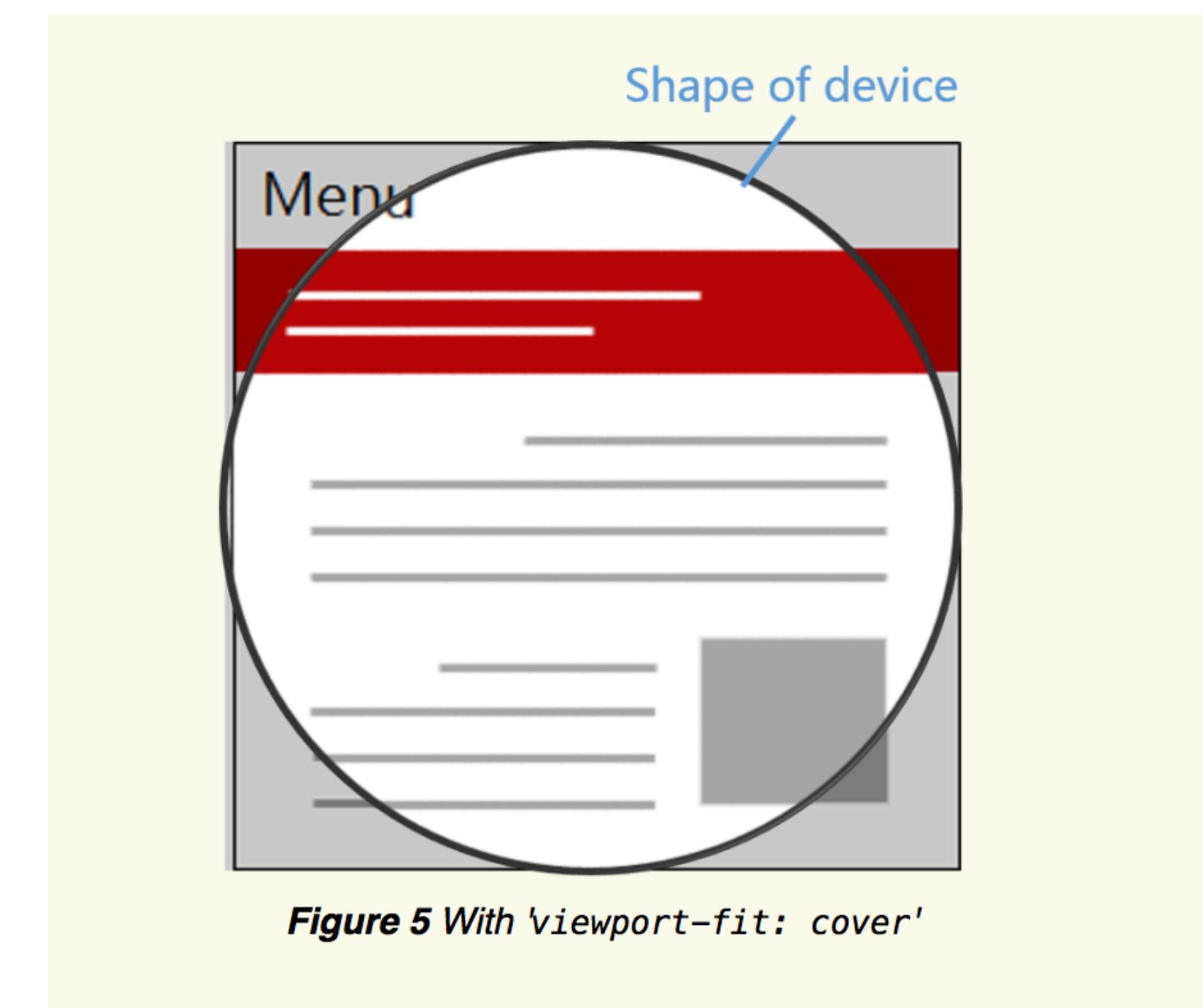
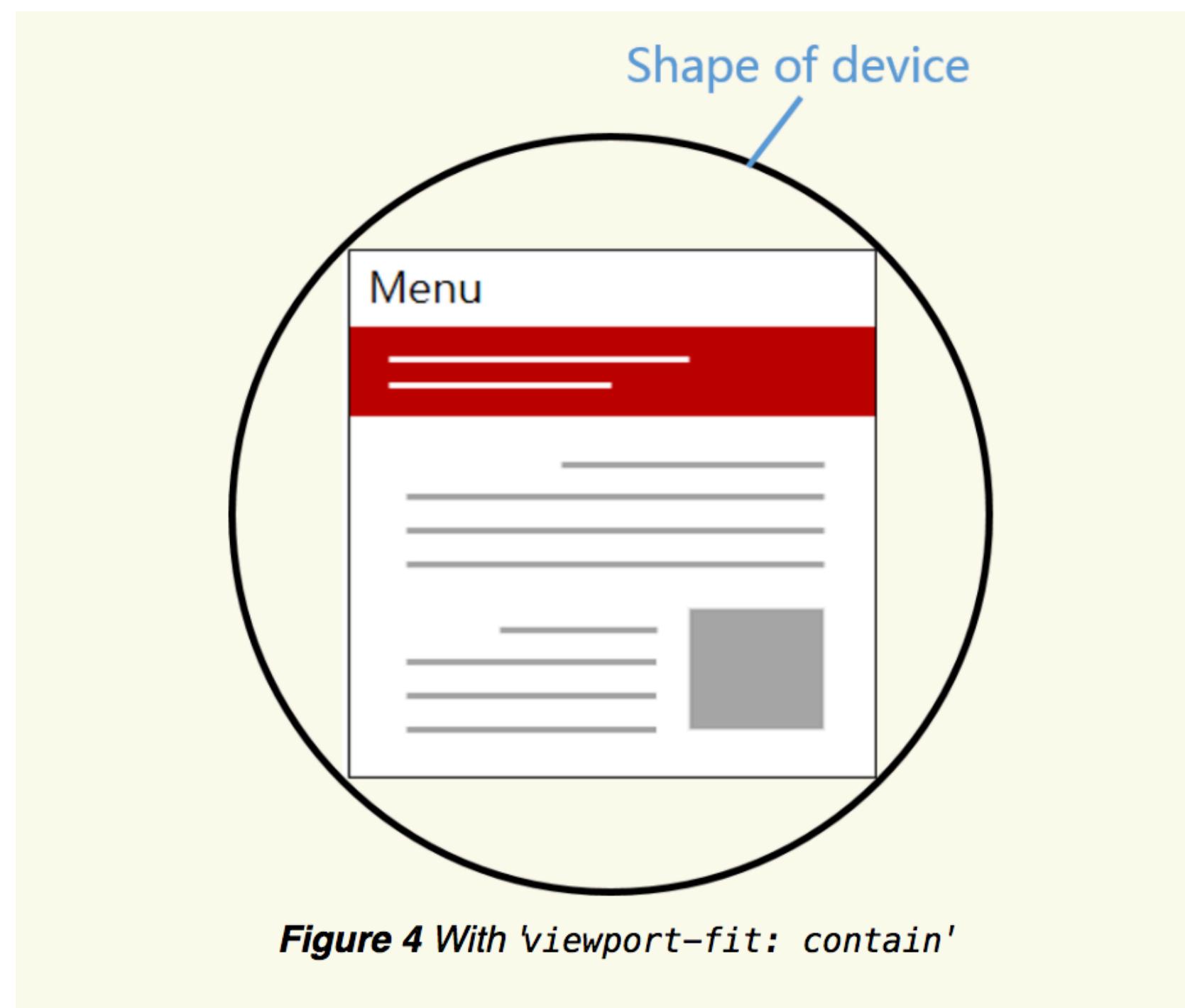
(A) Rectangle Display  
(when 'shape: rect' returns '[true](#)')



(B) Round Display  
(when 'shape: round' returns '[true](#)')

# Вписывание в экран

```
viewport-fit = contain | cover;
```



# Вписывание в экран

```
shape-inside = outside-shape | display;
```





# css Speech Module Level 1

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-speech>

# Громкость речи

```
voice-volume = silent | x-soft | soft | medium |  
loud | x-loud | decibel;
```

1 dB – 1 децибел

# Баланс звука

```
voice-balance = number | left | center | right |  
leftwards | rightwards;
```

# Пауза

```
pause = pause-before | pause-after;
```

```
h2 {  
    pause: 30ms 40ms;  
}
```

# Семейство голоса

```
voice-family = name | [age? gender integer?]
```

```
h1 {  
    voice-family: announcer, old male;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    voice-family: romeo, young male;  
}
```

# Голос

Больше 20 свойств, для полного управления воспроизведения голоса.

# css Media Queries

## Level 5

<https://drafts.csswg.org/css-speech>

# Яркость окружения

```
light-level = dim | normal | washed
```

# Яркость окружения

```
light-level = dim | normal | washed
```

```
@media (light-level: normal) {  
    p { color: #333 }  
}
```

# Доступность скриптов

```
scripting = enabled | none
```

# Инверсия цветов

inverted-colors

```
@media (inverted-colors) {  
    img {  
        filter: invert(100%);  
    }  
}
```

**Зачем ты это  
прочитал?**

# Зачем читать

- **Общая осведомлённость**

# Зачем читать

- Общая осведомлённость
- Подготовка к будущему

# Зачем читать

- Общая осведомлённость
  - Подготовка к будущему
  - Умение отличать реальные черновики от салфеток



# План

- **Немного истории CSS**
- **Статусы черновиков**
- **Самое вкусное**
- Итоги

# ИТОГИ

- CSS разбит на модули, каждый из которых развивается отдельно

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- CSS разбит на модули, каждый из которых развиваются отдельно
- **У спецификаций есть несколько уровней, которые они проходят, прежде чем стать рекомендациями**

# ИТОГИ

- CSS разбит на модули, каждый из которых развиваются отдельно
- У спецификаций есть несколько уровней, которые они проходят, прежде чем стать рекомендациями
- **Черновики есть в открытом доступе и их можно читать и смотреть**

**я хочу писать  
чертовики!**

**Верстальщик:**

**наследие**

**goo.gl/QQ42KA**

**Спасибо за  
внимание!**

**<http://sergeyropov.site/>**