

CSS preprocessors to do the dirty work

Gunnar Bittersmann @g16n

Calculations

```
div {  
  margin: (30em - 20px) / 2;  
}
```



```
div {  
  margin: 230px;  
}
```

Calculations

```
div {  
  margin: calc((30em - 20px) / 2);  
}
```



```
div {  
  margin: calc((30em - 20px) / 2);  
}
```

Variables

```
$red: #c00;
```

```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid $red;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: $red;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: $red;  
}
```



```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid #c00;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: #c00;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: #c00;  
}
```

Variables

```
$warning: #c00;
```

```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid $warning;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: $warning;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: $warning;  
}
```



```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid #c00;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: #c00;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: #c00;  
}
```

Variables

```
$red: #c00;  
$warning: $red;
```

```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid $warning;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: $warning;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: $warning;  
}
```



```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid #c00;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: #c00;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: #c00;  
}
```

Nesting

```
$red: #c00;  
$warning: $red;
```

```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid $warning;  
  
    h2 {  
        color: $warning;  
    }  
}
```



```
.warning {  
    border: 3px solid #c00;  
}  
.warning h2 {  
    color: #c00;  
}
```

Mixins

```
@mixin button($color: #666) {  
    background: $color;  
    border: none;  
    border-radius: 3px;  
    color: white;  
}  
button.escape {  
    @include button;  
}  
button.submit {  
    @include button(#3c3);  
}  
button.danger {  
    @include button(#c00);  
}
```



```
button.escape {  
    background: #666;  
    border: none;  
    border-radius: 3px;  
    color: white;  
}  
button.submit {  
    background: #3c3;  
    border: none;  
    border-radius: 3px;  
    color: white;  
}  
button.danger {  
    background: #c00;  
    border: none;  
    border-radius: 3px;  
    color: white;  
}
```


Extensions

```
button.escape {
  background: #666;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
button.submit {
  @extend button.escape;
  background: #3c3;
}
button.danger {
  @extend button.escape;
  background: #c00;
}
```



```
button.escape, button.submit,
button.danger {
  background: #666;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
button.submit {
  background: #3c3;
}
button.danger {
  background: #c00;
}
```

Mixins

vs.

extensions

```
button.escape {
  background: #666;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
button.submit {
  background: #3c3;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
button.danger {
  background: #c00;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
```

```
button.escape, button.submit,
button.danger {
  background: #666;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  color: white;
}
button.submit {
  background: #3c3;
}
button.danger {
  background: #c00;
}
```


Functions

```
$grid_base: 960px;
```

```
$grid_col: 60px;
```

```
$grid_gutter: 20px;
```

```
@function grid_width($cols) {
```

```
    @return $grid_base / 12 * $cols - $grid_gutter;
```

```
}
```

```
.secondary-navigation {
```

```
    width: grid_width(2);
```

```
}
```

```
.main {
```

```
    width: grid_width(10);
```

```
}
```

Control structures

@if, @else

@each

Dirty work?

- 1. vendor prefixes**
- 2. Supporting vintage IE**
- 3. OOCSS**

1

Vendor prefixes

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
    -ms-border-radius: 3px;  
    -o-border-radius: 3px;  
    -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
    border-radius: 3px;  
}
```


Vendor prefixes

```
$defaultPrefixes: -moz-, -ms-, -o-, -webkit-, "";
```

```
@mixin experimentalProperty($property, $value, $prefixes: $defaultPrefixes) {  
  @each $prefix in $prefixes {  
    #{$prefix}#{$property}: #{$value};  
  }  
}
```

```
@mixin experimentalValue($property, $value, $prefixes: $defaultPrefixes) {  
  @each $prefix in $prefixes {  
    #{$property}: #{$prefix}#{$value};  
  }  
}
```

```
button {  
  @include experimentalProperty(border-radius, 3px);  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
  @include experimentalProperty  
    (border-radius, 3px);  
}
```



```
button {  
  -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
  -ms-border-radius: 3px;  
  -o-border-radius: 3px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
  @include experimentalProperty  
  (border-radius, 3px);  
}
```



```
button {  
  -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
  -ms-border-radius: 3px;  
  -o-border-radius: 3px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
  @include experimentalProperty  
    (border-radius, 3px);  
}
```



```
button {  
  -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
  -ms-border-radius: 3px;  
  -o-border-radius: 3px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

```
button {  
  @include experimentalProperty  
    (border-radius, 3px,  
    (-moz-, -webkit, ""));  
}
```

```
button {  
  -moz-border-radius: 3px;  
  -webkit-border-radius: 3px;  
  border-radius: 3px;  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    @include experimentalValue(background, linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900));  
}
```



```
button {  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -ms-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    @include experimentalValue(background, linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900));  
}
```



```
button {  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -ms-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
}
```

/ wrong syntax! */*

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(to bottom, #c00, #900);  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #c00, #900);  
}
```

Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    @include experimentalValue(background, linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900),  
        (-moz-, -webkit-, -o-));  
    @include experimentalValue(background, linear-gradient(to bottom, #c00, #900),  
        (-moz-, "));  
}
```



```
button {  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #c00, #900);  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(to bottom, #c00, #900);  
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #c00, #900);  
}
```


Vendor prefixes

```
button {  
    @include experimentalValue(background, linear-gradient(#c00, #900));  
}
```



```
button {  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(#c00, #900);  
    background: -ms-linear-gradient(#c00, #900);  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(#c00, #900);  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#c00, #900);  
    background: linear-gradient(#c00, #900);  
}
```

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Supporting vintage IE

Separate stylesheets for IE

```
<!--[if IE lt 7]>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="ie6.css"/>
<![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 7]>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="ie7.css"/>
<![endif]-->
<!--[if IE 8]>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="ie8.css"/>
<![endif]-->
<!--[if lte IE 9]><!-->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="standard.css"/>
<!--<![endif]-->
```

standard.css:

```
#foo {
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, .2);
}
```

ie8.css:

```
#foo {
    background: url(bg-transparent.png);
}
```

ie7.css:

```
#foo {
    background: url(bg-transparent.png);
}
```

ie6.css:

```
#foo {
    background: url(bg-foo.jpg);
}
```

IE hacks

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="standard.css"/>
```

```
standard.css:  
#foo {  
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, .2);  
}  
*+html #foo {  
    background: url(bg-transparent.png);  
}  
* html #foo {  
    background: url(bg-foo.jpg);  
}
```

IE hacks

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="standard.css"/>
```

standard.css:

```
#foo {  
    background: url(bg-transparent.png);  
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, .2);  
}
```

```
* html #foo {  
    background: url(bg-foo.jpg);  
}
```

Separate CSS vs. hacks

Benefits

- relevant code only
- possible for IE 6, 7, 8, 9
- valid standard.css

Drawbacks

- split to several files: hard to maintain

Drawbacks

- more code
- dirty hacks for IE 8, 9
- possibly invalid CSS

Benefits

- according rules close to each other in stylesheet: maintainable

Separate CSS vs. hacks

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- according rules close to each other in stylesheet:

maintainable

The best of both worlds

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- relevant code only
- possible for IE 6, 7, 8, 9
- valid standard.css

Benefits

- according rules close to each other in stylesheet:

maintainable

The best of both worlds

standard.scss:

```
$ua: standard !default;
#foo {
  @if $ua==standard {
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, .2);
  }
  @else if $ua==ie8 or $ua==ie7 {
    background: url(bg-transparent.png);
  }
  @else {
    background: url(bg-foo.jpg);
  }
}
```

standard.css:

```
#foo {
  background: rgba(255, 255, 255, .2);
}
```

ie8.css:

```
#foo {
  background: url(bg-transparent.png);
}
```

ie7.css:

```
#foo {
  background: url(bg-transparent.png);
}
```

ie8.scss:

ie7.scss:

ie6.scss:

```
$ua: ie6;
@import standard;
```

ie6.css:

```
#foo {
  background: url(bg-foo.jpg);
}
```

Relevant code only

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 24px;  
    font-size: 1.5rem;  
}
```

Relevant code only

```
$fontbase: 16px;
```

```
@function remify($px) {  
  @if $ua == standard {  
    @return #{$px/$fontbase}rem;  
  }  
  @else {  
    @return #{$px};  
  }  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  font-size: remify(24px);  
}
```

standard.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 1.5rem;  
}
```

ie8.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

ie7.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

ie6.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

Relevant code only

```
$fontbase: 16px;
```

```
@function remlength($rem) {  
  @if $ua == standard {  
    @return #{$rem};  
  }  
  @else {  
    @return #{$rem/1rem * $fontbase};  
  }  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-size: remlength(1.5rem);  
}
```

standard.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 1.5rem;  
}
```

ie8.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

ie7.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

ie6.css:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

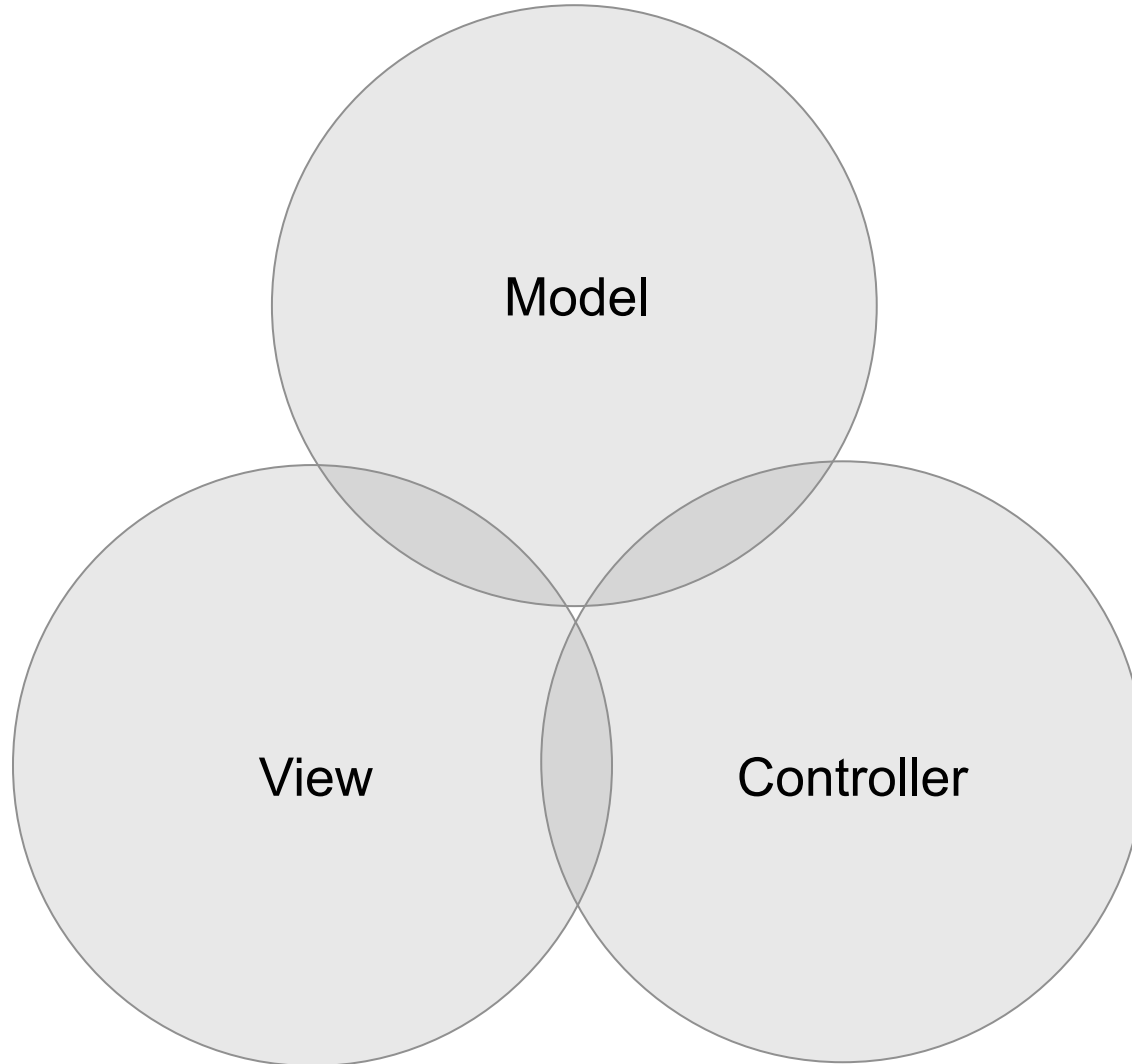
Relevant code only

```
#foo {  
  @if $ua==standard {  
    background-image: url(data:image/png;base64,iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAD  
    AAAAAwCAMAAABg3Am1AAAAGXRFWHRTb2Z0d2FyZQBBZG9iZSBJbWFnZVJlY  
    WR5ccllPAAAAyJpVFh0WE1MOmNvbS5hZG9iZS54bXAAAAAAADw/eHBhY2tldCBi  
    ZWdpbj0i77u/liBpZD0iVzVNME1wQ2VoaUh6cmVTek5UY3prYzlkIj8+IDx4OnhtcG1ld  
    GEgeG1sbnM6eD0iYWWRvYmU6bnM6bWV0YS8ilHg6eG1wdGs9IkFkb2JlIFhNUCBD  
      
    ⋮  
    k7WnzkpVHvx59LTLPJqRFLcNEBC/T1oRVAVJezkCdjATJRSZHhDM8XKkM92S/Xeq  
    T4LAzhomMjIU1aSdONSiyRuZyaLyMAZaVQhof7E1WGdKdjiCQ8kFWdZCnrAudunL  
    twjBnnSH8IRp2bvnKyRqdSQLDQz8vwADANNWPBg6OrUvAAAAAEIFTkSuQmCC);  
  }  
  @else  
  {  
    background-image: url(bg-foo.png);  
  }  
}
```

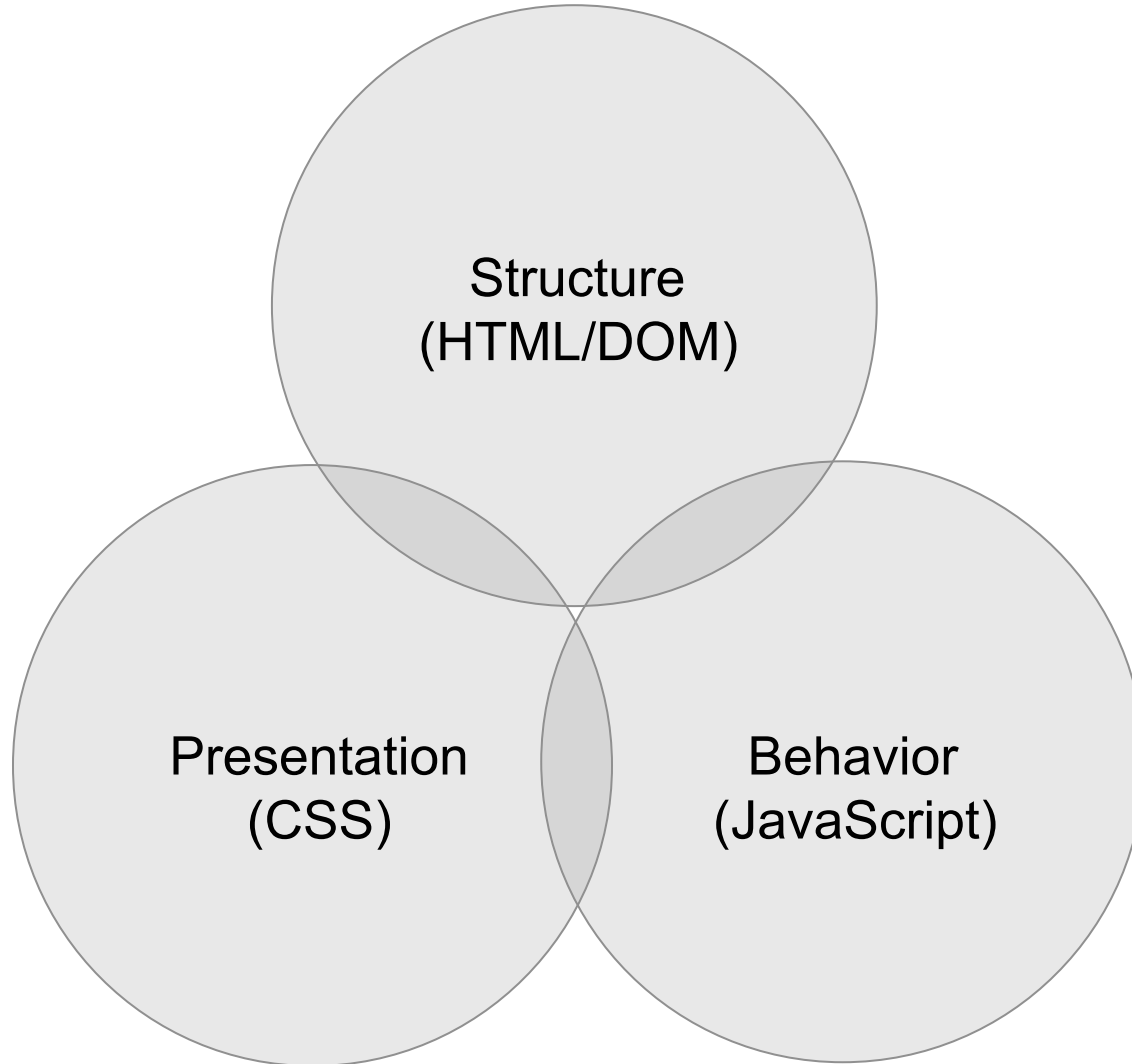
3

OOCSS

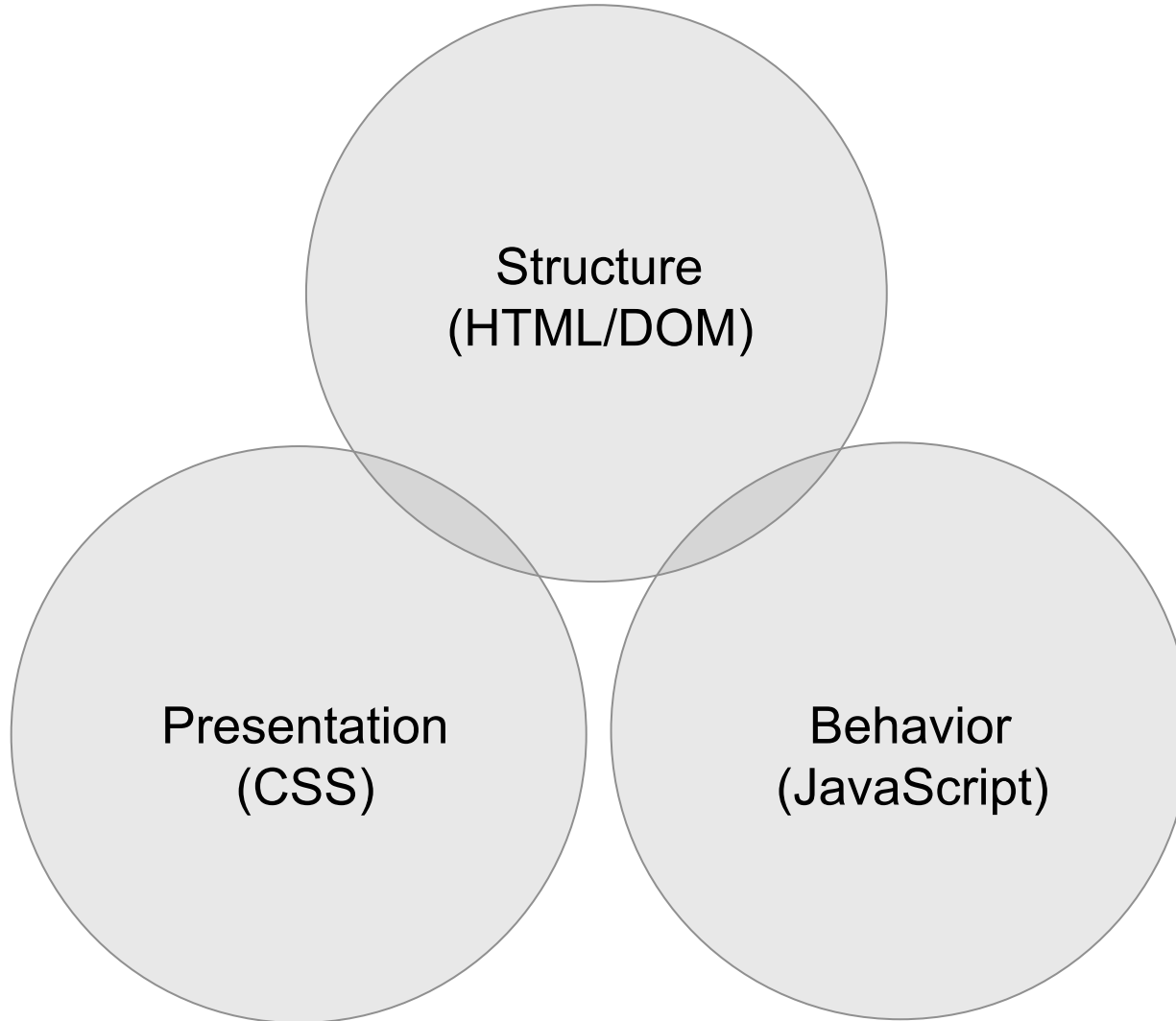
Separation of concerns



Separation of concerns



Separation of concerns



What's this OOCSS?

Object Oriented CSS

CSS “object”: a repeating visual pattern, which can be abstracted into an independent snippet of HTML, CSS, and possibly JavaScript.

Goal: performance, maintainability

Principles:

1. Separate structure and skin
2. Separate container and content

Means:

- class selectors
- no type selectors
- no ID selectors
- no descendant combinators
- lots of presentational classes in the mark-up

OOCSS

◀ **Back**

Cancel ×

Next ▶

```
<button type="button" class="btn-medium btn-gray btn-arrow-left">Back</button>
```

```
<button type="button" class="btn-medium btn-gray btn-cross">Cancel</button>
```

```
<button type="submit" class="btn-large btn-red btn-arrow-right">Next</button>
```

.btn-medium	{ font-size: 1.2em }
.btn-large	{ font-size: 1.8em }
.btn-gray	{ background: gray; color: black }
.btn-red	{ background: red; color: white }
.btn-arrow-left::before	{ content: '◀' }
.btn-arrow-right::after	{ content: '▶' }
.btn-cross::after	{ content: '×' }

'Nuff said





Gunnar Bittersmann

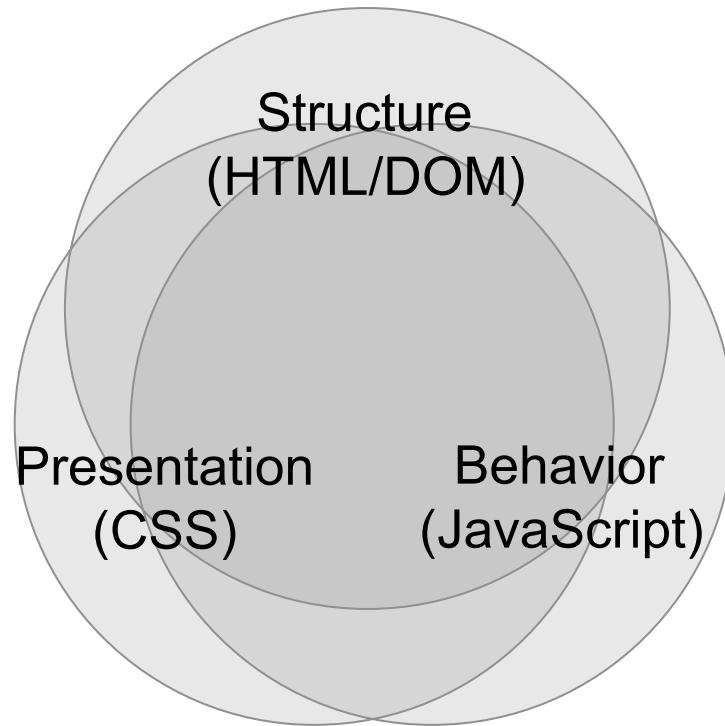
@g16n

OOCSS is about pure CSS — [@stubbornella](#)
Agreed. But it is about shitty HTML.

[#smashingconf](#)

← Antworten  Löschen  Favorisieren

OOCSS



“Semantic” Mark-up

◀ **Back**

Cancel ×

Next ▶

```
<button type="button" class="back">Back</button>
```

```
<button type="button" class="cancel">Cancel</button>
```

```
<button type="submit" class="forward">Next</button>
```

button	{ font-size: 1.2em }
button[type='submit']	{ font-size: 1.8em }
button	{ background: gray; color: black }
button[type='submit']	{ background: red; color: white }
button.back::before	{ content: '◀ ' }
button.forward::after	{ content: ' ▶' }
button.cancel::after	{ content: ' ×' }

“Semantic” Mark-up

◀ **Back**

Cancel ×

Next ▶

```
<button type="button" class="back">Back</button>
```

```
<button type="button" class="cancel">Cancel</button>
```

```
<button type="submit" class="forward">Next</button>
```

button	{ background: gray; color: black; font-size: 1.2em }
button[type='submit']	{ background: red; color: white; font-size: 1.8em }
button.back::before	{ content: '◀ ' }
button.forward::after	{ content: ' ▶' }
button.cancel::after	{ content: ' ×' }

OOCSS

vs.

„Sem.“ Markup

Benefits

- reusable units
- slightly shorter CSS code
- slightly more performant CSS code

Drawbacks

- presentational mark-up, hard to maintain
- blown-up mark-up

Drawbacks

- usage of the cascade: less performant selectors
- selector specificity (be aware of)
- longer CSS code

Benefits

- separation of mark-up and presentiaon: better maintainable
- shorter HTML code

OOCSS

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vs.

„Sem.“ Markup

Benefits

reusable units

Drawbacks

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- blown-up mark-up

Drawbacks

- selector specificity (be aware of)

Benefits

- separation of mark-up and presentation:

better

maintainable

- shorter HTML code

intermediate preprocessor layer

```
%btn-medium      { font-size: 1.2em }
%btn-large       { font-size: 1.8em }
%btn-gray        { background: gray; color: black }
%btn-red         { background: red; color: white }
%btn-arrow-left::before { content: '◀' }
%btn-arrow-right::after { content: '▶' }
%btn-cross::after { content: '×' }

button           { @extend %btn-medium; @extend %btn-gray }
button[type='submit'] { @extend %btn-large; @extend %btn-red }
button.back      { @extend %btn-arrow-left }
button.forward   { @extend %btn-arrow-right }
button.cancel    { @extend %btn-cross }
```

intermediate preprocessor layer

Benefits:

- reusable “objects” in intermediate preprocessor layer
- separation of structure and presentation (maintainability)

Drawbacks:

- possibly long lists of selectors in generated CSS

TL;DR

CSS preprocessors make life easier

- vendor prefixes

and make things possible that you would not want to do by hand (the **dirty work**):

- separate IE stylesheets generated from one source
- intermediate layer instead of OOCSS