



QCon London

The business of front-end development.

Rachel Andrew

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On Twitter: @rachelandrew

grabaperch.com



**The web is an accessible medium.
We can protect that, or we can
break it. I choose to protect it.**

My tasks include ...

- bookkeeping
- completing baffling forms from the government
- writing Puppet Manifests
- coding PHP
- writing documentation
- writing and giving presentations & workshops
- front-end development

I ship.



NETSCAPE®

html

Create a Web Page 101

Basic HTML

HTML Font Codes

Formatting Text

Using Graphics

Creating Tables

Making Lists

HTML Frames

Web Page Forms

CSS

Basic CSS

Basic CSS Tutorials

What is CSS?

Why You Should Use CSS

How to Use CSS

Inline Styles

Embedded Style Sheets

External Style Sheets

Class Selectors

ID Selectors

Combining Selectors

CSS Properties

hosting

All About Web Hosting

RESOURCES

Free Web Design Tools

Setting Up HTML Kit

Free Templates

Website Templates Help

Web Design Tips

Twitter Backgrounds

All About Web Browsers

Contact

Why You Should Use CSS

I'm sure a large majority of webmasters got introduced to [CSS](#) by doing a search in Google for "remove underlining on hyperlinks" (and here's [how to do it](#)). However CSS is much more than just a way of making cool looking web pages. If you're a serious web designer then here's some very practical reasons why you *should* use CSS:

1. Easily edit the formatting of multiple web pages.

This is the #1 most compelling reason why you should use CSS in your web pages (although some web standards gurus will probably disagree). If you want to keep a uniform look across many web pages and you want to be able to change that look instantly without having to go through each and every page one by one, an [external style sheet](#) is the ticket for you. An external style sheet (a.k.a., *linked style sheet*) is a file that contains only CSS code and will allow you to change the formatting to multiple web pages at once.

To put this into perspective, let's say that you have a website with 100 pages (or more) and you decided to make the headings green on every page. With plain old HTML, you'd be using [heading tags](#) along with the [font](#) element to produce something like this:

```
<h1><font color="green">Your Heading</font></h1>
```

But hang on a sec. It's a couple of weeks later and suddenly you've decided that you want to make the headings on all your web pages *maroon* instead of green. With HTML, you'd have to laboriously plow through all 100 web pages, one by one, to change the value of the `color` attribute on your headings tags (or use some kind of potentially dangerous multiple file search-and-replace function).

On the other hand, if all your web pages were using an external style sheet, you'd be able to change the heading color on all 100 pages in about 5 seconds by editing just a single `.css` file. Now does that

Best Free Stuff for webmasters

[Free Text Editors](#)

[Free Graphics Editors](#)

[Website Analysis Tools](#)

[Free Website Templates](#)

See also:

[Best Free Web Hosting](#)

[How to Make a Web Page](#)

If you need a **.COM** web address, you can get one quick and easy at...

www.GoDaddy.com

The “Netscape Resize Fix”

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
function MM_reloadPage(init) {
  if (init==true) with (navigator)
  {if
  ((appName=="Netscape")&&(parseInt(ap
pVersion)==4)) {
    document.MM_pgW=innerWidth;
document.MM_pgH=innerHeight;
onresize=MM_reloadPage; }}
  else if (innerWidth!
=document.MM_pgW || innerHeight!
=document.MM_pgH) location.reload();
}
MM_reloadPage(true);
//-->
</script>
```

**Front-end developer circa 2005?
Browser bugs expert.**



Mission

action

mission

members

resources

WaSP Baseline Standards Proposal

Summary

The **World Wide Web Consortium** (W3C) has established standards for interpreting Web-based content.

By releasing browsers which do not uniformly support those standards, browser makers are injuring Web developers, businesses and users alike.

Lack of uniform support for W3C standards makes using and developing Web-based technologies unnecessarily difficult and expensive.

We recognize the necessity of innovation in a fast-paced market. However, basic support of existing W3C standards has been sacrificed in the name of such innovation, needlessly fragmenting the Web and helping no one.

Our goal is to support these core standards and encourage browser makers to do the same, thereby ensuring simple, affordable access to Web technologies for all.



Translations:

Chinese (Traditional)
Chinese (Simplified)
Romanian
Greek
Polish
Zielsetzung (Deutsche)
Formål (Dk.)
Mission (Fr.)
Missione (It.)
(Japanese)
Missie (Ned.)
Målsetting (Norw.)
Missão (Portu.)
(Russian)
Misión (Sp.)
Uppdrag & Mål (Sw.)
Misija (YU/HR/BA)
Misyonumuz (Turkish)

The Details

When we speak about "standards" for the Web, we mean:

Structural Languages

HTML 4.0
XML 1.0

Presentation Languages

Cascading Style Sheets 1
Cascading Style Sheets 2
XSL (under development)

Object Models

Document Object Model 1 Core HTML/XML

Scripting

ECMAScript (the "official" version of JavaScript)

... as well as emerging standards, such as those for television-based and PDA-based browsers.

These standards were created by W3C (with the exception of ECMAScript) with the intention of balancing the needs of designers for a sophisticated set of presentation and interactive features against the desire to make the Web accessible to the largest possible number of browsers (and other client devices) and environments.

Each layer of a Web document was designed as part of a whole framework to achieve this balance. This is why the separation of structural HTML or XML from the presentation of a document is so important or why having a generic and predictable object model is critical. And it is also why *full* support of these core standards should be the first priority of browser makers before they attempt

“Thanks to the hard work of countless WaSP members and supporters (like you), Tim Berners-Lee’s vision of the web as an open, accessible, and universal community is largely the reality. While there is still work to be done, the sting of the WaSP is no longer necessary. And so it is time for us to close down The Web Standards Project.”

<http://www.webstandards.org/2013/03/01/our-work-here-is-done/>

Browser vendors are implementing standard things in a standard way.

**Innovation happens through the
standards process.**

**Showstopping browser bugs when
doing straightforward things in
modern browsers are rare.**

“Studies show that a todo list is the most complex JavaScript app you can build before a newer, better framework is invented.”

<http://www.allenpike.com/2015/javascript-framework-fatigue/>

We're creating complexity.

**Hiding the simple languages of the
web behind tooling and process.**



Rachel Andrew

@rachelandrew

[Follow](#)

It may be due to my being old, but as I look at the modern CSS toolchain I fear we are very good at making simple things complicated.



RETWEETS

270

FAVORITES

293



5:28 AM - 30 Jan 2015



Amanda Krill @amandakrill · Jan 30

@rachelandrew It's definitely not you being old.



Toby Osbourn @tosbourn · Jan 30

@rachelandrew one thing I try and do with both toolchains and code is think "If I had to explain this to a beginner me, could I"



Ivan Wilson @iwilsonjr · Jan 30

@rachelandrew @yatil Unfortunately, you're right.

Another point: we are starting to write CSS that's afraid of the user.



Martin Wright @wrightmartin · Jan 30

@rachelandrew empire building, as soon as everyone learnt HTML we felt threatened and made it more complex



Adrian Pelletier @adrianpelletier · Jan 30

@rachelandrew when it became common to open the command line during front-end dev, we made a wrong a turn somewhere.



Replacing divs ...

```
<div class="header">  
  <h1>My website</h1>  
  <div class="nav">  
  
    </div>  
</div>  
  
<div class="article">  
  
</div>  
  
<div class="sidebar">  
  
</div>  
  
<div class="footer">  
  
</div>
```

... with new
semantic
elements.

```
<header>  
  <h1>My website</h1>  
  <nav>  
  
    </nav>  
</header>  
  
<article>  
  
</article>  
  
<aside>  
  
</aside>  
  
<footer>  
  
</footer>
```

Web Video Text Tracks Format (WebVTT)

WEBVTT

1

00:00:22.230 --> 00:00:24.606

This is the first subtitle.

2

00:00:30.739 --> 00:00:34.074

This is the second.

3

00:00:34.159 --> 00:00:35.743

Third

Web Video Text
Tracks Format
(WebVTT)

WEBVTT

1

00:00:22.230 --> 00:00:23.000
This is the first subtitle.

2

00:00:30.739 --> 00:00:34.074
This is the second.

00:00:34.159 --> 00:00:35.743
Third

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/
Web/API/Web_Video_Text_Tracks_Format](https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Web/API/Web_Video_Text_Tracks_Format)

HTML5 Forms

- To: [Information and samples for HTML5 and related APIs](#)

Exploring the new

type="color"

type="datetime"

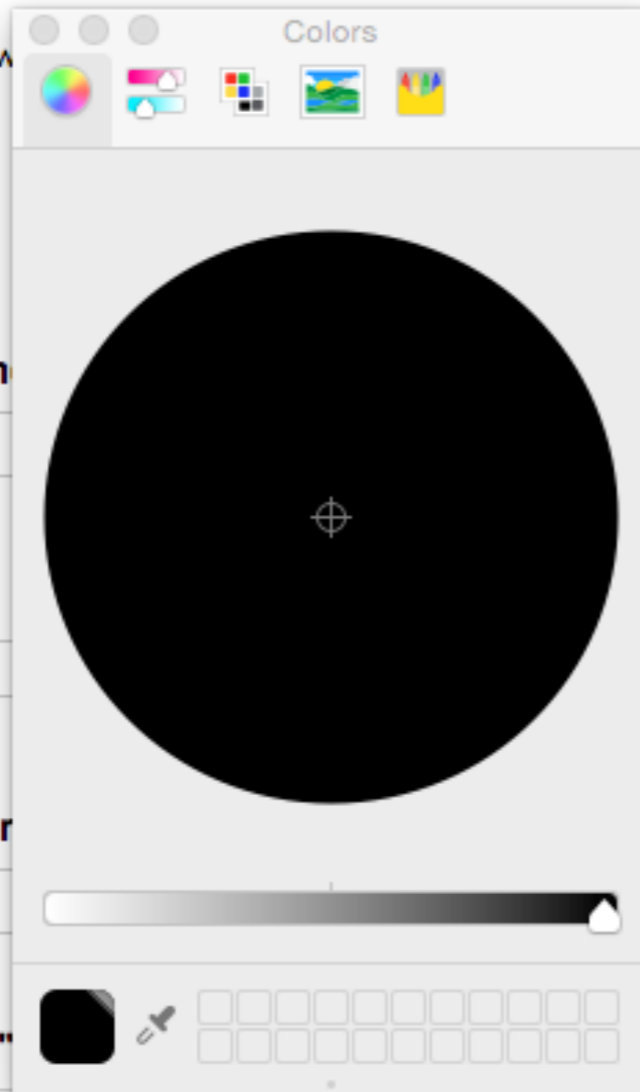
type="email"

type="number"

type="search"

type="time"

type="week"



type="date"

type="datetime-local"


type="month"

type="range"

type="tel"

type="url"

Send

CSS3 selectors  - REC

Global

93.92% + 2.98% = 96.9%

Advanced element selection using selectors including:
`[foo^="bar"]`, `[foo$="bar"]`, `[foo*="bar"]`, `:root`, `:nth-child()`,
`:nth-last-child()`, `nth-of-type`, `nth-last-of-type()`, `:last-child`, `:first-of-type`, `:last-of-type`, `:only-child`, `:only-of-type`, `:empty`, `:target`, `:enabled`, `:disabled`, `:checked`, `:not()`, `~`
 (general sibling)

Current aligned

Usage relative

Show all

| IE | Firefox | Chrome | Safari | Opera | iOS Safari * | Opera Mini * | Android Browser * | Chrome for Android |
|----|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 31 | | | | | | |
| | | 35 | | | | | | |
| | | 36 | | | | | 4.1 | |
| 8 | | 37 | | | | | 4.3 | |
| 9 | 34 | 38 | | | | | 4.4 | |
| 10 | 35 | 39 | 7.1 | 26 | 7.1 | | 4.4.4 | |
| 11 | 36 | 40 | 8 | 27 | 8.1 | 8 | 37 | 40 |
| TP | 37 | 41 | | 28 | | | | |
| | 38 | 42 | | 29 | | | | |
| | 39 | 43 | | | | | | |

Notes

Known issues (2)

Resources (5)

Feedback

IE7 and IE8 support only these CSS3 selectors: General siblings (`element1~element2`) and Attribute selectors (`[attr^=val]`, `[attr$=val]`, and `[attr*=val]`)

 = Supported  = Not supported  = Partial support  = Support unknown

Time-dimensional Pseudo-classes

:current

:past

:future

```
:current(p, li, dt, dd) {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```

```
:past(p, li, dt, dd) {  
    background: transparent;  
    color: #999999;  
}
```

Showcase



Better, Simpler Grid Systems

Flexbox gives us most of the features we want from a grid system out of the box. And sizing and alignment are just one or two properties away.



Holy Grail Layout

This classic problem has been challenging CSS hackers for years, yet none of the historical solutions have fully solved it. With Flexbox, it's finally possible.



Input Add-ons

Creating full-width, fluid input/button pairs has been impossible for most of the history of CSS. With Flexbox it couldn't be easier.



Media Object

Create media objects with fixed or varying figure sizes without worrying about overflow, clearfixing, or block formatting context hacks.



Sticky Footer

Getting your footer to stick to the bottom of sparsely contented pages has always been tricky. And if the footer's height is unknown, it's basically impossible. Not so anymore.



Vertical Centering

This classic problem has been challenging CSS hackers for years, yet none of the historical solutions have fully solved it. With Flexbox, it's finally possible.

Page Layout Examples

The following examples are more complete page layout examples. Most of these were initially created for my CSS Grid Layout presentation. I have linked to the smaller examples that demonstrate individual aspects of creating these layouts.

Layout 1: a simple grid



This is a simple, non-responsive layout using the line-based placement properties. I have created a layout that is essentially an old school liquid layout with two fixed width columns and an auto stretching content area.

[Defining a Grid](#)

[Line-based placement](#)

[View the layout](#)

Layout 2: a simple responsive grid



This is a simple, responsive layout using the line-based placement properties and three breakpoints.

I am using the shorthand `grid-row` and `grid-column` properties in this example.

[Defining a Grid](#)

[Line-based placement](#)

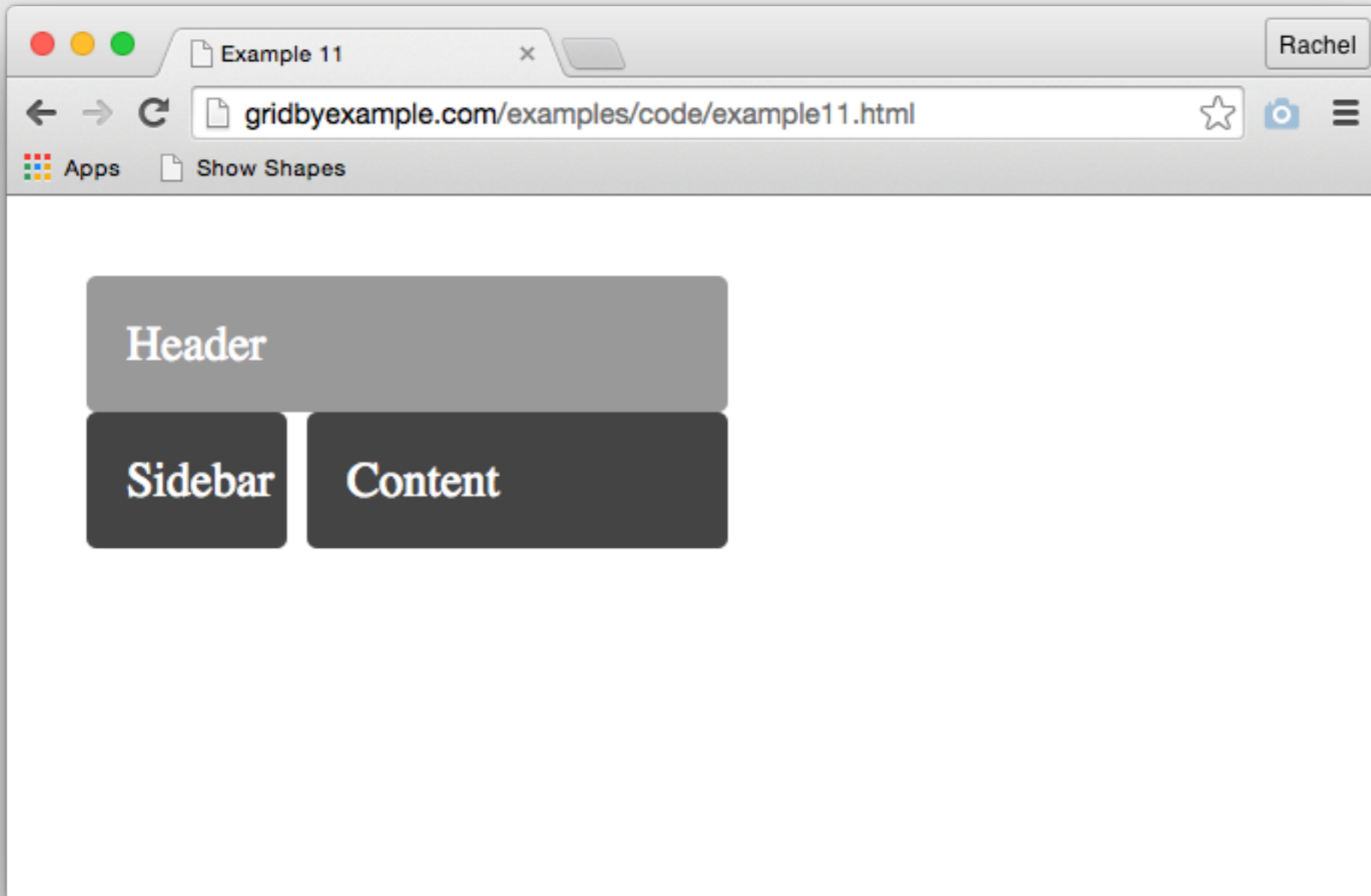
[Line-based placement shorthand](#)

CSS Grid Layout

```
<div class="wrapper">  
  <div class="header">Header</div>  
  <div class="sidebar">Sidebar</div>  
  <div class="content">Content</div>  
</div>
```

CSS Grid Layout

```
.sidebar {
  grid-area: sidebar;
}
.content {
  grid-area: content;
}
.header {
  grid-area: header;
}
.wrapper {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns:
    100px 10px 100px 10px 100px;
  grid-template-rows: auto;
  grid-template-areas:
    "header header header header header"
    "sidebar . content content content";
}
```



Grid by Example

The following examples include a screenshot (taken in Chrome), code sample and link to the worked example. You will need a supporting browser to view these examples. Current supporting browsers and how to enable support in those browsers can be found on the [Igalia site](#).

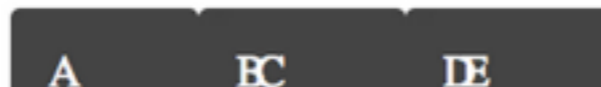
Where I know there are issues in displaying an example I have noted that. This changes quickly so drop me a line if you spot something that looks different to you.

I will add to this list as I create tidy versions of some of the other tests I have.

The examples

1. [Defining a Grid](#)
2. [Line-based placement](#)
3. [Line-based placement shorthand with grid-row and grid-column](#)
4. [Line-based placement shorthand with grid-area](#)
5. [Line-based placement spanning cells](#)
6. [Line-based placement span keyword](#)
7. [Line-based placement named lines](#)
8. [Line-based placement named lines with span](#)
9. [The repeat keyword](#)
10. [Explicit and Implicit Grid](#)
11. [Defining Grid Areas](#)
12. [No Clearing Required](#)
13. [Redefining Grid Areas with Media Queries](#)
14. [Source independence](#)
15. [Layering items](#)
16. [Grid area as a new positioning context](#)
17. [Grid Auto Flow](#)
18. [Grid Auto Flow Column](#)
19. [Grid Auto Flow with a positioned element](#)
20. [The auto keyword](#)

Example 1: Defining a Grid



To define a Grid use `display:grid` or `display:inline-grid` on the parent element. You can then create a grid using the `grid-template-columns` and `grid-template-rows` properties.

*“I’ll take a look if you create a Sass
Mixin ...”*

via my inbox.

**Emerging specifications like Grid
remove the need for some of the
pre-processing**

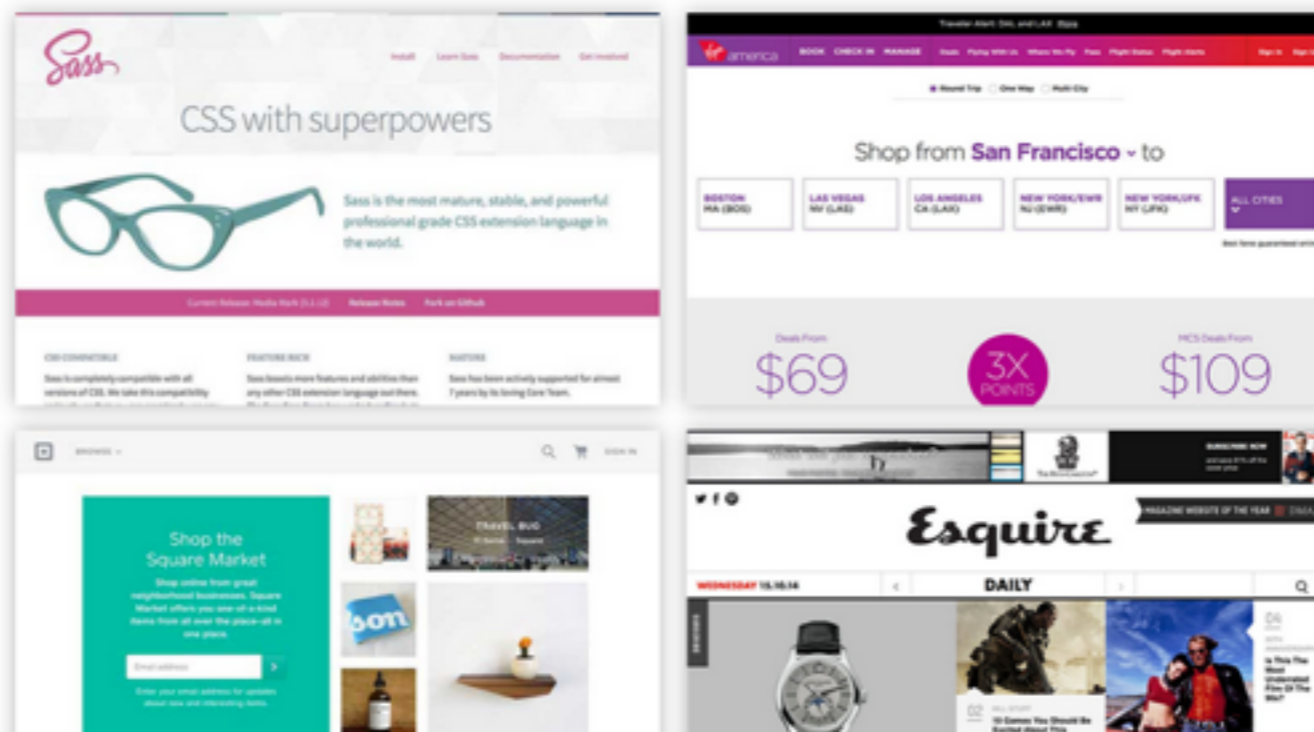
Power tools for the web

Version 2.2.1: Changes Upgrade Path Code

YOUR MARKUP, YOUR DESIGN, YOUR OPINIONS | OUR MATH.

In a world of agile development and super-tablet-multi-magic-laptop-phones, the best layouts can't be contained in a single framework or technique. CSS Libraries are a bloated mess of opinions about how to do your job. Why let the table-saw tell you where to put the kitchen?

IN THE WILD





Why Susy?

Installing Susy 2

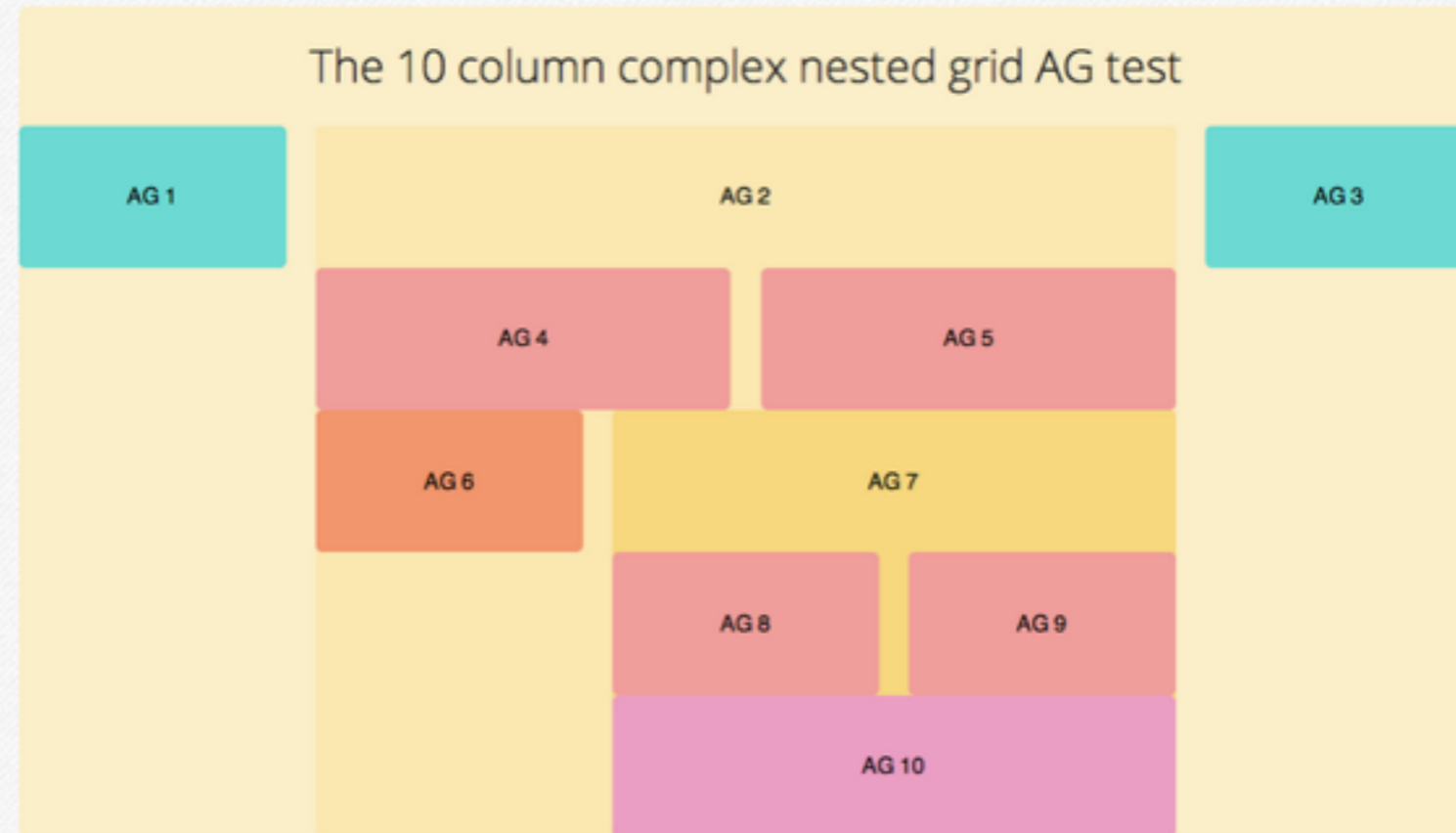
Setting Up Susy 2

HTML And CSS For The AG Grid

Important Susy 2 Mixins and Functions

Building The AG Grid With Susy 2

Yeah I know this is totally abstract and its difficult to grasp. Instead of only talking about theory, we are going to use Susy 2 to help us build a complicated grid system devised by Arnaud Guera (AG) that uses 10 columns. This grid looks like this



Installing Susy 2

If You Don't Already Have Susy Installed

Susy requires you to have both Sass installed. If you don't have them installed, you can install them with the following commands

<http://www.zell-weekend.com/susy2-tutorial/>

Using the Susy Mixins.

```
.ag1 {  
  @include span(2 of 10);  
}
```

```
.ag2 {  
  @include span(6 of 10);  
  @include clearfix;  
}
```

```
.ag3 {  
  @include span(2 of 10 last);  
}
```



The 10 column complex nested grid AG test

AG 1

AG 2

AG 3

AG 4

AG 5

AG 6

AG 7

AG 8

AG 9

AG 10

Grid Layout lets you place elements on the Grid without calculations.

```
/* declare a grid and set up a 10 column grid
with gutters */
.container {
    width: 90%;
    margin: 0 auto 0 auto;
    display: grid;
    grid-template-columns: (col ) 4.25fr
repeat(9, (gutter) 1fr (col) 4.25fr ) (gutter);
    grid-template-rows: auto repeat(5, 100px);
}

/* boxes positioned like so */
/* heading in row 1 full width */
h1 {
    grid-column: col / span col 10;
    grid-row: 1 / 2;
}

/* left hand sidebar */
.ag1 {
    grid-column: col / span gutter 2;
    grid-row: 2 / 3;
}
```

**Web designers and developers
should be excited by specifications
like grid. This is the future.**

**By leaning on frameworks, are we
masking the issues?**


**Working with the specifications we
can contribute to improving them**

**Sheer frustration drove much of
the Web Standards movement.**

**My fear is that due to our reliance
on frameworks we will stop
pushing for better solutions.**

This is Twitter.
I am Chris.
Now stop
staring at the
background
and read my
tweets.




 **Christian Heilmann**
@codepo8 Follow

I remember a time when I looked at web sites and went "ouhhh, how did they do *that*". Now, in 99% of the cases I go "hero image, bootstrap"

Stockholm, Sweden

RETWEETS 2 FAVORITE 1

7:40 AM - 3 Mar 2015

 **Nicholas Perry** @ultimape · 9s
@codepo8 it almost feels like websites and blogs are a commodity item.

Don't miss any updates from **Christian Heilmann**

Full name Email Password

Sign up for Twitter

© 2015 Twitter [About](#) [Help](#) [Ads info](#)

<https://twitter.com/codepo8/status/572783496550359040>

**There are always compromises.
They shouldn't be the same for
every project.**

**Standardising on tools should not
be at the expense of learning
HTML, CSS and JavaScript.**

**Use your tools and frameworks
lightly. Be ready to put them aside
when they don't suit a project.**

Don't become an expert in one brand of hammer. Become a master carpenter. Develop timeless skills.

**Considerations when choosing
tools and processes.**

How many people touch the CSS in your current main project?

26+ (what is happening) (4%, 1,141 Votes)



11-25 (a large team) (1%, 402 Votes)



6-10 (a medium team) (3%, 846 Votes)



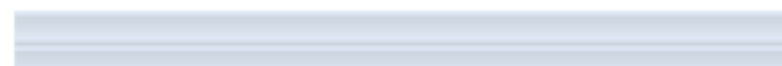
3-5 (a small team) (17%, 5,060 Votes)



2 (me and one other person) (19%, 5,681 Votes)



1 (just me!) (56%, 16,834 Votes)



Total Voters: **29,965**

**Is it responsible to use a brand new
framework on a site you will
complete then hand over?**

**Large teams and in-house projects
often require more process than
projects built by one or two people.**

Who is the audience?

- Internal or External?
- Can we make any assumptions about technology used to access?

What browsers and devices are currently used to access the site?

What time do we have available?

Whose time are we saving?

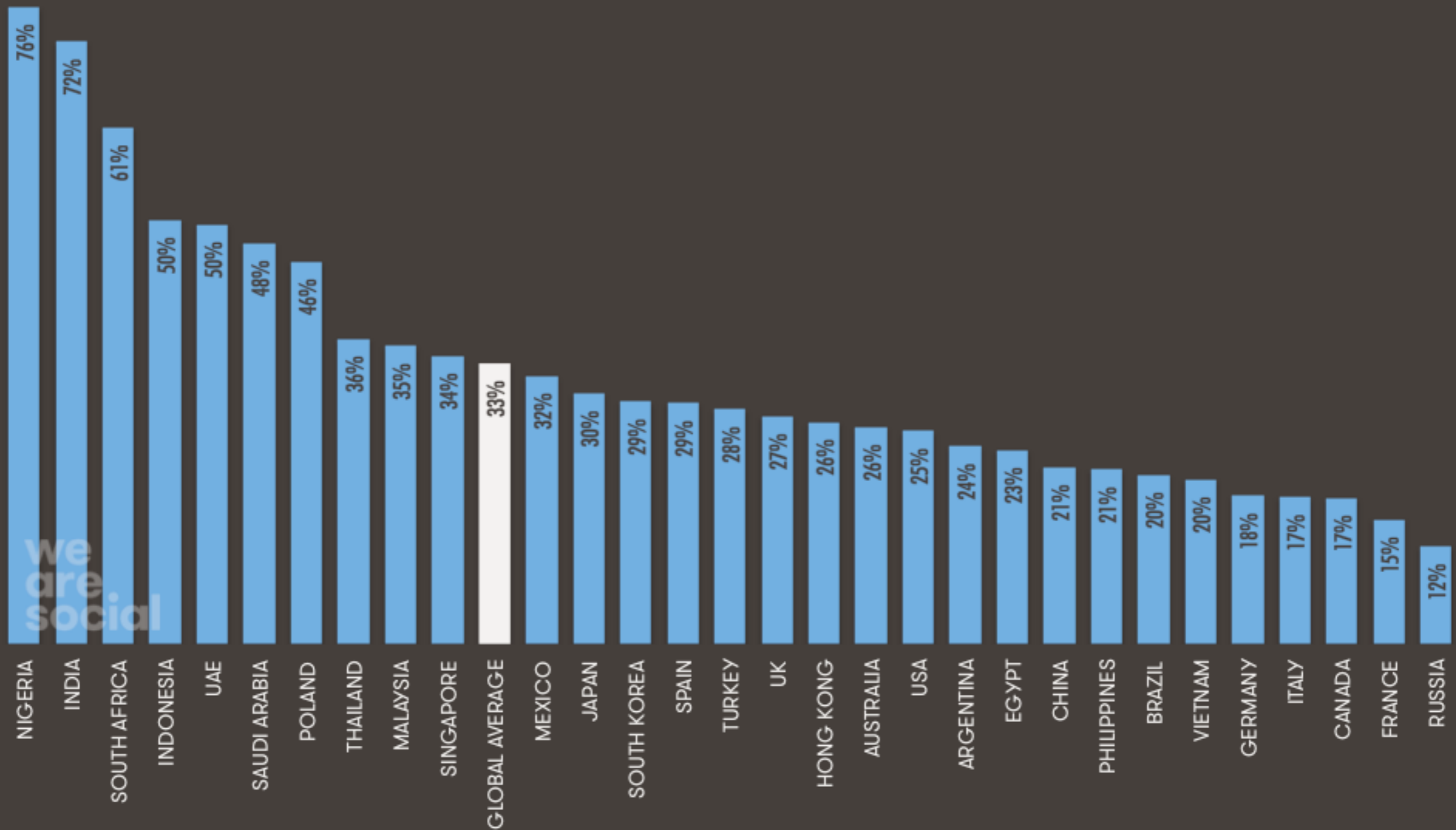
“When I look around, I see our community spending a lot of time coming up with new tools and techniques to make our jobs easier. To ship faster. And it’s not that I’m against efficiency, but I think we need to consider the implications of our decisions. And if one of those implications is making our users suffer—or potentially suffer—in order to make our lives easier, I think we need to consider their needs above our own.”

<http://aaron-gustafson.com/notebook/who-should-pay/>

JAN
2015

MOBILE'S SHARE OF WEB TRAFFIC

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WEB PAGES SERVED TO MOBILE PHONES



Will this tool ...

- Save me time?
- Cause accessibility issues?
- Slow the site down on mobile?
- Limit the user agents that will be able to use the core experience?

It's only temporary ...



"This is for Everyone" by Nick Webb - Flickr: DSC_3232. Licensed under CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:This_is_for_Everyone.jpg#mediaviewer/File:This_is_for_Everyone.jpg

This is for everyone

Progressive enhancement

“a robust site or application in the more traditional sense minimises its dependencies. The minimum dependency for a web site should be an internet connection and the ability to parse HTML.”

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guidelines/futuremedia/accessibility/html/progressive-enhancement.shtml>

Start with the core experience

What is the minimum that I need to ship? How can I ensure that minimum protects the core experience for everyone?

We ship. We iterate.

grabaperch.com





Editing 'Offices' Region

Regions > Offices

Region Options

Reorder

Drag and drop the items to reorder them.

Save Changes

| | |
|----------|--|
| London | |
| New York | |
| Paris | |

How to integrate third party code

Not Invented Here

“Are you afraid to write code? Does the thought linger in your brain that somewhere out there somebody has already done this? Do you find yourself trapped in an analysis cycle where nothing is getting done? Is your product mutating to accommodate third party components? If yes, then perhaps you are suffering from invented-here syndrome.”

<http://mortoray.com/2015/02/25/invented-here-syndrome/>

Avoid turning shortcuts and third party code into dependencies.

Dependency Inversion

“High level modules should not depend upon low-level modules. Both should depend upon abstractions.

Abstractions should never depend upon details. Details should depend upon abstractions.”

<http://www.objectmentor.com/resources/articles/dip.pdf>

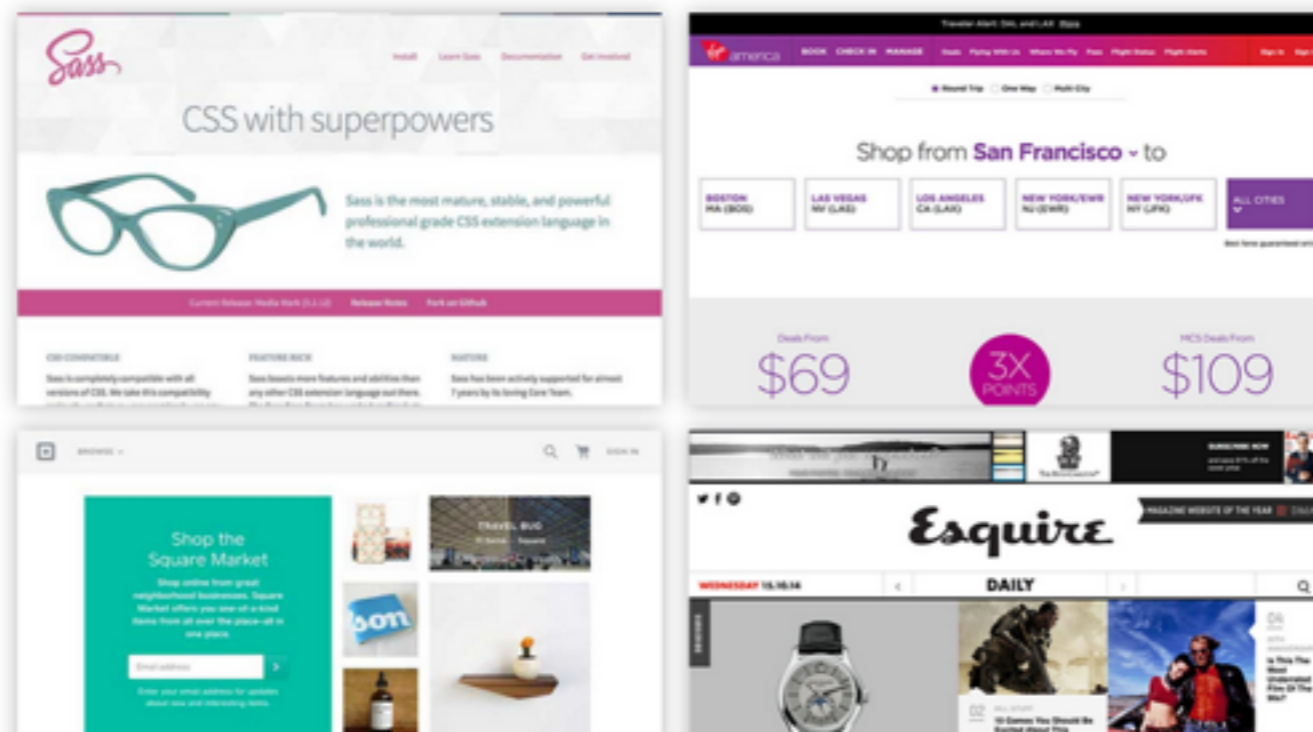
Power tools for the web

Version 2.2.1: [☰ Changes](#) [☰ Upgrade Path](#) [🔗 Code](#)

YOUR MARKUP, YOUR DESIGN, YOUR OPINIONS | OUR MATH.

In a world of agile development and super-tablet-multi-magic-laptop-phones, the best layouts can't be contained in a single framework or technique. CSS Libraries are a bloated mess of opinions about how to do your job. Why let the table-saw tell you where to put the kitchen?

IN THE WILD



Progressively enhanced UI

- JavaScript implementation based on the regular HTML5 Video element
- Static maps that become draggable and zoomable - avoiding creating a dependency on one maps provider or library
- Ordering items via a form input - that become drag and drop if the user has JavaScript

**You can't do everything.
You can do something.**

“A 100% pure progressively-enhanced website may not be practical on every single project you will ever encounter. While that sort of purity can exist, it’s unlikely in many business scenarios. Budgets, timelines: these things exist. Progressive enhancement isn’t a zero sum game; it’s a continuum, just like the Web.”

<http://sixtwothree.org/posts/the-practical-case-for-progressive-enhancement>

- Learn (and teach!) core skills. HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- Maintain an interest in emerging specifications
- Take care that you are not clinging to outdated or unhelpful abstractions
- We are no longer browser bug wranglers, instead we should be experts in performance especially as the web becomes ever more mobile

- Choose your tools and frameworks on a case by case basis
- Understand the compromises
- Don't reinvent wheels ...
- ... but beware “invented here syndrome”
- Use progressive enhancement to protect the core experience while shipping quickly, build from there.

**We get to create products that
people see, touch & interact with.**

“We don’t stop playing because we grow old; we grow old because we stop playing”

George Bernard Shaw

Thank you!

Rachel Andrew

@rachelandrew

<http://rachelandrew.co.uk/presentations/business-of-front-end>