

Preparing Your Content for Takeoff with CSS

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Agenda

- Content the Basics
- Design and Planning
- Semantic HTML
- CSS Principles

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- Coming soon Mastering CSS with Dreamweaver CS3 by New Riders authored with Adobe's Greg Rewis
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Content – The Basics

What is a Web Site?

- Marketing content
- Product information and sales
- Informational content
- ▶ The web site IS its content



The Importance of Content

- The single biggest headache in CSS based design is caused by the "wrong" workflow
- You should always begin with the content
- The actual design should focus on presenting the content - not fitting the content into the design

Content and SEO

- Spiders crawling the web are looking for words
- Key words and search terms, relating to your client's content, should be planned from the outset and used in:
 - Title element
 - Headings
 - Main text (Don't use pronouns for keywords)
- Site map should be planned with key search terms in mind



Planning and Mark up





Logical Markup

- Content should be marked up relating to its inherent meaning
- A heading should be an h1, h2, h3, h4...
- Text should be in P elements
- Lists should be used (ordered, unordered and definition)
- This is called semantic markup. It's simply the logical meaning of the element itself.

Document Flow

The "flow" is the natural order of occurrence of the elements within the HTML

 When working with CSS for page layout, the document flow impacts the visual position of page elements – depending upon the method of positioning

Don't fight the flow, use it!

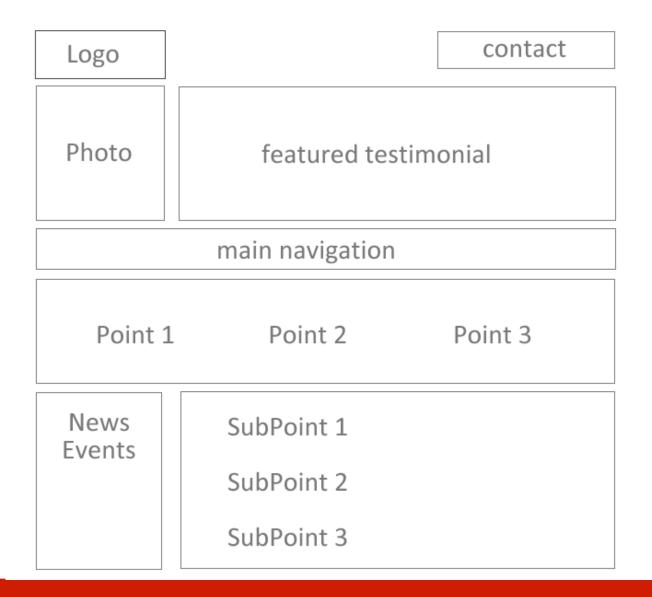


Create a Wireframe

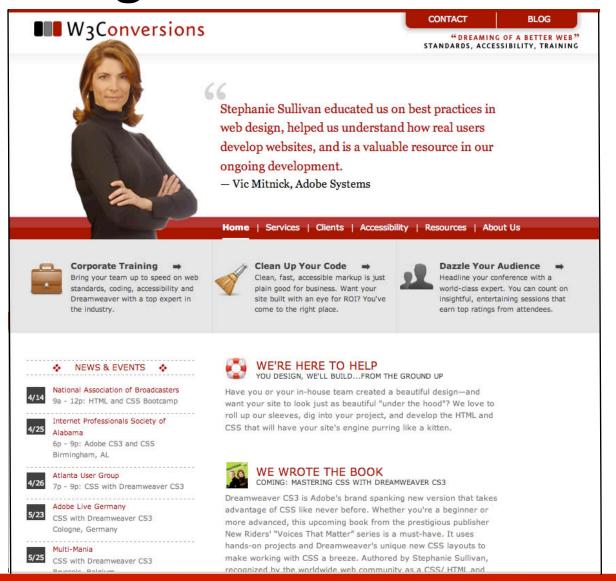
- Decide how to emphasize key content
- Be logical and consider usability and accessibility



WireFrame the Content



Final Design







Cascading Style Sheets The Real Power

CSS Primer

- There are three main types of rules (or selectors)
 - Type
 - Defines the appearance of <u>every</u> instance of a given element
 h1 {
 font: bold 1.4em Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 - Class
 - Defines the appearance of the <u>element</u> to which it is assigned (can be used repeatedly)

```
.content {
   font-size: 1em;
   margin-right: 12px;
   margin-left: 12px;
}
```

- ► ID
- <u>Defines the appearance of a unique</u> element on the page

```
#navigation {
  packground-color: #999999;
  width: 750px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
}
```

Each rule consists of a selector name, a pair of curly brackets and at least one property:value declaration

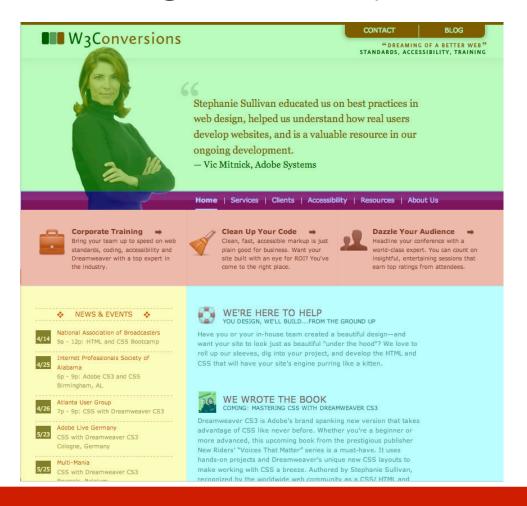
Writing Efficient CSS

- What makes CSS more efficient?
 - Class vs ID
 - Avoid "classitis" by using type and descendant selectors
 - Use shorthand
- What is a descendant selector?
 - #nav a:link
 - #content .pod h1
 - ▶ ul ul li



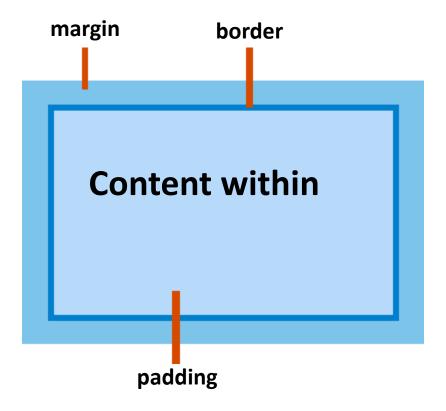
Divide the Design

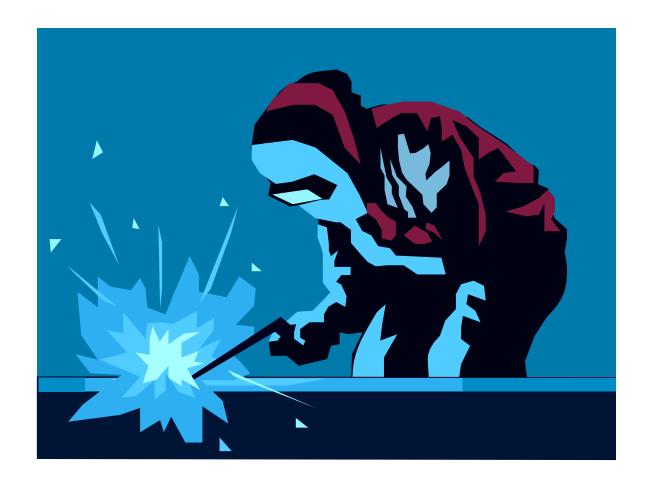
Break the design into divs (divisions)





Understanding the Box Model





A quick demonstration of the Box Model

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Types of Positioning

The four types of positioning available using CSS:

Static

 The default location of the element in the document flow

Relative

 The element's position is relative to its position in the document flow

Absolute

A "XY" coordinate based upon its parent container

Fixed

A "XY" coordinate based on the viewport

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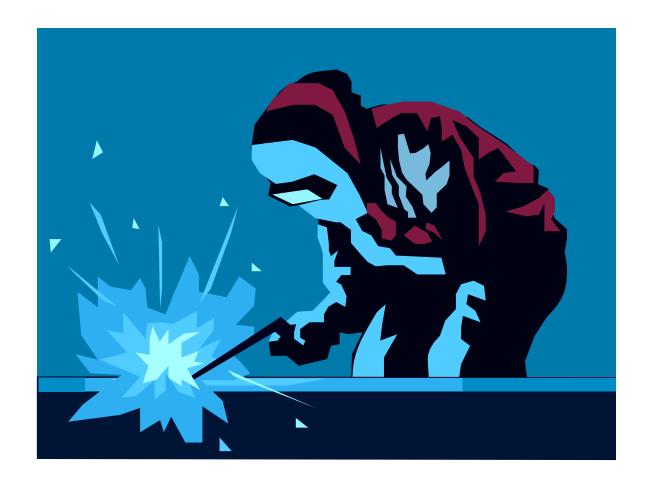


A quick demonstration of Positioning

Principles of Floating

- A float must be given a width
- A float must be given a directional value of left or right (there is no top or bottom)
- If you want a float to appear alongside another element, it must precede that element in the source order of the document
- A float never covers text or inline images
- Avoid using a width on a block element following a float; use a margin on the same side of the float instead
- Since a float is taken "out of the flow" of the document, a float inside another container must be cleared in order for the parent container to enclose it properly

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A quick demonstration of Floating

Beware of Float Drop

Evident when one div starts below the level of the div next to it

Causes:

- Improper math on your columns
- An element, like an image, that is wider than can fit in the space provided. The div will move down until it can fit next to the floats.
- 3px text jog in Internet Explorer (fixed by giving the element hasLayout)

Busting Bugs and Coding Problems

- Is it really a bug?
- Could it be a cascade issue?
- Validate your HTML and CSS to verify they are to standards with no errors
- It's simpler to code to standards (using a browser like Firefox to test along the way) and hack as needed for IE

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Q&A



Resources

- www.w3conversions.com(my personal site resources page)
- www.communitymx.com (over 2,100 tutorials)
- www.adobe.com/go/cssadvisor (community-fed bug wiki)