

Requisitos de Plantillas HTML / CSS para integración en TYPO3

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1 Recomendaciones generales

(adaptado de [1] (<http://buzz.typo3.org/people/zachary-davis/article/producing-html-css-for-typo3-templates/>) y pendiente de traducir)

1.1 General

It should go without saying that separating presentation from structure as much as possible is good practice for any web development project. There specific items that can be especially useful for developers implementing a TYPO3 site, such as:

- Keeping markup as static as possible, implementing presentational variation using styles.
- Using classes on the <body> tag to implement presentational variation/branching

1.2 Static Content

"Static content" means the areas of a site where content will be static, for example a company logo at the top of every page, or a header that doesn't change, copyright notices at the bottom, etc. No special considerations need

to be made for the static parts of a template when using TYPO3. Dynamic Content

"Dynamic content" means the sections of the HTML where the CMS will insert content. The container element for each dynamic content section should have an id attribute.

1.3 General TYPO3 Content Types

TYPO3 has a handful of classes and conventions it uses when creating various content types available to the CMS user by default. While these conventions may be somewhat outdated and inconsistent - having been developed by many people over a long period of time in the early stages of TYPO3 development - and don't always adhere to the naming guidelines outlined above, they remain part of the functionality of the TYPO3 core. Using the standard class names and structures when possible allows for speedy and smooth implementation. This section describes a number of the more common conventions used by TYPO3. Some of these may not be useful and can of course be ignored. When developing a template for a TYPO3 site, the minimum markup needed to be styled can be taken from our Content Elements Demo page.

1.4 Body Text

TYPO3 outputs paragraph tags with a specific class on them, in case it's useful: `.bodytext`.

1.5 Headers

It's a good idea to declare styles for all header tags (h1-h6), because it is possible for the CMS to output all of these. If less than six variations of header are needed in the design, make the remaining tags identical to the last variation. Typo3 will output the first header in a dynamic content area with a special class, whether it's h1 or h6 or anything in between. Using this class, specific control is afforded over the presentation of the first header in each dynamic content area: `.csc-firstheader`.

1.6 Text with image

There are a handful of classes used by TYPO3 to allow for user control of some presentational aspects of a section of text with an accompanying image. There are examples of two variations of this on our Content Elements Demo page. These are wrapped with div tags having a basic class of `.csc-textpic`. An additional two class are added at this level to specify the position of the image in relation to the text: `.csc-textpic-[x]`, and `.csc-textpic-[y]`, where [x] can be one of left, center, or right, and [y] can be one of above or below. The image itself is wrapped in a div with class `.csc-textpic-imagewrap`.

1.7 Contenedores

Las zonas de la plantilla donde se insertará el contenido que los editores generen en TYPO3 deben estar lo más preparadas posible para aceptar cualquier tipo de entrada. Muchas veces los editores cometen fallos y la plantilla debería mitigar los más posibles. Entre los fallos comunes que podemos evitar en las plantillas están:

- **Limitar el ancho del contenedor siempre que sea posible:** Si un contenedor admite un ancho de 200px e insertamos una imagen de 300px muy probablemente la plantilla se "romperá". Siempre que sea posible deberíamos añadir un "overflow:hidden" para que el contenido que sobresalga quede oculto y la plantilla no se "rompa".

2 Preparación de entregables

2.1 Tipografías

Para cualquier elemento de texto dentro de la plantilla que se apoye en tipografías no estándar - por ejemplo, menús realizados a base de gráficos o botones - **es necesario adjuntar dichos ficheros de tipografía junto a las plantillas**. Por ejemplo, dentro de un directorio llamado "tipografia" o "ttf".

2.2 Material de diseño original

Adjuntar en la medida que sea posible los ficheros de diseño utilizados para generar las plantillas - Photoshop, fuentes de Flash (.fla), etc.. -. Es necesario para poder hacer ajustes futuros en dicha plantilla por nuestra parte si es necesario.

Obtenido de "https://inet.icticonsulting.com/wiki/index.php/Requisitos_de_Plantillas_HTML/_CSS_para_integraci%C3%B3n_en_TYPO3"

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