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# **dict2css**

***Release 0.3.0.post1***

**A  $\mu$ -library for constructing cascading style sheets from  
Python dictionaries.**

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`dict2css` provides an API similar to the `json` and `toml` modules, with `dump()` and `load()` functions. The `dump()` function takes a mapping of **CSS selectors** to mappings of CSS properties. Each property value may, optionally, be a two-element tuple containing the value and the string “important”. The `load()` function returns a mapping with the same structure.



## Installation

### 1.1 from PyPI

```
$ python3 -m pip install dict2css --user
```

### 1.2 from Anaconda

First add the required channels

```
$ conda config --add channels https://conda.anaconda.org/conda-forge  
$ conda config --add channels https://conda.anaconda.org/domdfcoding
```

Then install

```
$ conda install dict2css
```

### 1.3 from GitHub

```
$ python3 -m pip install git+https://github.com/sphinx-toolbox/dict2css@master --user
```





## dict2css

A  $\mu$ -library for constructing cascading style sheets from Python dictionaries.

**See also:** [css-parser](#), which this library builds upon.

### Data:

<i>IMPORTANT</i>	The string 'important'.
<i>Style</i>	Type annotation representing a style for <i>make_style()</i> and <i>dumps()</i> .

### Functions:

<i>dumps</i> (styles, *[, indent, ...])	Construct a cascading style sheet from a dictionary.
<i>dump</i> (styles, fp, *[, indent, ...])	Construct a style sheet from a dictionary and write it to <i>fp</i> .
<i>loads</i> (styles)	Parse a style sheet and return its dictionary representation.
<i>load</i> (fp)	Parse a cascading style sheet from the given file and return its dictionary representation.
<i>make_style</i> (selector, styles)	Create a CSS Style Rule from a dictionary.

### Classes:

<i>StyleSheet()</i>	Represents a CSS style sheet.
---------------------	-------------------------------

**IMPORTANT** = 'important'  
Type: `str`  
The string 'important'.

### Style

Type annotation representing a style for *make\_style()* and *dumps()*.

The keys are CSS properties.

The values can be either:

- A `str`, `float` or `None`, giving the value of the property.
- A `tuple` of the property's value (as above) and the priority such as *IMPORTANT* (which sets !important on the property).

Alias of `Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]]`

**dumps** (styles, \*, indent='\n', trailing\_semicolon=False, indent\_closing\_brace=False, minify=False)

Construct a cascading style sheet from a dictionary.

*styles* is a mapping of CSS selector strings to styles, which map property names to their values:

```
styles = {".wy-nav-content": {"max-width": (px(1200), IMPORTANT)}}
print(dumps(styles))
```

```
.wy-nav-content {
    max-width: 1200px !important
}
```

See the [Style](#) object for more information on the layout.

The keys can also be media at-rules, with the values mappings of property names to their values:

```
styles = {
    "@media screen and (min-width: 870px)": {
        ".wy-nav-content": {"max-width": (px(1200), IMPORTANT)},
    },
}
print(dumps(styles))
```

```
@media screen and (min-width: 870px) {
    .wy-nav-content {
        max-width: 1200px !important
    }
}
```

### Parameters

- **styles** (`Mapping[str, Union[Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]], Mapping]]`) – A mapping of CSS selectors to styles.
- **indent** (`str`) – The indent to use, such as a tab (`\t`), two spaces or four spaces. Default `'\t'`.
- **trailing\_semicolon** (`bool`) – Whether to add a semicolon to the end of the final property. Default `False`.
- **indent\_closing\_brace** (`bool`) – Default `False`.
- **minify** (`bool`) – Minify the CSS. Overrides all other options. Default `False`.

**Return type** `str`

**Returns** The style sheet as a string.

Changed in version 0.2.0: Added support for media at-rules.

**dump** (*styles*, *fp*, \*, *indent*=`\t`, *trailing\_semicolon*=`False`, *indent\_closing\_brace*=`False`, *minify*=`False`)  
Construct a style sheet from a dictionary and write it to *fp*.

```
styles = {".wy-nav-content": {"max-width": (px(1200), IMPORTANT)}}
dump(styles, ...)
```

```
.wy-nav-content {
    max-width: 1200px !important
}
```

See the [Style](#) object for more information on the layout.

The keys can also be media at-rules, with the values mappings of property names to their values:

```
styles = {
    "@media screen and (min-width: 870px)": {
        ".wy-nav-content": {"max-width": (px(1200), IMPORTANT)},
    },
}
dump(styles, ...)
```

```
@media screen and (min-width: 870px) {
  .wy-nav-content {
    max-width: 1200px !important
  }
}
```

### Parameters

- **styles** (`Mapping[str, Union[Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]], Mapping]]`) – A mapping of CSS selectors to styles.
- **fp** (`Union[str, Path, PathLike, IO]`) – An open file handle, or the filename of a file to write to.
- **indent** (`str`) – The indent to use, such as a tab (`\t`), two spaces or four spaces. Default `'\t'`.
- **trailing\_semicolon** (`bool`) – Whether to add a semicolon to the end of the final property. Default `False`.
- **indent\_closing\_brace** (`bool`) – Default `False`.
- **minify** (`bool`) – Minify the CSS. Overrides all other options. Default `False`.

Changed in version 0.2.0:

- `fp` now accepts `domdf_python_tools.typing.PathLike` objects, representing the path of a file to write to.
- Added support for media at-rules.

### **loads** (*styles*)

Parse a style sheet and return its dictionary representation.

New in version 0.2.0.

**Parameters** **styles** (`str`)

**Return type** `MutableMapping[str, MutableMapping[str, Any]]`

**Returns** The style sheet as a dictionary.

### **load** (*fp*)

Parse a cascading style sheet from the given file and return its dictionary representation.

New in version 0.2.0.

**Parameters** **fp** (`Union[str, Path, PathLike, IO]`) – An open file handle, or the filename of a file to write to.

**Return type** `MutableMapping[str, MutableMapping[str, Any]]`

**Returns** The style sheet as a dictionary.

**class StyleSheet**

Represents a CSS style sheet.

**Methods:**

<code>add(rule)</code>	Add the <code>rule</code> to the style sheet.
<code>add_style(selector, styles)</code>	Add a style to the style sheet.
<code>add_media_styles(media_query, styles)</code>	Add a set of styles for a media query to the style sheet.
<code>tostring()</code>	Returns the style sheet as a string.

**add(*rule*)**

Add the `rule` to the style sheet.

**Parameters** `rule` (`css_parser.css.CSSRule`)

**Return type** `int`

**add\_style(*selector, styles*)**

Add a style to the style sheet.

**Parameters**

- **selector** (`str`)
- **styles** (`Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]]`)

**add\_media\_styles(*media\_query, styles*)**

Add a set of styles for a media query to the style sheet.

New in version 0.2.0.

**Parameters**

- **media\_query** (`str`)
- **styles** (`Mapping[str, Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]]]`)

**tostring()**

Returns the style sheet as a string.

**Return type** `str`

**make\_style(*selector, styles*)**

Create a CSS Style Rule from a dictionary.

**Parameters**

- **selector** (`str`)
- **styles** (`Mapping[str, Union[Sequence, str, int, None]]`)

**Return type** `css_parser.css.CSSStyleRule`

## `dict2css.helpers`

Helper functions.

New in version 0.2.0.

### Functions:

<code>em(val)</code>	Helper function to format a number as a value in em.
<code>px(val)</code>	Helper function to format a number as a value in pixels.
<code>rem(val)</code>	Helper function to format a number as a value in rem.

#### **em**(*val*)

Helper function to format a number as a value in em.

**Parameters** **val** (`Union[int, float, str]`)

**Return type** `str`

#### **px**(*val*)

Helper function to format a number as a value in pixels.

**Parameters** **val** (`Union[int, float, str]`)

**Return type** `str`

#### **rem**(*val*)

Helper function to format a number as a value in rem.

**Parameters** **val** (`Union[int, float, str]`)

**Return type** `str`



## dict2css.serializer

Serializer for cascading style sheets.

New in version 0.2.0.

### Classes:

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<code>CSSSerializer(*[, indent, ...])</code>	Serializes a <i>StyleSheet</i> and its parts.
----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

---

```
class CSSSerializer(*, indent='\t', trailing_semicolon=False, indent_closing_brace=False,
                    minify=False)
```

Serializes a *StyleSheet* and its parts.

This controls the formatting of the style sheet.

### Parameters

- **indent** (*str*) – The indent to use, such as a tab (`\t`), two spaces or four spaces. Default `'\t'`.
- **trailing\_semicolon** (*bool*) – Whether to add a semicolon to the end of the final property. Default `False`.
- **indent\_closing\_brace** (*bool*) – Default `False`.
- **minify** (*bool*) – Minify the CSS. Overrides all other options. Default `False`.

### Methods:

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<code>reset_style()</code>	Reset the serializer to its default style.
<code>use()</code>	Contextmanager to use this serializer for the scope of the <code>with</code> block.

---

```
reset_style()
```

Reset the serializer to its default style.

```
use()
```

Contextmanager to use this serializer for the scope of the `with` block.

**Return type** `Iterator`





## Changelog

### 0.2.2

Changed the build backend from `setuptools` to `whey`.

### 0.2.1

Import `Iterator` from `typing` rather than from `collections`.

### 0.2.0

#### `dict2css.dumps()`

Added support for media at-rules.

#### `dict2css.dump()`

- `fp` now accepts `domdf_python_tools.typing.PathLike` objects, representing the path of a file to write to.
- Added support for media at-rules.

## Additions

### Functions

- `dict2css.loads()`
- `dict2css.load()`

### Methods

- `dict2css.StyleSheet.add_media_styles()`

### Modules

- `dict2css.helpers`
- `dict2css.serializer`

## **0.1.0**

Initial release.

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