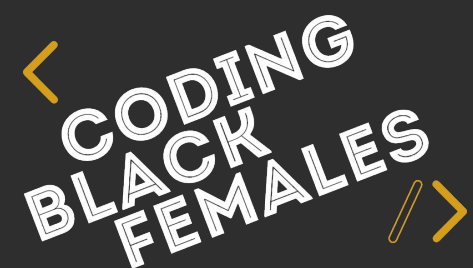


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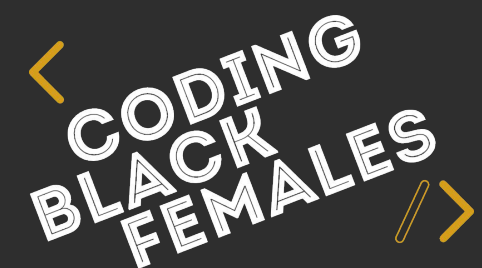


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UNIT 2

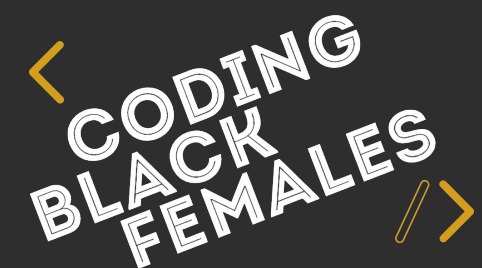
HTML and CSS



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SESSION 5
Preview Time



Recap: What we learnt last week

- Combinator selectors - descendant & child plus siblings: general & adjacent
- Specificity score / rankings
- @rules (at)
- @media queries
- CSS Flexbox
- CSS Grids
- Other semantic elements e.g. articles, summaries...
- Breadcrumbs
- Bootstrap
- Quick insertion via Content Delivery Network - CDN vs installing

P.S. Don't forget your cheat sheets and our best friend Google!

15 minutes free time

This is your time to ask for us to go over anything from Sessions 1 - 4 that is still not quite clear / you'd like to recap. You can type in the chat, unmute yourself, message me privately, go into a breakout room, look at the example code and or share your screen: all completely up to you. Even if you feel up to date, try to do something e.g. review your code, help someone else, go over past slides, improve syntax or do research.

Checkpoint!

How are you feeling?

RED - I have no idea what you're talking about

YELLOW - I have some questions but feel like I understand some things

GREEN - I feel comfortable with everything you've said





Brief stop

Learning objectives

1. Go through the CSS for our bookshop step by step
2. Push our changes to GitHub using Git on the Command Line
3. Learn about SCSS - Sassy CSS: a preprocessor scripting language

Anything else for our reading list?

Let's add the last few bits of CSS code for our bookshop site. Some was already included on the previous session's slides. I'll show you a few, then you can try for yourself.

You can copy the ones in the code snippet. For the `.book` class, set your own values using a descendant selector:

- `h2` (font-family)
- `div` (padding px)
- `article` (padding)

```
e.g.      .book .price {
           font-size: 1.2em;
           font-weight: bold;
+         font family...
           }
```

/ No need to put class full stops like `.h2` `.div` `.article` */*

```
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

.searchBar form {
    width: 100%;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #dbdbdb;
}

.searchBar input[type=text] {
    border-radius: 5px;
    padding: 5px 10px;
    color: #000;
    font-size: 1.3em;
    border: 2px solid #9e9e9e;
    width: 80%;
    margin-right: 5px;
}
```

Checkpoint!

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Task 1: A book end to our bookshop

Catch up on any part of the HTML or CSS code for your bookshop which you have yet to complete. You'll be pushing changes to GitHub at the end of today.

As mentioned earlier and shared on Slack over the weekend, you can always check the example code provided in the `black-codher-bootcamp` repository.



How long?

Task 2: Command Line->Git->GitHub

As before, check the **status** of the **initialised** repository, **add** any changes to updated .css or new .scss files, make a **commit** with a meaningful message, then **push** to the *master/main branch*. Did you have to **pull** the latest changes first? Is your **remote origin**/(insert name) linked to your **local** one?

If you've double checked but not yet been able to install Git, initialise a Git repository (turning a folder into one whose changes Git will track), and or push to GitHub from the command line, please let me, the volunteer/mentor, and or the others in your group know. This is so that we can troubleshoot together as a team, plus it's likely that a number of us will have had the same problem.

Please also use this slot for any other outstanding issues that we can help you with, as there may not be any extra time to do so after the session ends soon.



Press Pause

Introduction to SCSS



What is SCSS?

SCSS is the newer *syntax* of SASS (Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets) - a *preprocessor scripting* language. *Preprocessors* take input data to turn it into an output that is in an acceptable format to become the input elsewhere. *Scripting* usually means automating tasks as opposed to doing them 1 by 1. *Syntax* is of course rules for correct structure in a programming language.

So as you might figure, this **.scss** extension file will save us time and effort. This stands for **Sassy CSS** (Cascading Style Sheets in case a reminder helps ;) It's like a variant of SASS - which will be introduced in our next session. Even though SCSS came after SASS, we'll start with it as it's arguably easier to use. Why? Because it's a more similar to the normal CSS we're getting used to..

Why use SCSS?

In short, it gives our CSS superpower features not in the main CSS3 standard yet. You may hear it described as a superset of CSS and or a metalanguage of SASS. This means it has everything found in CSS plus more, while being a more helpful version of SASS (another contentious Flexbox vs Grids type pseudo debate...)

- It comfortably brings together the best of both worlds: core CSS + SASS supers
- Saves time and effort by avoiding repetition *DRY via variables to store values
- Results in less complex stylesheets which are smaller and simpler to maintain
- Easier to *refactor* restructure existing code as it mostly looks like CSS

How does SCSS work?

Essentially, what we're doing again is finding ways to make life as a developer more convenient. We put in the input data written as SCSS for our convenience.

Then we take that preprocessed SCSS code and compile it into CSS code using our command line.

Let's try out one of the superpowers. **Variables** are stored values which can vary. Set a name and its value.

On the example here, you can see we used **\$** to set a variable *\$primary-color*, going on to put it where we'd have a property value in a typical declaration. We then compile our .scss input into .css output that we can use.

This saves us the effort of changing a colour each time we might use it in a file, now we only edit in one place.

```
// .scss input N.B comments differ here!  
$primary-color: #123;  
  
body {  
    color: $primary-color;  
}
```

```
/* .css output */  
  
body {  
    font: 100% Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    color: #333;  
}
```


Checkpoint!

How are you feeling?

RED - I have no idea what you're talking about

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How many minutes?

SCSS 101

A square graphic with a light pink background. In the center, the word 'Scss' is written in a white, elegant, cursive script font. The 'S' is large and loops around, while 'css' is smaller and follows in the same style.

Installation time

We'll be installing SASS, in order to use SCSS, via the (CLI) Command Line Interface. First, download it via the official website:

<https://sass-lang.com/install>

If you run into issues e.g. the computer refusing to execute the programme, you can try using one of these free GUI (Graphical User Interface) applications instead: the Scout App <https://scout-app.io> or Koala App <http://koala-app.com>

Checkpoint!

How are you feeling?

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Task 3: Adding the Sassy in SCSS

Have a go at installing SASS if you haven't already using one of the methods provided, try to get a sense of installing programmes via the Command Line.

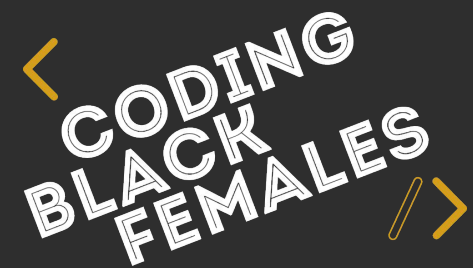
Start afresh with a new file, saving it as .scss. Next, see if you can set a font as a variable e.g. \$main-font: ____ or anything else of your choosing.

Use that variable at least 3 times. Test that it's working. Now change it and check again. If

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Any questions?



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Well done! Enjoy your bedtime reading ;D