



Méthode Intégration



Oriented Object CSS

Identifier les objets qui vont se répéter sur une page ou un site et d'y définir des classes réutilisables

```
<button class="btn btn-primary">bouton d'exemple</button>
```

```
.btn{  
  width: 100%;  
  padding: 6px 12px;  
  border: 0;  
  display: inline-block;  
  position: relative;  
  z-index: 1;  
  overflow: hidden;  
  &:before{...}  
}  
  
.btn-primary{  
  background: $primary-color;  
  color: white;  
  &:before {...}  
  &:hover{...}  
}
```

```
<header class="main-header">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="main-header__logo">
      
    </div>
    <div class="main-header__title">
      <h1 class="main-header__title__text">Les bonnes pratiques Scss</h1>
    </div>
  </div>
</header>
```

Blocs : les blocs sont des entités indépendantes et autonomes constituant une page HTML

Éléments : les éléments constituent les différentes parties du bloc

Modificateurs : ces derniers vont permettre de constituer des variantes de blocs ou d'éléments

```
.main-header{
  text-align: center;
  &__logo{
    &__img{
      width: 15%;
      display: block;
      margin: 20px auto;
    }
  }
  &__title{
    &__text{
      text-align: center;
      text-transform: uppercase;
      font-weight: 700;
      color: white;
    }
  }
}
```

EXAMPLE

```
.main-header{
  background: lightblue;
  .logo{
    width: 50%;
    margin-left: 25%;
    .img{
      width: 100%;
    }
  }
}
```

VS

```
.main-header{
  background: lightblue;
  &__logo{
    width: 50%;
    margin-left: 25%;
    &__img{
      width: 100%;
    }
  }
}
```

EXAMPLE

```
<section class="avis">
  <ul class="avis__list">
    <li class="avis__list__item">First</li>
    <li class="avis__list__item">Second</li>
  </ul>
</section>
```

```
//Le bloc avis
.avis{
  margin-top: 10px;
  //L'élément <ul>
  &__list{
    list-style: none;
    //L'élément <li>
    &__item{
      font-size: 1.2em;
    }
  }
}
```

VARIABLES

```
$primary-color : #F55837;  
$img-path: "../img/";  
$font-montserrat: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;  
  
.main-title{  
    background-image: url("#{ $img-path }bg-title.png);  
    color: $primary-color;  
    font-family: $font-montserrat;  
}
```

Couleurs

Font

Chemin d'image

RESPONSIVE

Variables

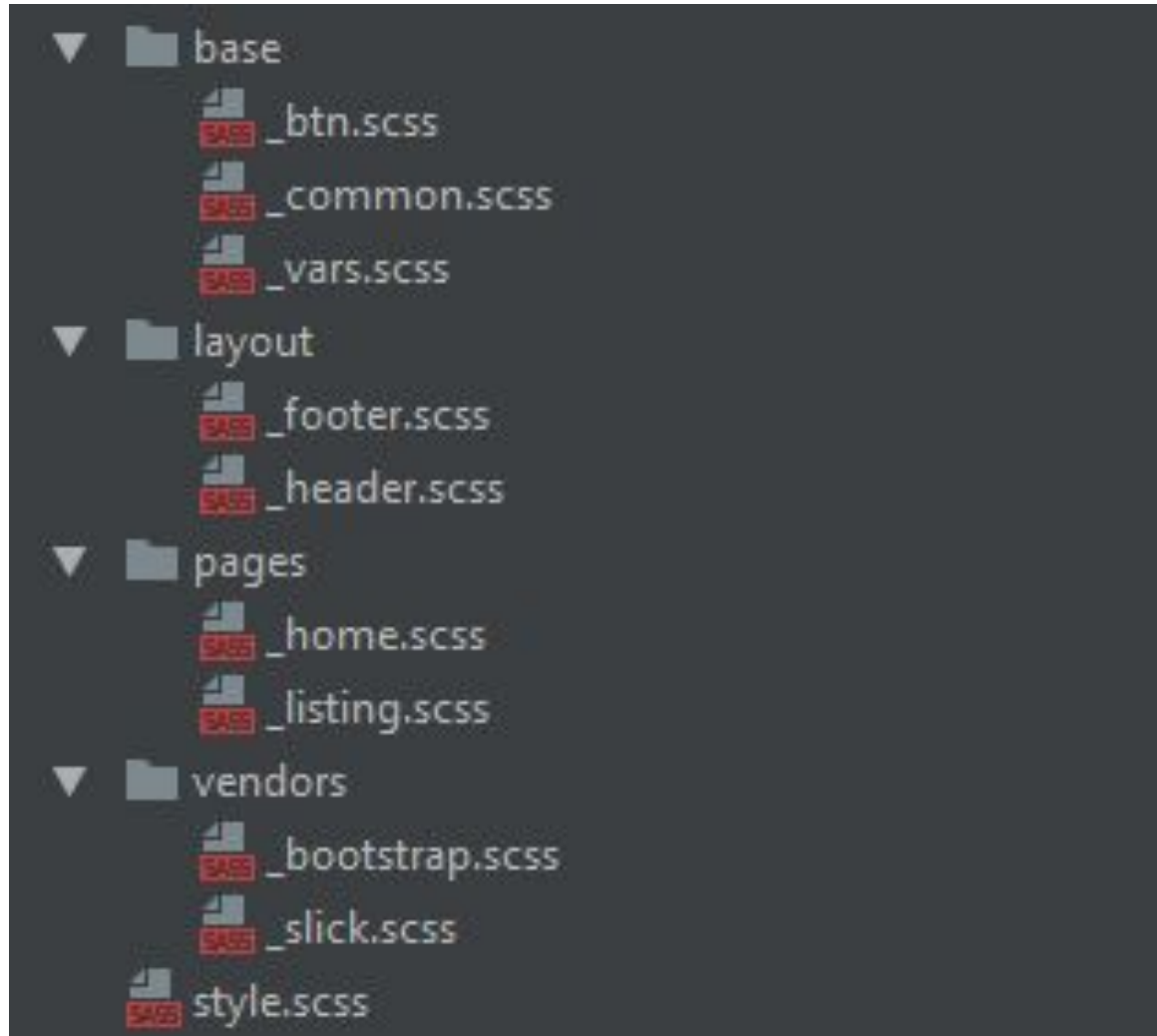
Map

Mixin

```
$max-lg: 1199px;  
$max-md: 991px;  
$max-sm: 768px;  
$max-xs: 575px;
```

```
$primary-color : #F55837;  
$breakpoints: (  
    'medium': (min-width: 768px),  
    'large': (min-width: 992px),  
    'huge': (min-width: 1200px)  
) !global;  
  
@mixin respond-to($breakpoint) {  
    // Si la clé existe dans le map  
    @if map-has-key($breakpoints, $breakpoint) {  
        // On écrit les media-queries avec le paramètre  
        @media #{inspect(map-get($breakpoints, $breakpoint))} {  
            @content;  
        }  
    }  
    // Si la clé n'existe pas  
    @else {  
        @error 'No value found for `#{ $breakpoint }`. '  
        + 'Please make sure it is defined in ` $breakpoints ` map.';  
    }  
}  
  
.main-header__logo{  
    @include respond-to(medium) {  
        color:$primary-color;  
    }  
}
```

STRUCTURE



Best Practices	Example
Write multiple selectors on separate lines.	<code>.btn, .btn-link { }</code>
Include one space between the selector and the opening brace.	<code>.selector { }</code>
Use shorthand for hex values when possible.	<code>#fff</code> vs <code>#ffffff</code>
Write hex values in lowercase.	<code>#3d3d3d</code> vs <code>#3D3D3D</code>
Enclose URLs in single quotes. Generally, single quotes are preferred over double quotes, since they're easier to type.	<code>url ('/image.png')</code> vs <code>url ("/image.png")</code>
Don't use units for zero (0) values, except for angles (deg) and time (s or ms).	<code>margin-right: 0;</code> vs <code>margin-right: 0px;</code>

OUTILS



Fontastic