# MP1 Mixed Bag

September 18th, 2017

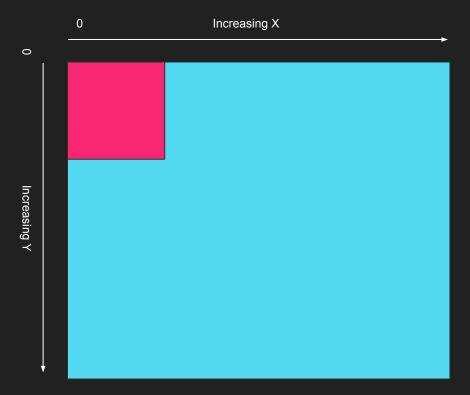
CSS

# Centering

#### Setup

 .outer is the parent element of .inner. We want to center .inner inside of .outer, regardless of the content size of .inner

```
.outer { .inner { }
```

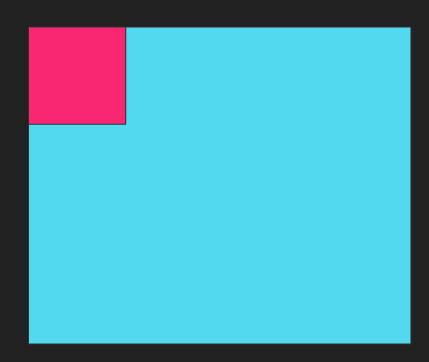


#### position: absolute;

- Remember from lecture that "position:
   absolute;" means the element becomes
   positioned relative to the first non-static
   parent element.
- Because .outer is still static, .inner is now absolutely positioned relative to the whole page, instead of .outer

#### position: relative;

- By adding "position: relative;" to .outer, we can now position .inner relative to its parent element, .outer

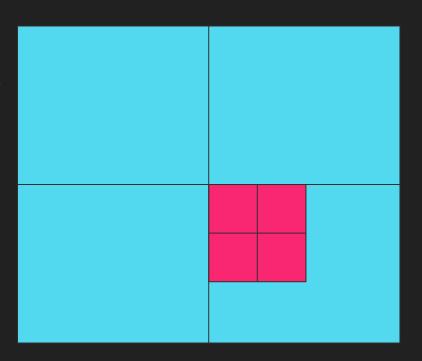


#### top: 50%; left: 50%;

- We now want to position .inner. The properties top, right, bottom, and left all position an element based on whatever its first non-static parent container's dimensions are.
- So, for example, "top: 50%;" moves .inner down by 50% of .outer height, and "left: 50%;" moves it over similarly.
- Now, we've successfully positioned the top-left corner of .inner in the middle!! But it's still off-center...

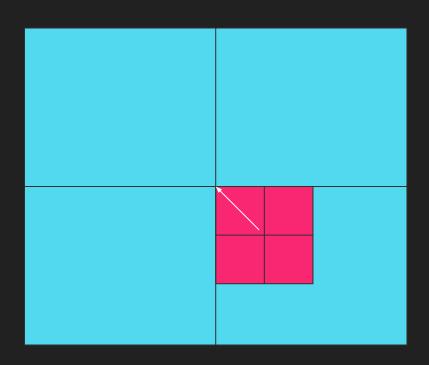
```
.outer {
    position: relative;
}

.inner {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    left: 50%;
}
```



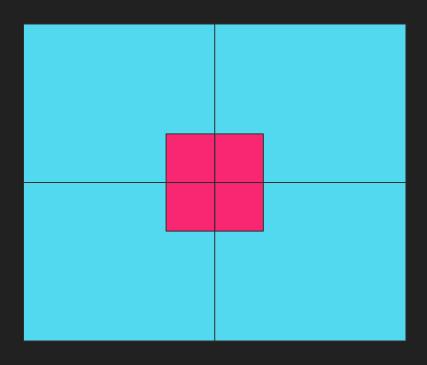
#### The problem

- To fix .inner being off-center, we need to understand why this happens. Using absolute positioning like this moves the top-left corner of the element to the very middle of the page.
- If we want to move the very center of .inner in the very center of .outer, we need to nudge .inner to the left by exactly half of .inner's width and exactly half of .inner's height



#### transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

- transform: translate(x, y); moves an element relative to its OWN height and width. (NOT THE PARENT'S)
- Because we want to shift .inner up and to the left, we want to move negatively along the x and y axis by 50% of its own width and height.
- Thus, we apply transform; translate(-50%, -50%); to inner



#### Summary

- Know how and when to use position: absolute; and position: relative;
- Top, right, bottom, left properties shift an element's position relative to its parent container's dimensions
- Transform: translate(x, y) shifts an element's position *relative to its own* dimensions

# Flexbox

#### What is Flexbox?

"Flexible Box Layout"

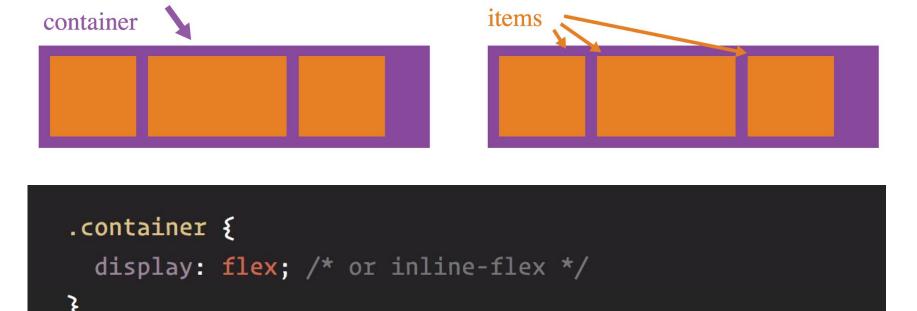
Efficient way to lay out content dynamically

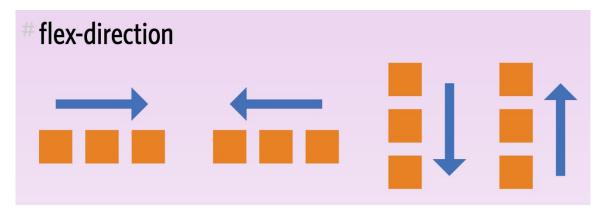
Flex containers expands its items to fit the items in the available space

Direction-agnostic

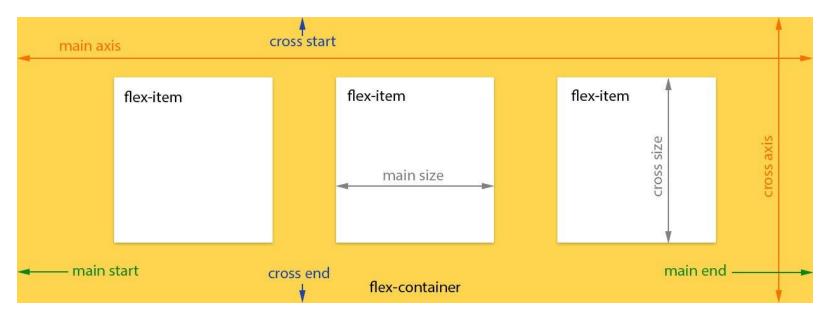
# Compatibility

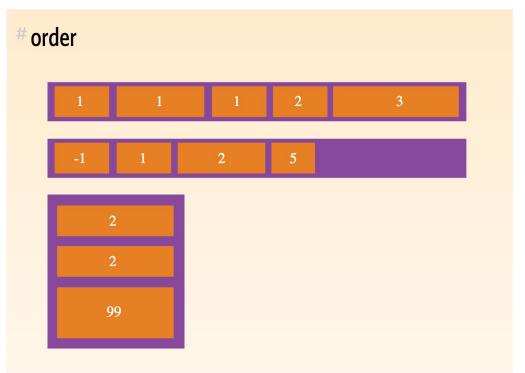






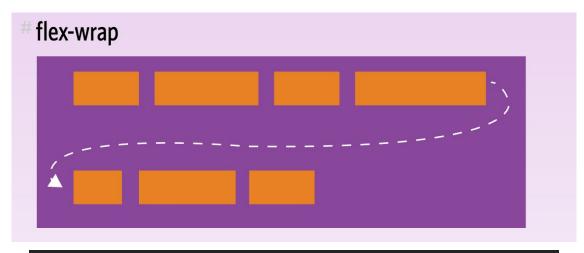
```
.container {
  flex-direction: row | row-reverse | column | column-reverse;
}
```



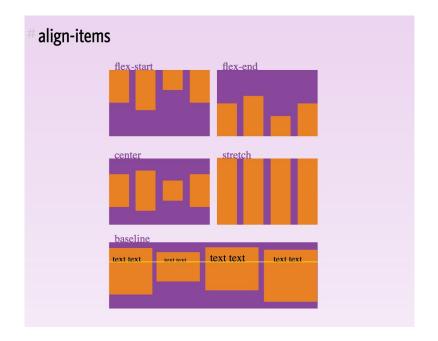


```
.item {
   order: <integer>;
}
```

```
flex-grow
    .item €
     flex-grow: <number>; /* default 0 */
```



```
.container{
  flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;
}
```





https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/

# Perfect Centering

```
.parent {
 display: flex;
 justify-content: center;
 align-items: center;
```

# Further Reading

https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS\_layout/Flexbox# Why\_Flexbox

https://scotch.io/tutorials/a-visual-guide-to-css3-flexbox-properties

https://codepen.io/justd/pen/yydezN/

# Responsive Breakpoints

## Responsivity

Mobile-first world

**MP1:** 1920x1080, 1366x768, 1280x720, 1024x768

Flexbox

Media Queries

```
@media (query) {
   /* CSS Rules used when query matches */
}
```

#### Responsivity

# min-width Rules applied for any browser width greater than the value defined in the query. max-width Rules applied for any browser width less than the value defined in the query. min-height Rules applied for any browser height greater than the value defined in the query.

Rules for any browser where the width is greater than the height.

```
Rules applied for any browser width less than the value defined in the query.

min-height

Rules applied for any browser height greater than the value defined in the query.

max-height

Rules applied for any browser height less than the value defined in the query.

orientation=portrait

Rules applied for any browser where the height is greater than or equal to the width.

orientation=landscape
```

```
@media (min-width: 360px) {
   body {
    font-size: 1.0em;
  }
}
```

#### Responsivity

**──! Not recommended**—fixed width

```
div.fullWidth {
  width: 320px;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
}
```

**Recommended**—responsive width

```
div.fullWidth {
  width: 100%;
}
```

## Chrome Inspector



# JAVASCRIPT

# ES6

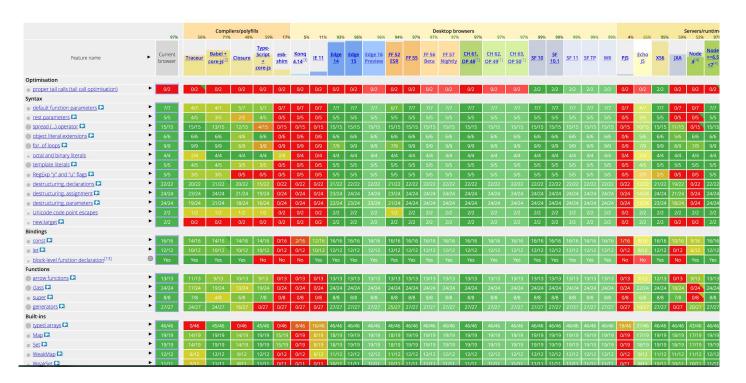
# Why ES6?

EcmaScript 2015, or ES6

More Native Functionality & Methods

Less headaches

## Compatibility



#### let

```
function calculateTotalAmount (vip) {
 var amount = 0 // probably should also be let, but you can mix var and let
 if (vip) {
    let amount = 1 // first amount is still 0
 { // more crazy blocks!
    let amount = 100 // first amount is still 0
      let amount = 1000 // first amount is still 0
 return amount
console.log(calculateTotalAmount(true))
```

#### const

```
function calculateTotalAmount (vip) {
  const amount = 0
```

## Template strings

```
var name = 'Your name is ' + first + ' ' + last + '.'
var url = 'http://localhost:3000/api/messages/' + id
```

**VS** 

```
var name = `Your name is ${first} ${last}.`
var url = `http://localhost:3000/api/messages/${id}`
```

#### Fat Arrow Functions

```
var _this = this
$('.btn').click(function(event){
   _this.sendData()
})
```

**VS** 

```
$('.btn').click((event) =>{
   this.sendData()
})
```

Autobinding!

#### Classes

```
class baseModel {
 constructor(options = {}, data = []) { // class constructor
   this.name = 'Base'
   this.url = 'http://azat.co/api'
   this.data = data
   this.options = options
   getName() { // class method
      console.log(`Class name: ${this.name}`)
```

#### Classes Inheritance

```
class AccountModel extends baseModel {
  constructor(options, data) {
```

```
let accounts = new AccountModel(5)
```

#### Modules

#### module.js

```
module.exports = {
    port: 3000,
    getAccounts: function() {
        ...
    }
}
main.js
var service = require('module.js')
    console.log(service.port) // 3000
}
```

# Many More Things

Generators

Spread operator

**Promises** 

Symbols

For.. of loops

Map & Set

Tail calls



#### Put in next-gen JavaScript [1, 2, 3].map(n => n \*\* 2);Get browser-compatible JavaScript out [1, 2, 3].map(function (n) { return Math.pow(n, 2); });

Check out our REPL to experiment more with Babel!

#### Resources

http://es6-features.org/

https://github.com/lukehoban/es6features

http://exploringis.com/es6/ch\_overviews.html

https://hackernoon.com/javascript-es6-exploring-the-new-built-in-methods-b62583b0a8e6

https://scotch.io/bar-talk/five-things-you-can-use-in-es6-today