Lappeenranta-Lahti University of Technology

LUT School of Engineering Science

Sofware Development Skills

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LEARNING DIARY, FRONT END MODULE

**LEARNING DIARY**

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I read the information presented in the course Moodle -page and learnt that this course is arranged very similarly compared to the Mobile module (which I have already passed). I have very little experience in the front-end stack at this moment; I am only familiar with HTML and basics of CSS. I checked out the course’s primary book on HTML5 and CSS3 (I read the first ten pages) and learnt a bit about the history of HTML and CSS.

I started the coursework by watching the first video (introduction to workflow and sass). I learnt about the “coursework project” (the portfolio website which is done during the module task list). I already had VS Code, git (and GitHub Desktop) and Node.js preinstalled so the environment setup was straight forward (only had to install the VS Code extensions and sass with the node package manager).

I had previously used the live server and prettier extensions (on another machine) for the VS Code -editor so they were nothing new/surprising. I learnt that the package.json file contains the node dependencies and other project related metadata handled by the node package manager NPM. Furthermore about the Node-sass library, I learnt that it is a preprocessor (written in C) that is able to compile .scss -files into CSS with great performance.

03.03.2021

I started the second part of the course work task list. I copied the part\_1 content to folder part\_2 (easier for the grader of my course work to check different parts). I followed the first five minutes basically copying the modifications to the index.html -file. I did not learn anything new there since I am already familiar with common HTML5 tags. Next up I learned about the Font Awesome website and how to use their styling services (fonts, icons etc.).

I learned how to select all elements in CSS with the asterisk symbol \* and used it to set all elements’ box-sizing attribute to border-box. I had not heard from the box-sizing attribute before, so I read about it from the MDN Web Docs:

“The box-sizing CSS property sets how the total width and height of an element is calculated.” (MDN Web Docs – box sizing, 2021)

“border-box tells the browser to account for any border and padding in the values you specify for an element's width and height. If you set an element's width to 100 pixels, that 100 pixels will include any border or padding you added, and the content box will shrink to absorb that extra width. This typically makes it much easier to size elements.” (MDN Web Docs – box sizing, 2021)

I learnt how you can use nesting in sass to modify multiple elements with same classes:



In the above code snippet, with the ampersand symbol & I can refer to all h1, h2 and h3 elements which have a class “lg-heading” and change their font-size to 6 times the HTML defined font size.

I learnt about the sass lighten -function which can be used to create a lighter background compared to the current background color. I also learnt that the rgba -function can make the background transparent/opaque by adjusting the opacity argument. I learnt that you could use the text-decoration CSS -attribute to apply decorations (e.g., underline, line-through etc.) to text.

I learnt that the position property can be set to fixed to position an element relative to the browser window (in this case the header stays always at the top). Z-index property can be used to “elevate” elements (i.e., tells how close to the viewer the element is positioned).

I learnt that you can define properties for certain events such as the hover event with <tag>:<event> {//attrs} (e.g., a:hover {color: #fff;}). In sass you may also use the ampersand again for the nesting.

I learnt about transitions and mixins in CSS/Sass which kind of work the same as animations in native Android development. Also, I learnt a new measurement unit called viewport height (vh) and how to divide scss files into multiple ones (main and partials).

I copied all the part 2 content into the part 3 folder, committed it and started watching the video of the part 3.

During the first 14 minutes of the part 3 video, I learnt how to reference DOM -elements from JavaScript using the document class querySelector -function and how to add event listeners using addEventListener -function. Furthermore, I checked out the MDN Web Docs about the NodeList class where I found out the difference of a static and a live NodeList object (querySelectorAll returns a static NodeList i.e., DOM updates do not update automatically). (MDN Web Docs – NodeList, 2021)

The remainder of the video focused on creating the transformation effect where the hamburger menu icon turns into an X which was fairly trivial using the nth-child pseudo class and translate & rotate CSS-functions.

Once again, I copied the part 3 content to part 4 folder and proceeded to watch the fourth video Menu Overlay & Responsiveness. First, I learnt that you can refer to all classes that end with -branding by using again the ampersand symbol (e.g., &-branding matches to <anything>-branding). I learnt that the display property in CSS specifies how an element should be displayed.

I learnt about the inline-block display property and relative position property. The first one is basically a block without newlines and latter means that the position of the element respects the top, left, right and bottom properties to position itself relative to its normal static position.

I learnt how to do a for loop using sass and how to use the translate3d function to move elements. Finally, I learnt how to create a responsive website using the media query mixins with sass to have customized styling based on the screen size.

04.03.2021

I (once again) copied the part 4 content to part 5. I noticed that the fifth part covers the CSS Grid component which (based on the name) sounds like a good component to create a 2D-matrix. I read the “A Complete Guide to Grid” -article about it first because I wanted to get a more comprehensive understanding about it for the project (C. House, 2020). I thought about creating a visual sudoku solver for the project. For the sudoku matrix CSS Grid seems to be the best option.

After reading the article, I learnt that indeed CSS Grid is used to make a two-dimensional grid layout. It requires a container element on which the display: grid is applied. Grid items are the container’s children, grid lines are the dividing lines which make up the structure of the grid, grid cell is the space between two adjacent grid row and column lines, grid track is the space between two adjacent grid lines and finally grid area is the space between four grid lines. (C. House, 2020)

I proceeded to watch the fifth part video material. First, I learnt how to create functions using SCSS (with the @function pre-processor directive). Next, I learnt how to create a sticky footer using the calc -function. The fifth video did not teach much new things since I read the article about CSS Grid beforehand. I proceeded by copying the part five content to part six folder and started watching the sixth video.

**Reference list**

* MDN Web Docs. 2021. Resources for developers, by developers. [Cited 03.03.2021]. Available: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/>
* Chris House. Published 2016. Updated 2020. A Complete Guide to Grid. CSS-Tricks. [Cited 04.03.2021]. Available: <https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/complete-guide-grid/>