





Welcome to Oracle Week 2024

we will start in a few minutes



Styling Modern Applications





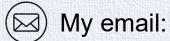


Hi, I'm...



Kobi Hari

- > Freelancer
- Developer, Instructor and Consultant
- Angular, Async development, .NET core



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Courses on Udemy: https://www.udemy.com/user/kobi-hari/



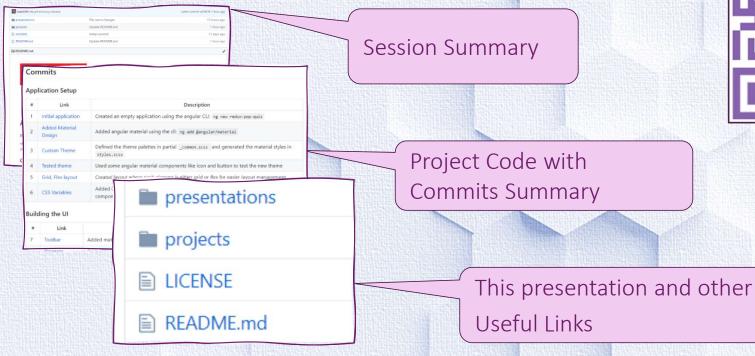
My Angular Channel: https://www.youtube.com/@kobihari





We have a GitHub Repository!

kobi-hari-courses/2411-oracle-tech-days-sassy-apps













Our Agenda



CSS Tricks - Selectors, Flex and Grid



CSS Custom Properties

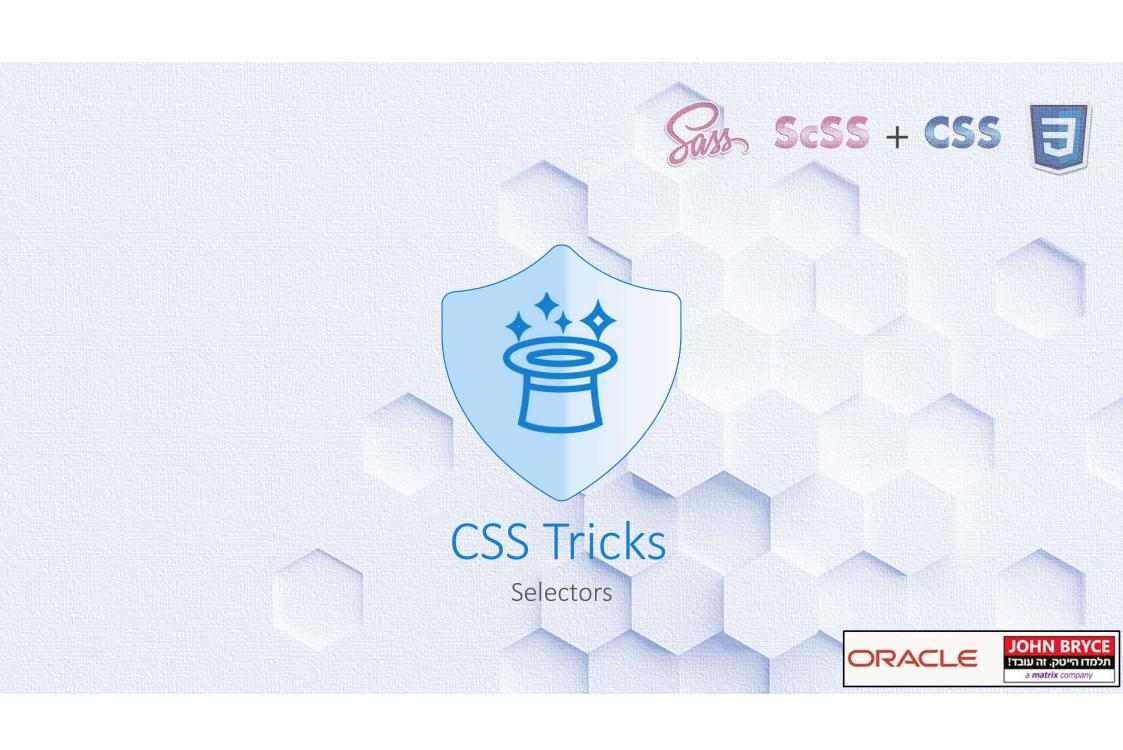


ScSS Style Preprocessor



Themeing Applications







Scss + Css E



Selectors we all know

```
selectors.css
                                                              /* type selectors */
div {
  color: green;
/* class selector */
.nice {
  background-color: lime;
/* id selector */
#section-1 {
  text-decoration: underline;
```











Selectors some of us know

```
selectors.css
                                                               /* universal */
  font-weight: bold;
/* attribute selector */
[disabled] {
  color: gray;
/* attribute value selector*/
[type="number"] {
  font-size: 16px;
```











Attribute Selectors

```
attributes.css
                                /* Starts with */
[href^='https:']
/* Ends with */
[href$='.com']
/* Substring */
[href*='-']
```

```
attributes.css
/* space seperated list */
[tags~='styling']
/* dash seperated list */
[file-name|='user']
/* case insensitive */
[status="open" i]
```





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Combinators

```
Tombinators.css
                            /* Descendants */
.section-1 img {}
/* Direct Child */
.section-1>img {}
/* And */
.large.expensive {}
/* Or */
.large, .expensive {}
```

```
s combinators.css
                           /* following */
p~img {}
/* directly following */
p+img {}
```









Pseudo Class

```
g pseudo-class.css
/* on hover */
:hover {}
a:visited {}
/* Active */
a:active {}
/* When in focus */
input:focus {}
input:disabled {}
```

```
g pseudo-class.css
/* Child counting */
:nth-child(3) {}
:nth-child(-2n + 5) {}
/* Child of type */
:nth-of-type(4) {}
:not(.hot) {}
```





5c55 + C55 E

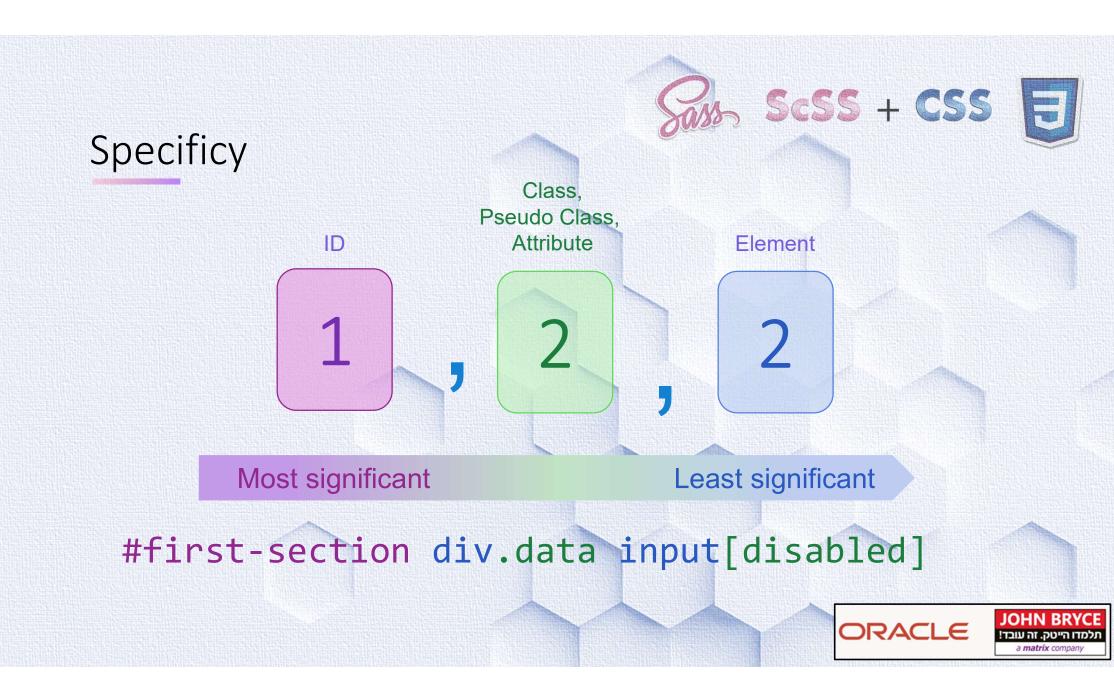


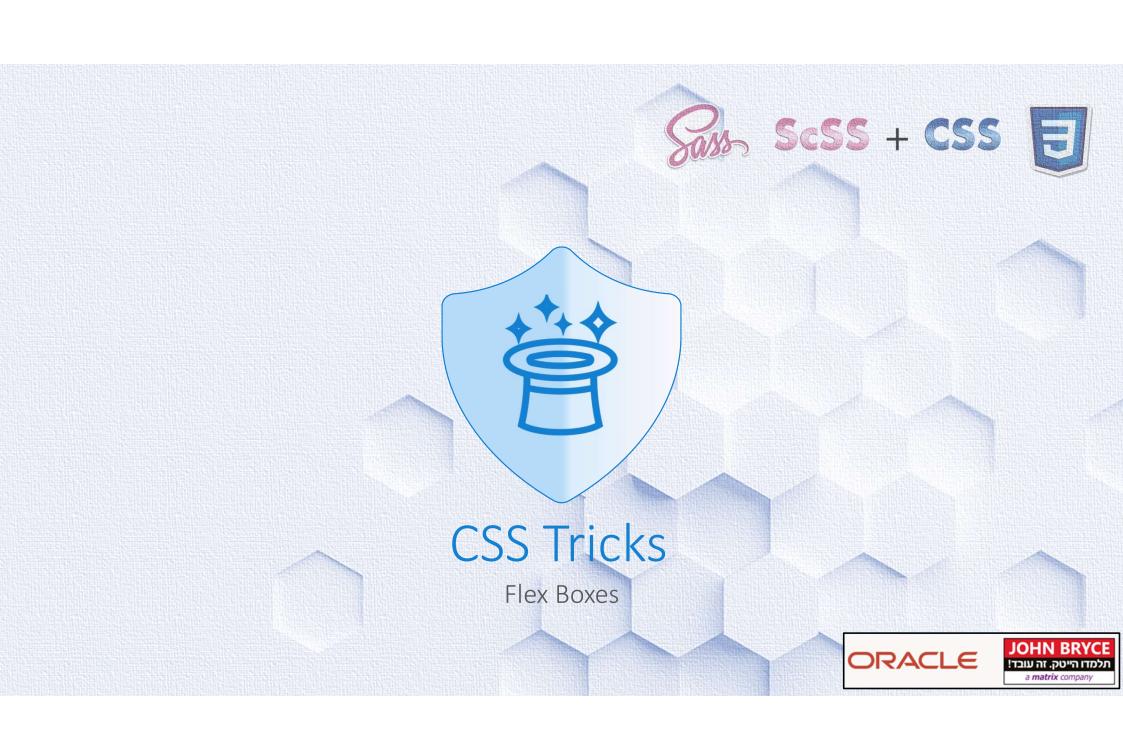
Pseudo Elements

```
j pseudo-element.css
                              /* First letter */
p::first-letter {}
/* First-line */
p::first-line {}
/* Selection */
p::selection {}
/* Bullet Marker */
li::marker {}
```

```
j pseudo-element.css
                             /* First Child (before content) */
div::before {
  content: 'XYZ';
/* Last Child (after content) */
div::after {
  content: 'Thank you';
```







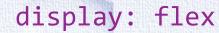


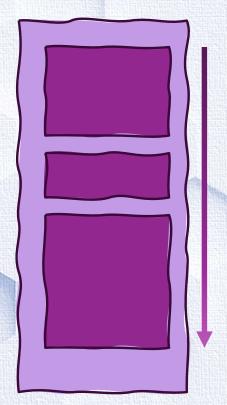
5c55 + C55



What is flex?

- Flex is a layout that aligns and distributes items in a container.
- Enables flexible spacing and resizing of child elements.
- Supports responsive layouts with minimal CSS code.

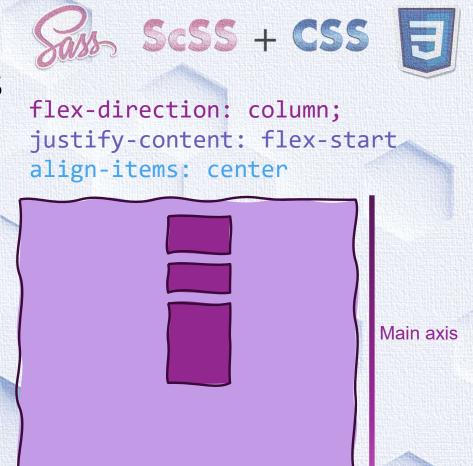






Main Axis and Secondary Axis

- The first Decision in flex container is direction
 - The flex-direction property
 - Vertical / Horizontal
 - Forward / Reverse
- Then comes alignment
 - justify-content property controls alignment on the main axis
 - align-items property controls alignment on the secondary axis

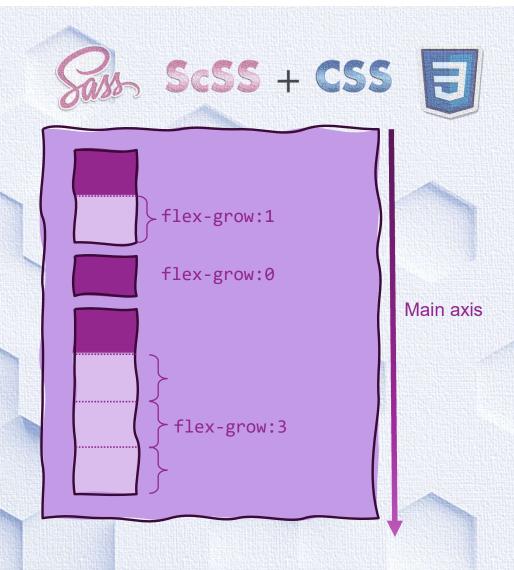


Secondary axis



Space Distribution

- Only along the main axis
- If there is extra space:
 - flex-grow sets the relative share of a child item
- If there is missing space:
 - flex-shrink sets the relative share of a child item





Wrapping

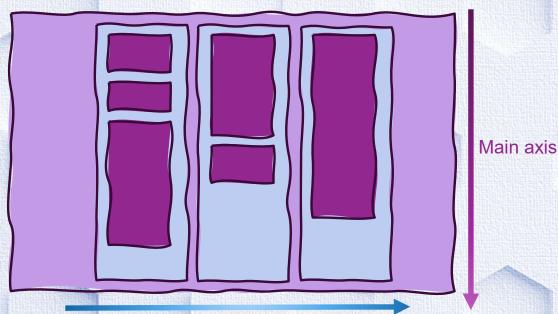
- flex-wrap: sets wrapping
- align-content: aligns the stacks
 - Along the secondary axis
- wrap-reverse
 - Reverses the direction of the stacks
 - Along the secondary axis



justify-content: flex-start;

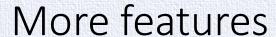
flex-wrap: wrap;

align-content: center;



Secondary axis





• order

- Child property
- Can change the order of stacking

gap

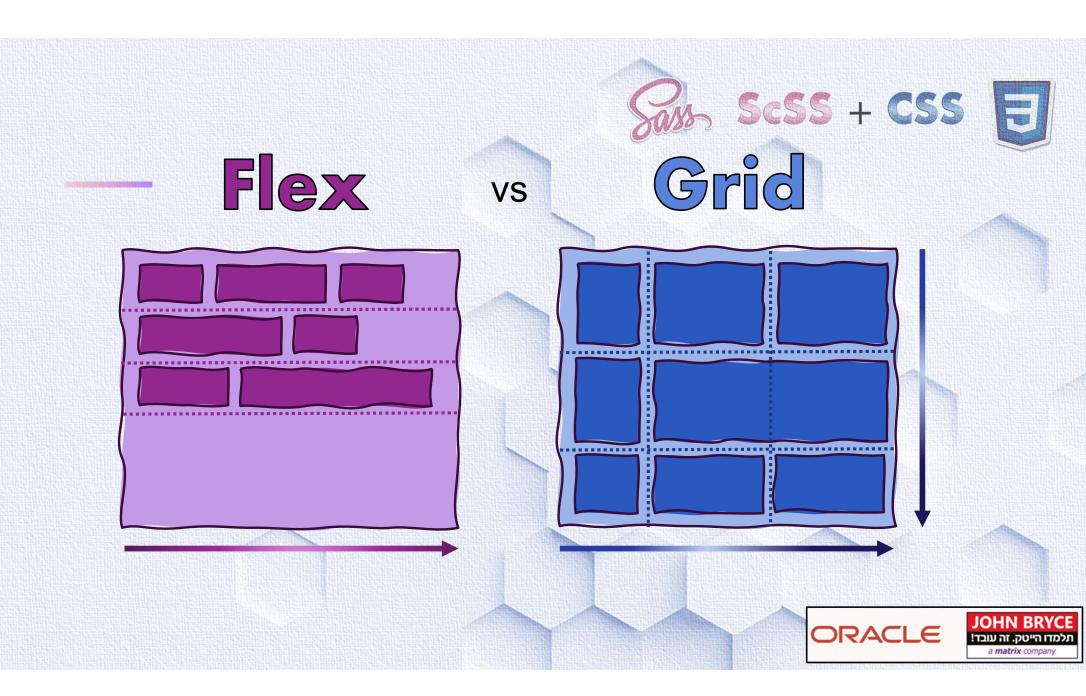
- Parent property
- Sets a common margin between elements
- Better than using margin...











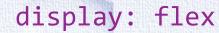


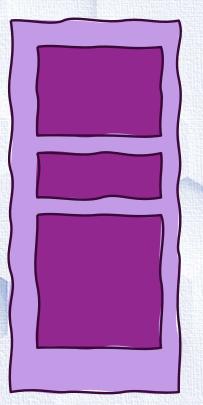
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What is flex?

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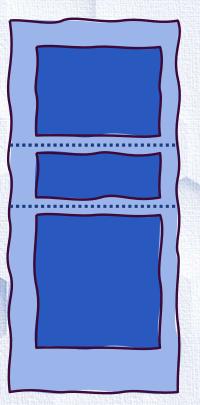
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What is grid?

- Grid is a layout that aligns and distributes items in a container.
- Enables gridible spacing and resizing of child elements.
- Supports responsive layouts with minimal CSS code.





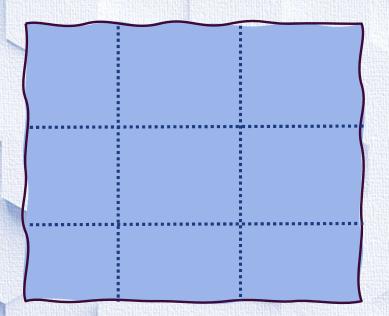




Grid Template

- The first Decision in grid container is template
 - grid-template-rows
 - grid-template-columns
- You can measure in
 - Pixels, points, ems, vh, etc etc
 - Percentage
 - auto (size by content)
 - **fr** (unit specific from grids dividing the remainder space by weight)
- Use the repeat function to create many many tracks

grid-template-rows: auto 100px 1fr
grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 33%)





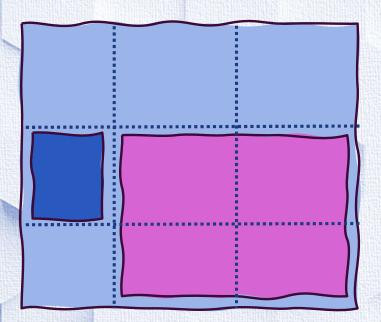


- Automatic: Each child item takes the next free cell
- Automatic with constraint:
 - grid-column: 1
 - Take the next free cell that is on the first column
- Manual
 - grid-column: 1
 - grid-row: 2
- Items can span more than one cell
 - grid-column: 2/4
 - grid-row: 2/4











Line identifier

- Lines have many identifiers
 - Positive index
 - Negative index
 - Custom names



grid-template-rows: auto [menu] 100px [logo] 1fr
grid-template-columns: 1fr [start] 1fr [finish] 1fr

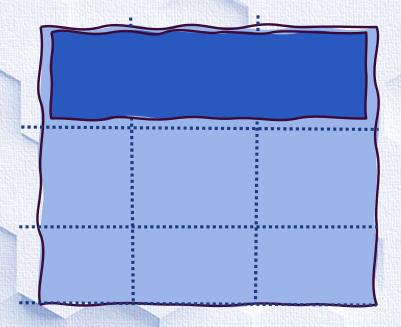


Area identifier

- Use grid-template-areas (container) to define names for cells
- Use grid-area (child) to place items



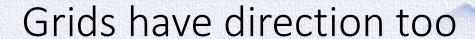




grid-template-areas: 'header header' 'menu . side' 'menu footer footer'

grid-area: header

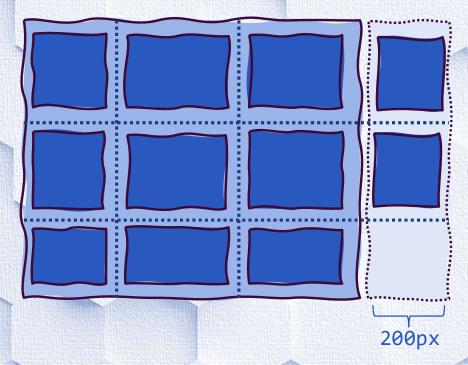




- grid-auto-flow defines direction of auto placement
- It also defines direction of auto generation of tracks
- grid-auto-rows and gridauto-coloumns define size of generated tracks
- The dense option defines if to save empty cells or fill them up







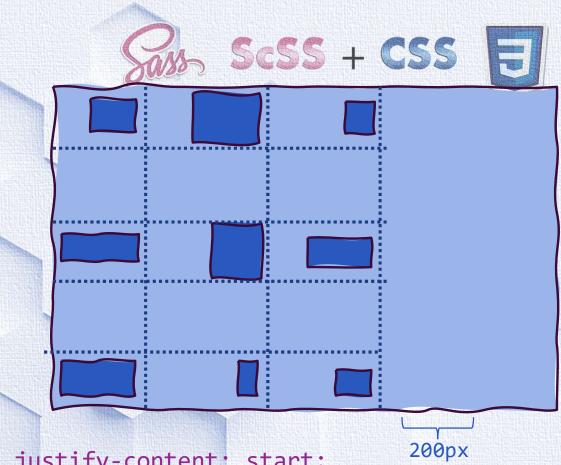
grid-auto-flow: column dense; grid-auto-column: 200px;





Grid alignment

- justify-content aligns tracks horizontaly
- align-content aligns tracks vertically
- justify-items aligns items horizontaly inside their tracks
- align-items aligns items vertically inside their tracks
- align-self and justify-self align one specific item inside its track



justify-content: start;

align-content: space-between;

justify-items: end;

align-items: center;



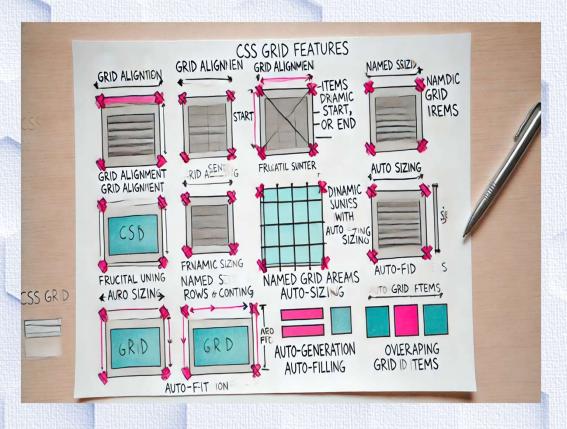






More features

- order
 - Child property
 - Can change the order of placement
- gap, column-gap, row-gap
 - Parent property
 - Sets a common margin between elements
 - Better than using margin...
- auto-fit, auto-fill
 - Parent property
 - Fits tracks according to children and available space
 - Very useful for responsiveness
- Masonary
- Sub-grid











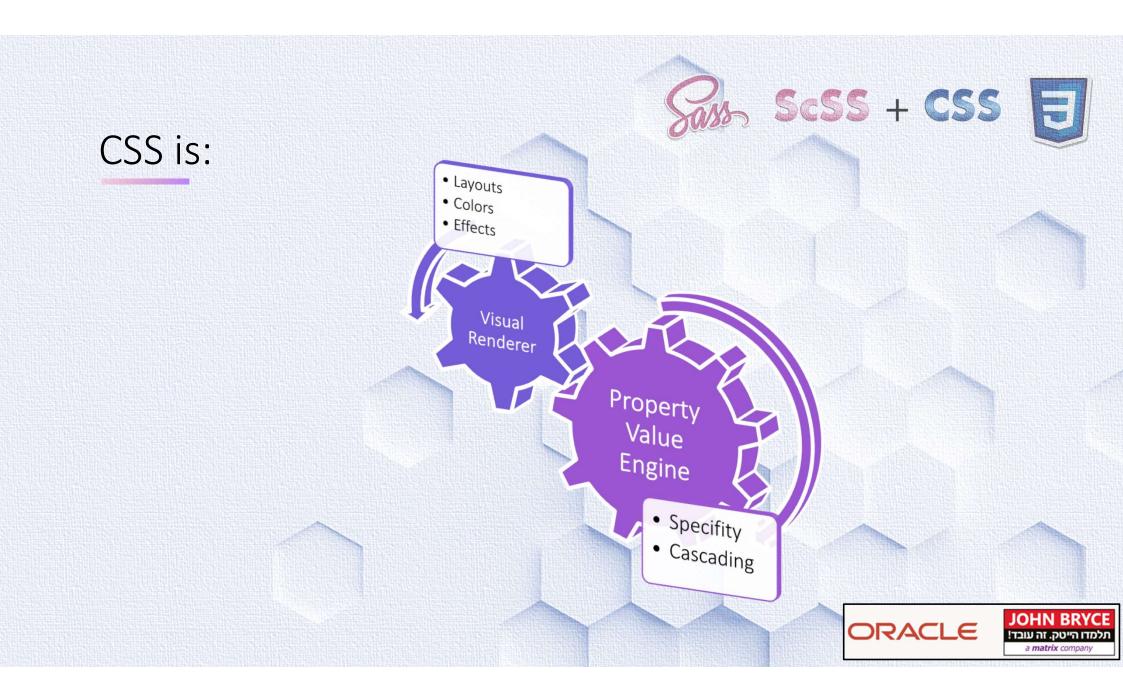


CSS Custom Properties

A.K.A CSS vars











1085 SCSS + CSS =



You can Cascade properties that the browser "understands"

You can Cascade properties that you make up









Sass Scss + Css E



Custom properties

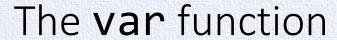


Yea... but what's the point?

```
g css-vars.css
/* Custom properties */
:root {
  --my-prop: 50;
  --my-color: magenta;
```







- Copies from one property to another
- Can also have a fallback value var(--x, 42);
- Can even use var as fallback value var(--x, var(--y, 42));





```
/* Custom properties */
h1 {
  color: var(--my-color);
  text-decoration: var(--my-color) underline;
}
```



The calc function

- Performs calculations
- Can accept vars



```
/* the calc function*/
h1 {
  width: calc(var(--scale) * 20px);
}
```









Concatenation of unit types

```
■ units.css
body {
 --value: 24;
 --unit: px;
/* Nope */
 font-size: var(--value) + var(--unit);
/* Yep */
 font-size: calc(var(--value) * 1px);
/* Yep */
 --pixel_converter: 1px;
font-size: calc(var(--value) * var(--pixel_converter));
```









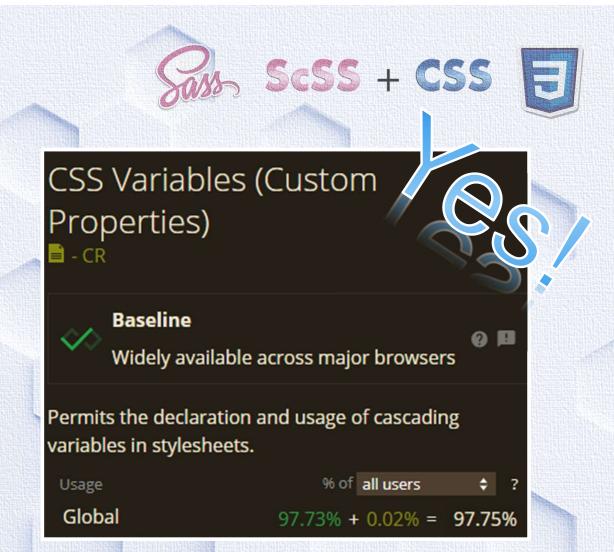
The min, max, clamp functions

- Compare values
- Can mix units
- Can Use vars
- Very powerful for responsive!

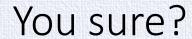
```
funcs.css
/* can mix different units */
.panel {
  width: min(100px, 50%);
/* can compare expressions */
.box {
  height: max(calc(var(--ratio) * 100px), 200px)
/* clamp combines min and max */
div {
  width: clamp(100px, 50%, 400px);
```















Sass Scss + Css E





Well, you know... Not on IE



The @property rule

- All vars are by default
 - Inherited
 - Do not animate
 - Do not limit the value type
- You can define "strongly typed" vars using the @property rule
- And if you give them animatable type, they can animate



```
g property-rule.css
@property --r {
syntax: '<angle>';
initial-value: Odeg;
inherits: false;
.star {
--r: 0deg;
transform: rotate(var(--r));
animation: spin 1s linear infinite;
@keyframes spin {
100% {
  --r: 360deg;
```













ScSS

Style Preprocessor





```
color:#2b2a2c}*
  dding-right:1rem}.
 nner{display:flex;
  .user{display:flem
adius:50%}.user-cont
  color:black;font-we
 color:rgba(43,42,44,
  Brem; color: #2b2a2c;f
  nercase; text-decorati
 aborder-radius:20px;
   ansition:all .2s l
```





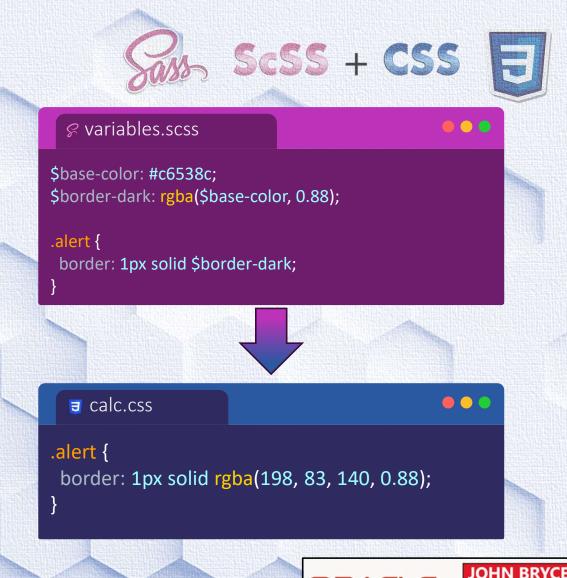
What is a style preprocessor?

- A language that is more sophisticated than CSS
- Compiled into CSS
- ScSS Extends CSS.
 - You can Incrementally modify your code
 - You only need to learn the additions
- It's like Typescript and Javascript



ScSS variables

- Have \$ sign prefix
- Can hold any value
- The value can be reassigned (changed)
- But they only exist in compile time...



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Functions in ScSS

- Start with @function
- Can receive parameters
- Use the "..." operator to receive arbitrary arguments (list)
- Use the flow control rules for conditions and loops
 - @each
 - @for
 - @if @else
- Return value using @return



Interpolation

- Use interpolation to embed the result of a sass expression
 - Selectors
 - Property names
 - Property values
- Use the #{} syntax

```
ass SCSS + CSS
 g interpolation.scss
$name: "border";
.icon-#{$name} {
  background-image: url("/icons/#{$name}.svg");
  position: absolute;
 #{$name}-bottom: 0;
 #{$name}-top: 0;
  interpolation.css
.icon-border {
background-image: url("/icons/border.svg");
position: absolute;
border-bottom: 0;
border-top: 0;
                                                       N BRYCE
                                                   תלמדו הייטק. זה עובד!
                                                     a matrix compan
```



- Are like scss templates
- Do not confuse them with functions
 - Functions calculate a value
 - Mixins yield CSS
- Use the @mixin syntax
- Mixins can also accept parameters
- You call a mixin using @include.



```
gmixin.scss
@mixin square($size, $radius: 0) {
width: $size;
height: $size;
 @if $radius != 0 {
  border-radius: $radius;
.avatar {
@include square(100px, $radius: 4px);
  ■ mixin.css
.avatar {
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
 border-radius: 4px;
```



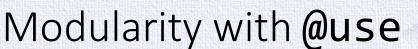
partials

- You create partial file for reuse
- It can be incorporated into many CSS files
- But it should not be generated on its own
- They start with underscore as a convention
- They should not yield CSS. Only functions, variables and mixins



```
$primary-color: #333;
@mixin square($size, $radius: 0) {
 width: $size;
 height: $size;
 @if $radius != 0 {
  border-radius: $radius;
  j partial.css
```





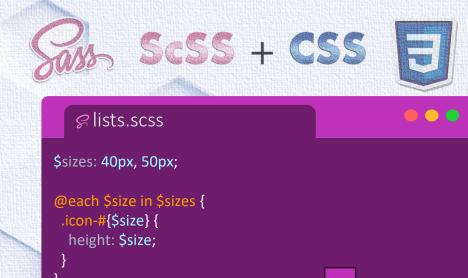
- Old versions of ScSS use @import
- But it is deprecated now
- Instead use @use
- Loads the partial members into a namespace
- Can be aliased
- No need for the _ prefix



```
guse.scss
@use 'partial' as base;
.inverse {
background-color: base.$primary-color;
color: white;
  use.css
.inverse {
 background-color: #333;
color: white;
                                                   JOHN BRYCE
                                ORACLE
```

Lists

- Can hold a list of values
- The built-in module sass:list
 - Contains list-oriented functions
 - nth fetches a value by index
 - append adds a value
 - index returns the index of an item
 - And many more...
- Loop using@each \$item in \$list
- Are immutable!



```
.icon-40px {
  height: 40px;
}
.icon-50px {
  height: 50px;
```

∃ lists.css



Maps

- Are lists of key-value pairs
- The built-in module sass:map
 - Contains map-oriented functions
 - get fetches a value by key
 - set sets a value by key
 - merge returns the index of an item
 - And many more...
- Loop using@each \$key, \$item in \$map
- Are immutable!



a matrix compan

font-family: "Icon Font";

content: "\f12e";



- Can perform complex color calculations
 - Mix colors
 - Adjust rgb and hsl channels
 - Convert from one system to another
 - Transfer to grayscale
 - Invert, Complement,
 - But only in Compile time ⊗
- There is now also color-mix
 - in CSS!
 - At runtime!!!
 - Yea, really!



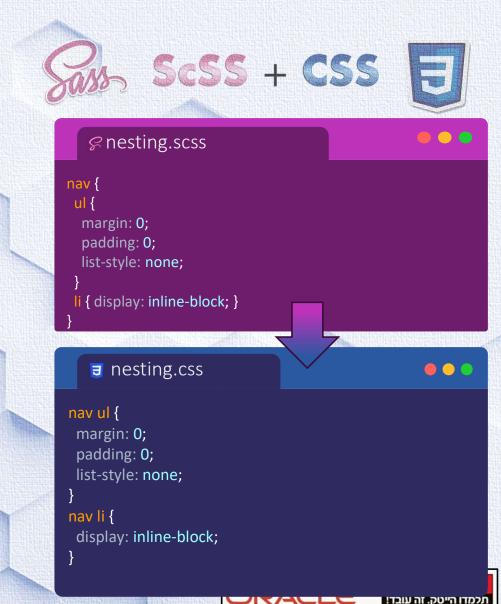






Nesting

- In ScSS you can nest rules inside rules
- This makes your ScSS file Hierarchical
- Saves from using long list of descendants on each rule

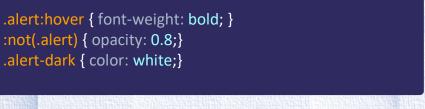


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The parent selector &

- Is a special ScSS selector
- It represent the current parent selector
- Can be used to combine selectors in nested code
- Can be used as variable
- Can be tested in @if statements to behave differently at root level and inside parent















Themeing Apps

Using ScSS and CSS









Scss + Css E



Theming



We used to calculate a lot of colors in ScSS



Custom properties: calculate properties instead and use them in CSS



color-mix: rely on one single custom property and variations that are calculated from it











Thank You