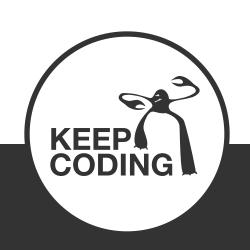


Introducción



Introducción

SASS es un pre-procesador CSS

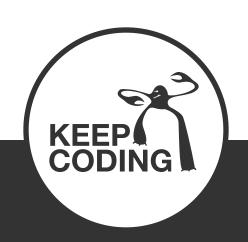
Añade características dinámicas a CSS como variables y funciones

Ventajas:

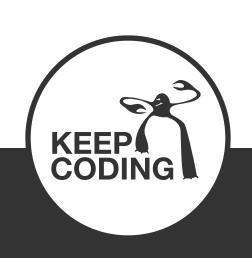
- Desarrollo de CSS más rápido
- Mejor mantenimiento del código

Inconvenientes

 Hay que procesar SASS cada vez que hacemos un cambio para obtener el CSS modificado



Instalación



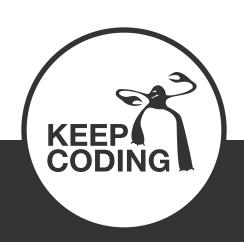
Instalación

Mac & Linux

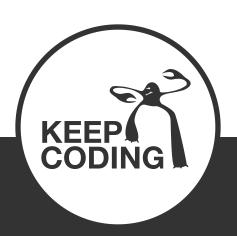
>> sudo npm -g install node-sass

Windows

>> npm -g install node-sass

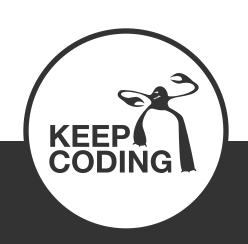


Nuestro primer SASS



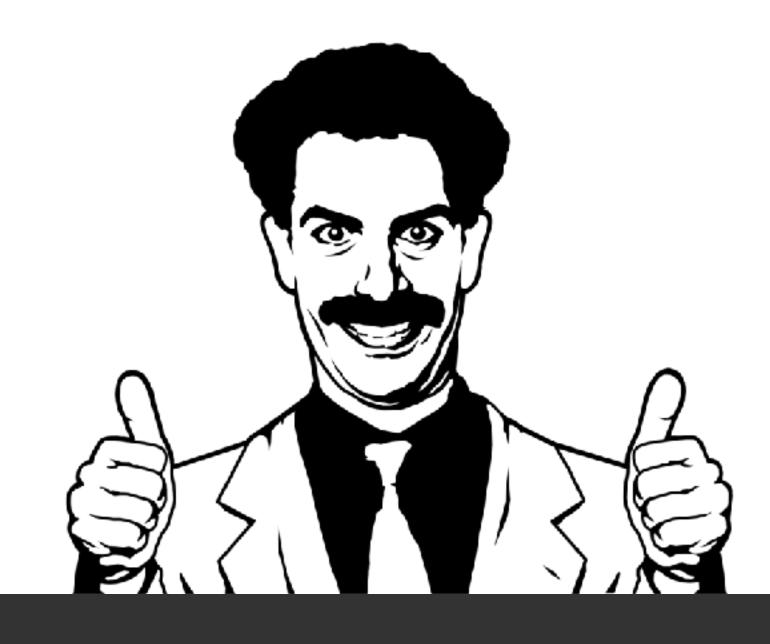
hello.scss

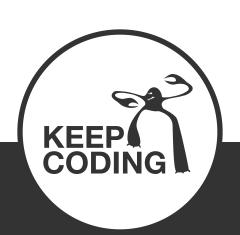
```
$main-text-color: blue;
body {
    color: $main-text-color;
}
```



hello.scss

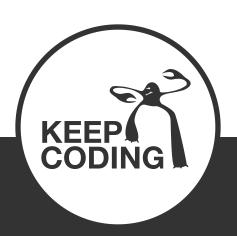
```
$ node-sass hello.scss
body {
  color: blue;
}
```







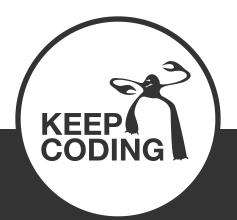
Amor a primera vista





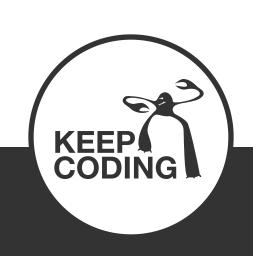
Cada vez que modificamos un archivo SASS, necesitamos ejecutar el comando manualmente para procesar el CSS: incómodo e ineficiente.

Podemos automatizar esto utilizando Gulp: un ejecutor de tareas escrito en JavaScript.



Instalar dependencias

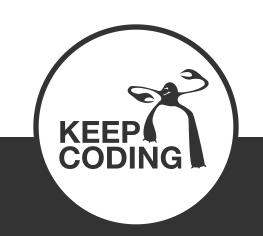
\$ npm install --save-dev gulp gulp-sass



Definir tarea de compilación

```
var gulp = require('gulp');
var sass = require('gulp-sass');
gulp.task("compile-sass", function() {
    gulp.src("./sass/style.scss")
    .pipe(sass().on("error", sass.logError))
    .pipe(gulp.dest("./css/"))
});
```

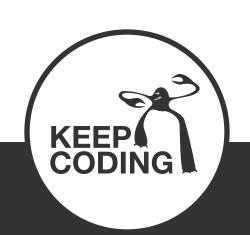
La tarea *compile-sass* compila el archivo *sass/ style.scss* y lo deja en *css/style.css*



Automatización con watch

```
gulp.task("default", function() {
    gulp.watch("./sass/*.scss", ["compile-sass"])
});
```

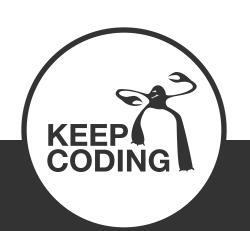
La tarea *default* observa cambios en archivos de la carpeta *sass/*.scss* y, cuando cambien, ejecuta la tarea *compile-sass*



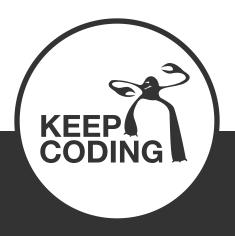
Automatización nativa

\$ sass --watch sass/:css/

Podemos no utilizar gulp para hacer watch, pero es recomendable si vas a trabajar también con JavaScript. Evitas tener varias consolas abiertas.



Sintaxis ¿SASS o SCSS?





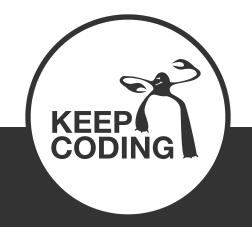
SASS vs SCSS

SASS Syntax

```
nav
    ul
    margin: 0
    padding: 0
    list-style: none
```

SCSS Syntax

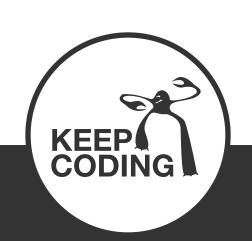
```
nav {
    ul {
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        list-style: none;
    }
}
```



SASS vs SCSS

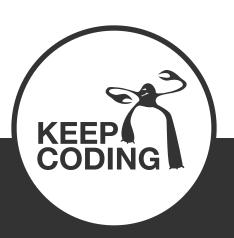
Por suerte o desgracia, SCSS es la más utilizada debido a:

- Su sintaxis es 100% compatible con CSS normal (lo que permite hacer copy&paste de código CSS sin problema.)
- Menor barrera de entrada (si sabes CSS, puedes usar directamente SASS)
- SCSS será la sintaxis de CSS4



Variables

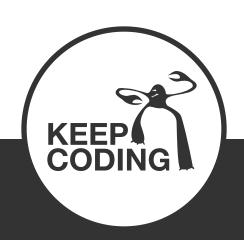
Podemos definir variables para almacenar valores o incluso para utilizar como nombres de propiedades CSS o rutas a ficheros.



Variables

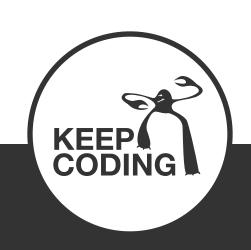
```
$font-stack: Helvetica, sans-serif;
$primary-color: #333;

body {
    font: 100% $font-stack;
    color: $primary-color;
}
```



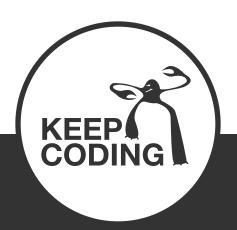
Variables

```
body {
  font: 100% Helvetica, sans-serif;
  color: #333;
}
```



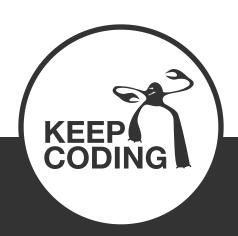
Anidamiento

Podemos anidar las reglas unas dentro otras, lo que nos ahorrará mucho código repetitivo



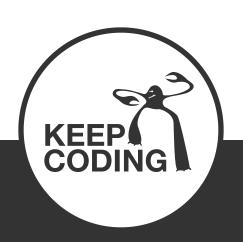
Anidamiento

```
nav {
    ul {
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        list-style: none;
    }
}
```



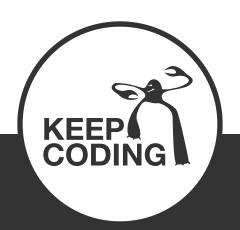
Resultado

```
nav ul {
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
   list-style: none;
}
```



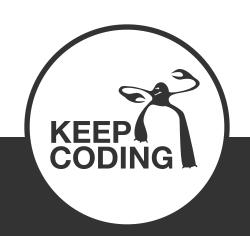
Especialización de un elemento

```
a {
  font-weight: bold;
  text-decoration: none;
  &:hover { text-decoration: underline; }
  body.firefox & { font-weight: normal; }
}
```

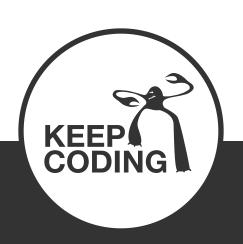


Resultado

```
a {
    font-weight: bold;
    text-decoration: none;
a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
body.firefox a {
    font-weight: normal;
```



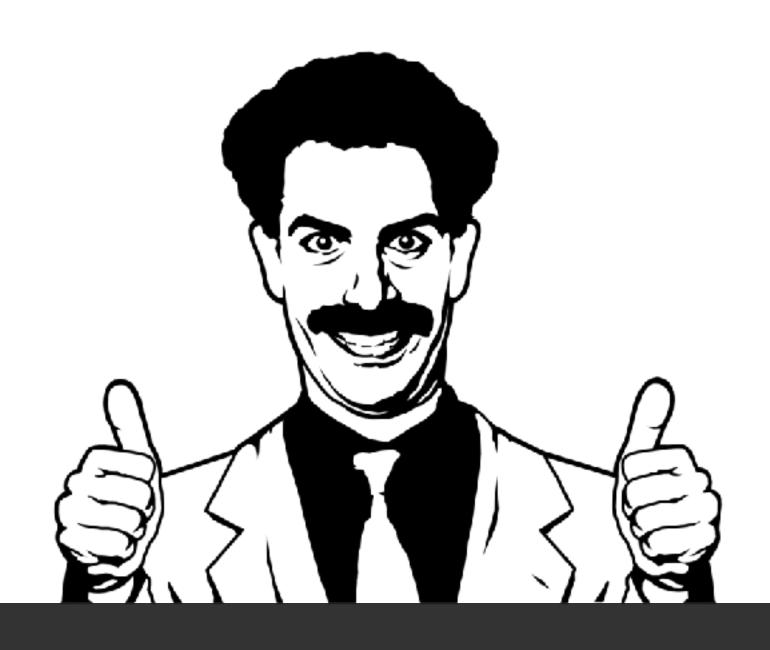
Comentarios

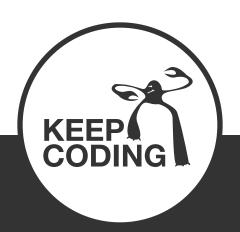


Comentarios

```
/* comentarios clásicos o multilínea */
@font-size-base: 12px;
```

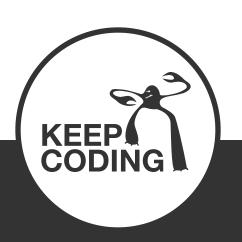
// comentario de una sola línea
@white: #ffffff;





Mixins

Los mixins nos permiten mezclar propiedades de clases y también definir funciones de generación de código CSS.



Mixin sin parámetros

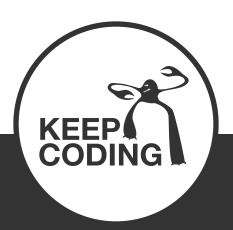
```
@mixin clearfix {
   display: inline-block;
   &:after {...}
   * html & { height: 1px }
}
.menu { @include clearfix; }
```

Debemos utilizar la directiva @include para utilizar un mixin.



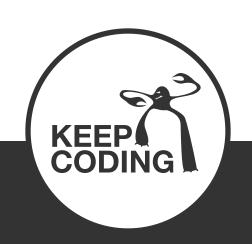
Resultado

```
.menu {
   display: inline-block;
   &:after {...}
   * html & { height: 1px }
}
```



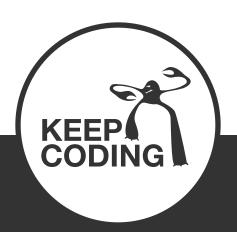
Mixin con parámetro

```
@mixin border-radius($radius) {
   -webkit-border-radius: $radius;
   -moz-border-radius: $radius;
   -ms-border-radius: $radius;
   border-radius: $radius;
}
.box { @include border-radius(10px); }
```



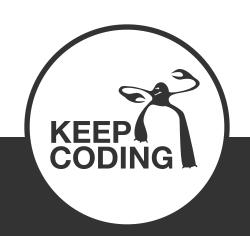
Resultado

```
.box {
   -webkit-border-radius: 10px;
   -moz-border-radius: 10px;
   -ms-border-radius: 10px;
   border-radius: 10px;
}
```



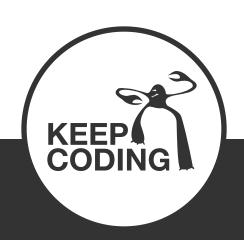
Mixin como bloque

```
@mixin apply-to-ie-only {
  html.ie {
    @content;
@include apply-to-ie-only {
  #logo {
    background-image: url(/logo.gif);
```



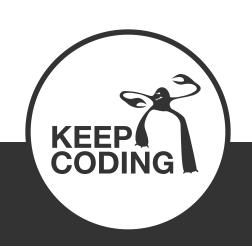
Resultado

```
html.ie #logo {
  background-image: url(/logo.gif);
}
```



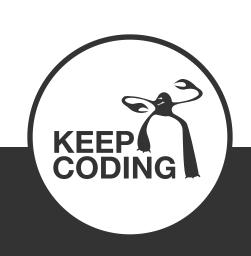
Util para responsive

```
$desktop-width: 1024px;
$tablet-width: 768px;
@mixin tablet {
  @media (min-width: #{$tablet-width}) and (max-
width: #{$desktop-width - 1px}) {
    @content;
```

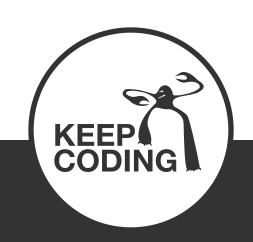


Util para responsive

```
p {
  font-size: 16px;
  @include tablet {
   font-size: 18px;
  }
}
```

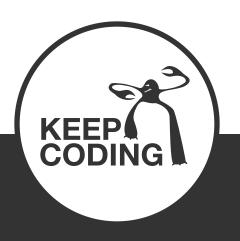


```
p {
    font-size: 16px;
}
@media (min-width: 768px) and (max-width: 1023px) {
        p {
            font-size: 18px;
        }
}
```



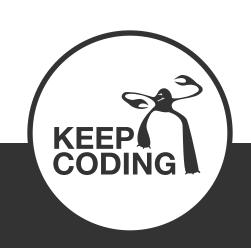
Operadores

Al poder definir variables podemos realizar operaciones básicas con las mismas



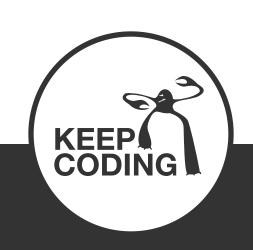
Operadores

```
article[role="main"] {
  float: left;
  width: 600px / 960px * 100%;
}
```



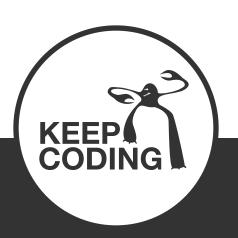
Operadores

```
article[role="main"] {
  float: left;
  width: 62.5%;
}
```



Funciones built-in

SASS incorpora una serie de funciones built-in para realizar diferentes operaciones

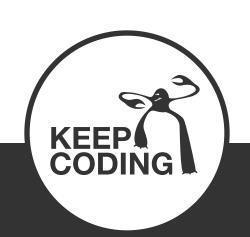


opacify & transparentize

```
$translucent-red: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5);

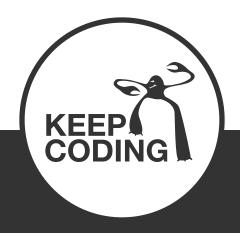
p {
  color: opacify($translucent-red, 0.3);
  background: transparentize($translucent-red, 0.25);
}
```

Añaden o quitan transparencia a un color



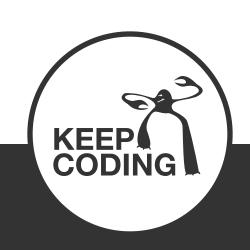
opacify & transparentize

```
p {
   color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.8);
   background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.25);
}
```



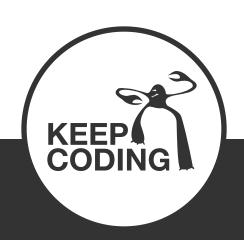
Funciones built-in

http://sass-lang.com/documentation/Sass/Script/Functions.html



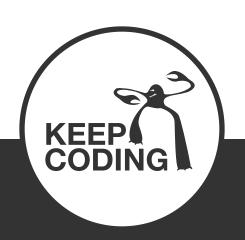
@import

La directiva @import se comporta de diferentes maneras en función de la extensión del archivo que importemos.



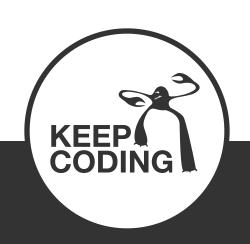
Se mantiene intacta cuando...

- Si la extensión del archivo es .css
- Si el archivo empieza por "http"
- Si el archivo es una url()
- Si la instrucción tiene media queries



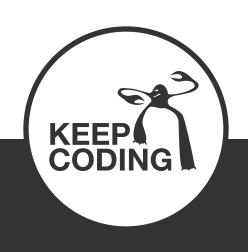
@import

```
@import "foo.css";
@import "foo" screen;
@import "http://foo.com/bar";
@import url(foo);
```



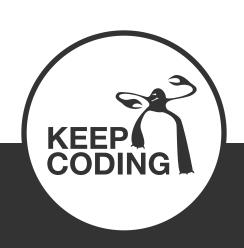
Resultado del @import

```
@import "foo.css";
@import "foo" screen;
@import "http://foo.com/bar";
@import url(foo);
```



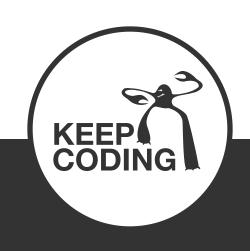
@import

```
// _example.scss
.red-color {
  color: red;
// base.scss
#main {
  @import "example";
```



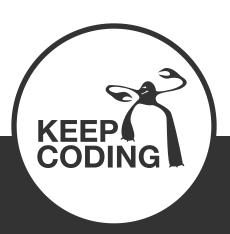
Resultado de @import anidado

```
#main .example {
   color: red;
}
```



Partials

Archivos SASS que queremos cargar pero no compilar (no queremos crear su respectivo archivo CSS)



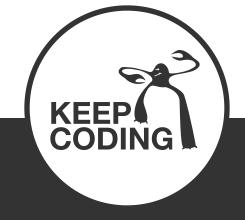
Partials

```
html,
body,
ul,
ol {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

reset.scss

```
base.scss
```

```
@import 'reset';
body {
  font: 100% Helvetica;
  background-color: white;
}
```

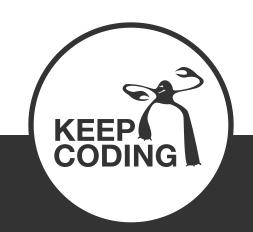


Partials

El nombre de archivo un *partial* deben comenzar por _ seguido del nombre del partial (y su extensión).

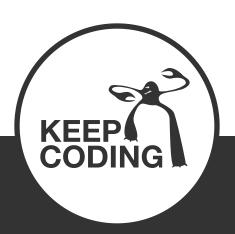
Para usarlo, debemos utilizar la instrucción @import seguido del nombre del partial.

Nombre	Archivo	Importación
reset	_reset.scss	@import "reset"



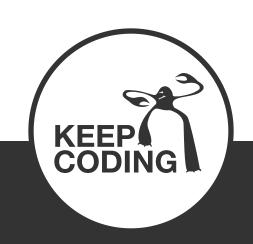


Funciona igual que en CSS...pero pueden anidarse!

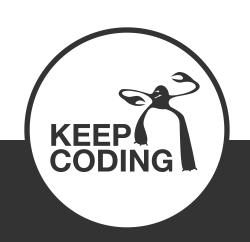


Especializando el comportamiento de una clase

```
.sidebar {
  width: 300px;
  @media screen and (orientation: landscape) {
    width: 500px;
  }
}
```

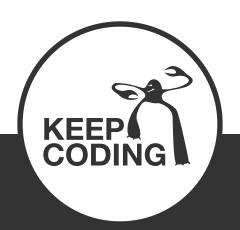


```
.sidebar {
   width: 300px;
}
@media screen and (orientation: landscape) {
     .sidebar {
      width: 500px;
     }
}
```

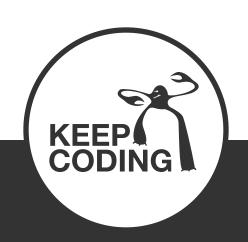


Anidándose unas con otras

```
@media screen {
    .sidebar {
      @media (orientation: landscape) {
         width: 500px;
      }
    }
}
```

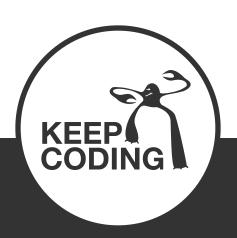


```
@media screen and (orientation: landscape) {
    .sidebar {
      width: 500px;
    }
}
```



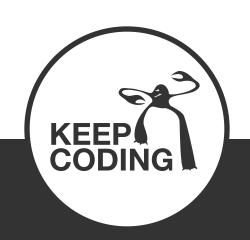


Permite heredar las reglas de un estilo

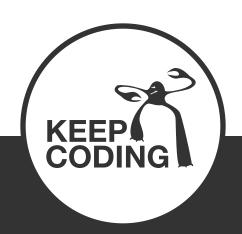


Herencia

```
.message {
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 10px;
 color: #333;
.success {
 @extend .message;
  border-color: green;
```

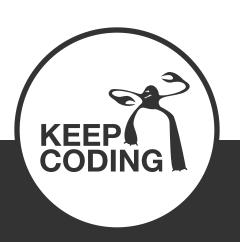


```
.message, .success {
  border: 1px solid #cccccc;
  padding: 10px;
 color: #333;
.success {
  border-color: green;
```

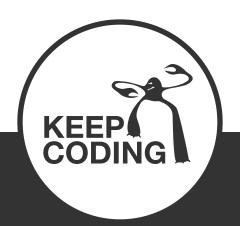




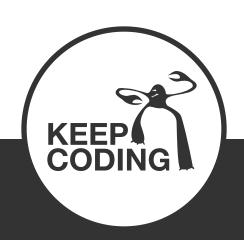
Permite escribir reglas condicionales





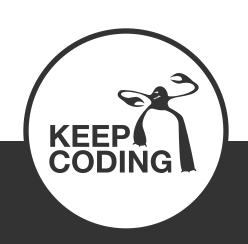


```
p {
  border: 1px solid;
}
```



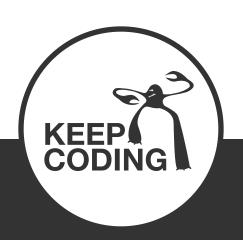


Permite hacer un bucle para escribir reglas

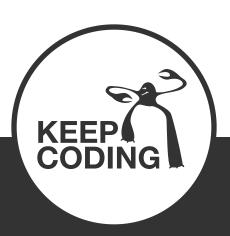




```
@for $i from 1 through 3 {
   .item-#{$i} { width: 2em * $i; }
}
```

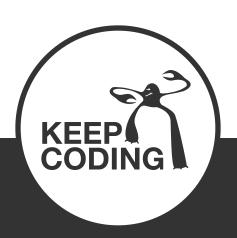


```
.item-1 {
 width: 2em;
.item-2 {
 width: 4em;
.item-3 {
 width: 6em;
```



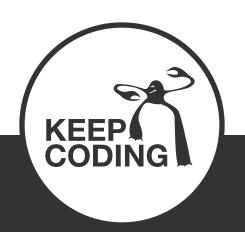


Permite recorrer una lista de valores

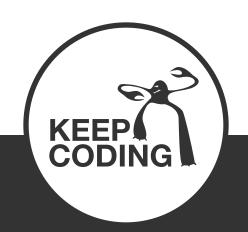


@each

```
@each $animal in puma, sea-slug, egret {
    .#{$animal}-icon {
     background: url('/images/#{$animal}.png');
    }
}
```

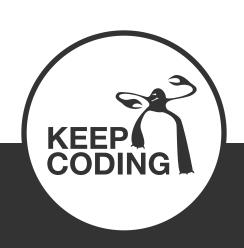


```
.puma-icon {
 background: url('/images/puma.png');
.sea-slug-icon {
 background: url('/images/sea-slug.png');
.egret-icon {
 background: url('/images/egret.png');
```



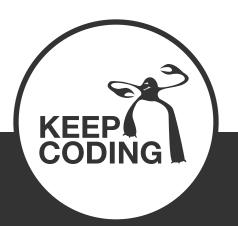


Permite realizar un bucle mientras se cumple una condición

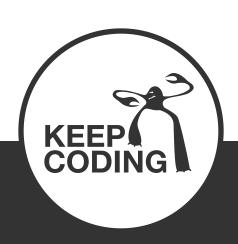


@while

```
$i: 6;
@while $i > 0 {
   .item-#{$i} { width: 2em * $i; }
   $i: $i - 2;
}
```

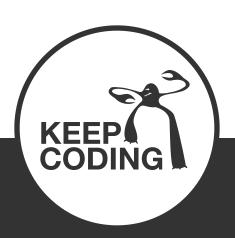


```
.item-6 {
 width: 12em;
.item-4 {
 width: 8em;
.item-2 {
 width: 4em;
```



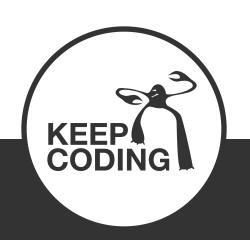


Permite definir nuestras propias funciones



@function

```
$grid-width: 40px;
$gutter-width: 10px;
@function grid-width($n) {
  @return $n * $grid-width + ($n - 1) * $gutter-
width;
#sidebar { width: grid-width(5); }
```



```
#sidebar {
  width: 240px;
}
```

