**SASS -** Syntactically **A**wesome **S**tyle**s**heet

A browser does not understand Sass code

Sass **pre-processor** is used to convert Sass code into standard CSS.

This process is called **transpiling**

Transpiling is a term for taking a source code written in one language and transform/translate it into another language.

you need to give a **transpiler** (some kind of program) some Sass code and then get some CSS code back.

## Sass Comments

CSS comments **/\* comment \*/ and**  inline comments **// comment**

## Install Sass

[sass-lang.com/install](https://sass-lang.com/install)

**Sass File Type**

".scss" file extension.

**Using Sass !global**

!global indicates that a variable is global

$myColor: red;  
h1 {  
  $myColor: green **!global**;  
  color: $myColor; // green  
}  
p {  
  color: $myColor; **// green**  
}

It could be wise to define all global variables in its own file, named "\_globals.scss", and include the file with the @include keyword.

**Sass Variable Scope**

Variables are only available at the level of nesting where they are defined.

**$myColor: red;**  
  
h1 {  
**$myColor:** green;   
  color**: $myColor;//green**  
}  
  
p {  
**color: $myColor;**//red  
}

**$myFont: Helvetica, sans-serif;**

$myColor: red;

$myFontSize: 18px;

$myWidth: 680px;

body {

font-family: **$myFont;**

font-size: $myFontSize;

color: $myColor;

}

#container {

width: $myWidth;

}

**Sass Variable Syntax:**

**$*variablename*: *value*;**

## Sass Variables

strings

numbers

colors

booleans

lists

nulls

# **Sass Nested Rules and Properties:**

**Sass Nested Properties**

The same prefix, like font-family, font-size and font-weight or text-align, text-transform and text-overflow.

With Sass they can be written as nested properties:

font: {  
  family: Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  size: 18px;  
  weight: bold;  
}  
  
text: {  
  align: center;  
  transform: lowercase;  
  overflow: hidden;  
}

**Sass Nested Rules**

nest CSS selectors in the same way as HTML

nav {  
  ul {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    list-style: none;  
  }  
  li {  
    display: inline-block;  
  }  
  a {  
    display: block;  
    padding: 6px 12px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
  }  
}

**Sass @import and Partials:**

**reset.scss**

**@import "colors";**

body {

font-family: Helvetica, sans-serif;

font-size: 18px;

color: $myBlue;

}

**\_colors.scss**

html,

body,

ul,

ol {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

**Partials**

By default, Sass transpiles all the .scss files directly. when you want to import a file, you do not need the file to be transpiled directly. Sass Partial Syntax:

**\_filename;**

**reset.scss**

**@import "reset";**

**@import "variables";**

body {

font-family: Helvetica, sans-serif;

font-size: 18px;

color: red;

}*no extra HTTP call is required at runtime!(in css its an http call)*

**reset.scss**

html,

body,

ul,

ol {

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

}

**@import**

The @import directive allows you to include the content of one file in another. sass Import Syntax:

**@import filename;**