

**Date:** 20-05-2020

**Morning Session:** 9 am – 11 PM

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**Today Topics:** **scss (sassy css)**

**Preprocessor:** What exactly pre-processor until now we were using CSS which is inbuilt in our websites. However, to supercharge these abilities or to make sure that we use all are other techniques to make this CSS even more powerful we use something called Preprocessor. A preprocessor is something that has you to additionally use CSS commands such that compiles back to CSS.

Some of the preprocessors SASS **SCSS** LESS STYLUS

## Naming Methodology in css

**BEM:** (Blocks, Elements and Modifiers)

**BEM Architecture Resource:** <http://getbem.com/introduction/>

**Example:**

```
<div class="card">
  <a href="" class="card__logo">LOGO</a>
  <nav class="card__list">
    <li class="card__listitem card__listitem--home">Home</li>
    <li class="card__listitem card__listitem--about">About</li>
    <li class="card__listitem card__listitem--contact">Contact</li>
  </nav>
  <img src="" alt="" class="card__profilepic">
  <span class="card__profilename"></span>
</div>
```

- install Live Sass Compiler in vs code.
- Create file scss file with .scss extension

- And open terminal and open .scss file it will auto create .css file and .css.map files
- And more over the more you type in .scss it auto convert to .css file

Ex: scss file

```
style.scss > ...
1  * {
2      margin: 0;
3      padding: 0;
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
```

Converted to css

```
# style.css > *
1  ∨ * {
2      margin: 0;
3      padding: 0;
4      -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
5      |           | box-sizing: border-box;
6  }
7  /*# sourceMappingURL=style.css.map */
```

**& ( ampersand) in scss:** The & always refers to the parent selector when nesting. Think of the & as being removed and replaced with the parent selector.

Ex:

HTML:


```
<div class="container">  
  <p class="gibberish">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quas  
  laudantium illum, temporibus quam est quod!</p>  
</div>
```

SCSS :

```
.container{  
  width: 80vw;  
  height: 90vh;  
  background-color: red;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
  
  & .gibberish {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: white;  
  }  
}
```

Convert to CSS:

```
.container {
  width: 80vw;
  height: 90vh;
  background-color:  red;
  border-radius: 10px;
  display: -webkit-box;
  display: -ms-flexbox;
  display: flex;
  -webkit-box-pack: center;
  -ms-flex-pack: center;
  justify-content: center;
  -webkit-box-align: center;
  -ms-flex-align: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.container .gibberish {
  font-size: 18px;
  color:  white;
}

/*# sourceMappingURL=style.css.map */
```

**\$ (Variable)** : Think of variables as a way to store information that you want to reuse throughout your stylesheet. You can store things like colors, font size, or any CSS value you think you'll want to reuse. Sass uses the \$ symbol to make something a variable.

#### Sass Variable Syntax:

```
$variablename: value;
```

```
$myFont: Helvetica, sans-serif;  
$myColor: red;  
$myFontSize: 18px;  
$myWidth: 680px;
```

```
body {  
  font-family: $myFont;  
  font-size: $myFontSize;  
  color: $myColor;  
}
```

```
#container {  
  width: $myWidth;  
}
```

#### CSS Output:

```
body {  
  font-family: Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 18px;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
#container {  
  width: 680px;  
}
```

Resource: [https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass\\_variables.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass_variables.asp)

## Comments:

### Syntax:

`/*` for Multi line comment `*/`

### Syntax:

`//` for single line comment

**Extend:** The `@extend` directive lets you share a set of CSS properties from one selector to another. The `@extend` directive is useful if you have almost identically styled elements that only differ in some small details.

SCSS Syntax:

```
.button-basic {  
  border: none;  
  padding: 15px 30px;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
.button-report {  
  @extend .button-basic;  
  background-color: red;  
}  
  
.button-submit {  
  @extend .button-basic;  
  background-color: green;  
  color: white;  
}
```



## CSS Output:

```
.button-basic, .button-report, .button-submit {  
  border: none;  
  padding: 15px 30px;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
.button-report {  
  background-color: red;  
}  
  
.button-submit {  
  background-color: green;  
  color: white;  
}
```

**Mixin:** The **@mixin** directive lets you create CSS code that is to be reused throughout the website. The **@include** directive is created to let you use (include) the mixin.

## Sass @mixin Syntax:

```
@mixin name {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  ...  
}
```

### SCSS Syntax:

```
@mixin important-text {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 25px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  border: 1px solid blue;  
}
```

## Using a Mixin

The `@include` directive is used to include a mixin.

### Sass @include mixin Syntax:

```
selector {  
  @include mixin-name;  
}
```

### SCSS Syntax:

```
.danger {  
  @include important-text;  
  background-color: green;  
}
```



CSS output:

```
.danger {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 25px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  border: 1px solid blue;  
  background-color: green;  
}
```

Resource: [https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass\\_mixin\\_include.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sass/sass_mixin_include.asp)

### Other Resources:

- 1) <https://devhints.io/sass>
- 2) <https://dev.to/finallynero/scss-cheatsheet-7g6>

Week 3 day 3 cc:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1I2tggXdeLPn2ZCqcd5\\_4AQvwWeacCPORaOThm7jXy2g/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1I2tggXdeLPn2ZCqcd5_4AQvwWeacCPORaOThm7jXy2g/edit?usp=sharing)

Week day 3 Assignment :

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JC-gbQyS0wkfAnHByP0pKWHF\\_rnmKy2mcgRFzZRWs-w/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JC-gbQyS0wkfAnHByP0pKWHF_rnmKy2mcgRFzZRWs-w/edit?usp=sharing)

**SESSION - END**  
**Thank You**

