Introduction to Sass

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Introduction to Sass

- Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets
- CSS preprocessor
- Compiles Sass Code into CSS Code
 - => syntactic sugar
- official implementation is open-source, coded in Ruby

Two Syntaxes

- Original Syntax: the indented syntax
 - Indention to seperate code blocks
 - Newline to seperate rules
 - => File Extension .sass
- Newer Syntax: SCSS
 - braces for code blocks
 - semicolons to seperate lines
 - => File Extension .scss

Mechanisms of Sass

Variables

- Variables have scope based on where they are defined!
- Date Types:
 - Numbers (units)
 - Strings (with quotes or without)
 - Colors
 - Booleans

```
$width: 5em;
$font-stack: Helvetica, sans-serif;
#primary-color: #333;
#main {
    width: $width;
    font 100% $font-stack;
    color: $primary-color;
}
```

Nesting

- Let's you nest CSS selectors
- same visual hierarchy of HTML
- better readability than:

body #main .value a.link

Nesting

```
body #main .value {
    color: #eee;
body #main .value a.link {
    color: #101010;
    text-decoration: none;
=> pure CSS
```

```
body #main .value {
    color: #eee;
    a.link {
         color: #101010;
         text-decoration: none;
=> SASS
```

Partials

- contain snippets of CSS that can be included in other Sass files
- help modularizing the code
- Sass file named with leading underscore _partial.scss
 - => lets Sass know that the file is a partial and should not be generated into a CSS file
- partials are used with @import

Partials

```
stylesheets/
-- partials/
                 # Partials
   -- base.sass
                      # imports for all mixins + global project variables
                                                                               // Partials
   -- buttons.scss
                      # buttons
                                                                               @import "partials/typography";
   |-- _figures.scss
                      # figures
                                                                               @import "partials/buttons";
   |-- _grids.scss
                     # grids
                                                                               @import "partials/figures";
   |-- _typography.scss # typography
                                                                               @import "partials/grids";
                                                                               // ...
                     # primary Sass file
 -- main.scss
```

Mixins

- chunk up CSS declarations to be reusable with one reference
- Mixins can reference mixins as well
- mixin lets you make groups of CSS declarations that you want to reuse
- you can pass values to make them flexible

```
=border-radius($radius)
  -webkit-border-radius: $radius
  -moz-border-radius: $radius
  -ms-border-radius: $radius
  border-radius: $radius
  .box
  +border-radius(10px)
```

Inheritance

- share CSS properties with @extend
- avoid writing same CSS code multiple times
- cleaner code

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

... and a whole lot more

- functions: ex. darken(\$color, \$amount)
- controls
 - o if
 - o while
 - each
 - o for
- Operators +, -, *, /, and %

Demo

Sass in Use