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Features of Using Sass

Sass (Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets) is a CSS preprocessor that helps keep up maintenance and readability of CSS code as a project grows bigger. Since Sass allows developers to use compile features that aren’t normally available in standard language, it lends a hand in tackling problems such as giving a lot of effort to make a small change, trouble with code structuring, and redundancy. While reading about Sass, some features that I found interesting were nesting, and mixins.

With nesting, you can do things like editing and addressing a group of tags without having to constantly write the parent tag in front of it because all of the tags are nested inside of their parent tag. An example would be making a modification to the elements of a nav class in HTML. In regular HTML each element would have to have the nav tag in front of it before it is identified: nav a, nav ul, nav li. However, with Sass you can nest these elements in nav like this: nav{ ul, a, li}.

Mixins are used for grouping CSS declarations together and can be used like a variable. So for something that is tedious to write, like formatting, a mixin can be created to reduce the redundancy. Below is an example of using and importing a mixin.

