

Getting Sassy with CSS

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self.conf 2014

About Me



@jewlofthelotus

articulate®

Girl Develop It

don't be shy. develop it. 



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Syntactically Awesome Stylesheets

NOT an
acronym...



Syntactically Awesome Stylesheets

PRO
TIP

NOT an
acronym...

Sass!



Syntactically Awesome Stylesheets



“If you see something, say something.
Only you can prevent overcapitalization.”

- Hampton Catlin, Creator Of Sass



“If you see something, say something.
Only you can prevent overcapitalization.”

- Hampton Catlin, Creator Of Sass

... but don't be a

#Sasshole

What Is Sass?

What Is Sass?

1. An extension of CSS

SassScript Language. Fully CSS-compatible syntax.

What Is Sass?

1. An extension of CSS

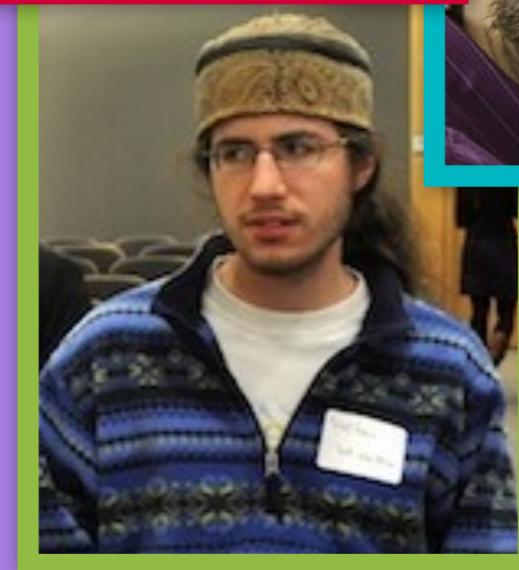
SassScript Language. Fully CSS-compatible syntax.

2. A CSS preprocessor

SassScript → MAGIC → CSS

Where Did Sass Come From?

- 2007: Designed by **Hampton Catlin (Haml)**
- Developed by **Chris Eppstein (Compass)** and **Nathan Weizenbaum**



Why Did They Make Sass?

Why Did They Make Sass?

Because vanilla CSS just
wasn't cutting it any more.

“ CSS stops short of even more powerful features [...]. That is because these things give power-users a lot of rope, but less experienced users will unwittingly hang themselves; or, more likely, be so scared that they won’t even touch CSS.

- **Bert Bos**, CSS Co-Inventor ↗

What Does Sass Give Us That CSS Doesn't?

1. Reduced Repetition
2. Cleaner Modularity
3. Maintainability
4. REAL PROGRAMMING!

Moving The Web Forward



Setup & Workflow

Sass Installation

Ruby

OS X? Lucky you, it's preinstalled!

Windows? Try [RubyInstaller](#).

Sass

```
$ gem install sass
```

Running Sass

Sass

CSS

```
$ sass source.sass output.css
```

```
$ sass source_dir output_dir
```

Running Sass



```
$ sass source.sass output.css
```

```
$ sass source_dir output_dir
```

Sass Is Watching You

This is the best thing. Ever.

```
$ sass --watch source.sass:output.css
```

Gotcha: Colon vs. Space



Two Sass Syntaxes

Indented .sass

Original syntax; Haml-esque

```
.this  
  color: #000  
  background: #fff  
  
.that  
  color: #fff  
  background: #000
```

Sassy CSS .scss

Default; Valid CSS == Valid SCSS

```
.this {  
  color: #000;  
  background: #fff;  
}  
  
.that {  
  color: #fff;  
  background: #000;  
}
```

The Good Stuff

Or, Why You'll Never Write Plain Old CSS Again.

Nesting

Nesting

HTML has a clear hierarchy - elements are *nested*.

We can apply the same concept in Sass.

HTML

```
<nav class="navigation">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Sass

```
.navigation {
  float: right;

  li {
    display: inline-block;
    list-style-type: none;
    margin-left: 1.5em;
  }

  a {
    display: block;
    text-decoration: none;
  }
}
```

Nesting Output

Sass

```
.navigation {  
  float: right;  
  
  li {  
    display: inline-block;  
    list-style-type: none;  
    margin-left: 1.5em;  
  }  
  
  a {  
    display: block;  
    text-decoration: none;  
  }  
}
```



CSS

```
.navigation {  
  float: right;  
}  
  
.navigation li {  
  display: inline-block;  
  list-style-type: none;  
  margin-left: 1.5em;  
}  
  
.navigation a {  
  display: block;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Nesting Gotcha

Mirroring HTML nesting is SUPER easy.

Sass

```
body {  
  .header {  
    .navigation {  
      ul {  
        li {  
          a {  
            // ...  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



CSS

```
body .header .navigation ul li a {  
  /* ... */  
}
```

Nesting Gotcha

Mirroring HTML nesting is SUPER easy.

Overly verbose and overly specific.

Sass

```
body {  
  .header {  
    .navigation {  
      ul {  
        li {  
          a {  
            // ...  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

MAGIC?

CSS

```
body .header .navigation ul li a {  
  /* ... */  
}
```

Nesting Gotcha

Mirroring HTML nesting is SUPER easy.

Overly verbose and overly specific.

Rule of thumb:
No more than 3 levels deep

Sass

```
body {  
  .header {  
    .navigation {  
      ul {  
        li {  
          a {  
            // ...  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

MAGIC?

CSS

```
body .header .navigation ul li a {  
  /* ... */  
}
```

Nesting The Parent Selector

You can reference **parent selector(s)** with an &

Sass

```
a {  
  color: #beedee;  
  
  &:hover {  
    color: #cbbebb;  
  }  
  
  &.btn {  
    background: #deede6;  
  }  
  
  .btn {  
    display: block;  
  }  
}
```



CSS

```
a {  
  color: #beedee;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
  color: #cbbebb;  
}  
  
a.btn {  
  background: #deede6;  
}  
  
a .btn {  
  display: block;  
}
```

Nesting The Parent Selector

The & can follow other selectors, too!

Sass

```
a {  
  .footer & {  
    text-decoration: none;  
  
    span {  
      opacity: .5;  
    }  
  }  
  
  span {  
    .navigation & {  
      display: block;  
    }  
  }  
}
```



CSS

```
.footer a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
.footer a span {  
  opacity: .5;  
}  
  
.navigation a span {  
  display: block;  
}
```

Nesting The Parent Selector

With Sass 3.3, you can also **append a suffix** to the &!

Sass

```
.button {  
  &--primary { background: orange; }  
  &--secondary { background: blue; }  
}
```



CSS

```
.button--primary { background: orange; }  
.button--secondary { background: blue; }
```

Nesting Media Queries

THIS IS FREAKING AWESOME.

Sass

```
.sidebar {  
  width: 35%;  
  
  @media (max-width: 800px) {  
    width: 25%;  
  }  
  
  @media (max-width: 500px) {  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```



CSS

```
.sidebar {  
  width: 35%;  
}  
  
@media (max-width: 800px) {  
  .sidebar {  
    width: 25%;  
  }  
}  
  
@media (max-width: 500px) {  
  .sidebar {  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```

Imports & Organization

Imports

CSS `@import` has always meant an **extra file download**.

Sass modifies `@import` to instead include the resource **during compilation**, rather than on the client side.

OMG YAY MODULARITY!!!

Sass

```
@import "vars";  
  
@import "compass";  
@import "fontawesome";  
  
@import "utilities";  
  
@import "grid";  
@import "base";  
  
@import "modules/all";  
@import "pages/all";
```

Imports File Structure

- project_awesome
 - sass
 - lib
 - compass.scss
 - fontawesome.scss
 - base.scss
 - grid.scss
 - application.scss
 - CSS
 - application.css

Sass

```
// application.scss
@import "lib/compass";
@import "lib/fontawesome";
@import "grid";
@import "base";
```

```
$ sass sass/application.scss css/application.css
```

Imports File Structure

```
$ sass sass/ css/
```

- project_awesome
 - sass
 - lib
 - compass.scss
 - fontawesome.scss
 - base.scss
 - grid.scss
 - application.scss



- project_awesome
 - CSS
 - lib
 - compass.css
 - fontawesome.css
 - base.css
 - grid.css
 - application.css

Import Partials

```
$ sass sass/ css/
```

- project_awesome
 - sass
 - lib
 - _compass.scss
 - _fontawesome.scss
 - _base.scss
 - _grid.scss
 - application.scss
 - print.css
 - ...
 - css
 - application.css
 - print.css



Variables

Variables

```
.header {  
    background-color: #531946;  
}  
.header a { color: #fff; }  
.header a:hover { color: #095169; }  
  
.footer {  
    background-color: #30162B;  
    color: #fff;  
}  
.footer a { color: #095169; }  
.footer a:hover { color: #fff; }  
  
.feature a {  
    background-color: #30162B;  
    color: #fff;  
}  
.feature a:hover { color: #531946; }
```

WTF is
#531946?

#30162b?
#095179?
WAT?

Variables

Sass

```
$white: #ffffff;  
$eggplant: #531946;  
$eggplantDark: #30162B;  
$teal: #095169;  
  
.header {  
  background-color: $eggplant;  
}  
.header a { color: $white; }  
.header a:hover { color: $teal; }  
  
.footer {  
  background-color: $eggplantDark;  
  color: $white;  
}  
.footer a { color: $teal; }  
.footer a:hover { color: $white; }
```

Variables let you
reuse single values.

Variable Uses

colors

border-radius

font sizes

pseudo content

font families

shadows

font paths

gradients

padding

SELECTORS!

margins

LOGIC!

breakpoints

ALL THE THINGS!!!1!

Variable Data Types

Numbers

Sass

```
$base-padding: 10px;  
$line-height: 1.5;
```

Strings

```
$base-font: Verdana;  
$content: "Loading...";
```

Colors

```
$feature-color: purple;  
$feature-background: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.5);
```

Lists

```
$base-margin: 20px 0 30px 10px;  
$base-font: "Trebuchet MS", "Verdana", sans-serif;
```

Booleans

```
$bordered: true;  
$shadowed: false;
```

Null

```
$secondary: null;
```

Maps

```
$map: (a: 1px, b: 2px, c: 3px);
```

Variable Dynamics

- **Mutable.**
- Can have **default values.**
- Can be **interpolated.**
- Have **scopes.**

Sass

```
$side: left;          // $side == left
$side: top;           // $side == top
$side: right !default; // $side == top

.box-#${$side} {
  $box-border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-#${$side}: $box-border;

  &:before {
    content: "It's on the #{$side} side";
  }
}

.box-alt {
  border-#${$side}: $box-border;
  // ERROR!! Undefined variable "$box-border"
}
```

Math & Color

Math

Sass lets us use basic math operations.

- + addition
- - subtraction
- * multiplication
- / division
- % modulus

Sass

```
$title: "Self.Conference";  
$base-font-size: 16px;  
$padding-default: 2em;  
  
.header {  
  padding: $padding-default / 2;  
  font-size: $base-font-size * 2;  
  
  &:before {  
    content: "Welcome to " + $title;  
  }  
}
```

Math Functions

Sass comes with a **set of math functions**.

- **abs(\$num)** - absolute value
- **ceil(\$num)** - round up to closest whole number
- **floor(\$num)** - round down to closest whole number
- **percentage(\$num)** - convert to percentage
- **round(\$num)** - round to closest whole number
- **max(\$list)** - maximum list value
- **min(\$list)** - minimum list value

Color Math

We can even use math to manipulate colors.

Sass

```
.addition {  
  color: #555555 + #112233; // => #667788  
}  
.subtraction {  
  color: #555555 - #112233; // => #443322  
}  
.multiplication {  
  color: #555555 * 2;          // => #aaaaaa  
}  
.division {  
  color: (#555555 / 2);        // => #2a2a2a  
}
```

Color Functions

Sass comes with AWESOME color functions.

- **rgba(\$hex, \$alpha)**
- **lighten(\$color, \$percent)**
- **darken(\$color, \$percent)**
- **saturate(\$color, \$percent)**
- **desaturate(\$color, \$percent)**
- **mix(\$color1, \$color2)**
- **grayscale(\$color)**
- **invert(\$color)**
- **complement(\$color)**
- AND MANY MORE!





A black and white photograph of a middle-aged man with light-colored hair, wearing glasses, a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He has his hands on his cheeks and is looking directly at the camera with a surprised or excited expression.

**But wait,
there's more!**

Mixins

Mixins

Variables let you reuse single values

Mixins let you reuse blocks of styles

Mixins Use

CSS

```
.header {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.footer {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.feature a {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}
```

Mixins Use

CSS

```
.header {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.footer {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.feature a {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}
```

Sass

```
@mixin rounded-box {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.header {  
    @include rounded-box;  
}  
  
.footer {  
    @include rounded-box;  
}  
  
.feature a {  
    @include rounded-box;  
}
```

Mixin Output

Sass

```
@mixin rounded-corners($radius: 5px) {  
  -webkit-border-radius: $radius;  
  -moz-border-radius: $radius;  
  border-radius: $radius;  
}  
  
.header { @include rounded-corners; }  
.footer { @include rounded-corners(10px); }
```



CSS

Mixin Features

- multiple arguments
- argument defaults
- optional arguments
- arguments == \$variables scoped to the mixin

```
.header {  
  -webkit-border-radius: 5px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 5px;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
}  
  
.footer {  
  -webkit-border-radius: 10px;  
  -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Mixin Alternative?

CSS

```
.header {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.footer {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.feature a {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}
```

Mixin Alternative?

CSS

```
.header {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.footer {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}  
  
.feature a {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}
```

Better CSS

```
.header,  
.footer,  
.feature a {  
    border-radius: 5px;  
    padding: 5px 20px;  
}
```

@extend

@extend

Lets you group **selectors** with **blocks of styles**

Sass

```
.message {  
  border: 2px solid;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  padding: 1em;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
.message-alert {  
  @extend .message;  
  @include msg-colors($yellow);  
}  
  
.message-error {  
  @extend .message;  
  @include msg-colors($red);  
}
```



CSS

```
.message,  
.message-alert,  
.message-error,  
.message-notice {  
  border: 2px solid;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  padding: 1em;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
.message-alert {  
  border-color: goldenrod;  
  color: goldenrod;  
}  
  
.message-error {  
  border-color: darkred;  
  color: darkred;  
}
```

Placeholders

Placeholders can be @extended but will never compile to the CSS on their own

Sass

```
%message {  
  border: 2px solid;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  padding: 1em;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
.message-alert {  
  @extend %message;  
  @include msg-colors($yellow);  
}  
  
.message-error {  
  @extend %message;  
  @include msg-colors($red);  
}
```



CSS

```
.message-alert,  
.message-error,  
.message-notice {  
  border: 2px solid;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  padding: 1em;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
.message-alert {  
  border-color: goldenrod;  
  color: goldenrod;  
}  
  
.message-error {  
  border-color: darkred;  
  color: darkred;  
}
```

Plus Lots More WIN

Functions

```
@function fluidize($target, $context) {  
  @return ($target / $context) * 100%;  
}  
  
.sidebar {  
  width: fluidize(350px, 1000px);  
  // => width: 35%;  
}
```

Conditions

```
$theme: light !default;

body {
  @if $theme == dark {
    background: #000;

  } @else if $theme == mid {
    background: #afafaf;

  } @else {
    background: #fff;
  }
}
```

Each Loops

```
$themes: dark dark-mid light-mid light;

@each $theme in $themes {
  .theme-#${$theme} {
    @include theme-colors($theme);
  }
}
```

For Loops

```
@for $i from 1 through 12 {  
  .grid-col-#${$i} {  
    width: $grid-col-width * $i;  
  }  
}
```

While Loops

```
$i: 1;

@while $i <= 12 {
  .grid-col-#${$i} {
    width: $grid-col-width * $i;
  }

  $i: $i + 1;
}
```

Demo Time

<https://github.com/roytomeij/sassconf>



Sass



Sass

Resources

Sass-Lang.com

SassConf

The Sass Way

SassConf 2013 Videos

Sass For Web Designers

SassMeister

Assembling Sass

Sass Style Guide

SassNews Newsletter

#teamSass

Closing Tips

- Take it one step at a time.
- Check your output regularly.
- Mind your @mixins and @media queries.
- Don't @extend too much.
- Modularize all the things.

Questions?

Slides: http://bit.ly/self_sass

@jewlofthelotus



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Launch Party w/ Pillar @ The Forge
June 4th 6:30pm
RSVP @ bit.ly/gdiaa

Questions?

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