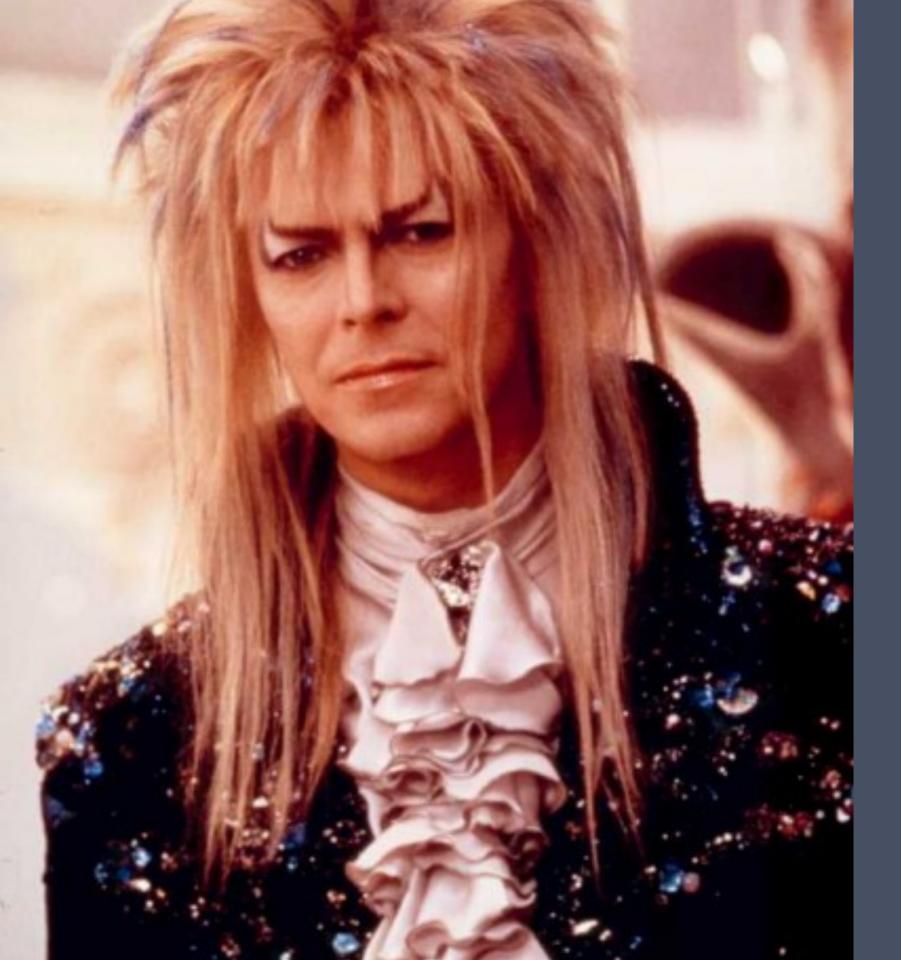
# MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE



## STUART ROBSON

FRONT-END DEVELOPER

WWW.ALWAYSTWISTED.COM

# MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

## MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

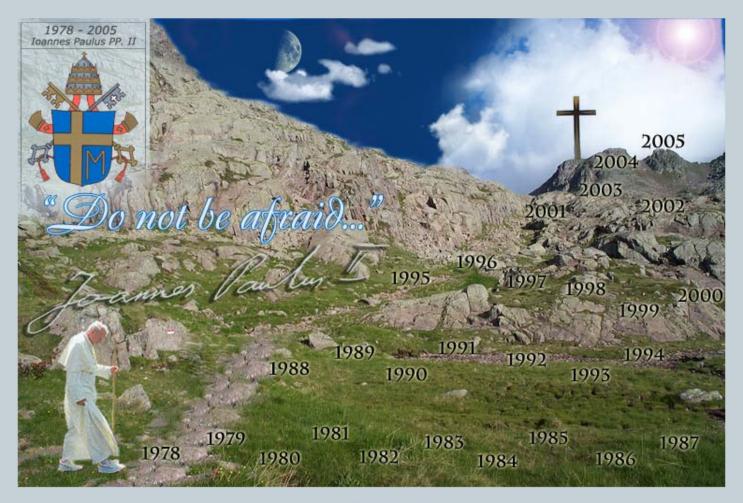
- > FOLDER AND FILE STRUCTURE
  - > NAMING CONVENTIONS
  - > COMPOSING DECLARATIONS
    - > MAINTAINING VARIABLES
      - > DOCUMENTATION
    - > WHEN NOT TO USE SASS

## FOLDER AND FILE STRUCTURE









© Internet Office of the Holy See





**IMAGES** 



**JAVASCRIPT** 



INDEX.HTML





STYLES.CSS

```
______
 Handcrafted by
 Last updated on
 Contents:
   01 Sensible Defaults
   02 Typography

    Rendering

      - Ligatures
      - Families

    Headings

      Links
      - Paragraphs, Lists, and More
   03 Forms & Buttons
   04 Basic Layout
   05 Header
   06 Ads
   07 Blog Posts
   08 Blog Archives
   09 Speaking
   10 About
 @import "reset.css";
 { -moz-box-sizing:border-box; -webkit-box-sizing:border-box; box-sizing:border-box; } /* Apply a natural box layout model to all elements - see
http://paulirish.com/2012/box-sizing-border-box-ftw */
 div,
 article,
 section,
 header,
 footer,
 nav,
 figure,
                               position:relative; } /* For absolutely positioning elements within containers */
display:block; height:0; clear:both; content:"."; visibility:hidden; } /* For clearing */
 li
 .group:after
 body
                               background: #fff; }
 ::-moz-selection
                               background: #fffff99; }
 ::selection
                              { background: #ffff99; } /* See http://robsterlini.co.uk/posts/opentype-and-selection-dont-mix */
 14 / 16 =
               0.875em
                           (14px equivalent)
 16 / 16 =
                           (16px equivalent)
               1em
 18 / 16 =
               1.125em
                           (18px equivalent)
 21 / 16 =
               1.3125em
                           (21px equivalent)
 24 / 16 =
                           (24px equivalent)
               1.5em
 30 / 16 =
               1.875em
                           (30px equivalent)
 72 / 16 =
               4.5em
                           (72px equivalent)
 /* 02a - Rendering */
 html,
 input,
 textarea
                             { -webkit-font-smoothing:antialiased; }
```

# RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN

## 

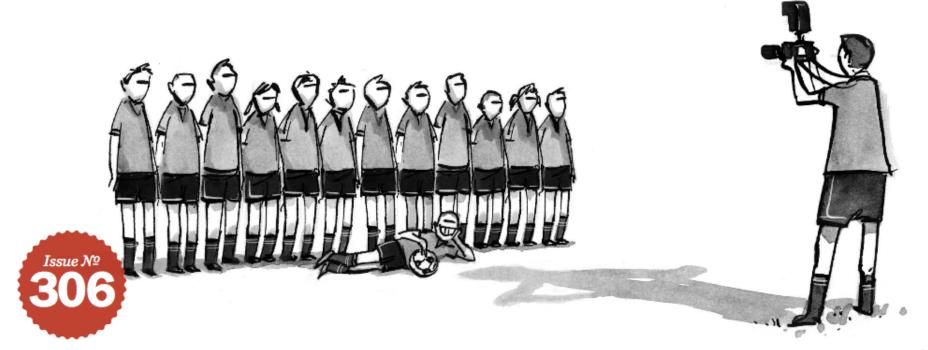


Illustration by Kevin Cornell

#### **Responsive Web Design**

by Ethan Marcotte · May 25, 2010

Published in CSS, Layout & Grids, Mobile/Multidevice, Responsive Design, Interaction Design

"The control which designers know in the print medium, and often desire in the web medium, is simply a function of the limitation of the printed page. We should embrace the fact that the web doesn't have the same constraints, and design for this flexibility. But first, we must 'accept the ebb and flow of things.'"

-John Allsopp, "A Dao of Web Design"

```
Handcrafted by
 Last updated on
 01 Sensible Defaults
   02 Typography

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   04 Basic Layout
   05 Header
   06 Ads
   07 Blog Posts
   08 Blog Archives
   09 Speaking
   10 About
   11 Media Queries
      - 320 up
      - 480 up
      - 768 up
      - 1024 up
      - 1280 up
      - 1440 up
 @import "reset.css";
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http://paulirish.com/2012/box-sizing-border-box-ftw */
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 .group:after
 body
                              background: #fff; }
                              background: #fffff99;
 ::-moz-selection
                             { background: #ffff99; } /* See http://robsterlini.co.uk/posts/opentype-and-selection-dont-mix */
 ::selection
 14 / 16 =
               0.875em
                          (14px equivalent)
 16 / 16 =
              1em
                          (16px equivalent)
 18 / 16 =
              1.125em
                          (18px equivalent)
 21 / 16 =
              1.3125em
                          (21px equivalent)
 24 / 16 =
              1.5em
                          (24px equivalent)
 30 / 16 =
              1.875em
                          (30px equivalent)
 72 / 16 =
              4.5em
                          (72px equivalent)
```

```
Handcrafted by
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     - Families
     - Headings

    Links

     - Paragraphs, Lists, and More
  03 Forms & Buttons
  04 Basic Layout
  05 Header
  06 Ads
  07 Blog Posts
  08 Blog Archives
  09 Speaking
  10 About
  11 Media Queries
     - 320 up
     480 up
     - 768 up
     - 1024 up
     - 1280 up
     - 1440 up
*/
```

# ALL WE HAD WAS A SINGLE CSS FILE. LONGER THAN A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

- HUGO GIRAUDEL

# SPLITTING OUT OUR CSS





STYLES.CSS



RESET.CSS





STYLES.CSS



**RESET.CSS** 



PRINT.CSS



21 - // MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE - #ASOSTECHUI 2016





STYLES.CSS



**RESET.CSS** 



**PRINT.CSS** 



MOBILE.CSS



**TABLET.CSS** 



**DESKTOP.CSS** 









**IMAGES** 



**JAVASCRIPT** 



SASS



**INDEX.HTML** 



### **SASS**



\_STYLES.SCSS



\_RESET.SCSS



\_PRINT.SCSS



\_MOBILE.SCSS



\_TABLET.SCSS



**DESKTOP.SCSS** 





STYLES.CSS



# SASS GIVES YOU EXTRA





\_MIXINS.SCSS



\_VARIABLES.SCSS



\_MIXINS.SCSS



\_VARIABLES.SCSS



\_FUNCTIONS.SCSS



### **SASS**



\_STYLES.SCSS



\_RESET.SCSS



\_PRINT.SCSS



\_MOBILE.SCSS



\_TABLET.SCSS



**DESKTOP.SCSS** 



## **CONFIG**



\_MIXINS.SCSS



\_VARIABLES.SCSS



\_FUNCTIONS.SCSS



### **SASS**



CONFIG



STYLES.SCSS



\_RESET.SCSS



\_PRINT.SCSS



\_MOBILE.SCSS



TABLET SCSS

#### STRUCTURING MY SASS 101, PART 1.

07 Jan 2013

note: This is not a guide. This is just how I choose to do things.

I've been meaning to write more about how I structure my Sass files when front-end dev'ing for clients. I was going to do this huge long post but I kept finding that idea daunting.

The plan is to have several short posts discussing bits of the whole that'll eventually make 'the whole'.

#### PART 1, FOLDER STRUCTURE

I keep my Sass folder within my CSS folder. Using something like codekit you can choose to do this differently, but for me this is just easier.

So I'd have a CSS folder, where the compiled SCSS would end up, and a folder called SCSS. In that folder there's a further two, defaults and partials.



Looking for new projects to start around from June 2016

**HIRE ME** 

#### **SASS NEWS**

#### A WEEKLY EMAIL NEWSLETTER

A set of the weeks finest blogposts, articles, codepens and examples using Sass straight to your inbox.

#### **RWDCALC**

EASILY TURN YOUR PIXELS INTO PERCENTAGES

A simple calculator to turn

HEADER
MAIN
FOOTER



### **SASS**



CONFIG



STYLES.SCSS



\_RESET.SCSS



\_PRINT.SCSS



\_MOBILE.SCSS



TABLET SCSS



### **DEFAULTS**



\_RESET.SCSS



\_PRINT.SCSS



\_BASE.SCSS



\_HEADER.SCSS



\_FOOTER.SCSS



### **SASS**



CONFIG



DEFAULTS



\_STYLES.SCSS



\_MOBILE.SCSS



\_TABLET.SCSS



**DESKTOP.SCSS** 

# PARTIALS



### **PARTIALS**



\_CAROUSEL.SCSS



\_NAVIGATION.SCSS



\_SIDEBAR.SCSS

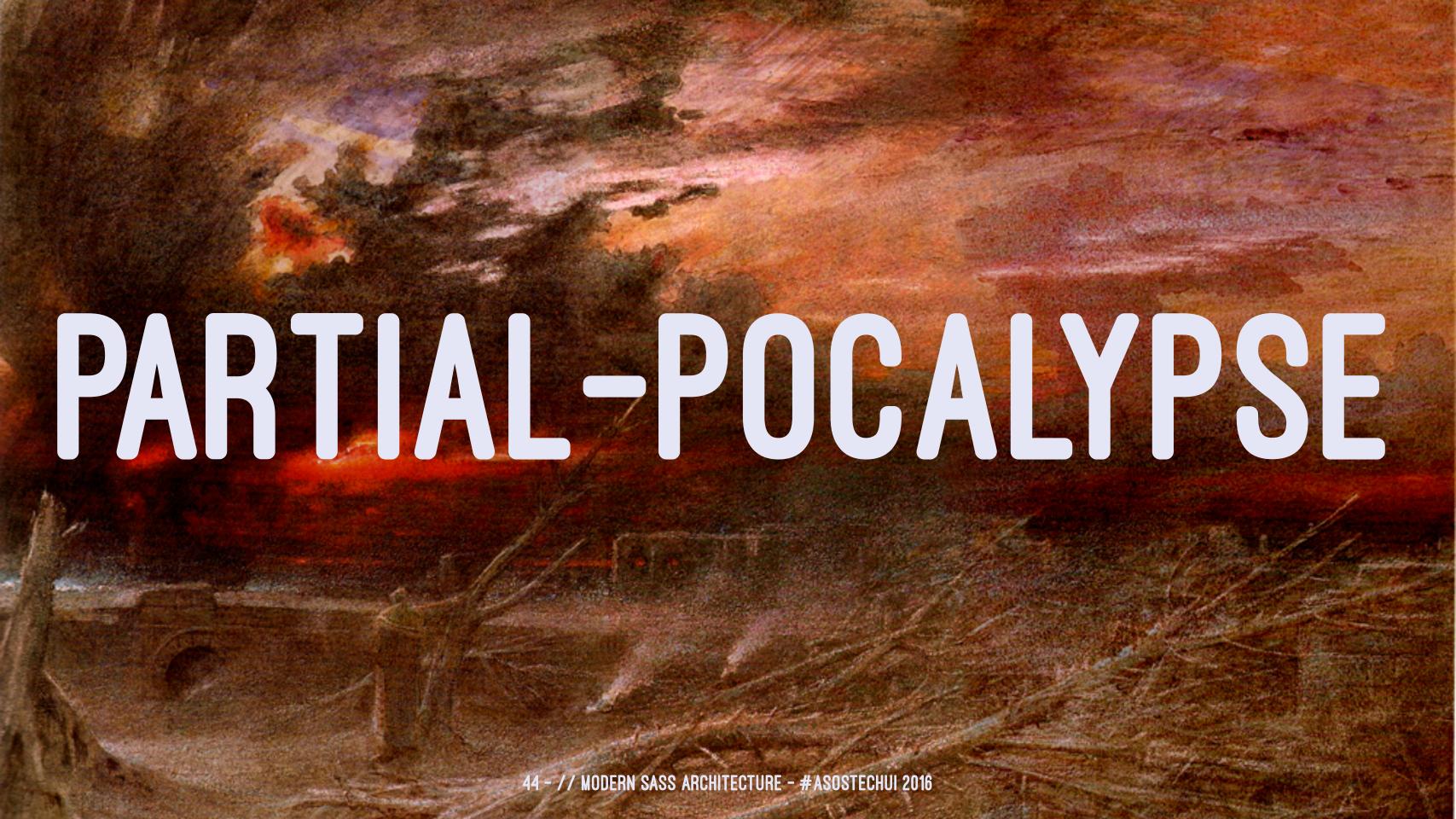


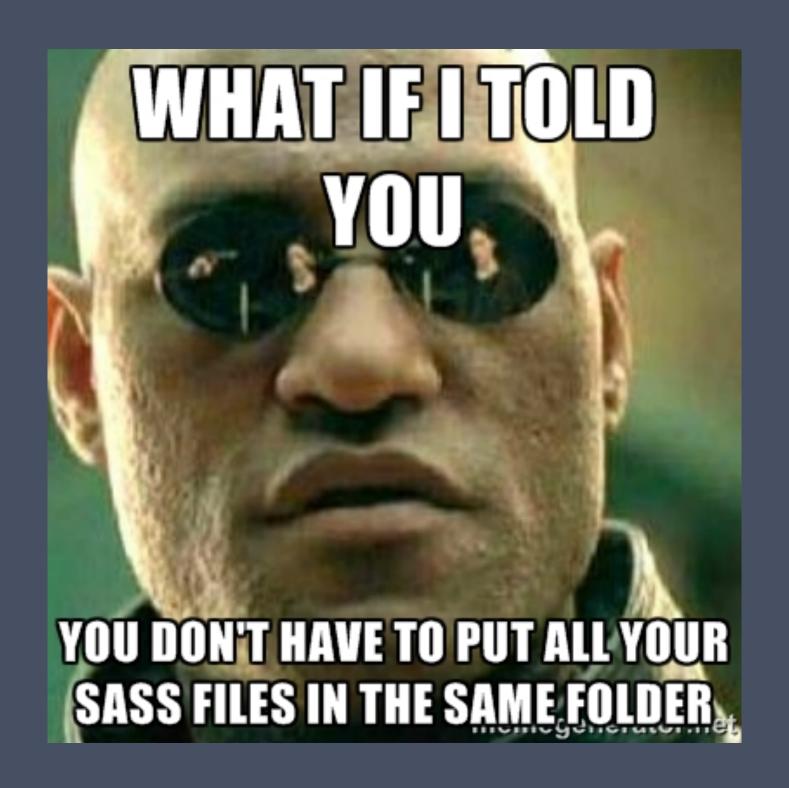
\_HEADER.SCSS



FOOTER.SCSS







#### **ALWAYS TWISTED**

{ Slightly Bizarre Ramblings Of A Front-End Developer }

#### STRUCTURING MY SASS 101, PART 1.

07 Jan 2013

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So I'd have a CSS folder, where the compiled SCSS would end up, and a folder called SCSS. In that folder there's a further two, defaults and partials.



The 'defaults' folder is where I'd keep things that would never or very rarely change during the projects lifetime. This is where your reset would go, your print styles and your helpers.

Looking for new projects to start around from June 2016

HIRE ME

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A set of the weeks finest blogposts, articles, codepens and examples using Sass straight to your inbox.

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A simple calculator to turn your pixel based designs into the start of your responsive website. Including margins, padding and borders.



#### **Architecture for a Sass Project**









Was this helpful?





Remember when we used to do everything with nothing more than plain old CSS? All we had was a single CSS file, longer than a sleepless night. Yay! Thousands and thousands of lines - usually poorly written - of CSS where we were struggling to find the one value we had to change to fix some obscure and frustrating IE bug.

Well those days are behind us, folks. Dealing with CSS has become more interesting and more complicated. Probably the latter because of the former. And now that we have CSS preprocessors, responsive web design, progressive enhancement, graceful degradation, and all the other things cool kids talk about, CSS has become more powerful than ever.



"CSS has become more interesting and complicated." Me.



So because we have a lot to deal with, it is important that we stay organized. And we can probably all agree that it isn't always easy to be. So I thought in this post I could help you to understand how you should think (rather than how you should do; I'll leave that up to you).

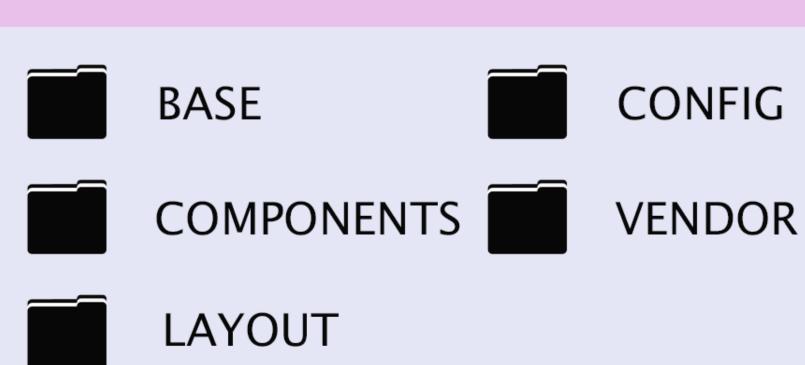
#### Recommended for you

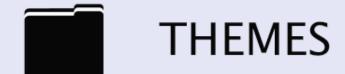
- A Simple Gulp'y Workflow For Sass
- Introducing the SitePoint Sass Reference
- Testing a Sass Library
- Using @error responsibly in Sass
- Bootstrap Sass Installation and Customization

### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

# A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

- MRS BEETON

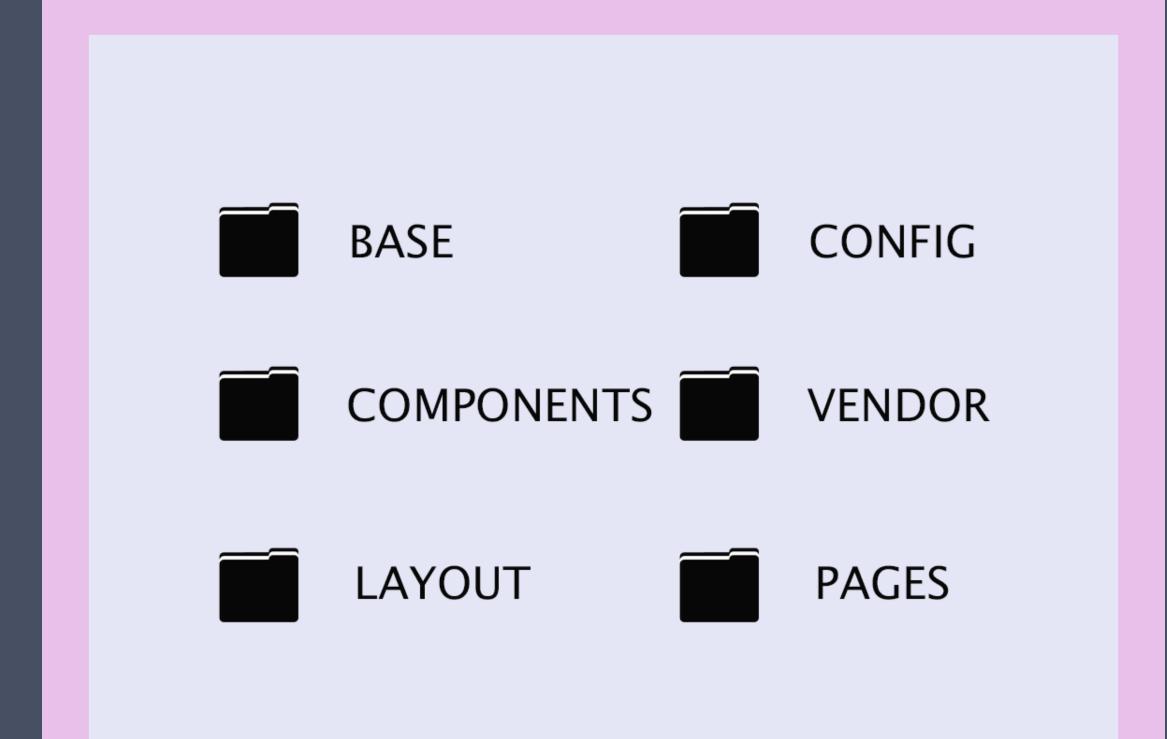




### 7-1 PATTERN

- HUGO GIRAUDEL

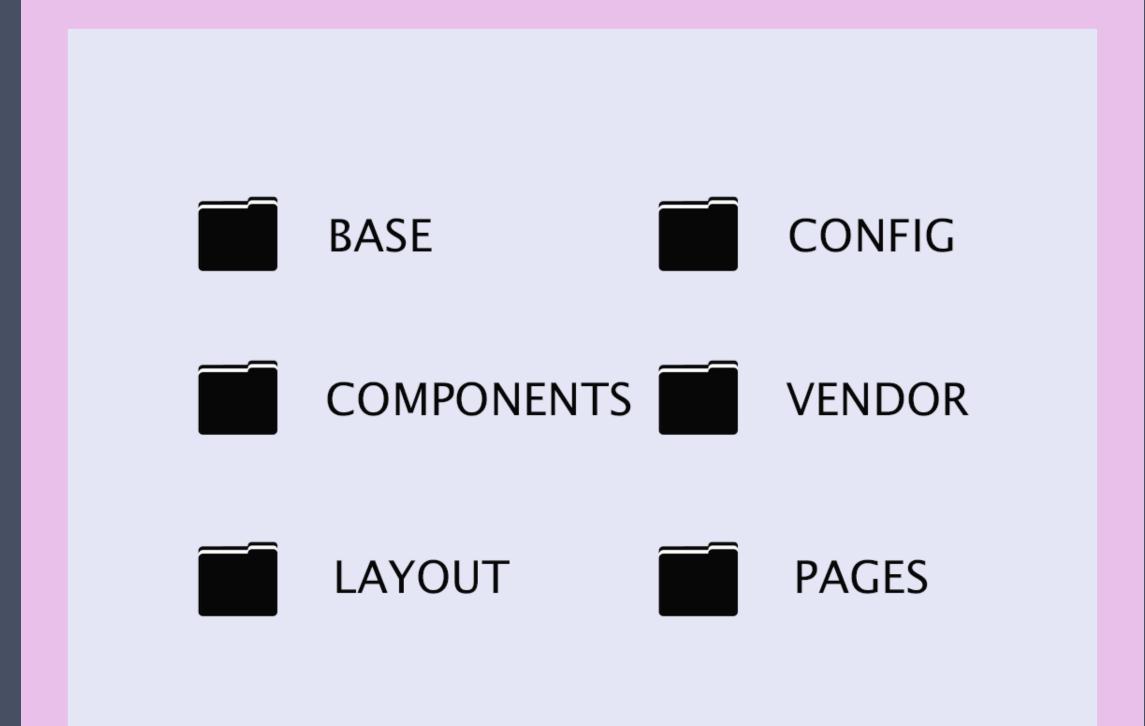
# 6-1 FOLDER STRUCTURE



# BASE//

### BASE/

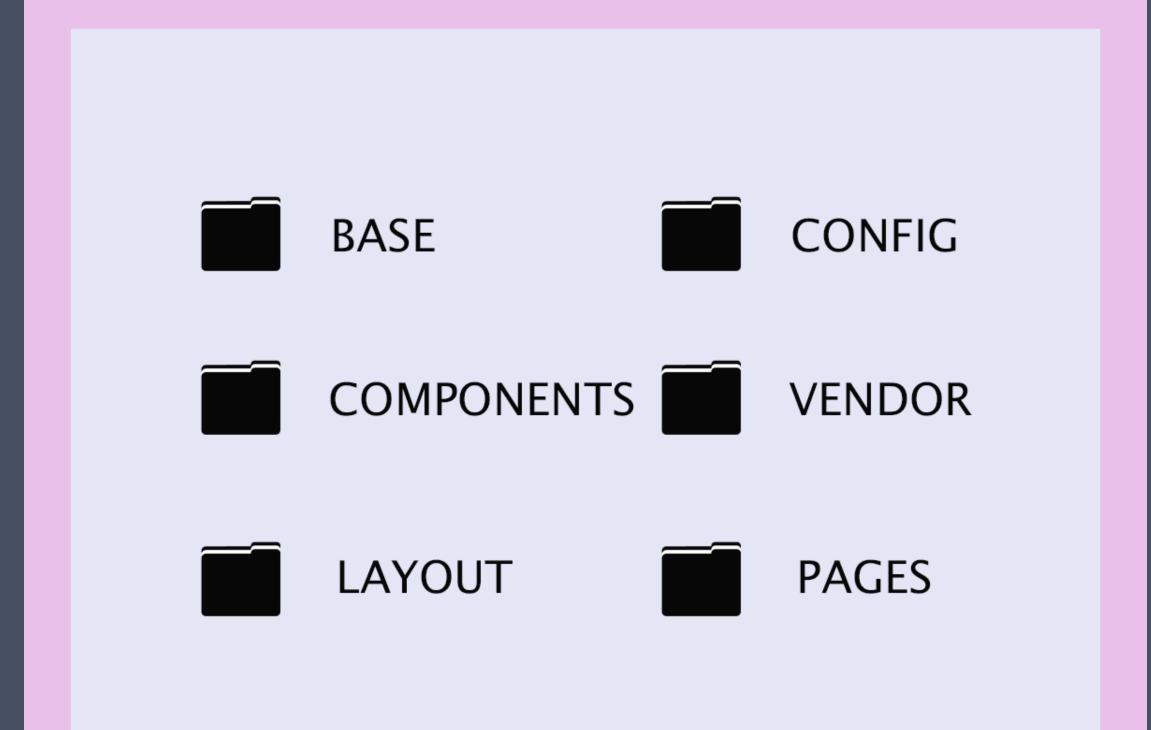
- > RESET OR NORMALIZE
- > TYPOGRAPHY SETTINGS
- > PRIMITIVE OR ATOMIC DEFAULTS
- > CODE FOR COMMON HTML ELEMENTS



# COMPONENTS//

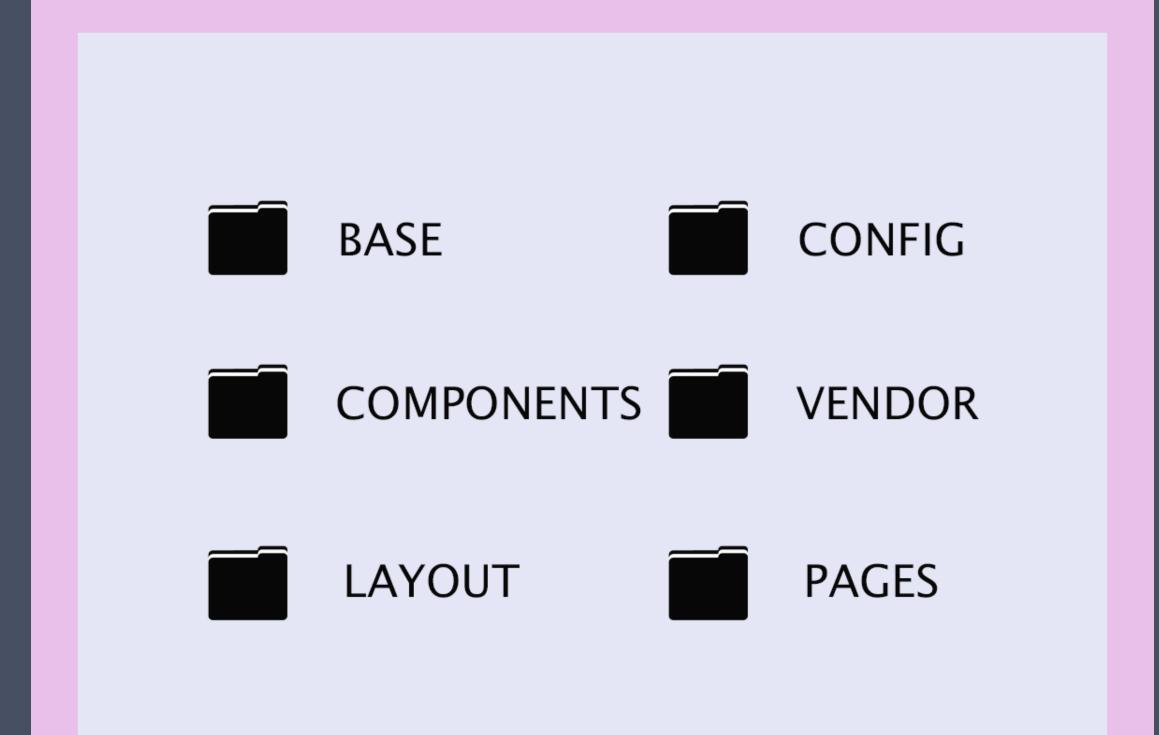
### COMPONENTS/

- > SMALLER MODULES OF A SITE
- > TABS, CAROUSEL, ACCORDIAN



### LAYOUTS/

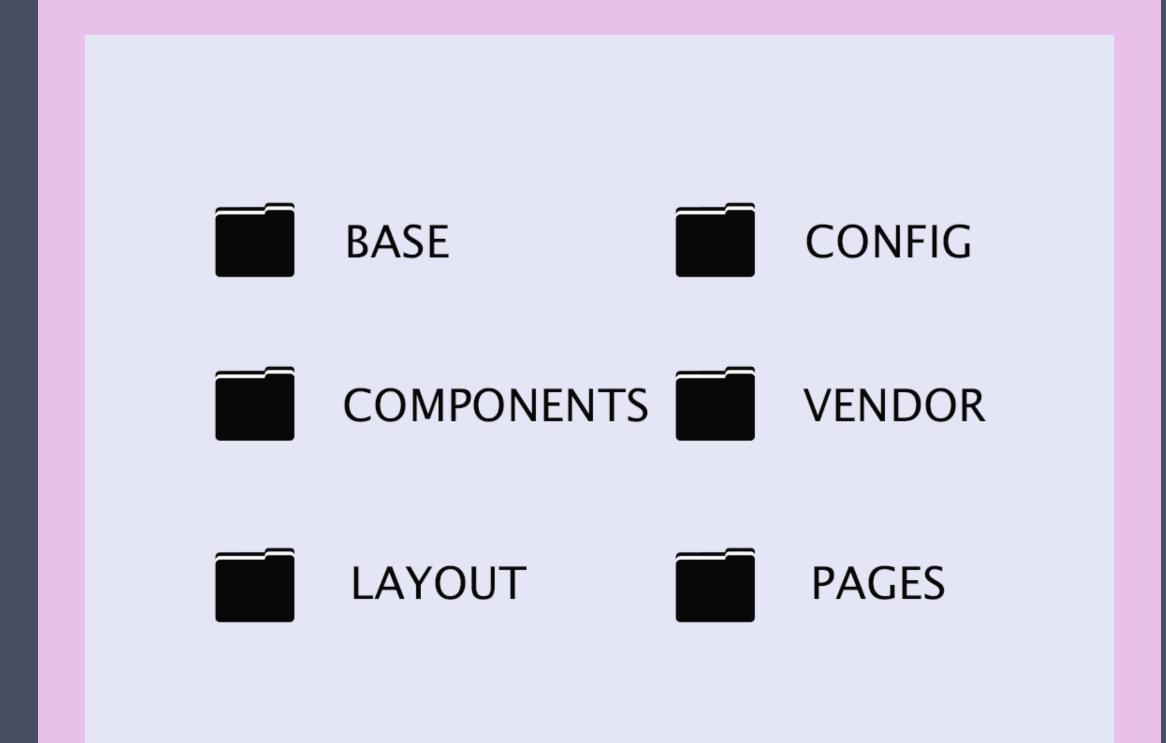
- > THE LAYOUT OF A SITE
- > HEADER, FOOTER, ASIDE, MAIN



# PAGES//

### PAGES//

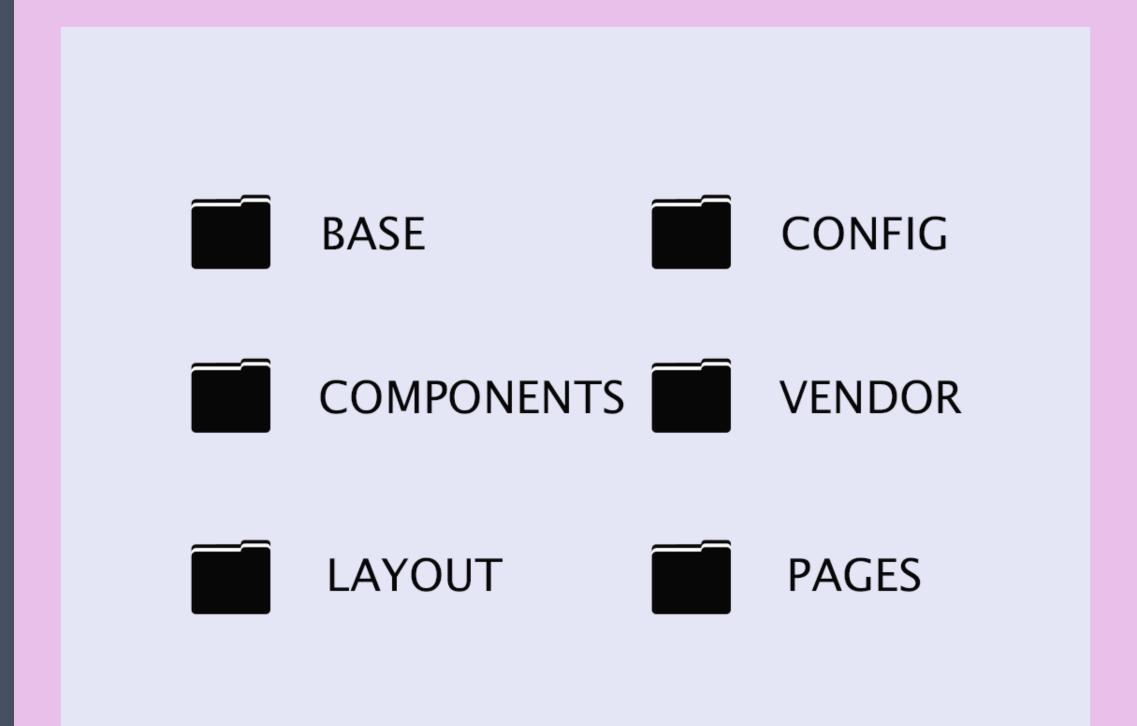
- > THE PAGE SPECIFIC CODE OF A SITE
- > SASS FILES NAMED AFTER THE PAGE
  - front-page.scss
  - \_\_contact-page.scss



# WENDOR/

### VENDOR/

- > FILES WRITTEN BY OTHERS
- > EXTERNAL FRAMEWORKS OR LIBRARIES



- > SASS CODE THAT DOESN'T COMPILE CSS
  - > TOOLS AND HELPERS
  - > MIXINS, VARIABLES, FUNCTIONS

```
|- config/
|-|- _variables.scss
|-|- _functions.scss
|-|- _mixins.scss
|-|- _helpers.scss
```

### \_mixins.scss

```
/* $Mixins */
 3 @mixin box-sizing($sizing: border-box) {
       -webkit-box-sizing: $sizing;
          -moz-box-sizing: $sizing;
                box-sizing: $sizing;
9 @mixin box-shadow($shadow: 0 1px 1px rgba(0,0,0,.3)) {
       -webkit-box-shadow: $shadow;
11
          -moz-box-shadow: $shadow;
12
               box-shadow: $shadow;
13 }
15 @mixin linear-top-gradient($c1: #fff, $c2: #000) {
        background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, $c1, $c2); /* Chrome 10+, Saf5.1+, iOS 5+ */
        background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top, $c1, $c2); /* FF3.6+ */
        background-image: -ms-linear-gradient(top, $c1, $c2); /* IE10 */
        background-image: -o-linear-gradient(top, $c1, $c2); /* Opera 11.10+ */
19
20
        background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, $c1, $c2);
21 }
23 @mixin border-radius($radius: 3px) {
       -webkit-border-radius: $radius; /* Saf3-4, iOS 1-3.2, Android ≤1.6 */
             border-radius: $radius; /* Opera 10.5, IE9, Saf5, Chrome, FF4+, iOS 4, Android 2.1+ */
       /* Hiding background color from leaking outside the border */
26
        -webkit-background-clip: padding-box;
          -moz-background-clip: padding;
28
29
               background-clip: padding-box;
30 }
32 @mixin transform($transform: rotate(360deg)) {
       -webkit-transform: $transform;
33
34
               transform: $transform;
35 }
37 @mixin opacity($opacity: 1) {
      -webkit-opacity: $opacity;
39
          -moz-opacity: $opacity;
40
               opacity: $opacity;
41 }
43 @mixin transition($transition: all 0.2s) {
44 -webkit-transition: $transition;
         -moz-transition: $transition;
46
           -ms-transition: $transition;
47
            -o-transition: $transition;
48
               transition: $transition;
49 }
```



### **MIXINS**



\_M-CHILDREN-OF-IE.SCSS



\_M-COLOURS.SCSS



\_M-MEDIA-QEURIES.SCSS



\_M-PLACEHOLDERS.SCSS



\_M-MODULAR-SCALE.SCSS

### \_variables.scss

```
586 $thumbnail-border:
                                #ddd !default;
587 $thumbnail-border-radius: $border-radius !default;
588
589
590 // Breadcrumbs
591
592  $breadcrumb-padding-vertical: .75rem !default;
593 $breadcrumb-padding-horizontal: 1rem !default;
594
595 $breadcrumb-bg:
                                  $gray-lighter !default;
596 $breadcrumb-divider-color:
                                 $gray-light !default;
597 $breadcrumb-active-color:
                                 $gray-light !default;
598 $breadcrumb-divider:
                                  "/" !default;
599
600
601 // Carousel
602
                                              0 1px 2px rgba(0,0,0,.6) !default;
603 $carousel-text-shadow:
604
605 $carousel-control-color:
                                              #fff !default;
606 $carousel-control-width:
                                              15% !default;
607 $carousel-control-opacity:
                                              .5 !default;
608 $carousel-control-font-size:
                                               20px !default;
                                              #fff !default;
610 $carousel-indicator-active-bg:
611 $carousel-indicator-border-color:
                                              #fff !default;
612
                                              #fff !default;
613 $carousel-caption-color:
614
615
616 // Close
617
618 $close-font-weight:
                               bold !default;
                                #000 !default;
620 $close-text-shadow:
                               0 1px 0 #fff !default;
621
622
623 // Code
624
625 $code-color:
                                #bd4147 !default;
626 $code-bg:
                                #f7f7f9 !default;
627
                                #fff !default;
628 $kbd-color:
629 $kbd-bg:
                                #333 !default;
630
                                #f7f7f9 !default;
631 $pre-bg:
                                $gray-dark !default;
632 $pre-color:
                                #ccc !default;
633 $pre-border-color:
634 $pre-scrollable-max-height: 340px !default;
```

# ALL WE HAD WAS A SINGLE SASS VARIABLES FILE. LONGER THAN A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

- STU ROBSON

# 634 LINES



### **VARIABLES**



\_V-COLOURS.SCSS



\_V-FONTS.SCSS



\_V-SPACING.SCSS



■ V-BORDERS.SCSS



\_V-MEDIA-QUERIES.SCSS

### shame.scss



17 April, 2013

### shame.css

**Update:** I did a short interview about shame.css with .net magazine.

Something Chris Coyier, Dave Rupert and I joked about recently was the idea of a stylesheet dedicated to housing your nasty, hacky, quick-fix CSS. I've been thinking a lot more about it lately and I reckon it's actually a pretty good idea; here's why...

### The problem

We all know that, no matter how hard we may try, sometimes we do need to use quick fixes, hacks and questionable techniques in our code. It happens, whether we like to admit it or not.

From using a quick overflow: hidden; instead of working out what's actually broken our layout, to the odd !important to override some poor CSS, there are often times where we need to use less than ideal CSS in order to meet deadlines, to get something working, or to fix pressing—or even live—bugs.

Whilst this isn't ideal, we have to do it from time to time; all of us.

The real problem, though, is that we rarely go back and tidy these things up. They slip through the cracks, get ignored, go unnoticed, and stay for good. This we do *not* have to do.

The problem with leaving hacks and nasty code is obvious; it's hacky and nasty. However, other problems with leaving this code can arise... I think the most important and severe is the fact that, as soon as another developer sees that someone used

Hi there, I'm Harry. I am an awardwinning Consultant Front-end Architect, designer, developer, writer and speaker from the UK. I write, tweet, speak and share code about authoring and scaling CSS for big websites. You can hire me.



I am currently **accepting new projects** for Q3–4, 2015

Referral scheme

### Projects



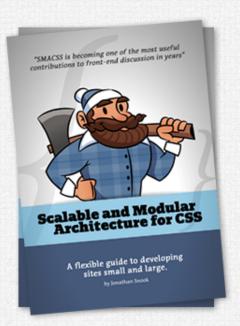
ITCSS - coming soon...

css { quide:



### Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS

A flexible guide to developing sites small and large.



### "SMACSS is becoming one of the most useful contributions to front-end discussions in years" \*

I've been analyzing my process (and the process of those around me) and figuring out how best to structure code for projects on a larger scale. What I've found is a process that works equally well for sites small and large.

Learn how to structure your CSS to allow for flexibility and maintainability as your project and your team grows.

Get the book!

Get the workshop!

### What is it?

SMACSS (pronounced "smacks") is more style guide than rigid framework. There is no library within here for you to download or install. SMACSS is a way to examine your design process and as a way to fit those rigid frameworks into a flexible thought process. It is an attempt to document a consistent approach to site development when using CSS. And really, who isn't building a site with CSS these days?!

Get to know Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS:

### Get the Book

Purchase the book! The e-book comes in PDF, ePub and mobi formats for easy installation on almost any e-reader. The e-book purchase also includes access to screencasts on smacss.com.

### What's in SMACSS?

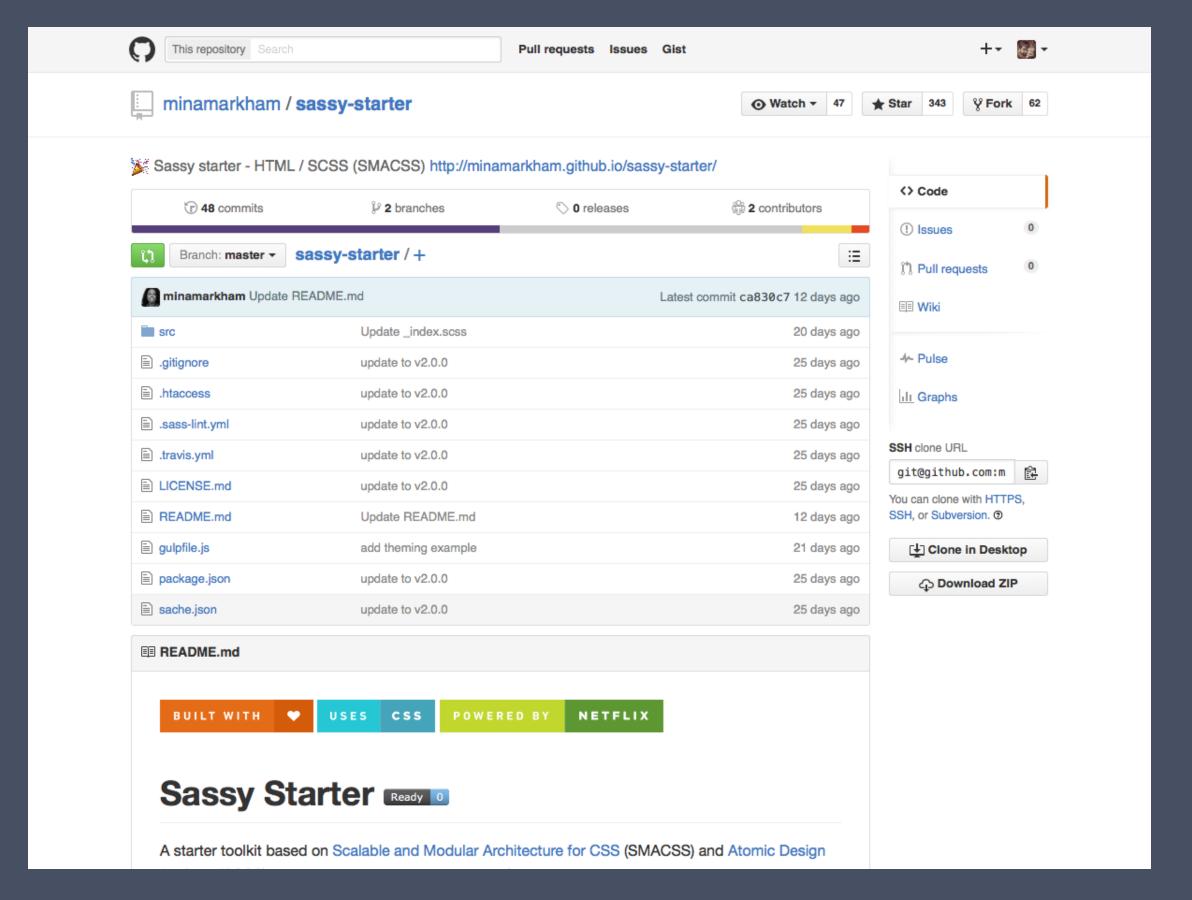
### Preface

- 1. About the Author
- 2. Introduction

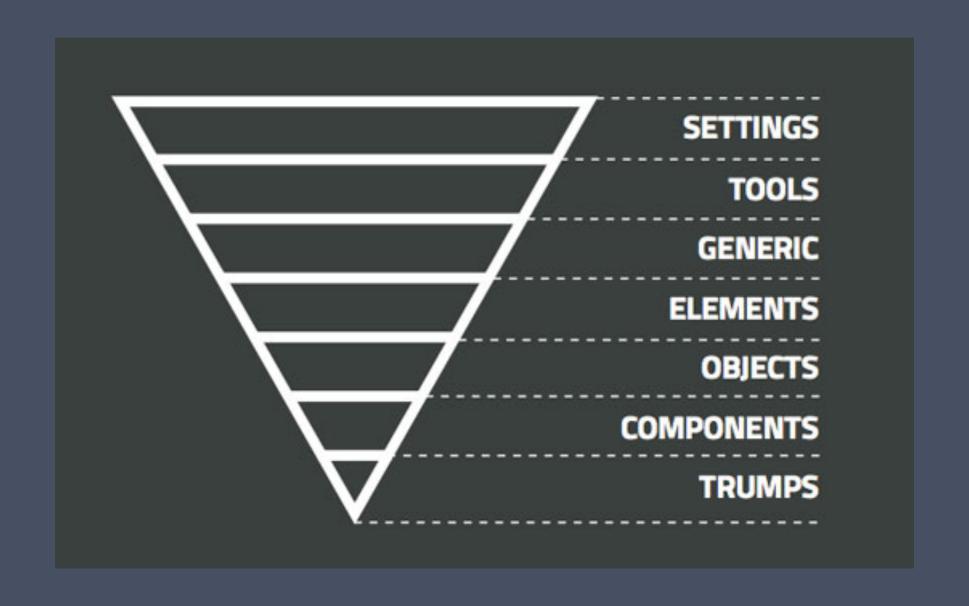
### Core

- 3. Categorizing CSS Rules
- 4. Base Rules
- 5. Layout Rules
- 6. Module Rules
- 7. State Rules
- 8. Theme Rules
- 9. Changing State

### Aspects of SMACSS



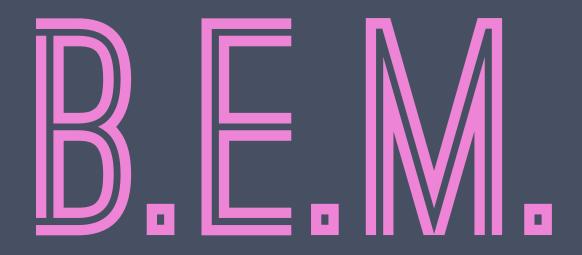




### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

## NAMING CONVENTIONS

```
#header-navigation {
  float: left;
.main-navigation-link {
  list-style: none;
.main-navigation-signup-link {
  color: red;
```



## B-BLOCK

## E-ELEMENT

### M - MODIFIER

```
.block { [...] }
.block__element { [...] }
.block--modifier { [...] }
.block__element--modifier { [...] }
```



25 January, 2013

### MindBEMding – getting your head 'round BEM syntax

One of the questions I get asked most frequently is 'what do -- and \_\_ mean in your classes?'

The answer is thanks to **BEM** and **Nicolas Gallagher**...

BEM – meaning *block*, *element*, *modifier* – is a front-end naming methodology thought up by the guys at **Yandex**. It is a smart way of naming your CSS classes to give them more transparency and meaning to other developers. They are far more strict and informative, which makes the BEM naming convention ideal for teams of developers on larger projects that might last a while.

It is important to note that I use a naming scheme *based* on BEM, but **honed by**Nicolas Gallagher. The naming techniques covered in this post are not the original

BEM ones, but are improved versions that I much prefer. Whatever the actual notation used, they are all based on the same BEM principles.

The naming convention follows this pattern:

```
.block {}
.block__element {}
.block--modifier {}
```

• .block represents the higher level of an abstraction or component.

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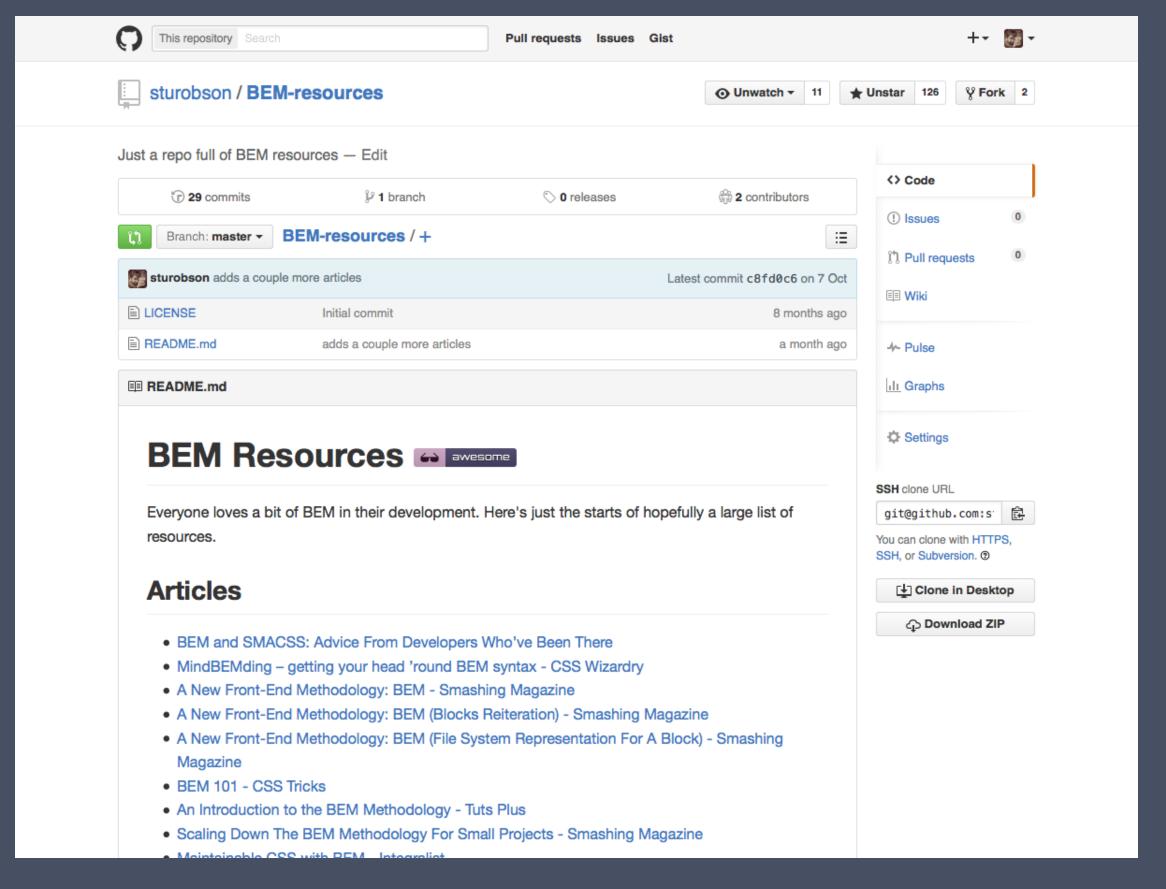
I am currently **accepting new projects** for Q3–4, 2015

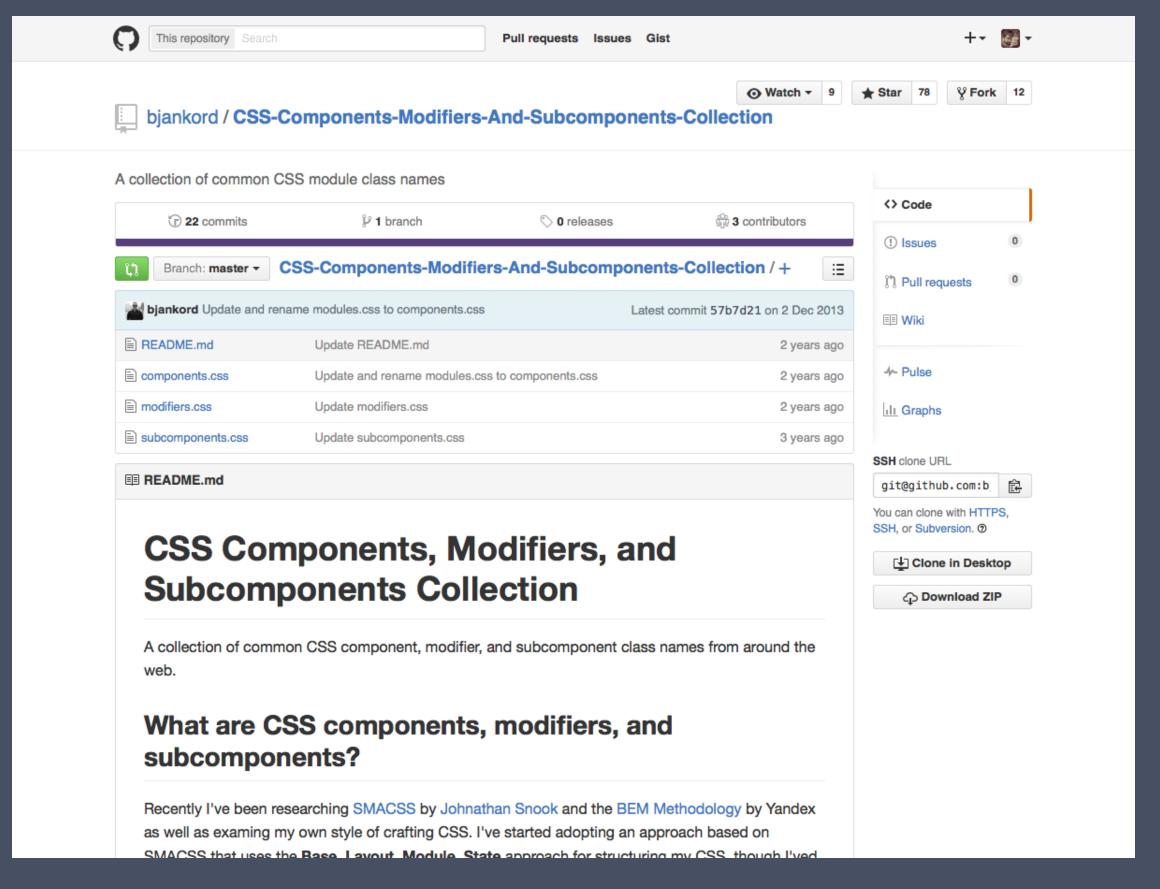
Referral scheme

### Projects



```
.nav {
 float: left;
.nav__link {
 list-style: none;
.nav__link--signup {
 color: red;
```





### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

### COMPOSING DECLARATIONS

### HOW TO WRITE YOUR SASS

## HOW TO WRITE YOUR CSS

# MAKE THE RULES

- > SINGLE LINE OR MULTI-LINE
- > ORDERING ALPHABETICALLY OR TYPE
  - > LEVEL OF NESTING

```
.component {
  background-color: #BADA55;
  border: 1px solid #000;
  height: 300px;
  width: 400px;
}
```

```
.component {
  background-color: #BADA55;
  border: 1px solid #000;
  height: 300px;
  height: 270px;
  width: 400px;
}
```

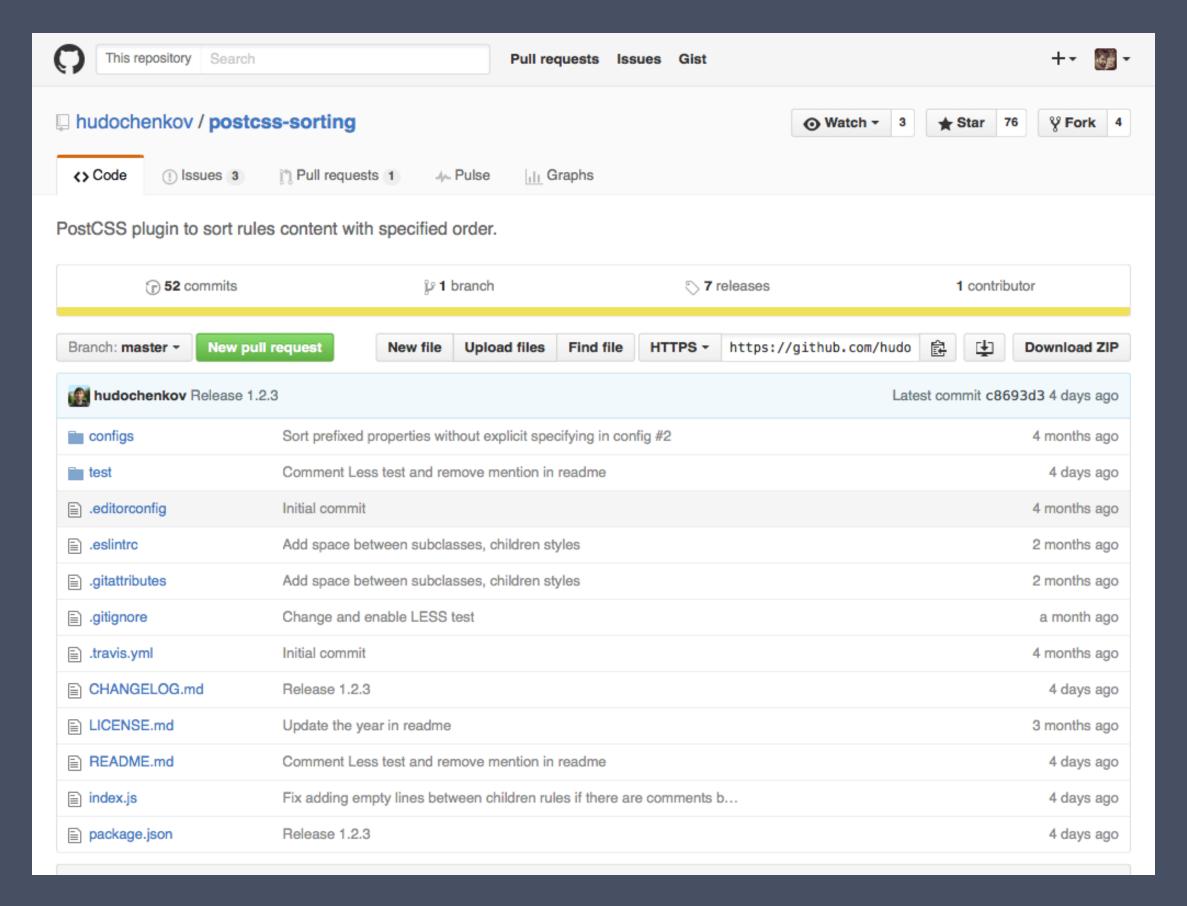
```
.component {
 background-color: #BADA55;
 border: 1px solid #000;
 height: 300px;
 width: 400px;
  .component___title {
   color: #070707;
   font-size: 2.4em;
    .component___title__link {
      text-decoration: none;
```

```
.component {
 background-color: #BADA55;
 border: 1px solid #000;
 height: 300px;
 width: 400px;
.component__title {
 color: #070707;
 font-size: 2.4em;
.component__title__link {
 text-decoration: none;
```



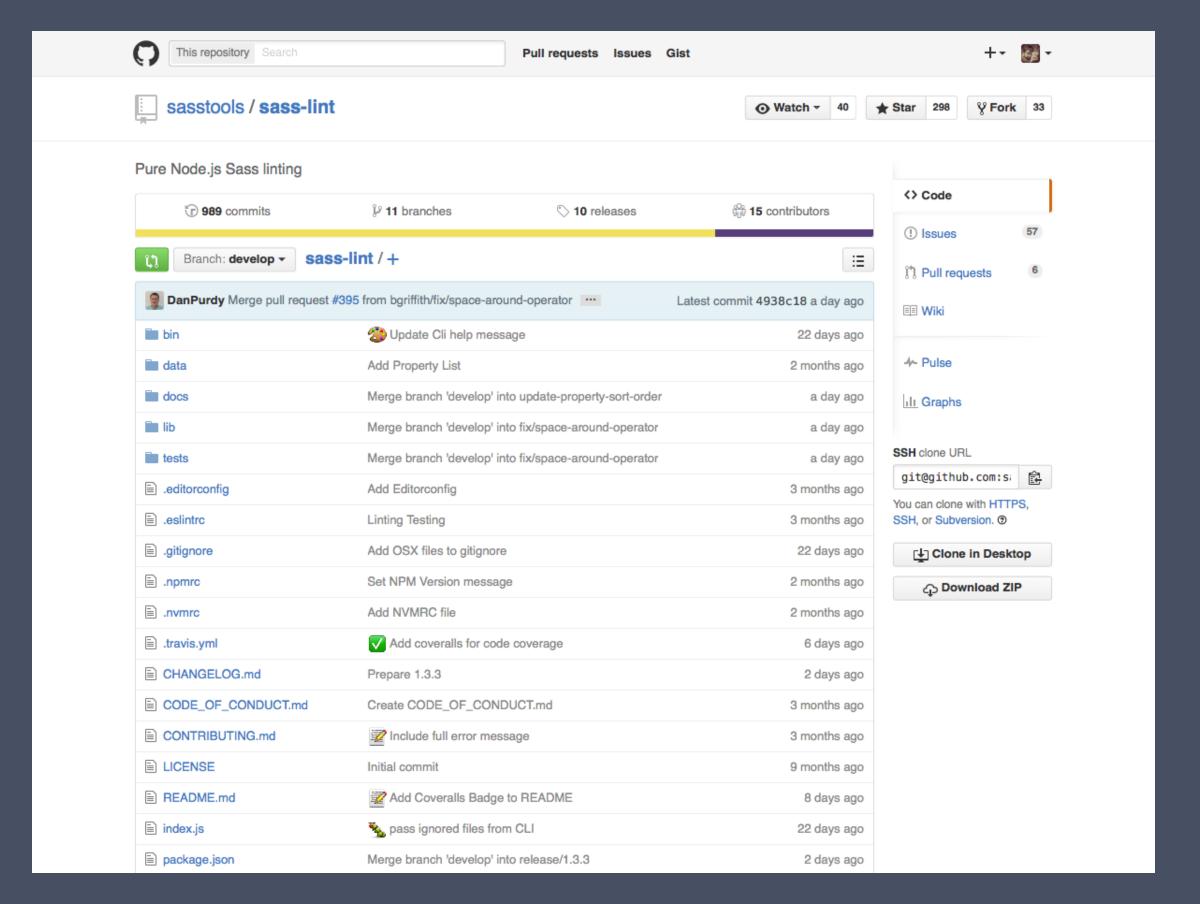
```
.component {
 // variables
 // extends
 // mixins
 // functions
 // CSS
 // parent selectors
 // media queries
```

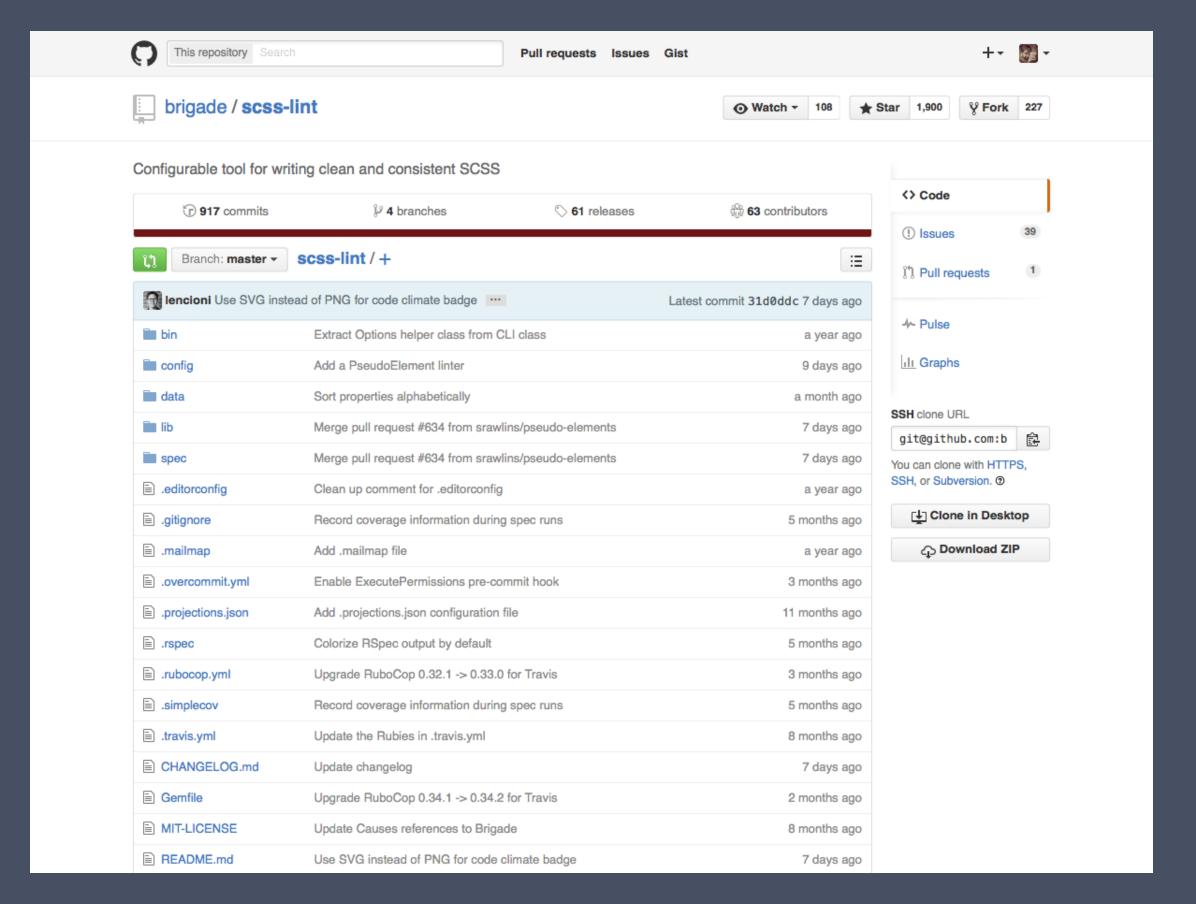
```
.component {
 $border-color: $color--alt-1;
 @include box-sizing(content);
 border: 1px solid $border-color;
 &:hover {
   border: none;
 @include mq(768) {
   font-size: 2em;
```

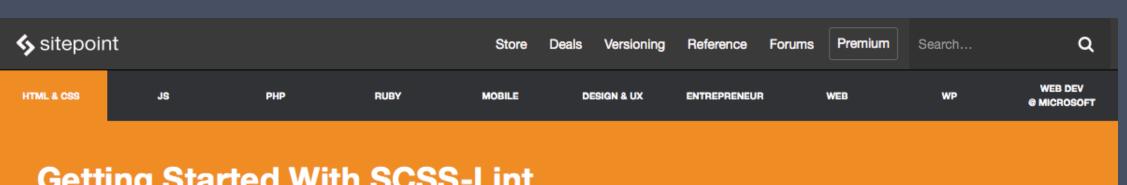


#### CODE QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY

### 







#### **Getting Started With SCSS-Lint**

Hugo Giraudel



June 25, 2015





Was this helpful?





As surprising as it might sound, writing working code is actually the easy part when developing a website, application or any piece of software. Making the whole thing scalable, tested, properly documented and easy to contribute to is the hard part.

One part is having a code base which is both clean and consistent. Clean, because maintaining ugly 'weird' code is definitely not a pleasure and consistent because it makes maintaining the code base easier and faster. If code looks the same everywhere in the software, then it should be quite fast to get used to the way it's written.

When it comes to Sass, there are a couple of things you can do to make your code clean and consistent. The first one would be to respect some coding guidelines, such as CSS Guidelines and Sass Guidelines. The other thing is to *lint* your codebase.

If you are not familiar with the word lint, here is what Wikipedia says:



In computer programming, lint was the name originally given to a particular program that flagged some suspicious and non-portable

#### Recommended for you

- The Final Nail in the Icon Fonts Coffin?
- Build a Media Player with HTML
- Eyetracking: How to Watch the Gap Between the Clicks (and Why)
- Getting To Know Stylus
- Testing a Sass Library

### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

### MAINTAINING VARIABLES

```
586 $thumbnail-border:
                                   #ddd !default;
     $thumbnail-border-radius:
                                   $border-radius !default;
588
589
590
     // Breadcrumbs
591
     $breadcrumb-padding-vertical: .75rem !default;
592
      $breadcrumb-padding-horizontal: 1rem !default;
593
594
595
     $breadcrumb-bg:
                                    $gray-lighter !default;
                                    $gray-light !default;
     $breadcrumb-divider-color:
     $breadcrumb-active-color:
                                    $gray-light !default;
     $breadcrumb-divider:
                                    "/" !default;
599
600
601
     // Carousel
602
                                                  0 1px 2px rgba(0,0,0,.6) !default;
603
     $carousel-text-shadow:
604
605
     $carousel-control-color:
                                                  #fff !default;
     $carousel-control-width:
                                                 15% !default;
     $carousel-control-opacity:
                                                  .5 !default;
      $carousel-control-font-size:
                                                 20px !default;
609
     $carousel-indicator-active-bg:
                                                  #fff !default;
610
611
     $carousel-indicator-border-color:
                                                  #fff !default;
612
     $carousel-caption-color:
                                                  #fff !default;
613
614
615
616
     // Close
617
                                  bold !default;
     $close-font-weight:
                                  #000 !default;
     $close-color:
620
     $close-text-shadow:
                                  0 1px 0 #fff !default;
621
622
623
     // Code
624
                                   #bd4147 !default;
625
     $code-color:
                                  #f7f7f9 !default;
626
      $code-bg:
627
628
     $kbd-color:
                                   #fff !default;
629
     $kbd-bg:
                                   #333 !default;
630
                                   #f7f7f9 !default;
631
     $pre-bg:
                                   $gray-dark !default;
     $pre-color:
633 $pre-border-color:
                                   #ccc !default;
634 $pre-scrollable-max-height: 340px !default;
```

# 634 LINES



#### **VARIABLES**



\_V-COLOURS.SCSS



\_V-FONTS.SCSS



\_V-SPACING.SCSS



■ V-BORDERS.SCSS



\_V-MEDIA-QUERIES.SCSS

```
$red-border: #f01e1e;
$orange-underline: #EE7600;

.component {
  background-color: $orange-underline;
}
```

```
$red: #f01e1e;
$dark-orange: #EE7600;

.component {
  background-color: $dark-orange;
}
```

```
$red: #f01e1e;
$dark-orange: #EE7600;

$brand-color-1: $red;
$brand-color-2: $dark-orange;
```

#### FOLLOW CLASSES

```
.border {
  border-top: 1px solid #f01e1e;
}
```

```
$red: #f01e1e;

.border {
  border-top: 1px solid $red;
}
```

```
$red: #f01e1e;

$border__color--main: $red;

.border {
  border-top: 1px solid $border__color--main;
}
```

# OVER THE TOP

# DON'T BE CUTE

```
font-size: 0.75rem, // 12px
line-height: 1.125rem // 18px
font-size: 0.9375rem, // 15px
font-size: 0.875rem, // 14px
line-height: 1.3125rem // 21px
font-size: 0.875rem, // 14px
line-height: 1.3125rem // 21px
```

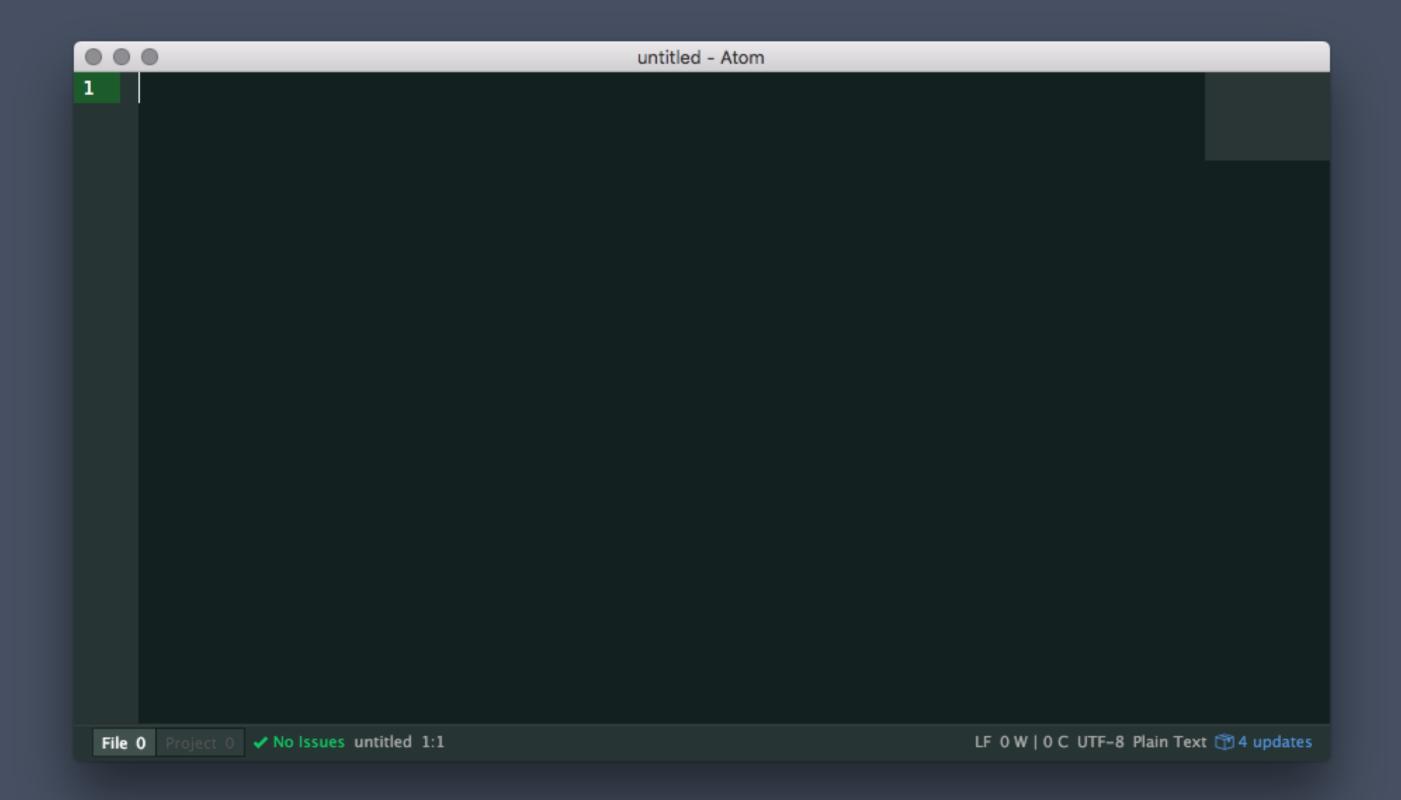
### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

## DOCUMENTATION

## I ALWAYS SAY, KEEP A DIARY AND SOMEDAY IT'LL KEEP YOU.

- MAE WEST

### START WITH DOCUMENTATION



```
.classname
  created by: Stuart Robson ( stu@alwaystwisted.com )
// creation data: October 21, 2015
   upadate by: Stuart Robson ( stu@alwaystwisted.com )
   update data: November 05, 2015
// 1. Your text
```

# WHAT IT DOES

### WHY IT'S NEEDED

### WHERE TO USE IT

// todo: add support for IE7

# README.MD



# Install SassDoc globally
npm install sassdoc -g

# Run SassDoc on your project
sassdoc source/

**GET STARTED** 

**TWEET IT** 

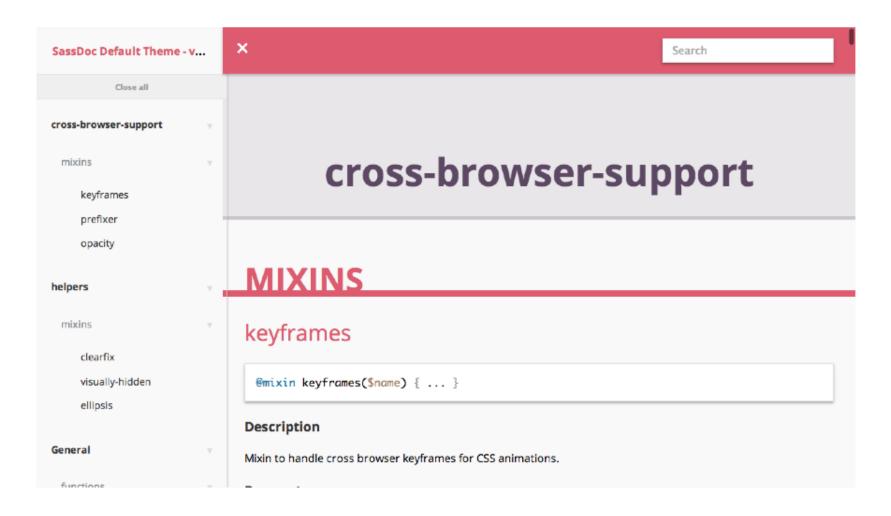
Already using SassDoc? Upgrade to version 2 right away!

SassDoc is to Sass what JSDoc is to JavaScript: a documentation system to build pretty and powerful docs in the blink of an eye. Among other things, SassDoc is:

- usable out of the box;
- highly customisable;
- blazingly fast;
- fully themable;

#### **HOW IT WORKS**

**SassDoc** parses your source folder to grab **documentation-specific comments**. From there, it builds a **data tree**, that gets **enhanced and filtered** before being passed to the **view**. So you end up with a fully styled HTML document, like this:



#### SassDoc 2 – Shiny Streamy Octopus is Out!











Was this helpful?





A few months ago, I announced the first draft of SassDoc, a documentation tool for Sass. What a long road it has come since then. A couple of days a back, we finally released the second major version of SassDoc, entitled Shiny Streamy Octopus. We have been working on version 2 for months and spent a few weeks in beta, letting talented people test our product only to discover it was good enough to be released. Yay!

There are two reasons behind this second version of SassDoc: the first one was to clean the code base. I wrote the first draft of SassDoc mid-2014, and we've been working on some code of mine until then. While the code was not bad in itself, it was certainly not very scalable so we needed a much more robust base for the future. Fortunately, Valérian, Fabrice and Pascal are three very talented JavaScript developers who turned my old crappy code into a magnificent beast.

The second reason to push SassDoc v2, and the most important one, is to set up a rock solid base for us to build new features. In that way, this version does not bring many new features. It mostly consists of refactoring the whole code base, fixing bugs, improving APIs, deprecating obsolete features and all that crap that you can only do on major

#### Recommended for you

- Sass Theming: The Neverending Story
- Using Sphinx for PHP Project Documentation
- Meet Elixir, the Laravel Way of Compiling Assets
- Bootstrap Sass Installation and Customization
- Testing a Sass Function in 5 Minutes

# CODE FOR MAINTAINABILITY SO THE NEXT DEVELOPER DOESN'T HATE YOU

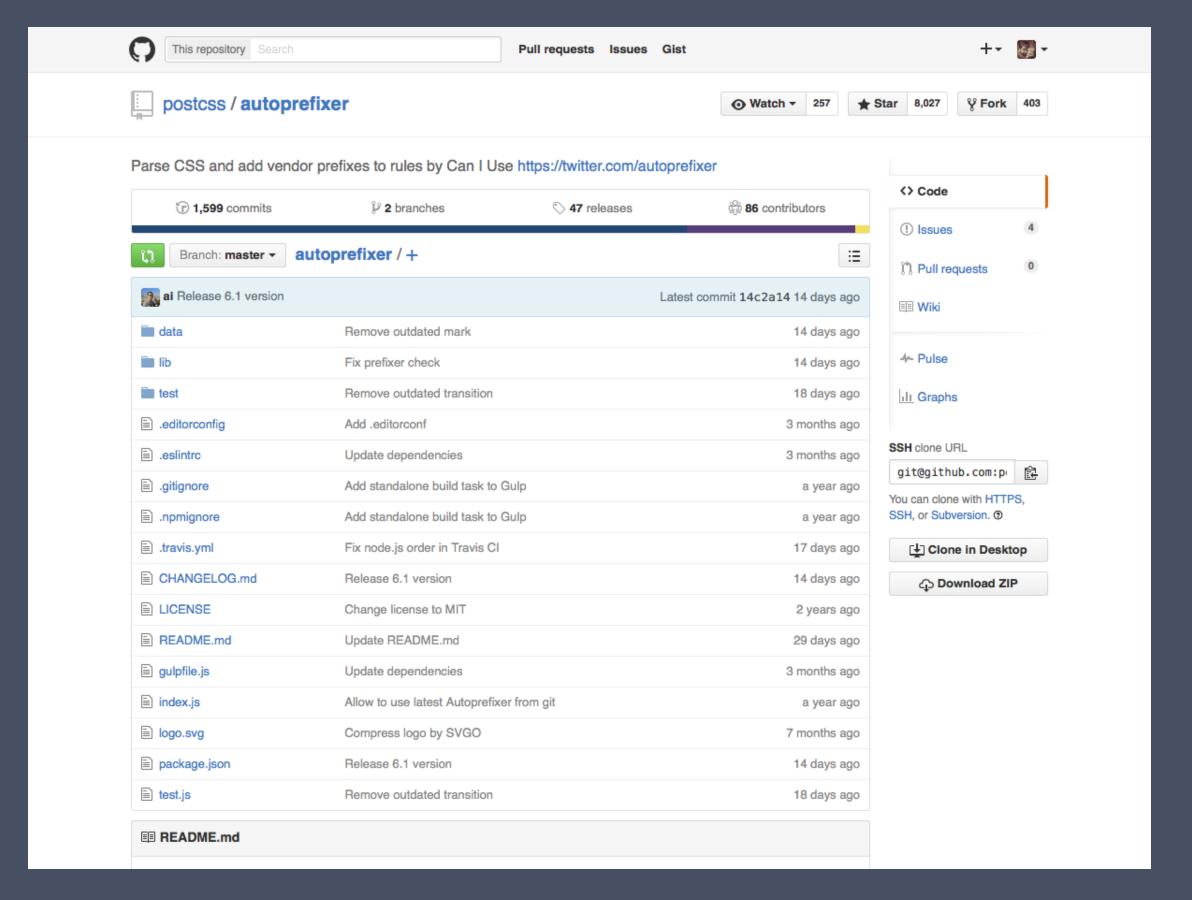
### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

## WHEN NOT TO USE SASS

```
.component {
  background-color: #3C3C3C;
  background-image: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, right top, from(#3C3C3C), to(#999999));
  background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, #3C3C3C, #999999);
  background-image: linear-gradient(left, #3C3C3C, #999999);
  filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient(startColorStr='#3C3C3C', endColorStr='#999999', gradientType='1');
}
```

```
@mixin background-horizontal($startColor: #3C3C3C, $endColor: #999999) {
   background-color: $startColor;
   background-image: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, right top, from($startColor), to($endColor));
   background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, $startColor, $endColor);
   background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(left, $startColor, $endColor);
   background-image: -ms-linear-gradient(left, $startColor, $endColor);
   background-image: -o-linear-gradient(left, $startColor, $endColor);
   background-image: linear-gradient(left, $startColor, $endColor);
   filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient(startColorStr='#{$startColor}', endColorStr='#{$endColor}', gradientType='1');
}
```

```
.component {
  @include background-horizontal;
}
```



```
.component {
  font-size: 16px;
  font-size: 1rem;
}
```

#### The Ultimate PX/REM Mixin

March 18, 2013 (~5 mins)

#### # About REM

Everybody loves relative units. They are handy and help us solve daily problems. However the most used one (em) presents some issues, especially when it comes to nesting.

As an example, setting both p and li tags font-size to 1.2em may seem fine. But if you ever happen to have a paragraph inside a list item, it would result in a font-size 1.44 times (1.2 \* 1.2) bigger than parent font-size, and not 1.2 as wished.

To avoid this, a new unit has been created: rem. It stands for *root em*. Basically, instead of being relative to the font-size of its direct parent, it's relative to the font-size defined for the html element.

You may have already seen something like this in frameworks, demo, blog posts and such:

h+ml .

# IS THAT CODE NEEDED

#### MODERN SASS ARCHITECTURE

- > FOLDER AND FILE STRUCTURE
  - > NAMING CONVENTIONS
  - > COMPOSING DECLARATIONS
    - > MAINTAINING VARIABLES
      - > DOCUMENTATION
    - > WHEN NOT TO USE SASS

# CODE FOR MAINTAINABILITY SO THE NEXT DEVELOPER DOESN'T HATE YOU

### 

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