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# CSS Overriding Variables

3-3 minutes

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## Override Global Variable With Local Variable

From the previous page we have learned that global variables can be accessed/used through the entire document, while local variables can be used only inside the selector where it is declared.

Look at the example from the previous page:

### Example

```
:root {  
  --blue: #1e90ff;  
  --white: #ffffff;  
}  
  
body {  
  background-color: var(--blue);  
}  
  
h2 {  
  border-bottom: 2px solid var(--blue);  
}  
  
.container {  
  color: var(--blue);  
  background-color: var(--white);  
  padding: 15px;  
}  
  
button {  
  background-color: var(--white);  
  color: var(--blue);  
  border: 1px solid var(--blue);  
  padding: 5px;  
}
```

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Sometimes we want the variables to change only in a specific section of the page.

Assume we want a different color of blue for button elements. Then, we can re-declare the --blue variable inside the button selector. When we use var(--blue) inside this selector, it will use the local --blue variable value declared here.

We see that the local --blue variable will override the global --blue variable for the button elements:

### Example

```
:root {
  --blue: #1e90ff;
  --white: #ffffff;
}

body {
  background-color: var(--blue);
}

h2 {
  border-bottom: 2px solid var(--blue);
}

.container {
  color: var(--blue);
  background-color: var(--white);
  padding: 15px;
}

button {
  --blue: #0000ff;
  background-color: var(--white);
  color: var(--blue);
  border: 1px solid var(--blue);
  padding: 5px;
}
```

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## Add a New Local Variable

If a variable is to be used only one single place, we could also have declared a new local variable, like this:

### Example

```
:root {
  --blue: #1e90ff;
  --white: #ffffff;
}

body {
  background-color: var(--blue);
}

h2 {
  border-bottom: 2px solid var(--blue);
}

.container {
  color: var(--blue);
  background-color: var(--white);
  padding: 15px;
}
```

```
button {
  --button-blue: #0000ff;
  background-color: var(--white);
  color: var(--button-blue);
  border: 1px solid var(--button-blue);
  padding: 5px;
}
```

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## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the `var()` function.

### Function

<code>var()</code>	49.0	15.0	31.0	9.1	36.0
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## CSS `var()` Function

Property	Description
<code>var()</code>	Inserts the value of a CSS variable