JEN KRAMER • HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SCHOOL @JEN4WEB

INTRODUCING
CALC() AND CUSTOM PROPERTIES

#### PART 1

# CSS CALC()

# WHAT IS CSS CALC()?

- Ability to do math in CSS
- Compatible with length, frequency, angle, time, number, and integer
  - Addition: +
  - Subtraction: -
  - Multiplication: \*
  - Division: /
- width: calc(100% 80px);

#### calc() as CSS unit value **■** - cr

Method of allowing calculated values for length units, i.e. width: calc(100% - 3em)

Current aligned Usage relative Date relative			Apply filters	Show all	?									
IE	Edge *	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari *	Opera Mini *	Android * Browser	Blackberry Browser	Opera Mobile*	Chrome for Android	Firefox for Android	IE Mobile	UC I for a
6-8		2-3.6	4-18	3.1 - 5.1		3.2-5.1								
9		4-15	19-25 <sup>-</sup>	6	10-12.1	6.1		2.1 - 4.3						
10	12-17	16-67	26-75	6.1 - 12	15-60	7-12.1		4.4-4.4.4	7	12-12.1			10	
B 11	18	68	76	12.1	62	12.3	all	67	10	46	75	67	11	1
	76	69-70	77-79	13-TP		13		·	·					

Global

unprefixed:

94.28% + 2.43% = 96.7%

94.13% + 2.43% = 96.56%

96.56% support as of Aug 9, 2019

## ADVANTAGES

Can mix units when performing calculations (not possible in Sass)

```
.thing {
  width: 90%; /* fallback if needed */
  width: calc(100% - 3em);
}
```

- Documentation of math (how do you derive a number?)
- https://css-tricks.com/a-couple-of-use-cases-for-calc/

```
ADVANTAGES:
MIXING UNITS, CALCULATING BOX SIZES
.area-one {
 width: 40%;
 float: left;
 margin-right: 1em;
.area-two {
 width: calc(60\% - 1em);
 float: right;
```

#### ADVANTAGES: MAKE MATH EASIER TO UNDERSTAND

```
.column-1-7 {
                                              .column-1-7 {
  width: 14.2857%
                                                 width: calc(100% / 7);
.column-2-7 {
                                              .column-2-7 {
  width: 28.5714%
                                                 width: calc(100\% / 7 * 2);
}
.column-3-7 {
                                              .column-3-7 {
  width: 42.8571%
                                                 width: calc(100\% / 7 * 3);
```

## SYNTAX QUIRKS

- The + and operators must be surrounded by whitespace.
  - calc(50% -8px) will be parsed as a percentage followed by a negative length—an invalid expression—while calc(50% 8px) is a percentage followed by a subtraction operator and a length.
  - Likewise, calc(8px + -50%) is treated as a length followed by an addition operator and a negative percentage.
- The \* and / operators do not require whitespace, but adding it for consistency is both allowed and recommended.
- In short: a calc() inside of a calc() is identical to just parentheses.
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/calc

# CALC CAN BE USED WITH SASS

```
$a: 4em;
div {
  height: calc(\#{$a} + 7px);
  background: #e53b2c;
                           https://codepen.io/thebabydino/pen/hgFno
```

# PEMDAS

```
.col-3 {
    flex: 0 0 calc( 20% * 3 + 4% * 2);
}
```

- Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally (PEMDAS)
  - Parenthesis
  - Exponents
  - Multiplication/Division, left to right
  - Addition/Subtraction, left to right

### SUMMARY

- Use calc() anywhere in CSS to perform numeric calculations.
  - Don't forget about whitespace around the operator.
  - You can mix and match your units.
  - You can use parentheses or nest calc() statements.
  - PEMDAS applies.
  - Well-supported by most browsers in use.

# PART 2

# CSS CUSTOM PROPERTIES (VARIABLES)

#### WHAT IS CSS CUSTOM PROPERTIES?

- Kind of like variables, but with "weird quirks" (due to inheritance)
  - Must declare custom field within a CSS property just like other CSS declarations
  - Values inherit just like elsewhere in CSS
  - Can be used in JavaScript

#### CSS Variables (Custom Properties) <u>■</u> - CR

Permits the declaration and usage of cascading variables in stylesheets.



Usage

Global

% of all users

92.48% + 0.03% = 92.51%

92.51% support as of Aug 9, 2019

# DECLARING A VARIABLE

```
:root {
   --primary-color: blue;
   --gap: 1.75rem;
.wrapper {
   background-color: var(--primary-color);
h1 {
   color: var(--primary-color);
   margin-bottom: calc(var(--gap) * 5px);
```

# DECLARING A VARIABLE

```
:root {
 --primary-color: blue;
 --default-size: 1rem;
 --bkgd-img: url(..img/myimage.jpg);
 --center-margin: 0 auto;
 --bezier: cubic-bezier(.17,.67,.83,.67);
```

# CSS VARIABLES VS SASS VARIABLES

```
After compiling:
$primary-color: #123456;
                                              h1 {
h1 {
                                                   color: #123456;
   color: $primary-color;
                                              article {
article {
                                                   border: 1px solid #123456;
   border: 1px solid $primary-color;
```

# CSS VARIABLES VS SASS VARIABLES

```
:root {
    --primary-color: #123456;
h1 {
  color: var(--primary-color);
}
article {
  border: 1px solid var(--primary-color);
```

https://css-tricks.com/difference-between-types-of-css-variables/

# CSS VARIABLES HAVE INHERITANCE BUT IT'S WEIRDER THAN YOU THINK

- Sass: <a href="https://codepen.io/jen4web/pen/rQMVKr?editors=1100">https://codepen.io/jen4web/pen/rQMVKr?editors=1100</a>
- Variables: <a href="https://codepen.io/jen4web/pen/RqGPxw?editors=1100">https://codepen.io/jen4web/pen/RqGPxw?editors=1100</a>

# WHEN SHOULD I USE SASS VS. CUSTOM PROPERTIES?

- Use Sass for global values that don't typically change: color, font family, etc.
- Use custom properties for values that will change in the media queries: font size, margin, padding, widths, flex basis, etc.
- Outside the media query, in the mobile CSS layout, establish the logic for layout, then change the values of the custom properties inside the media query.
- Result is no duplicated code with different values.

# CSS VARIABLES AND JAVASCRIPT

https://developers.google.com/web/updates/2016/02/css-variables-why-should-you-care (scroll down halfway)

# RESOURCES

https://codepen.io/jen4web/post/rwd20readinglist

Includes resources for Flexbox, Flexbox grid systems, Grid, calc(), and custom properties

# QUESTIONS?

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