

Vue Styling

SFC Styling

- `.vue` files typically end with a `<style>` tag
- By default contains CSS rules

Scoped Styles

- Prevent styles from affecting elements outside the component
- Add `scoped` attribute

```
<style scoped>
  ...
</style>
```

- Adds `data-v-hash` attribute to all rendered elements
 - hash is same for all instances of component since styling is the same for all
 - attribute has no value, it's just present
- Generated CSS rules include check for this attribute

```
<style scoped>
.danger {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```

```
.danger[data-v-1a2b3c4d] {
  color: red;
}
```

Using Preprocessors

- These add features to CSS like variables, nested rules, mixins, and predefined functions
- Components with a small amount of styling often don't need these features
- Popular options include
 - Sass - <https://sass-lang.com/>
 - LESS - <http://lesscss.org/>
 - Stylus - <http://stylus-lang.com/>
 - PostCSS - <https://postcss.org/>
- Specify with **lang** attribute in **<style>**
 - ex. to use Sass `<style lang="scss">`

Sass

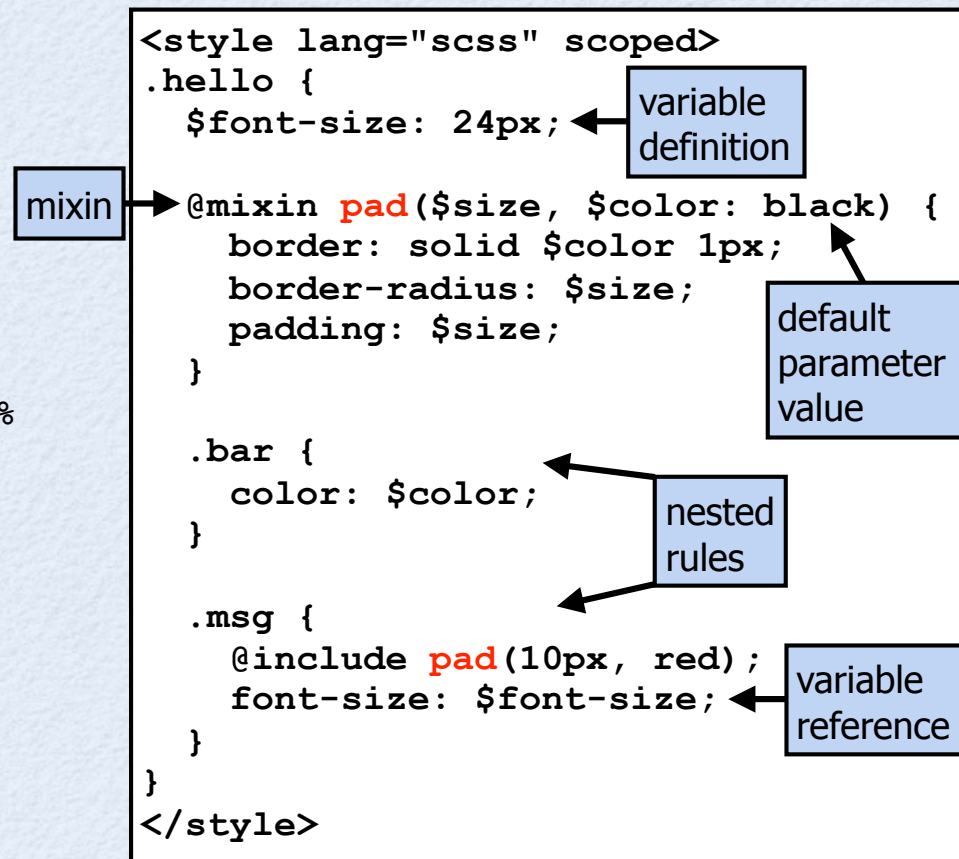


- Advantages

- variables
- nested rules
- mixins
- parent references with &
- math without `calc()` using `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, and `%`
- provided SassScript functions
- both `/* multi-line */` and `// single-line` comments

- Must install extra development dependencies to use Sass

- `npm install -D \`
`node-sass sass-loader style-loader`



Recommended Sass Usage



- Add `class` attribute to top-most template element whose name matches component name
- Wrap all component CSS in a rule that matches this class name

```
<template>
  <div class="Foo">
    ... content goes here ...
  </div>
</template>

<script>
  export default {
    ... instance definition goes here ...
  };
</script>

<style lang="scss">
  .Foo {
    ... CSS rules for this component go here ...
  }
</style>
```

removes need for `scoped`,
resulting in more readable
CSS in devtools