

LEaner Style Sheets

LESS (CSS)

More from LESS - Kyle Lin

Period 8 - Softdev

Introduction

Cascading Stylesheets (CSS) and web design in general aren't considered 'programming' by the vast majority of the Computer Science field. You don't define functions, you don't have variables, and you they're simply displaying elements.

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LESS (Leaner Style Sheets) lets you write cleaner and more consistent CSS.

Vanilla CSS is pretty hard to write and keep track of. Having multiple elements maintain the same color scheme can be pretty tedious, most if not all of us have been there before. That is where CSS Pre-Processors come in.

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- Calculation of values for more precision
- Reuse styles from other elements
- Bundling styles

Variables

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@variable: value.

Example:

@myblue: #00aeef;

Example:

```
h1 {  
  color: #00aeef;  
  background-color: #00aeef;  
}  
  
.mybg {  
  background-color: #00aeef;  
  stroke: solid 1px #00aeef;  
}
```

Variables

This can be written as:

```
@myblue: #00aeef;
```

```
h1 {  
    color: @myblue;  
    background-color: @myblue;  
}
```

```
.mybg {  
    background-color: @myblue;  
    stroke: solid 1px @myblue;  
}
```


Calculations

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For example, say you want to place the element $30\% + 15\text{px}$ from the left.

This can be done by:

```
@myleft: 30% + 15px;
```

```
.examplediv {  
    left: @myleft;  
}
```

You can also use calculations to compute hexcodes!

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Example:

```
@bluecolor: #00aeef;  
@newbluecolor: @bluecolor + #111;
```

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Example:

```
@bluecolor: #00aeef;  
@newbluecolor: @bluecolor + #111;
```

@newbluecolor is equivalent to: #00b00

Mixins

A **mixin** is the LESS equivalent of transgenesis.

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You can take the best parts of one style and transplant it into another

Of course this transplants **ALL** of the styling associated with it so be careful!

For example:

```
.bluesmush {  
  color: blue;  
  width: 5px;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Arial;  
  .bluesmush;  
}
```

Is equivalent to:

```
h1 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: blue;  
    width: 5px;  
}
```

Nesting

Nesting of styles can be accomplished using LESS.

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Nesting is useful when you have an element and need to style it along with its children.

Nesting

For example, say you wanted to nest this:

```
#bigdiv {  
  width: 900px;  
}
```

```
#bigdiv > .container {  
  width: 300px;  
}
```

```
#bigdiv > .container > div {  
  width: 50px;  
}
```

```
#bigdiv > .container > div > h3 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Nesting

This can be done easily in LESS like so:

```
#bigdiv {  
  width: 900px;  
  .container {  
    width: 300px;  
    div {  
      width: 50px;  
      h3 {  
        color: blue;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```