

LEaner Style Sheets

LESS (CSS)

More from LESS - Kyle Lin

Period 8 - Softdev

Introduction

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

Although you need to compile your stylesheets to plain CSS beforehand, they add a variety of benefits.

Although you need to compile your stylesheets to plain CSS beforehand, they add a variety of benefits.

- Variables to keep constants throughout your stylesheet

Although you need to compile your stylesheets to plain CSS beforehand, they add a variety of benefits.

- Variables to keep constants throughout your stylesheet
- Calculation of values for more precision

Although you need to compile your stylesheets to plain CSS beforehand, they add a variety of benefits.

- Variables to keep constants throughout your stylesheet
- Calculation of values for more precision
- Reuse styles from other elements

Although you need to compile your stylesheets to plain CSS beforehand, they add a variety of benefits.

- Variables to keep constants throughout your stylesheet
- Calculation of values for more precision
- Reuse styles from other elements
- Bundling styles

Variables

LESS allows you to declare variables and use them in your CSS to keep consistency.

LESS allows you to declare variables and use them in your CSS to keep consistency.

To declare a variable, Simply do

@variable: value.

Variables

LESS allows you to declare variables and use them in your CSS to keep consistency.

To declare a variable, Simply do

@variable: value.

Example:

@myblue: #00aeef;

Example:

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

This can be written as:

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

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

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


Calculations

Calculations

Calculations can be used in tandem with variables to provide a consistent experience throughout your page.

Calculations

Calculations can be used in tandem with variables to provide a consistent experience throughout your page.

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

Calculations

Calculations can be used in tandem with variables to provide a consistent experience throughout your page.

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!

You can also use calculations to compute hexcodes!

Example:

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

Calculations

You can also use calculations to compute hexcodes!

Example:

```
@bluecolor: #00aeef;
```

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

@newbluecolor is equivalent to: #00b00

Mixins

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

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

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

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

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.

Nesting of styles can be accomplished using LESS.

Nesting is another feature of LESS that allows you to style quickly and in an organized manner.

Nesting of styles can be accomplished using LESS.

Nesting is another feature of LESS that allows you to style quickly and in an organized manner.

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;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```