**CSS3**



CSS3 is a series of modules that are designed to be implemented separately and independently from each other. Although there are parts of CSS3 that are not yet implemented in any browser, this doesn't mean we can't be using CSS3 today. We can start using portions of it today as long as we know when and how to add it in.

We can group our website's visual elements into two categories: critical and non-critical. Visual elements that are critical include branding, usability, accessibility and layout. Visual elements that are non-critical include interaction, visual rewards, feedback, and movement. We have to make sure we apply CSS3 to non-critical areas because it will be risky to use CSS3 on critical areas. CSS3 is the cherry on top. We will be going over a small set of CSS3 properties that have reached enough browser support to be usable right now.

**First Child, Last Child, nth Child**

**Given**

**<body**>

**<p**>**hello</p**>

**<div**>

**<p**>**dojo</p**>

**</div**>

**</body**>

**How would you select just the first paragraph and not the secondary paragraph that's inside the division?  Please see:**[**http://krasimirtsonev.com/blog/article/CSS-Understanding-first-child-second-child-and-nth-child-nth-of-type**](http://krasimirtsonev.com/blog/article/CSS-Understanding-first-child-second-child-and-nth-child-nth-of-type)**.**

**Some students were asked this during their interviews.**

**Box Shadow**

With box-shadow property, you can add shadow to an element with options for the direction, the amount of blur, and color of the shadow. You can learn more about box-shadow [here](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp).

.awesome {

-webkit-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #333;

-moz-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #333;

box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #333;

}

**Opacity**

With opacity property, you can define how opaque an element is. A value of 1 means that the element is fully opaque (fully filled) while a value of 0 means transparent (invisible). You can learn more about opacity [here](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp).

.awesome {

opacity: 0.5;

}

**RGBA**

RGBA is not a CSS property but rather a new color model introduced in CSS3, adding the ability to specify a level of opacity along with an RGB color value. You can learn more about RGBA [here](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp)

.awesome {

background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);

}

**Multiple Background Images**

CSS3 allows you to apply multiple background images on an element (separated with commas). This is how people create the parallax scrolling effect. You can learn more about multiple background images [here](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp).

body {

background: url(first\_image.png) no-repeat top left,

url(second\_image.png) repeat-x bottom left;

}

**Browser Prefixes**

CSS Browser Prefixes or CSS Vendor prefixes are a way for browser developers to add support for new CSS features before such feature becomes fully supported by all browsers. Sample of these prefixes are '-webkit-' and '-moz'. You may check [this](http://webdesign.about.com/od/css/a/css-vendor-prefixes.htm) for more information about prefixes.

**Other Goodies**

You can also transition and transform your elements with CSS3. This was once only possible with JavaScript. You can read more about transitions [here](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp) and transformations [here](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp).