1. **clip-path Property**
2. Purpose: Using the clip-path property, you can specify a clipping zone that controls which portion of an element is visible. This eliminates the need for pictures or SVGs and allows you to create intricate shapes and masks.
3. Example and Possible Values:

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| --- |
| .element {  clip-path: circle(50% at 50% 50%);  } |

**Possible values include:**

* circle(): Defines a circular clipping path.​
* ellipse(): Defines an elliptical clipping path.​
* polygon(): Defines a polygonal clipping path with specified points.​
* inset(): Defines a rectangular clipping path with specified inset values.​
* path(): Defines a clipping path using an SVG path definition.​

1. Application: Perfect for clipping items into forms to create complex animations, non-rectangular shapes, or unique overlays.​
2. Resource Link: <https://dev.to/luciano655dev/the-best-css-properties-you-surely-dont-know-for-2024-4ad3>?
3. **backdrop-filter Property**
4. Purpose: The backdrop-filter attribute gives the region behind an element graphical features like color shifting or blurring. This is frequently used to produce the effects of frosted glass.
5. Example and Possible Values:

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| **.modal {**  **backdrop-filter: blur(10px);**  **}** |

Possible values include:

* **blur(px)**: Applies a Gaussian blur to the backdrop.​
* **brightness(%)**: Adjusts the brightness of the backdrop.​
* **contrast(%)**: Adjust the contrast of the backdrop.​
* **grayscale(%)**: Converts the backdrop to grayscale.​
* **sepia(%)**: Applies a sepia tone to the backdrop.​
* **opacity(%)**: Adjusts the opacity of the backdrop.​
* **saturate(%)**: Saturates the colors of the backdrop.​
* **invert(%)**: Inverts the colors of the backdrop

1. Application: Used for making visually appealing overlays, modals, or navigation menus where it's necessary to blur or modify the background while maintaining the clarity of the foreground content. ​
2. Resource Link: https://dev.to/mainulspace/10-underutilized-css-properties-every-developer-should-know-2ia0?
3. **perspective Property**
   1. Purpose: A 3D-positioned element can be given some perspective using the perspective property, which enables the production of depth effects in 3D transformations. ​
   2. Example and Possible Values:

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| --- |
| .container {  perspective: 1000px;  }  .box {  transform: rotateY(45deg);  } |

<length>: Defines the distance between the z=0 plane and the user, affecting the intensity of the 3D effect. Smaller values create a more pronounced perspective.​

* 1. Application: helpful for producing 3D effects on objects, like revolving cards or depth-perception-based interactive animations.
  2. ​Resource Link: https://dev.to/luciano655dev/the-best-css-properties-you-surely-dont-know-for-2024-4ad3