

Swipe Left

Exciting CSS Properties **You** **Must Know**

Part - 02



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1. will-change

Give browsers a heads-up about changes you'll make to an element. It's like telling a friend to expect a surprise so they're better prepared.



style.css

```
1  .animation-target {  
2      will-change: transform, opacity;  
3  }
```

By hinting at what will change, browsers can prep themselves, ensuring smooth animations and transitions with fewer jerks or delays.



2. inset

The inset property is a shorthand for specifying the distance of the positioned `<div>` element from its parent element.

It combines several individual properties into a single declaration. Eg: top, bottom, left and right.

 style.css

```
1  .box {  
2      top: 10px;  
3      bottom: 10px;  
4      left: 10px;  
5      right: 10px;  
6  }
```

 style.css

```
1  .box {  
2      inset: 10px;  
3  }
```




3. counter

CSS counters are “variables” maintained by CSS whose values can be incremented by CSS rules (to track how many times they are used).

```
style.css

1 body {
2   counter-reset: count;
3 }
4
5 h1::before {
6   counter-increment: count;
7   content: counter(count);
8 }
```

To use a CSS counter, it must first be created with **counter-reset**. The **counter-increment** increments a counter value. The **content** inserts generated content. The **counter()** or **counters()** adds the value of a counter to an element.



4. filter

The filter property is used to apply graphical effects like blurring, contrast adjustments, and color transformations to elements on a web page.

Here are some commonly used filter functions:

- `blur()`: Applies a blur effect to the element.
- `grayscale()`: Converts the element to grayscale.
- `contrast()`: Adjusts the contrast of the element.
- `invert()`: Inverts the colors of the element.

This property is typically used with images and elements that have a background-image.

The filter property allows you to create various visual effects without modifying the actual image or content.



5. CSS shapes

CSS Shapes is a real thing that allows you to easily create complex shapes with CSS.

The `shape-outside` property has already been developed a while ago. This lets you create shapes that are relative to a specific location on the page.

```
style.css  
  
1  .circle {  
2    shape-outside: circle(50px at 10px 10px);  
3  }
```

Other new features:

- **shape-inside**: Used to create shapes that are filled with images or other content.
- **shape-image**: Used to create shapes that are responsive to the size of the element.
- **shape-overflow**: Used to create shapes that are clipped or that have content that flows outside of the shape.



6. scroll-snap-type

The scroll snap feature makes the scrolling experience much smoother and it is very easy to implement.

style.css

```
1 .my-element {  
2   scroll-snap-type: mandatory;  
3   scroll-snap-points-x: repeat(50px, 100px);  
4 }
```

This code will create an element that snaps to every 50px on the x-axis and every 100px on the y-axis.

New feature:

- **Scroll snap align**: The new scroll-snap-align property allows you to control how an element is aligned when it snaps to a snap position.

```
scroll-snap-align: center;
```




7. perspective

The **perspective** property is essential for working with 3D transformations in CSS. It is used to give a 3D-positioned element some perspective.



```
1  div {  
2    perspective: 100px;  
3    perspective-origin: left;  
4  }
```

Also look at the **perspective-origin** property, which defines at from which position the user is looking at the 3D-positioned element.



8. anchor-position

CSS Anchor Positioning is an experimental new CSS feature that allows you to position an element relative to another element on the page.



style.css

```
1  .element {  
2    anchor-position: my-anchor left 10px;  
3  }
```

It is a powerful new feature that can be used to create a variety of interactive elements, such as tooltips, modals, and popovers. It makes tooltips even more dynamic.

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