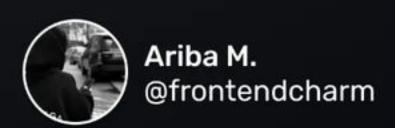
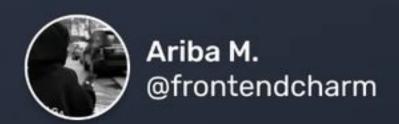
Exciting CSS Properties You Must Know

Part - 02





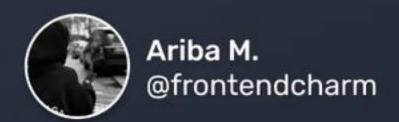


1. will-change

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.

```
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.



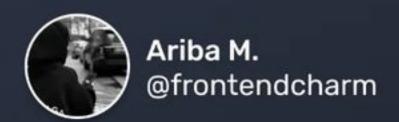
2. inset

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.

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

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



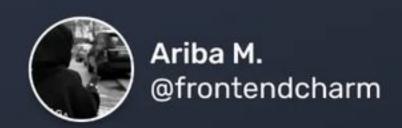
3. counter

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

```
body {
counter-reset: count;
}

h1::before {
counter-increment: count;
content: counter(count);
}
```

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

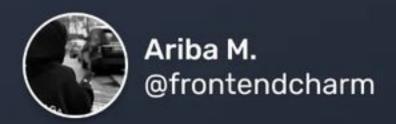
The filter property is used to apply graphical effects like blurring, contrast adjustments, and color transformations to elements on a web page.

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.

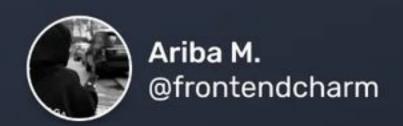
The shape-outside property has already been developed a while ago. This lets you create shapes that are relative to a specific location on the page.

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

Other new features:

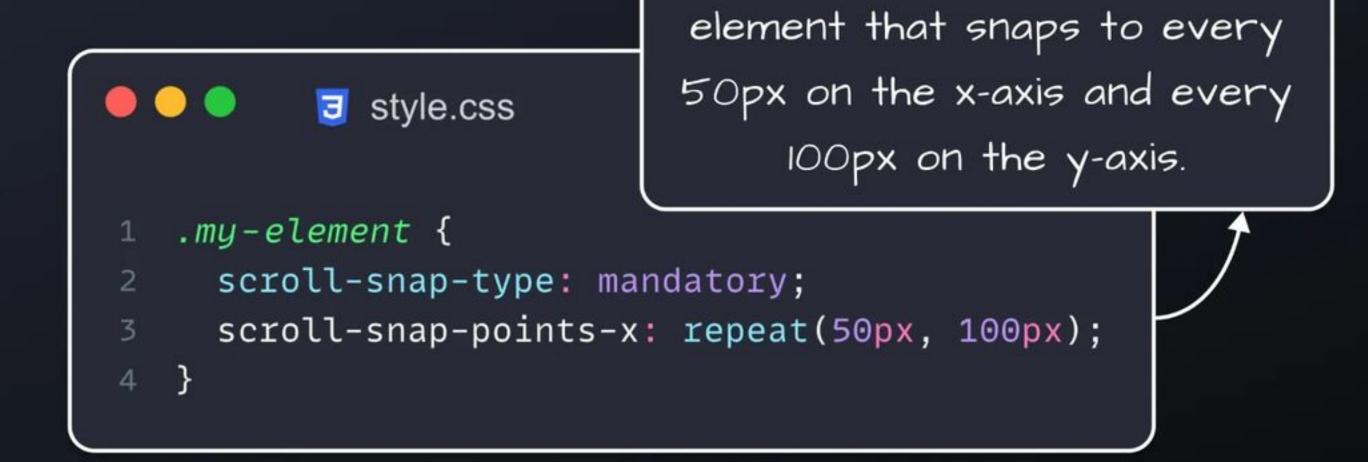
- shape-inside: Used to create shapes that are filled with images or other content.
- shape-image: Used to create shapes that are responsive to the size of the element.
- shape-overflow: Used to create shapes that are clipped or that have content that flows outside of the shape.

This code will create an



6. scroll-snap-type

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



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.



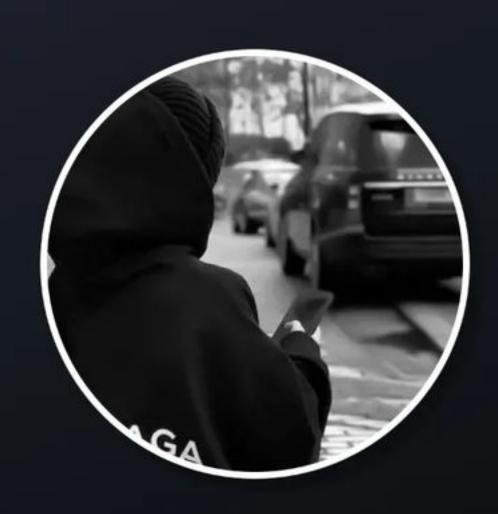
8. anchor-position

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

```
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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