

Swipe Left

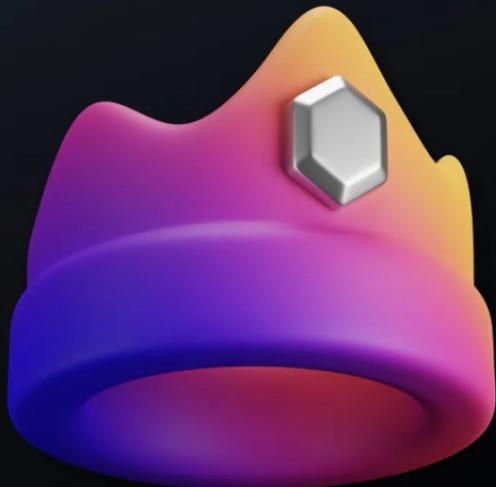
8 Essential CSS Tips And Tricks



Muneeb
@codexr.muneeb



Ariba M.
@frontendcharm





#1 : Resize Images to Fit a div Container

You can resize an image to fit a div container using the height, width, and object-fit properties.



style.css

```
1 .random-image {  
2     height: 100%;  
3     width: 100%;  
4     object-fit: contain;  
5 }
```



#2 : Hover Effects

You can add a hover effect to an HTML element using the :hover selector.

Example: Adding hover effect to a button element.



style.css

```
1 button:hover {  
2   color: #0062FF;  
3   border: #0062FF solid 1px;  
4   background: #FFFF99;  
5 }
```

You can play around with this code and add effects like fade-in, grow-in, skew, and so on. Make it your own!



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#3 : Overriding all the Styles

In CSS, the !important means that "*this is important*", ignore all the subsequent rules, and apply !important rule and the !important keyword must be placed at the end of the line, immediately before the semicolon.



style.css

```
1 element {  
2     color: blue !important;  
3     font-size: 14px !important;  
4     ...  
5 }
```

Using !important in your CSS usually means you're narcissistic & selfish or lazy.

Do not use it until & unless it's important

You can override all other style declarations of an attribute (including inline styles) using the !important directive at the end of a value.

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#4 : Truncate Text With Ellipsis

You can truncate overflowing text with an ellipsis (...) using the text-overflow CSS property.



style.css

```
1 .text {  
2     white-space: nowrap;  
3     overflow: hidden;  
4     text-overflow: ellipsis;  
5     width: 200px;  
6 }
```

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#5 : Using text-transform

You can force text to be uppercased, lowercased, or capitalized using the text-transform CSS property.



style.css

```
1 .uppercase {  
2     text-transform: uppercase;  
3 }  
4  
5 .lowercase {  
6     text-transform: lowercase;  
7 }  
8  
9 .capitalize {  
10    text-transform: capitalize;  
11 }
```

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#6 : Using Single-Line Property Declaration

You can use the shorthand properties in CSS to make your code concise and easily readable.

For example, **background** is a shorthand property that allows you to define the values of **background-color**, **background-image**, **background-repeat**, and **background-position**.

```
1 div {  
2   background: black url(images/xyz.png) no-repeat left top;  
3 }
```

Similarly, you can define properties for font, border, margin, and padding.



#7 : CSS Text Shadow

The `text-shadow` CSS property adds shadows and layers to the text. The `text-shadow` property accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text.

Syntax of the `text-shadow` CSS Property:

```
1 /* You can use 4 arguments with the text-shadow CSS property:  
2 offset-x, offset-y, blur-radius, and color */  
3  
4 /* offset-x | offset-y | blur-radius | color */  
5 text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px red;  
6  
7 /* color | offset-x | offset-y | blur-radius */  
8 text-shadow: #18fa3e 1px 2px 10px;
```

Note : The color and blur-radius arguments are optional.



#8 : CSS Box Shadow

The box-shadow property is used to apply a shadow to HTML elements.

Syntax of the box-shadow CSS property

```
box-shadow: none | h-offset v-offset blur spread  
color | inset | initial | inherit;
```

```
1 div {  
2   box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px 12px #fff;  
3 }
```

Note : To attach more than one shadow to an element, add a comma-separated list of shadows.

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