

#chetnashares

Speed Up Your CSS Code By These Shortcuts



Property grouping



```
body{  
background-color: #f4f4f4;  
background-image:url(/images/bg.png);  
background-repeat:repeat-x;  
background-position:top;  
}
```



```
body{  
background: #f4f4f4 url(/images/bg.png) repeat-x top;  
}
```

```
h1{  
font-weight: normal;  
font-size: 20px;  
line-height: 12px;  
font-family: tahoma, georgia, verdana;  
}
```



```
h1{  
font: normal 20px/12px tahoma, georgia, verdana;  
}
```

NOTE: The values for the font property must be set in the same order as above or web browsers can get confused.



```
body { background: #ffffff; }  
h1 { background: #aa2233; }  
p { background: #112233; }  
#menu { background: #ffaa44; }
```



```
body { background: #fff; }  
h1 { background: #a23; }  
p { background: #123; }  
#menu { background: #fa4; }
```

When declaring the hexadecimal color value for an element, instead of using the full 6 digit value, you can shorten it down to three, that is if the color code consists of three pairs of repeating digits.



```
p {  
margin-top: 5px;  
margin-right: 10px;  
margin-bottom: 15px;  
margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

If all 4 sides are the same



```
p {  
margin: 10px;  
}
```

top-left-bottom-right



```
p {  
margin: 5px 10px 15px 20px;  
}
```



```
p {  
margin: 20px 40px;  
}
```

If your top and bottom are, for example, 20px but your right and left side 40px,