

Lesson:

CSS Webkit



Topics

- Introduction to CSS Webkit
- Comparison between Standard CSS and Webkit CSS
- Webkit Common Properties
- Webkit example

Introduction to CSS Webkit

CSS Webkit is a CSS extension that is used by Webkit-based browsers, such as Safari and Google Chrome. Webkit is the rendering engine that powers these browsers, and CSS Webkit provides additional CSS properties that can be used to style web pages.

These extensions are generally prefixed with **-webkit-**. Most **-webkit-** prefixed properties also work with an **-apple-** prefix. A few are prefixed with **-epub-**.

Comparison between standard CSS and Webkit CSS

CSS is a language used to style web pages. It includes a large set of properties and values that allow developers to define the visual appearance of HTML elements. WebKit is a rendering engine used by some web browsers, including Safari and Chrome. It was originally developed by Apple for their Safari browser and later made open source.

When we talk about "normal" CSS and WebKit CSS, we're typically referring to the differences between styles that work in all browsers and styles that are specific to WebKit-based browsers.

Normal CSS, also known as standard CSS, is the set of styles that work in all modern browsers, including Firefox, Edge, and Chrome. It includes a large set of properties and values that are defined in the official CSS specifications.

WebKit CSS, on the other hand, includes a set of properties and values that are specific to WebKit-based browsers, such as Safari and Chrome. These properties and values are not part of the official CSS specifications and may not work in other browsers. They are typically prefixed with **-webkit-** to indicate that they are WebKit-specific.

Common Webkit Properties

Some of the most commonly used CSS Webkit properties include -

- **-webkit-border-radius** - it allows developers to add rounded corners to an element with a more modern and polished appearance.
- **-webkit-box-shadow** - allows developers to add a drop shadow effect to an element.
- **-webkit-transition** - allows developers to add a transition effect to an element when a CSS property changes.
- **-webkit-transform** - allows developers to apply transformations, such as rotation or scaling, to an element.
- **-webkit-overflow-scrolling** - allows developers to control the scrolling behaviour of an element on touch devices. It can be used to create a more responsive and touch-friendly user experience.

Example of Webkit

An example is the scrollbar property. Standard CSS does not provide any way to style scrollbars, but WebKit-based browsers support a number of `-webkit-` properties that allow developers to customize the appearance of scrollbars on their web pages.

index.html

```
<body> <div class="box"> </div> </body>
```

style.css

```
.box {
  width: 100px;
  height: 200vh;
  background-color: blueviolet;
}
/* select the scroll bar and apply width*/
::-webkit-scrollbar {
  width: 8px;
}
/* change the color of the scroll bar thumb*/
::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb {
  background-color: #333;
  border-radius: 2px;
}
/* change color of scrollbar thum on hover */
::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb:hover {
  background-color: #555;
}
```

Browser output -

