More CSS to know

•••

Read more at cssreference.io!

box-shadow

Makes a drop shadow for an element

box-shadow: none;

box-shadow: 2px 6px; /* 1st number horizontal offset, 2nd number is vertical */

box-shadow: 2px 6px red; /* last value is color of shadow */

box-shadow: 2px 6px 10px red; /* third value is distance of blur */

box-shadow: 2px 6px 10px 4px red; /* third value is spread of blur */

box-sizing

Defines how height and width are calculated; if padding and borders are included or not

box-sizing: content-box; /* default, height/width on content only! */

(A div of width: 200px and a border of 12px means the full width is 200+12+12)

box-sizing: border-box; /* height/width includes everything! */

(A div of width: 200px and a border of 12px means the full width is 200)

opacity

Defines an element's transparency

opacity: 1; /* fully opaque */

opacity: 0; /* fully transparent */

opacity: 0.5; /* half opaque or half transparent */

RGBa color

Defines an alpha channel (transparency) in addition to an RGB color

color: rgba(93, 166, 111, 0.3); /* Red: 93 Green: 166 Blue: 111 Alpha: 30% */

font-family

Defines what font families are used for text

font-family: "Source Sans Pro", "Arial", sans-serif;

(The browser starts from the left. If Source Sans Pro is not available, then it moves to the next font. If Arial is not available, the browser's default sans-serif font is chosen.)

(Must use quotes for font names. If you use Google Fonts, they provide this CSS code for you.)

Other options: serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy

z-index

Defines order of *positioned* elements on the z-axis.

position: relative; /* div A */
z-index: 1000;

position: relative; /* div B */
z-index: 500;

In this example, if these divs are in the same location, then div A is on top of div B. (Negative values are allowed too.)