

CSS Tips

Every Developer

Should Know



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1. CSS Box Shadow

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

Syntax:

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

```
1  div{
2    box-shadow: 15px 15px 10px 20px #fff;
3  }
```



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2. 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.

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



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3: Truncate Text With Ellipsis

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

```
1 .text {  
2     white-space: nowrap;  
3     overflow: hidden;  
4     text-overflow: ellipsis;  
5     width: 300px;  
6 }
```

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4. Hover Effects

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

Example: Adding hover effect to a button element.

```
1  button:hover {  
2      color: #0352FF;  
3      border: #0435FF solid 1px;  
4      background: #cc2219;  
5  }
```



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5. CSS Text Shadow

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

Syntax of the text-shadow CSS Property

🚫 Note: The color and blur-radius arguments are optional↓

```
1 // offset-x / offset-y | blur-radius | color
2 text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px red;
3
4 // color / offset-x / offset-y | blur-radius */
5 text-shadow: #ff23ed 1px 2px 10px;
```



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7. Using text-transform

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

```
1  .uppercase {  
2  text-transform: uppercase;  
3  }  
4  
5  
6  .lowercase {  
7  text-transform: lowercase;  
8  }  
9  
10 .capitalize {  
11 text-transform: capitalize;  
12 }
```

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8. 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.

```
1 element {  
2   color: saffron !important;  
3   font-size: 20px !important;  
4 }
```

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