25 CSS Snippets for Some of the Most Common and Frustrating Tasks

Adding shadow to text – *text-shadow*

Helps make your text stand out from the rest.

```
1    .text-shadow {
2        text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #666;
3    }
```

Adding an image-based border – *border-image*

You can create any kind of border you want for any object(s) on your website using this. Just supply your own border.png image, and the use the border-image property on a object to add that image-based border to it.

```
1    #border-image-style {
2        border-width:15px;
3        /* 3 types of border exist repeated, rounded or stretche
4        -moz-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch ;
5        -webkit-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 stretch;
6    }
```

Adding shadow to borders and images – *box-shadow*

Helps make your borders and images "pop" from the background more, giving a subtle 3D-like visual cue that it's something separate, in the foreground, and the thing that visitors should be looking at.

```
1  box-shadow: 0px 3px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
2  -moz-box-shadow: 0px 3px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
3  -webkit-box-shadow: 0px 3px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
```

Adding rounded corners – *border-radius*

Self-explanatory. Add rounded corners to your CSS3-based elements, like a border or button. You can change the radius to increase or decrease the rounding of the corners. This is a blanket rounding of each corner; the next code snippet lets you individually round each of the 4 corners.

```
1  .round{
2     -moz-border-radius: 10px;
3     -webkit-border-radius: 10px;
4     border-radius: 10px; /* future proofing */
5     -khtml-border-radius: 10px; /* for old Konqueror browser
6  }
```

Adding individual rounded corners – *border-radius*

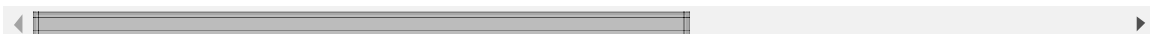You can also choose which individual 4 corners are rounded or have a blanket rounding of every corner.

```css
1   #Bottom_Right {
2       height: 65px;
3       width:160px;
4       -moz-border-radius-bottomright: 50px;
5       border-bottom-right-radius: 50px;
6   }
7
8   #Bottom_Left {
9       height: 65px;
10      width:160px;
11      -moz-border-radius-bottomleft: 50px;
12      border-bottom-left-radius: 50px;
13  }
14
15  #Top_Right {
16      height: 65px;
17      width:160px;
18      -moz-border-radius-topright: 50px;
19      border-top-right-radius: 50px;
20  }
21
22  #Top_Left {
23      height: 65px;
24      width:160px;
25      -moz-border-radius-topleft: 50px;
26      border-top-left-radius: 50px;
27  }
```

Adding a gradient – *linear-gradient*

With CSS3, you no longer need a background image for gradients – you can use CSS to add a gradient to the background of something. Change the color hex values ("74b8d7" and "437fbc") to the color gradient you want.

```css
1   background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom,
2   background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #74b8d7, #437fbc);
3   filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient(startCo
```

Adding print page breaks – *page-break*

This adds nice page breaks to articles and other long-form content on your website when your visitor decides to print it. Yeah, less and less people are printing on paper, but they're using their web browser's print function to create digital copies (PDFs) for future reading or archiving. This snippet makes it easier for them to do so and read afterwards.

```css
.page-break{
    page-break-before:always;
}
```

Quickly create pull-quotes

A pull-quote is exactly what it sounds like: a differently-formatted quote from an article that stands out and is meant to highlight a key statement or other text. This makes it easy for you to create pull-quotes, rather than having to format the text each time you want to include a pull-quote. Change the font and font color by replacing `Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, seri` and the `ff0000` accordingly.

```css
.pull-quote {
    width: 200px;
    float: right;
    margin: 5px;
    font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
    font: italic bold #ff0000 ;
}
```

Center your website horizontally

In the days of high-resolution widescreen displays, it's annoying to visit websites that are formatted like it's 1999 ie. aligned all the way to the left. Make sure your website doesn't suffer the same fate by forcing it to center horizontally.

```
1   .wrapper {
2       width:960px;
3       margin:auto;
4   }
```

Center certain content vertically

Say that three times fast. But seriously, this will vertically center content that's in a container (like in a cell of a HTML table).

```
1   .container {
2       min-height: 10em;
3       display: table-cell;
4       vertical-align: middle;
5   }
```

Giving your footer a fixed position – *position:fixed*

This makes your footer stick to the bottom of the screen. Change the background color to your needs.

```
1   #footer {
2       position:fixed;
3       left:0px;
4       bottom:0px;
5       height:32px;
6       width:100%;
7       background:#333;
8   }
9   /* IE 6 */
10  * html #footer {
11      position:absolute;
12      top:expression((0-(footer.offsetHeight)+(document.docum
13  }
```

Add a "loading image" to, well, loading images

Useful for those with high-resolution image-heavy websites, like portfolio or gallery sites. Instead of having visitors stare at a blank section of your page wondering if they need to refresh or something, you can have a animated GIF image of a "loading circle" giving visual confirmation that everything's fine and the image is loading.

Animated GIF is not included, you could create your own here: Ajaxload – Ajax loaing GIF generator (http://www.ajaxload.info/).

```
1   img {
2       background: url(loader.gif) no-repeat 50% 50%;
3   }
```

Replacing the title text with a logo – *text-indent* – *text-indent*

This code is for when you need to hide the title text in the header of your website and replace it with your logo image instead – but still maintains the text of your website's title for SEO (search engine optimization) purposes.

```
1   h1 {
2       text-indent:-9999px;
3       margin:0 auto;
4       width:400px;
5       height:100px;
6       background:transparent url("images/logo.jpg") no-repeat
7   }
```

Add a drop cap

A.k.a. how to make the first letter of your article bigger than the rest, all classic style.

```
1  p:first-letter{
2  display:block;
3  margin:5px 0 0 5px;
4  float:left;
5  color:#000;
6  font-size:60px;
7  font-family:Georgia;
8  }
```

Using transparency – *opacity*

You can make a box or any object on your website transparent with this, changing the opacity value to how transparent you want it to be ie. from really see-through to just barely see-through.

```
1  .transparent {
2     filter:alpha(opacity=50);
3     -moz-opacity:0.5;
4     -khtml-opacity:0.5;
5     opacity:0.5;
6  }
7  Example:
8  <div class="box transparent">Your content</div>
```

File format-dependent link styles

This snippet shows small icons next to a link that's of a certain file format. The following has file format-dependent link styles for email, pdf, and zip file links. You can add more: just copy/paste one chunk and add your own extension (ex. ".mp3").

```
1   /* external links
2   The ^= specifies that we want to match links that begin wi
3   */
4   a[href^="http://"]{
5       padding-right: 20px;
6       background: url(external.gif) no-repeat center right;
7   }
8
9   /* emails
10  The ^= specifies that we want to match links that begin wi
11  */
12  a[href^="mailto:"]{
13      padding-right: 20px;
14      background: url(email.png) no-repeat center right;
15  }
16
17  /* pdfs
18  The $= specifies that we want to match links whose hrefs e
19  */
20  a[href$=".pdf"]{
21      padding-right: 20px;
22      background: url(pdf.png) no-repeat center right;
23  }
24  /* zip
25  Same as above but for zip files and it adds an icon at the
26  */
27  a[href$=".zip"]:after{
28      content: url(icons/zip.png);
29  }
```

Resize your background image

Lets you do just what the title says. Simply change the size values and bam: resized background image.

```
1   #resize-image {
2       /* Just imagine that the image_1.png is 200x400px */
3       background:url(image_1.png) top left no-repeat;
4       -moz-background-size: 100px 200px;
5       -o-background-size: 100px 200px;
6       -webkit-background-size: 100px 200px;
7   }
```

Having multiple columns

This lets you create multiple columns for your content without needing to go through the formatting hassle of creating separate paragraphs or whatnot. Change the number of columns to however many you want. Vertical grey separator lines are included, which you can change the color or remove altogether.

```css
1  #columns-3 {
2      text-align: justify;
3      -moz-column-count: 3;
4      -moz-column-gap: 12px;
5      -moz-column-rule: 1px solid #c4c8cc;
6      -webkit-column-count: 3;
7      -webkit-column-gap: 12px;
8      -webkit-column-rule: 1px solid #c4c8cc;
9  }
```

Basic Link Rollover as CSS Sprite

Save bandwidth and the hassle of creating a separate "hover" version of your button by using this sprite. It moves the background image of your button down when hovering over it, creating the hover effect.

```css
1  a {
2          display: block;
3          background: url(sprite.png) no-repeat;
4          height: 30px;
5          width: 250px;
6  }
7
8  a:hover {
9          background-position: 0 -30px;
10 }
```

Bulletproof *@fontface*

This is the Fontspring @font-face syntax:

```css
1  @font-face {
2      font-family: 'MyFontFamily';
```

```
3        src: url('myfont-webfont.eot?') format('eot'),
4             url('myfont-webfont.woff') format('woff'),
5             url('myfont-webfont.ttf')  format('truetype'),
6             url('myfont-webfont.svg#svgFontName') format('svg'
7        }
```

Adding Google fonts

Use this to add the Google font API. This lets you use some new cool-looking fonts on your website that all browsers and computers will display properly – so you don't have to mess with installing fonts separately for your website or hoping your visitors have the appropriate fonts (which no self-respecting designer would do anyway).

In the head:

```
1   <!-- Some special fonts -->
2   /* Single font load*/
3   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://fonts.g
4   /* Multiple font load*/
5   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://fonts.g
```

In your CSS:

```
1   body {
2   font-family: 'Droid Serif', serif; font-size: 48px;
3   }
```

Flipping an image – *transform*

More useful than you think. This is for when you have a button or arrow or other functional graphic that you don't want or need to manually flip and upload an entirely separate image.

```
1   img.flip {
2       -moz-transform: scaleX(-1);
3       -o-transform: scaleX(-1);
4       -webkit-transform: scaleX(-1);
5       transform: scaleX(-1);
6       filter: FlipH;
7       -ms-filter: "FlipH";
8   }
```

Rotating an image or text – *transform*

Rotate any image, text, or technically any element using this. Change the rotate value to how many degrees you want it to rotate, adding a "-" (like in the snippet) for counterclockwise rotating.

```
1   /* for firefox, safari, chrome, and any other gecko/webkit
2   -webkit-transform: rotate(-90deg);
3   -moz-transform: rotate(-90deg);
4
5   /* for ie */
6   filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.BasicImage(rotati
7
8   /* opera */
9   -o-transform: rotate(30deg);
```

Changing the size of your content area

Make your content area wider or narrower.

```
1   #content {
2       width: 100%;
3       margin: 0;
4       float: none;
5   }
```

Comprehensive List of Browser-Specific CSS Hacks

With these you'll be able to better target IE, Firefox, Chrome, Safari and Opera from within the CSS.

```css
/***** Selector Hacks ******/

/* IE6 and below */
* html #uno  { color: red }

/* IE7 */
*:first-child+html #dos { color: red }

/* IE7, FF, Saf, Opera  */
html>body #tres { color: red }

/* IE8, FF, Saf, Opera (Everything but IE 6,7) */
html>/**/body #cuatro { color: red }

/* Opera 9.27 and below, safari 2 */
html:first-child #cinco { color: red }

/* Safari 2-3 */
html[xmlns*=""] body:last-child #seis { color: red }

/* safari 3+, chrome 1+, opera9+, ff 3.5+ */
body:nth-of-type(1) #siete { color: red }

/* safari 3+, chrome 1+, opera9+, ff 3.5+ */
body:first-of-type #ocho {  color: red }

/* saf3+, chrome1+ */
@media screen and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio:0) {
 #diez  { color: red  }
}

/* iPhone / mobile webkit */
@media screen and (max-device-width: 480px) {
 #veintiseis { color: red  }
}


/* Safari 2 - 3.1 */
html[xmlns*=""]:root #trece  { color: red  }

/* Safari 2 - 3.1, Opera 9.25 */
*|html[xmlns*=""] #catorce { color: red  }

/* Everything but IE6-8 */
:root *> #quince { color: red  }

/* IE7 */
*+html #dieciocho {  color: red }

/* Firefox only. 1+ */
#veinticuatro,  x:-moz-any-link  { color: red }

/* Firefox 3.0+ */
```

```
54    #veinticinco,  x:-moz-any-link, x:default  { color: red  }
55
56
57
58    /***** Attribute Hacks ******/
59
60    /* IE6 */
61    #once { _color: blue }
62
63    /* IE6, IE7 */
64    #doce { *color: blue; /* or #color: blue */ }
65
66    /* Everything but IE6 */
67    #diecisiete { color/**/: blue }
68
69    /* IE6, IE7, IE8 */
70    #diecinueve { color: blue\9; }
71
72    /* IE7, IE8 */
73    #veinte { color/*\**/: blue\9; }
74
75    /* IE6, IE7 -- acts as an !important */
76    #veintesiete { color: blue !ie; } /* string after ! can be
77
78    /* IE8 */
79    #anotherone  {color: blue\0/;} /* must go at the END of al
```

Eric Meyers CSS reset

A CSS reset does what it sounds like: resets any inconsistencies in your stylesheet, so that your website will look consistent across all browsers. Things like margins, font sizes, default line heights, and so forth. The following CSS reset is by Eric Meyer, which has become a standard of sorts, hence the "ultimate" tag.

```
1     html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe,
2     h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre,
3     a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, code,
4     del, dfn, em, font, img, ins, kbd, q, s, samp,
5     small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var,
6     b, u, i, center,
7     dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li,
8     fieldset, form, label, legend,
9     table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, tr, th, td {
10    margin: 0;
11    padding: 0;
12    border: 0;
13    outline: 0;
14    font-size: 100%;
15    vertical-align: baseline;
16    background: transparent;
17    }
18
```

```
19   body {
20   line-height: 1;
21   }
22
23   ol, ul {
24   list-style: none;
25   }
26
27   blockquote, q {
28   quotes: none;
29   }
30
31   blockquote:before, blockquote:after,
32   q:before, q:after {
33   content: '';
34   content: none;
35   }
36
37   /* remember to define focus styles! */
38   :focus {
39   outline: 0;
40   }
41
42   /* remember to highlight inserts somehow! */
43   ins {
44   text-decoration: none;
45   }
46
47   del {
48   text-decoration: line-through;
49   }
50
51   /* tables still need 'cellspacing="0"' in the markup */
52   table {
53   border-collapse: collapse;
54   border-spacing: 0;
55   }
```

Reset all colors and change link color

This resets all text and background colors so you're back at square one with black text. Then it changes the color and style of links to distinguish from regular text and make them apparent that they're links – change the color and styling to whatever you want.

```
1   * {
2       color: black !important;
3       background-color: white !important;
4       background-image: none !important;
5   }
6
```

```
7    a:link {
8        font-weight: bold;
9        text-decoration: underline;
10        color: #06c;
11    }
```

source: http://speckyboy.com/2011/04/15/25-css-snippets-for-some-of-the-most-common-and-frustrating-tasks/

```
7    a:link {
8        font-weight: bold;
9        text-decoration: underline;
10        color: #06c;
11    }
```