

Chapter 47: Feature Queries

Parameter	Details
(property: value)	Evaluates true if the browser can handle the CSS rule. The parenthesis around the rule are required.
and	Returns true only if both the previous and next conditions are true.
not	Negates the next condition
or	Returns true if either the previous or next condition is true.
(...)	Groups conditions

Section 47.1: Basic @supports usage

```
@supports (display: flex) {  
  /* Flexbox is available, so use it */  
  .my-container {  
    display: flex;  
  }  
}
```

In terms of syntax, @supports is very similar to @media, but instead of detecting screen size and orientation, @supports will detect whether the browser can handle a given CSS rule.

Rather than doing something like @supports (flex), notice that the rule is @supports (display: flex).

Section 47.2: Chaining feature detections

To detect multiple features at once, use the and operator.

```
@supports (transform: translateZ(1px)) and (transform-style: preserve-3d) and (perspective: 1px) {  
  /* Probably do some fancy 3d stuff here */  
}
```

There is also an or operator and a not operator:

```
@supports (display: flex) or (display: table-cell) {  
  /* Will be used if the browser supports flexbox or display: table-cell */  
}  
@supports not (-webkit-transform: translate(0, 0, 0)) {  
  /* Will *not* be used if the browser supports -webkit-transform: translate(...) */  
}
```

For the ultimate @supports experience, try grouping logical expressions with parenthesis:

```
@supports ((display: block) and (zoom: 1)) or ((display: flex) and (not (display: table-cell))) or  
(transform: translateX(1px)) {  
  /* ... */  
}
```

This will work if the browser

1. Supports **display: block** AND zoom: 1, or
2. Supports **display: flex** AND NOT **display: table-cell**, or
3. Supports **transform: translateX(1px)**.