

Minify CSS

Overview

Minifying CSS files can improve your page load performance.

CSS files are often larger than they need to be. For example:

```
/* Header background should match brand colors. */  
h1 {  
  background-color: #000000;  
}  
h2 {  
  background-color: #000000;  
}
```



Can be reduced to:

```
h1, h2 { background-color: #000000; }
```



From the perspective of the browser, these 2 code samples are functionally equivalent, but the second example uses less bytes. Minifiers can further improve byte efficiency by removing whitespace:

```
h1,h2{background-color:#000000;}
```



Some minifiers employ clever tricks to minimize bytes. For example, the color value `#000000` can be further reduced to `#000`, which is its [shorthand equivalent](#).

Recommendations

Use a CSS minifier to minify your CSS code.


- For small sites that you don't update often, you can probably use an online service for manually minifying your files. You paste your CSS into the service's UI, and it returns a minified version of the code.
- For professional developers, you probably want to set up an automated workflow that minifies your CSS automatically before you deploy your updated code. This is usually accomplished with a build tool like [Gulp](#) or [Webpack](#).

Consult your favorite search engine to explore all of the different minifiers out there and to find out which one is best for you.

More information

Lighthouse provides an estimate of potential savings based on the comments and whitespace characters that it finds in your CSS. This is a conservative estimate. As mentioned earlier, minifiers can perform clever optimizations (such as reducing `#000000` to `#000`) to further reduce your file size. So, if you use a minifier, you may see more savings than what Lighthouse reports.

Sources:

- [Audit source](#) 
- [Minify Resources](#)

Feedback

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NO

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