tailwindcss

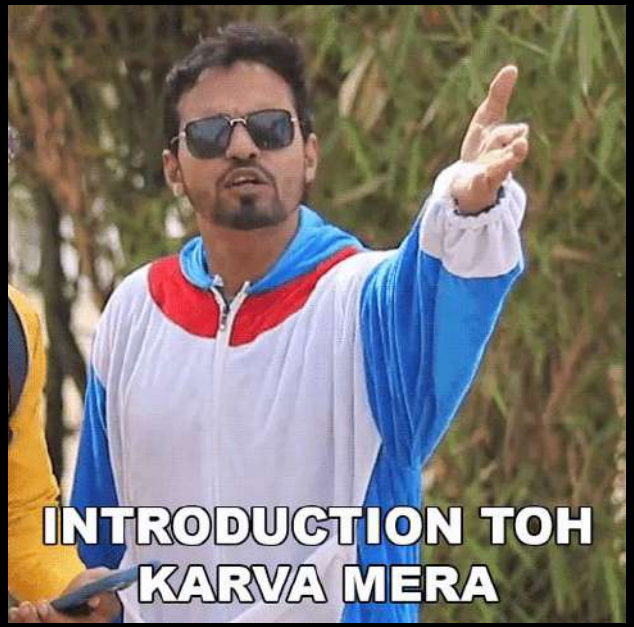
Rapidly build modern websites without ever leaving your HTML.

A utility-first CSS framework packed with classes like `flex`, `pt-4`, `text-center` and `rotate-90` that can be composed to build any design, directly in your markup.

tailwindcss

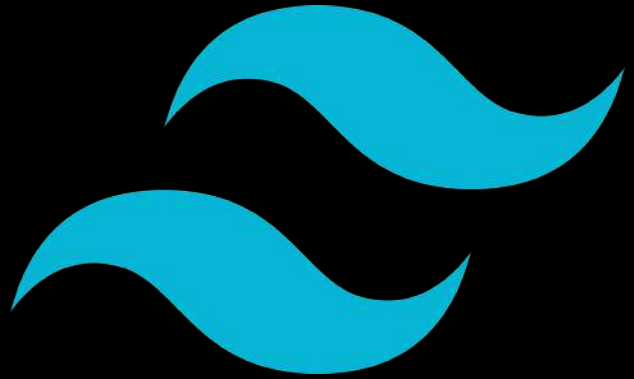
Introduction

- What is tailwind-css
- Utility Classes
- Core Components
- Installation and Usage
- Using Pre-Built Components

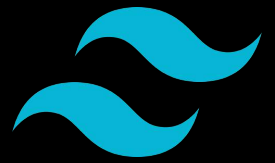


What is Tailwind CSS

1. Responsive: Mobile-first design for all device sizes.
2. Utility-First: Provides low-level utility classes for building custom designs.
3. Highly Customizable: Easily extendable through a config file.
4. Responsive Design: Built-in responsive utilities (e.g., sm:, md:).
5. No Predefined Components: Focuses on building custom components.
6. Purge CSS: Removes unused styles in production for smaller files.
7. Fast Development: Style elements directly in markup for speed.



Utility Classes



```css
/* Colors */
.text-primary { color: #007bff; }
.bg-primary { background-color: #007bff; }

/* Sizing */
.w-full { width: 100%; }
.h-full { height: 100%; }

/* Typography */
.text-center { text-align: center; }
.font-bold { font-weight: bold; }

/* Spacing */
.m-1 { margin: 0.25rem; }
.m-2 { margin: 0.5rem; }
.p-1 { padding: 0.25rem; }
.p-2 { padding: 0.5rem; }
```

```css
/* Layout */
.d-flex { display: flex; }
.flex-col { flex-direction: column; }
.items-center { align-items: center; }
.justify-center { justify-content: center; }

/* Misc */
.rounded { border-radius: 0.25rem; }
.hidden { display: none; }
```

Core Components Tailwind CSS

Utility-First Fundamentals

Using a utility-first workflow to build complex components from a constrained set of primitive utilities.

Hover, Focus & Other States

Style elements in interactive states like hover, focus, and more using conditional modifiers.

Reusing Styles

Manage duplication and keep your projects maintainable by creating reusable abstractions.

Responsive Design

Build fully responsive user interfaces that adapt to any screen size using responsive modifiers.

Dark Mode

Optimize your site for dark mode directly in your HTML using the dark mode modifier.

Customizing the Framework

Customize the framework to match your brand and extend it with your own custom styles.

FAQs Tailwind

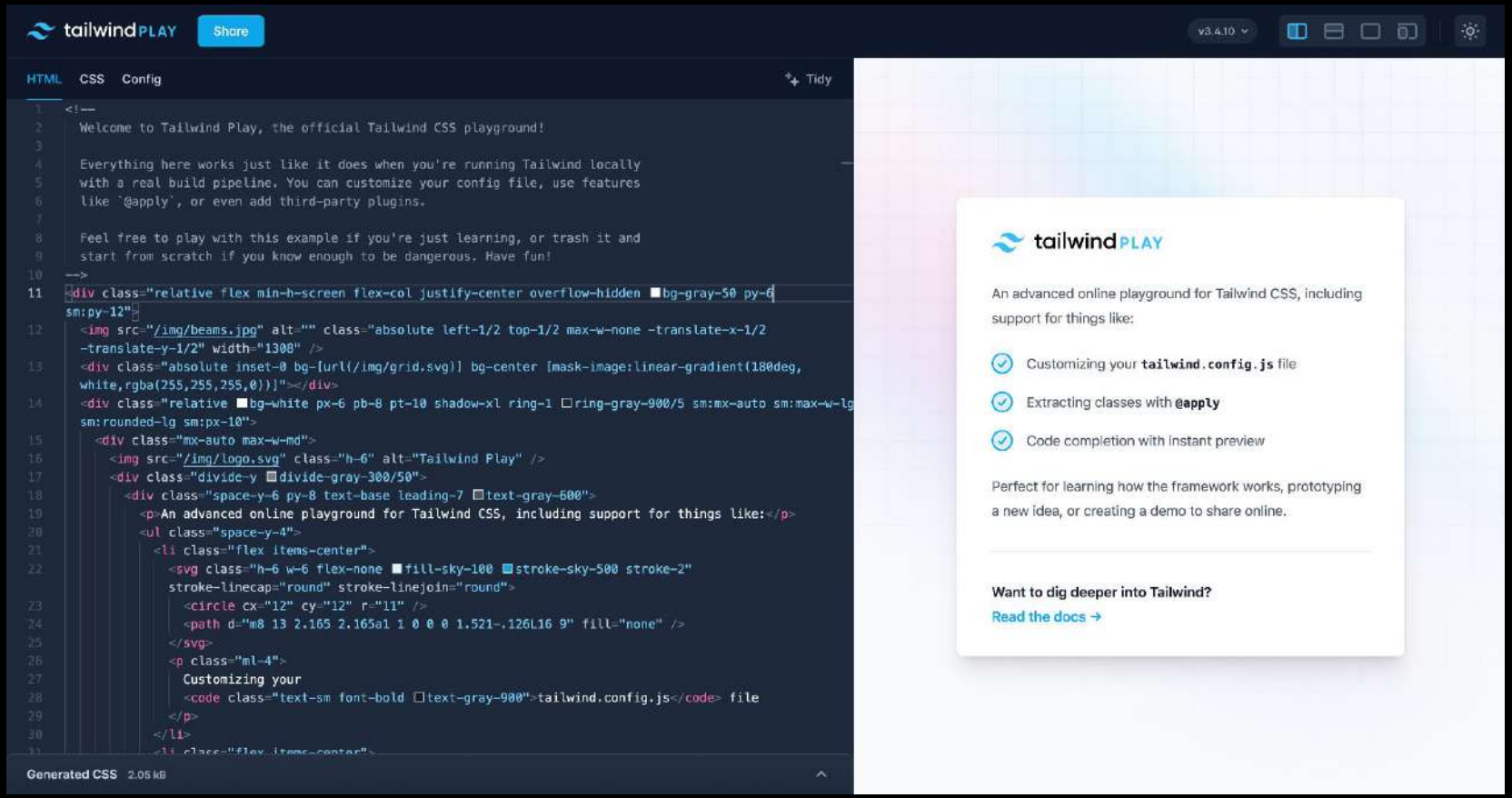
Why not just use inline styles?

A common reaction to this approach is wondering, "isn't this just inline styles?" and in some ways it is — you're applying styles directly to elements instead of assigning them a class name and then styling that class.

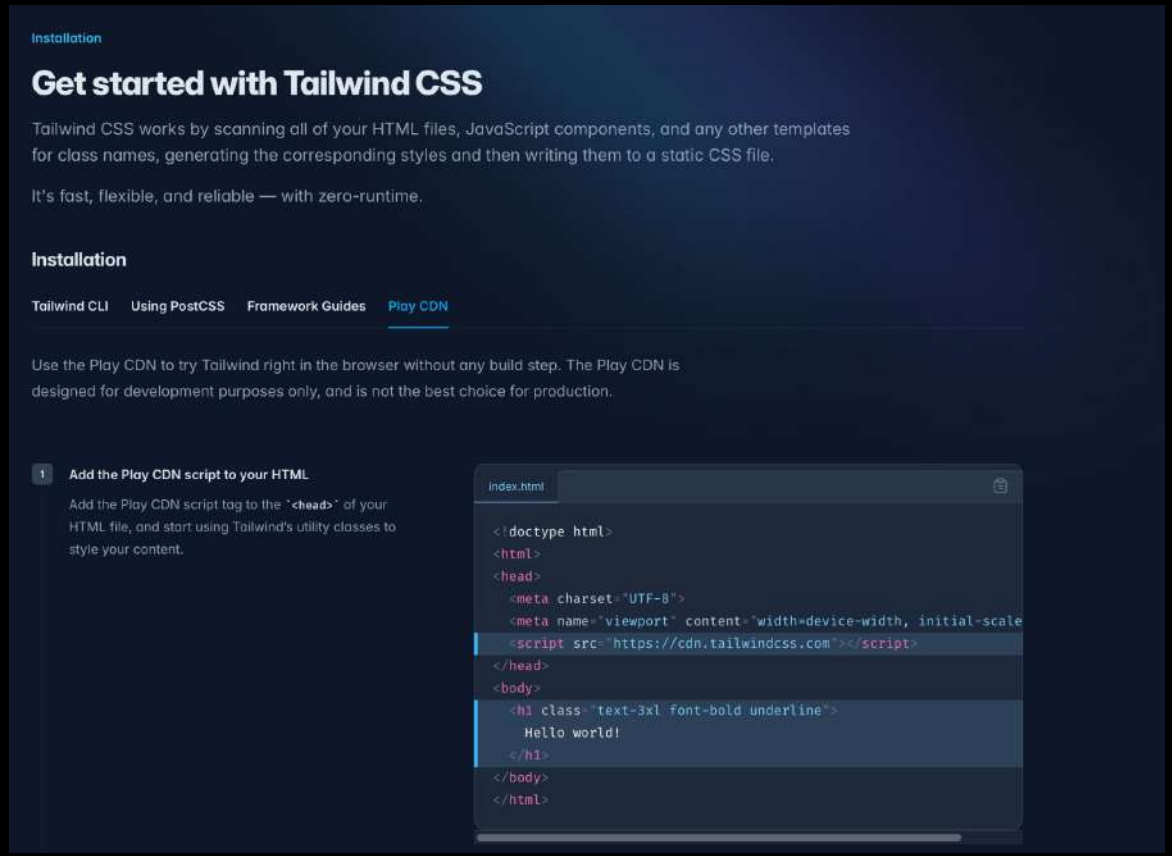
But using utility classes has a few important advantages over inline styles:

- **Designing with constraints**. Using inline styles, every value is a magic number. With utilities, you're choosing styles from a predefined **design system**, which makes it much easier to build visually consistent UIs.
- **Responsive design**. You can't use media queries in inline styles, but you can use Tailwind's **responsive utilities** to build fully responsive interfaces easily.
- **Hover, focus, and other states**. Inline styles can't target states like hover or focus, but Tailwind's **state variants** make it easy to style those states with utility classes.

Playing with Tailwind



Including Tailwind CSS



Installing Extension

Installing Extension

Tailwind CSS IntelliSense v0.12.10

Tailwind Labs tailwindcss.com | 7,381,739 | ★★★★½ (99)

Intelligent Tailwind CSS tooling for VS Code

Install | Auto Update

DETAILS FEATURES CHANGELOG

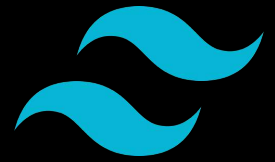
Categories

Linters

Resources

Marketplace
Issues
Repository
License
Tailwind Labs

Installing Tailwind CSS



1. Install:

   npm init -y

   npm install -D tailwindcss postcss autoprefixer
2. Initialize Tailwind CSS Config

   npx tailwindcss init

Configure Content

Configure Tailwind in the Configuration Files (tailwind.config.js)

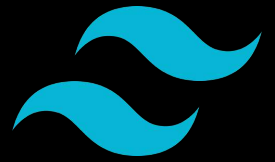
content: ["*.html”] // Add this line to scan for classes

The `content` section of your `tailwind.config.js` file is where you configure the paths to all of your HTML templates, JavaScript components, and any other source files that contain Tailwind class names.

tailwind.config.js

```
/** @type {import('tailwindcss').Config} */
module.exports = {
  content: [
    './pages/**/*.{html,js}',
    './components/**/*.{html,js}',
  ],
  // ...
}
```

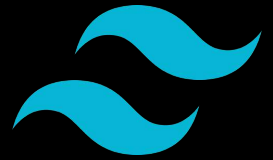
Using Directives



Add Tailwind Directives to src/input.css

```
/* src/index.css */
@tailwind base;
@tailwind components;
@tailwind utilities;
```

Including Index CSS

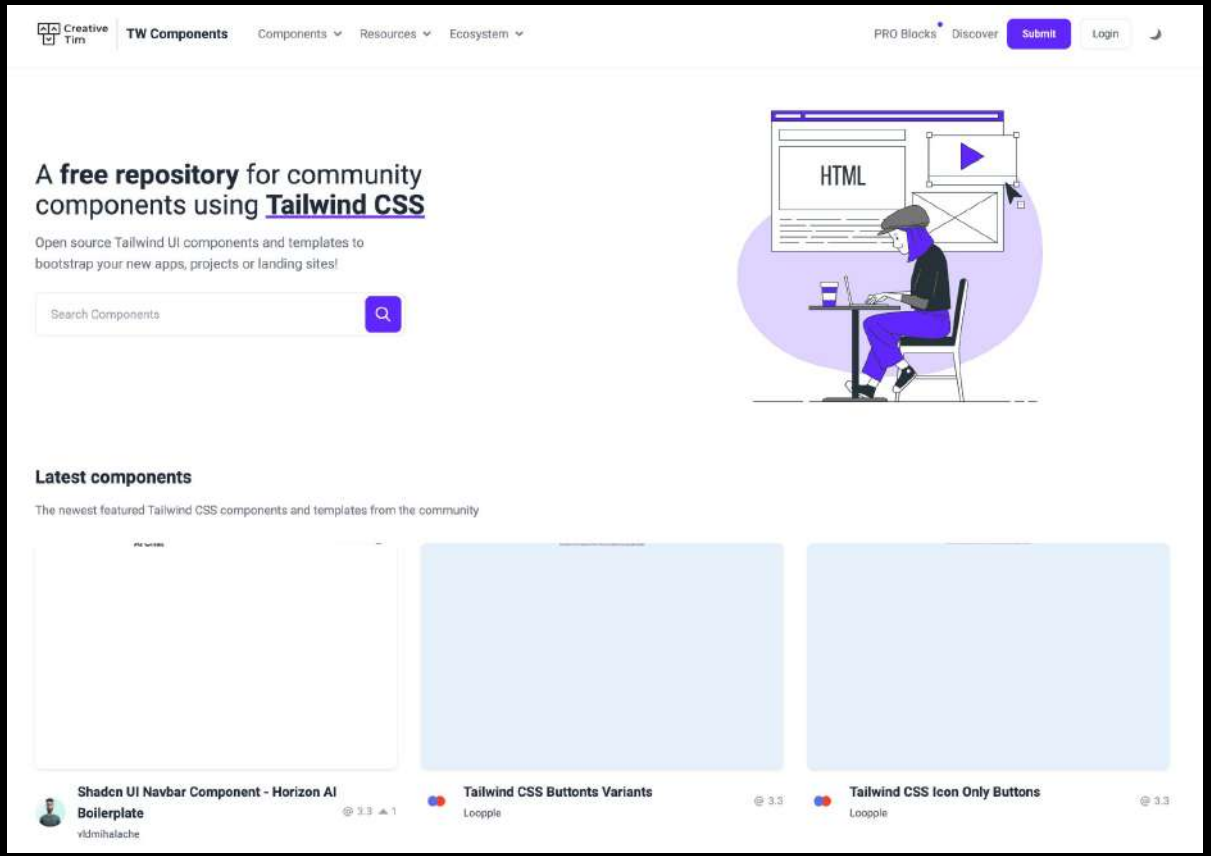


5. Include src/output.css into your index.html
6. Run Command
   npx tailwindcss -i ./src/input.css -o ./src/output.css --watch
7. Declare Shortcut:

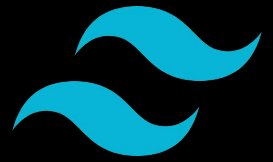
```
"scripts": {
  "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1",
  "tailwind": "npx tailwindcss -i ./src/input.css -o ./src/output.css --watch"
},
```

8. Run Command
   npm run tailwind

Pre-built Components



No Predefined CSS



index.html × # output.css 3

tailwind > src > index.html > ...

```
2   <html lang="en">
9     <body>
10      <h1 class="text-red-100">Tailwind Text Alignment</h1>
11    </body>
12  </html>
```

index.html # output.css 3 ×

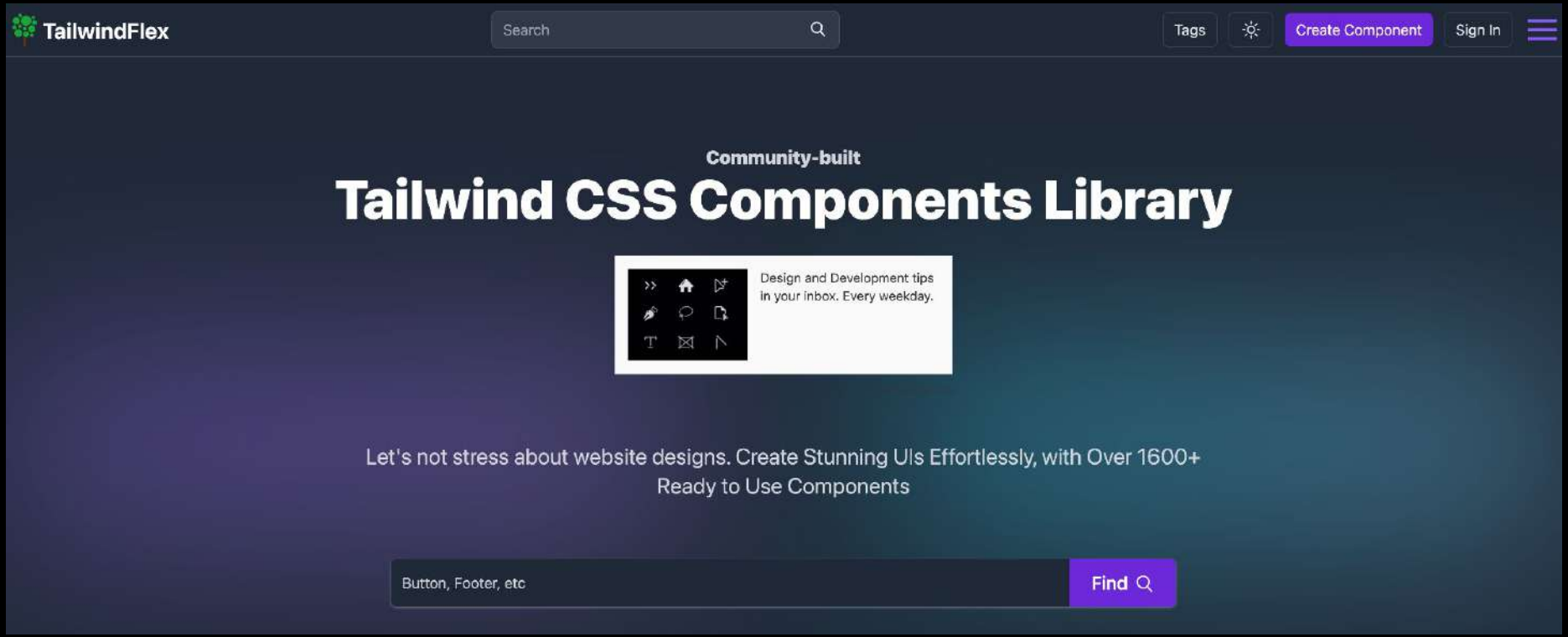
tailwind > src > # output.css > .text-red-100

```
503  ::backdrop {
555  }
556
557  .text-red-100 {
558    --tw-text-opacity: 1;
559    color: rgb(254 226 226 / var(--tw-text-opacity));
560  }
```

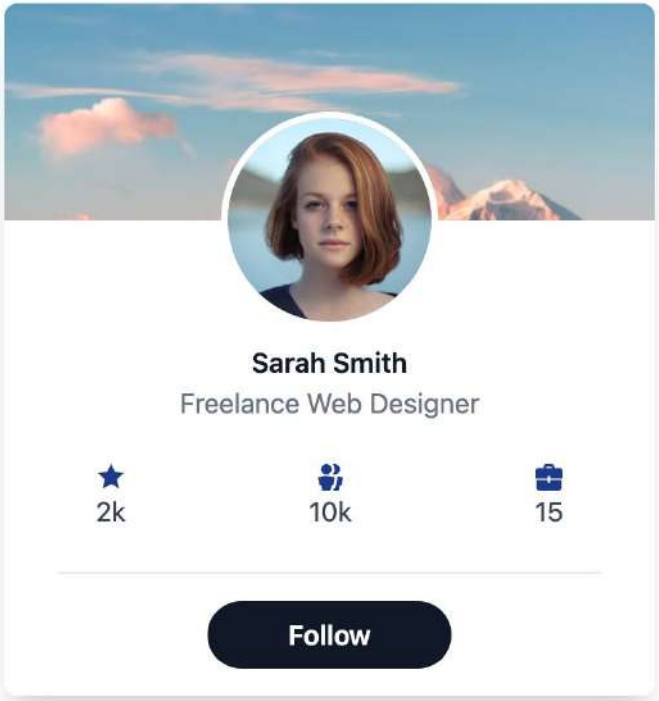
127.0.0.1:5500/tailwind/src/index.html

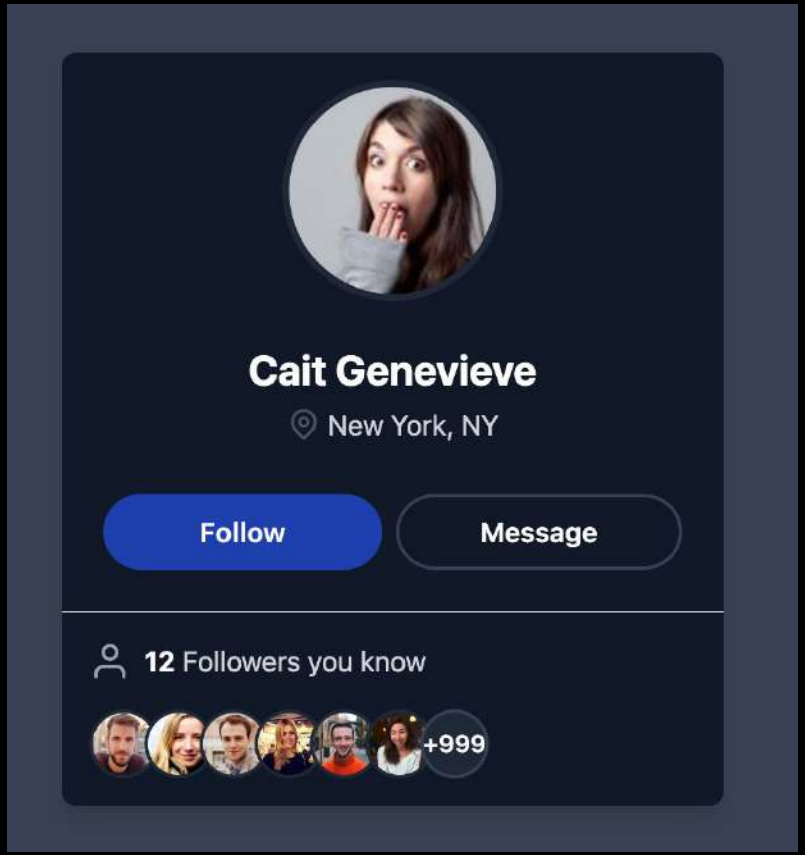
Tailwind Text Alignment

Pre-built Components



Testing Tailwind CSS

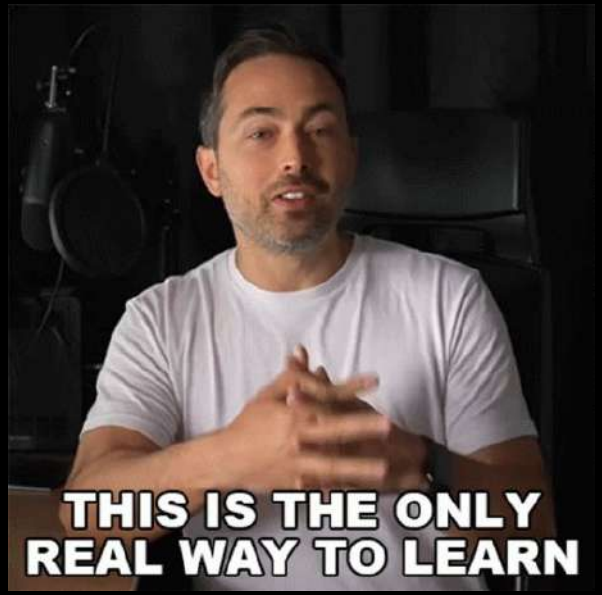




tailwindcss

Learning

1. Colors
2. States & Dark Mode
3. Responsive Design
4. Spacing
5. Typography
6. Sizing
7. Layouts
8. Flex
9. Grid
10. Border
11. Effects
12. Filters
13. Animations
14. Directives



tailwindcss

Learning

1. Colors

1.1 Text-Color


```
<h1>Tailwind CSS Text Colors</h1>
<p class="text-blue-500">This text is blue.</p>
<p class="text-green-600">This text is green.</p>
<p class="text-red-700">This text is red.</p>
<p class="text-purple-800">This text is purple.</p>
<p class="text-gray-500">This text is gray.</p>
<p class="text-yellow-400">This text is yellow.</p>
```

Tailwind CSS Text Colors

This text is blue.

This text is green.

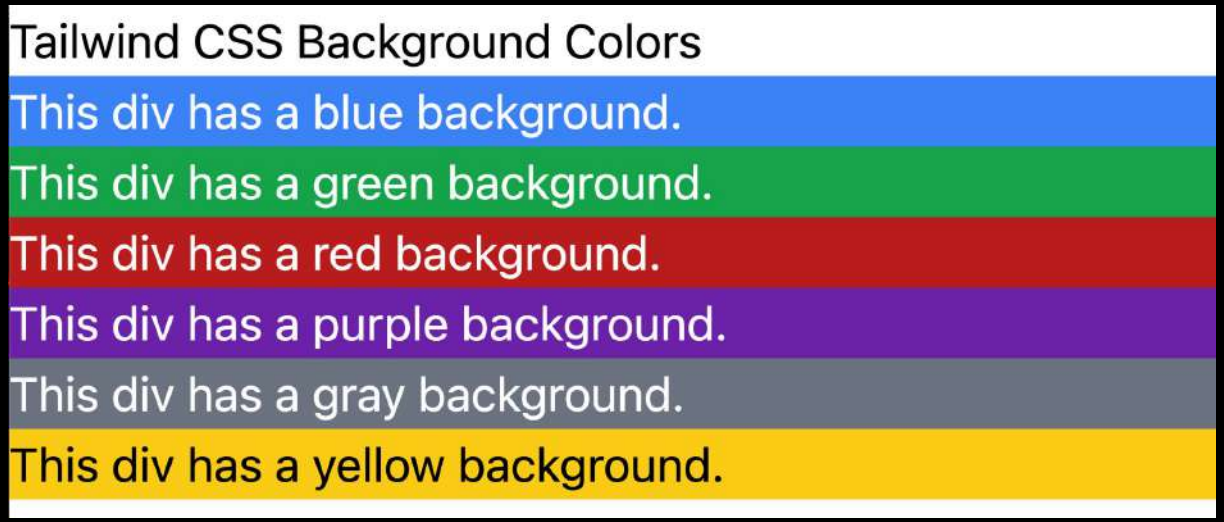
This text is red.

This text is purple.

This text is gray.

This text is yellow.

1.2 Background-Color

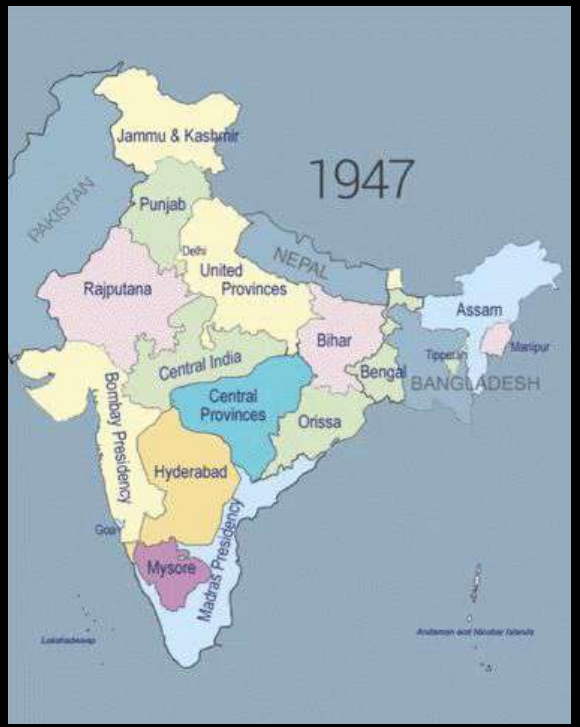



```
<h1>Tailwind CSS Background Colors</h1>
<div class="bg-blue-500 text-white">This div has a blue background.</div>
<div class="bg-green-600 text-white">This div has a green background.</div>
<div class="bg-red-700 text-white">This div has a red background.</div>
<div class="bg-purple-800 text-white">This div has a purple background.</div>
<div class="bg-gray-500 text-white">This div has a gray background.</div>
<div class="bg-yellow-400 text-black">This div has a yellow background.</div>
```

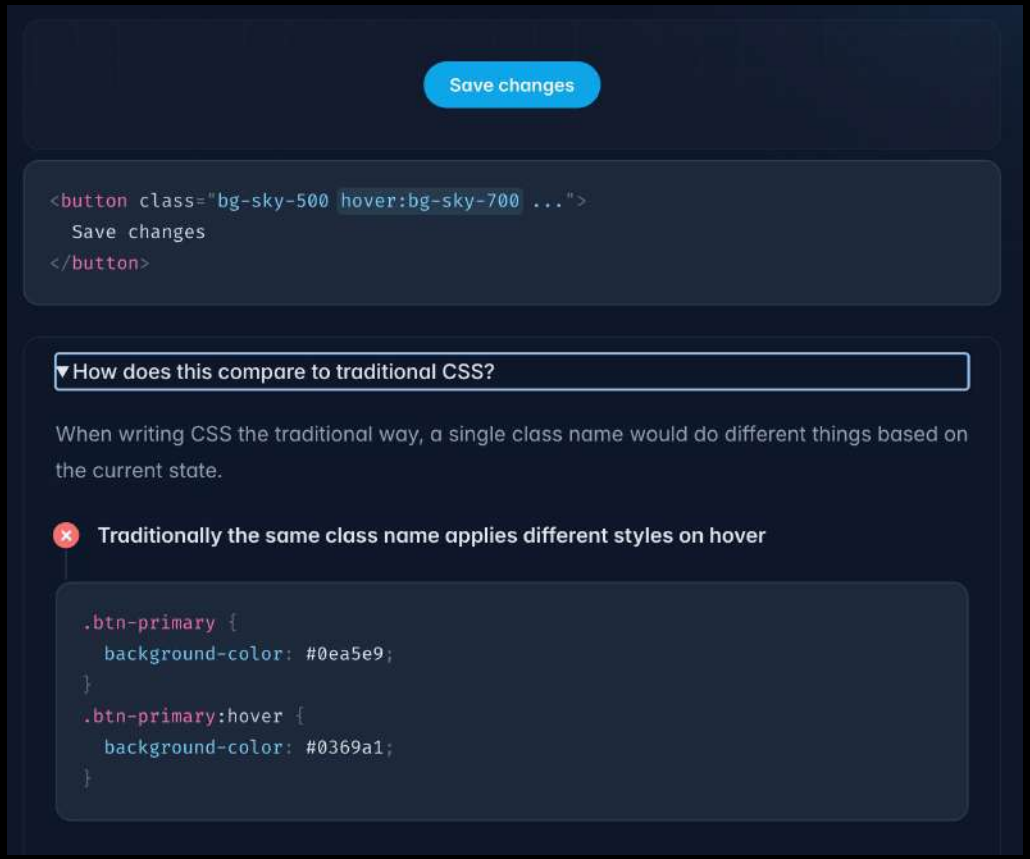
tailwindcss

Learning

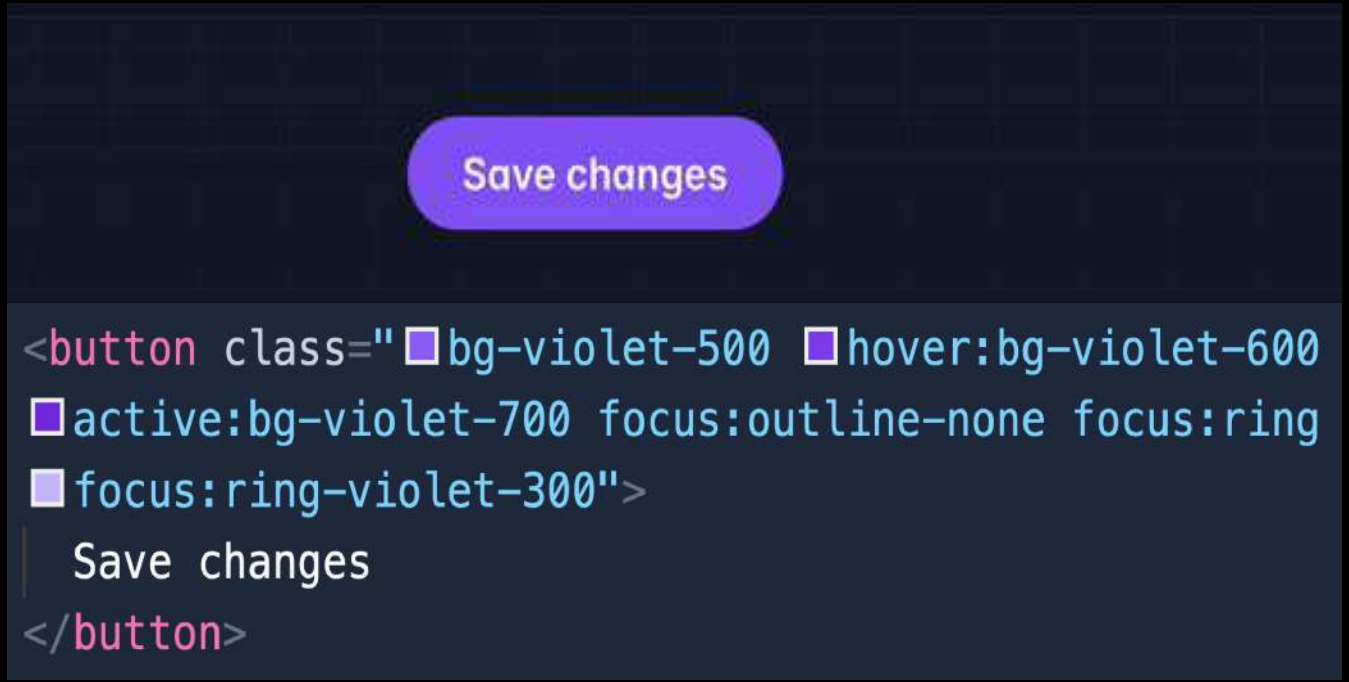
2. States & Dark Mode



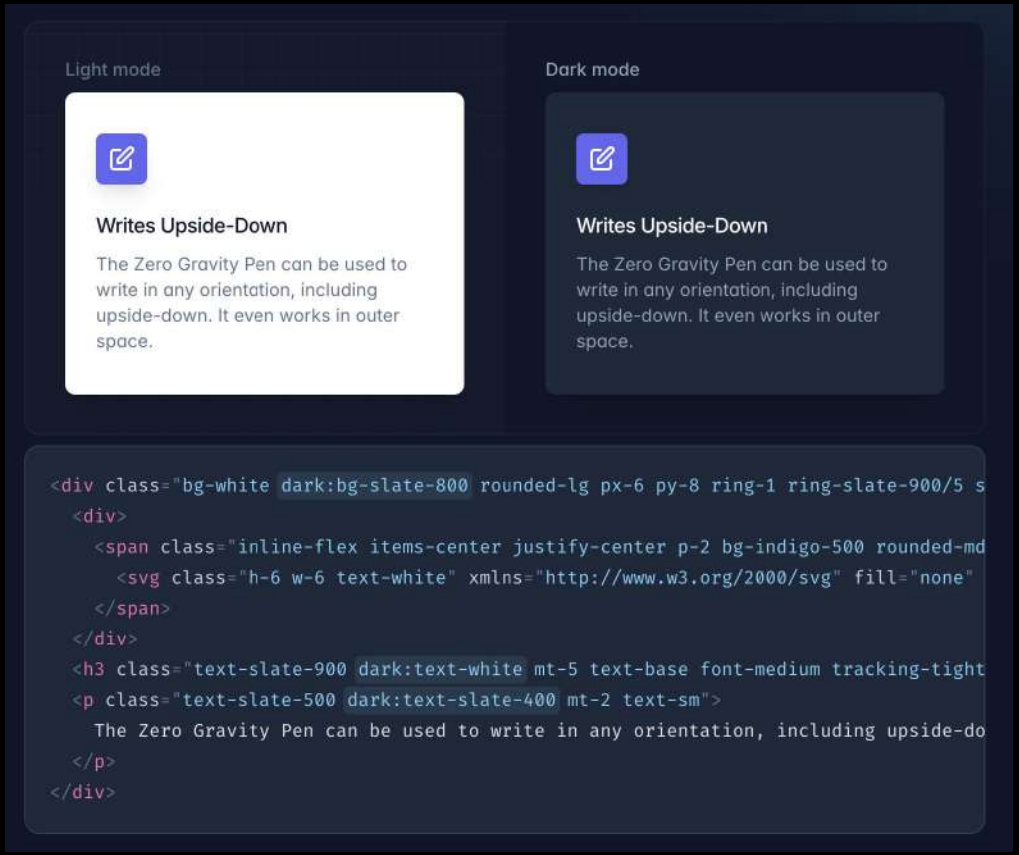
2.1 Hover


Save changes
<button class="bg-sky-500 hover:bg-sky-700 ...">
Save changes
</button>
How does this compare to traditional CSS?
When writing CSS the traditional way, a single class name would do different things based on the current state.
Traditionally the same class name applies different styles on hover
.btn-primary {
background-color: #0ea5e9;
}
.btn-primary:hover {
background-color: #0369a1;
}

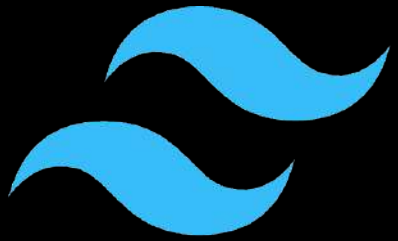
2.2 Pseudo-classes



2.3 Dark Mode



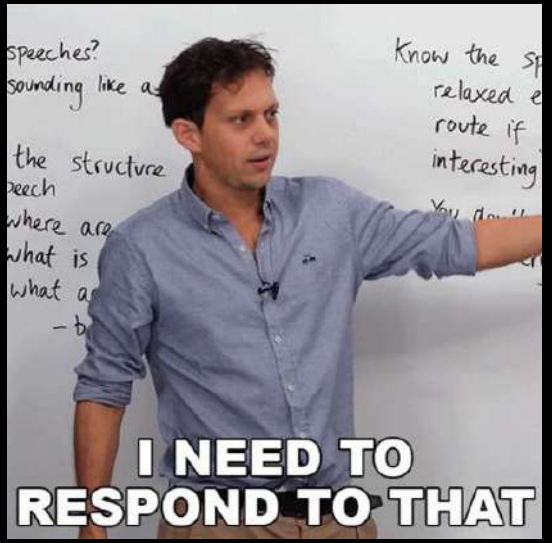

```
<div class="bg-white dark:bg-slate-800 rounded-lg px-6 py-8 ring-1 ring-slate-900/5 s
  <div>
    <span class="inline-flex items-center justify-center p-2 bg-indigo-500 rounded-md
      <svg class="h-6 w-6 text-white" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" fill="none"
    </span>
  </div>
  <h3 class="text-slate-900 dark:text-white mt-5 text-base font-medium tracking-tight
  <p class="text-slate-500 dark:text-slate-400 mt-2 text-sm">
    The Zero Gravity Pen can be used to write in any orientation, including upside-do
  </p>
</div>
```



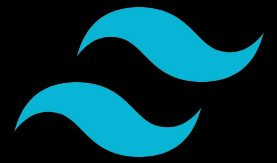
tailwindcss

Learning

3. Responsive Design



3 Responsive Design



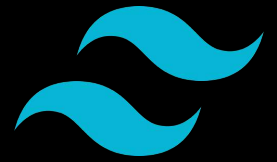
First, make sure you've added the **viewport meta tag** to the `<head>` of your document:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Then to add a utility but only have it take effect at a certain breakpoint, all you need to do is prefix the utility with the breakpoint name, followed by the `:` character:

```
<!-- Width of 16 by default, 32 on medium screens, and 48 on large screens -->
<img class="w-16 md:w-32 lg:w-48" src="...">
```

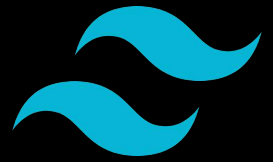
3 Responsive Design



There are five breakpoints by default, inspired by common device resolutions:

Breakpoint prefix	Minimum width	CSS
`sm`	640px	`@media (min-width: 640px) { ... }`
`md`	768px	`@media (min-width: 768px) { ... }`
`lg`	1024px	`@media (min-width: 1024px) { ... }`
`xl`	1280px	`@media (min-width: 1280px) { ... }`
`2xl`	1536px	`@media (min-width: 1536px) { ... }`

3 Responsive Design



Targeting mobile screens

Where this approach surprises people most often is that to style something for mobile, you need to use the unprefixed version of a utility, not the `sm:` prefixed version. Don't think of `sm:` as meaning "on small screens", think of it as "at the small *breakpoint*".

Don't use `sm:` to target mobile devices

```
<!-- This will only center text on screens 640px and wider, not on small screens -->
<div class="sm:text-center"></div>
```

Use unprefixed utilities to target mobile, and override them at larger breakpoints

```
<!-- This will center text on mobile, and left align it on screens 640px and wider --
<div class="text-center sm:text-left"></div>
```

For this reason, it's often a good idea to implement the mobile layout for a design first, then layer on any changes that make sense for `sm` screens, followed by `md` screens, etc.

tailwindcss

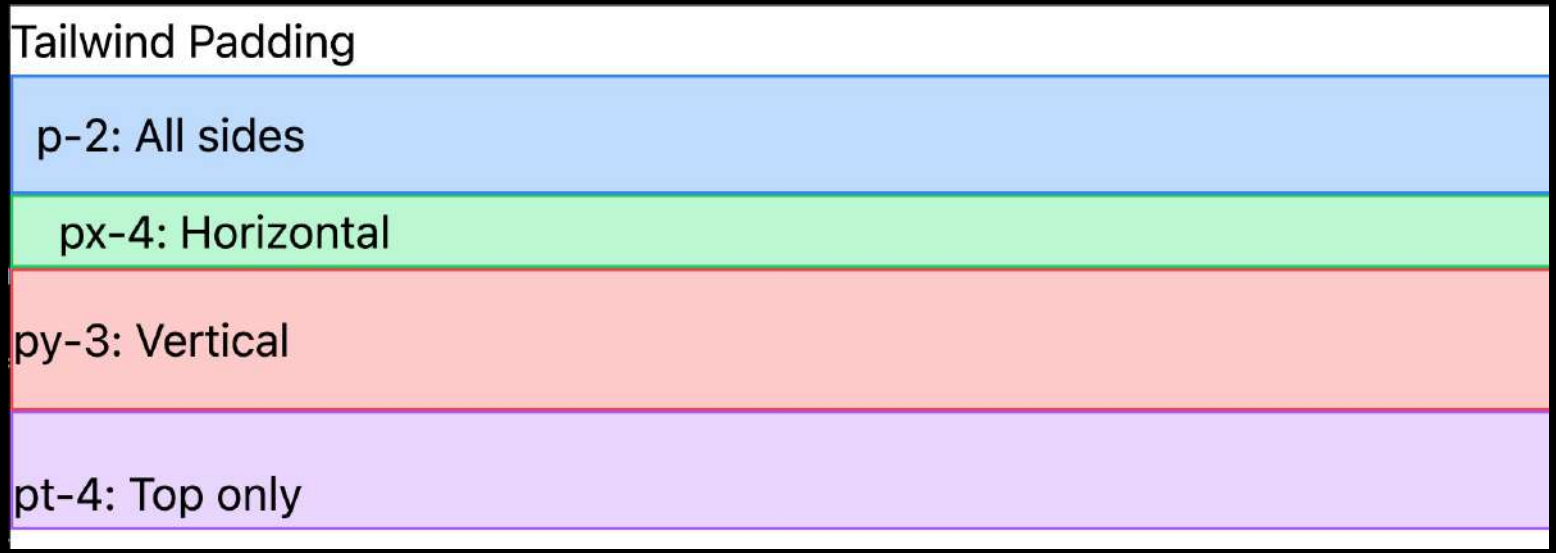
Learning

4. Spacing

4.1 Margin


```
<h1>Tailwind Margins</h1>
<div class="bg-blue-200 m-2">m-2: All sides</div>
<div class="bg-green-200 mx-4">mx-4: Horizontal</div>
<div class="bg-red-200 my-3">my-3: Vertical</div>
<div class="bg-purple-200 mt-4">mt-4: Top only</div>
```

4.2 Padding




```
<h1>Tailwind Padding</h1>
<div class="bg-blue-200 p-2 border border-blue-500">p-2: All sides</div>
<div class="bg-green-200 px-4 border border-green-500">px-4: Horizontal</div>
<div class="bg-red-200 py-3 border border-red-500">py-3: Vertical</div>
<div class="bg-purple-200 pt-4 border border-purple-500">pt-4: Top only</div>
```

4.3 Spacing

Add horizontal space between children

Use the `space-x-*` utilities to control the horizontal space between elements.


```
<div class="flex space-x-4 ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

4.3 Spacing

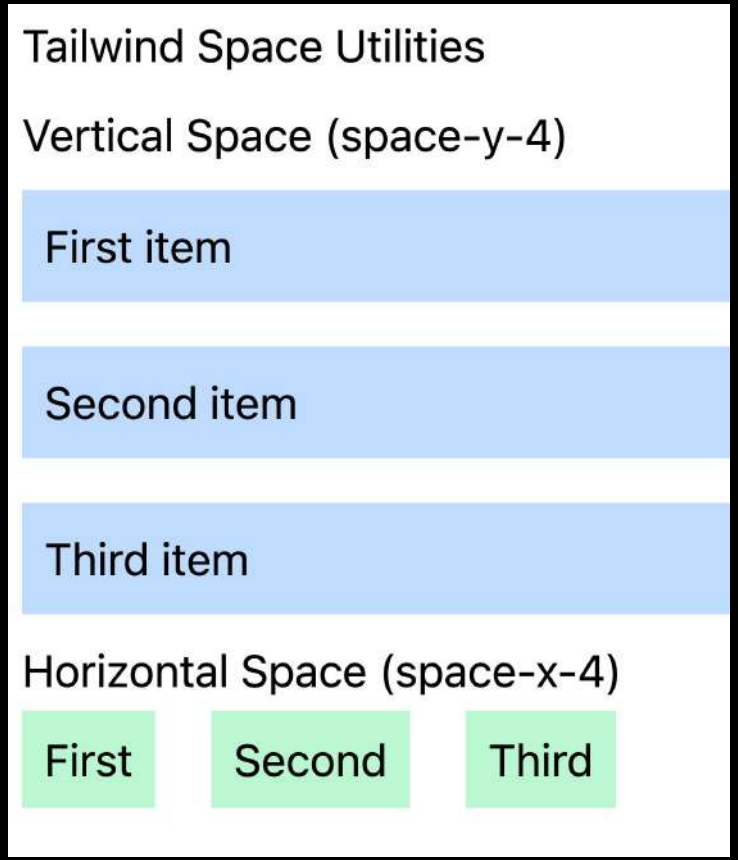
Add vertical space between children

Use the `space-y-*` utilities to control the vertical space between elements.


```
<div class="flex flex-col space-y-4 ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

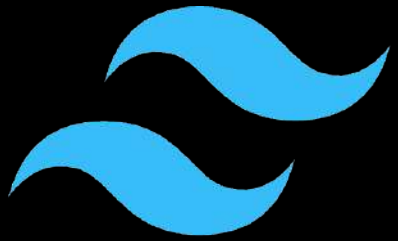
4.3 Spacing

```html
<h1 class="m-2">Tailwind Space Utilities</h1>

<h2 class="m-2">Vertical Space (space-y-4)</h2>
<div class="space-y-4 m-2">
  <div class="bg-blue-200 p-2">First item</div>
  <div class="bg-blue-200 p-2">Second item</div>
  <div class="bg-blue-200 p-2">Third item</div>
</div>

<h2 class="m-2">Horizontal Space (space-x-4)</h2>
<div class="space-x-4 m-2">
  <span class="bg-green-200 p-2">First</span>
  <span class="bg-green-200 p-2">Second</span>
  <span class="bg-green-200 p-2">Third</span>
</div>
```



This example demonstrates two key space utilities in Tailwind CSS:

1. `space-y-4`: Adds vertical space (1rem or 16px by default) between child elements.
2. `space-x-4`: Adds horizontal space (1rem or 16px by default) between child elements.

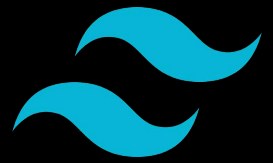


tailwindcss

Learning

5. Typography

5.1 Font-Family



font-sans

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

font-serif

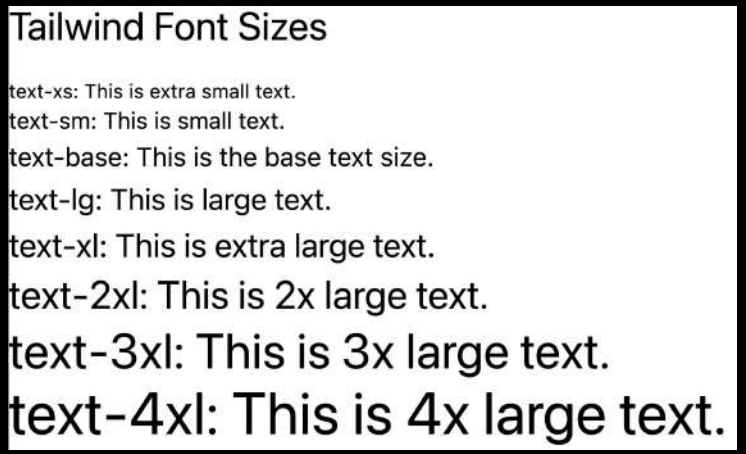
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

font-mono

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

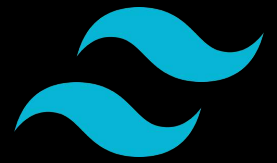
```
<p class="font-sans ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="font-serif ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="font-mono ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
```

5.2 Text-size




```
<h1 class="text-2xl mb-4">Tailwind Font Sizes</h1>
<p class="text-xs">text-xs: This is extra small text.</p>
<p class="text-sm">text-sm: This is small text.</p>
<p class="text-base">text-base: This is the base text size.</p>
<p class="text-lg">text-lg: This is large text.</p>
<p class="text-xl">text-xl: This is extra large text.</p>
<p class="text-2xl">text-2xl: This is 2x large text.</p>
<p class="text-3xl">text-3xl: This is 3x large text.</p>
<p class="text-4xl">text-4xl: This is 4x large text.</p>
```

5.3 Font Style

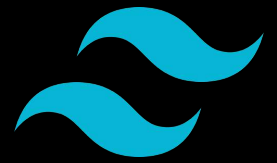


The `italic` utility can be used to make text italic. Likewise, the `not-italic` utility can be used to display text normally — typically to reset italic text at different breakpoints.

```
italic
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

not-italic
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
```

```
<p class="italic ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="not-italic ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
```

5.4 Font-Weight

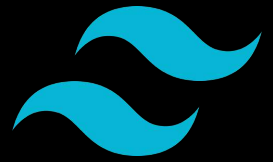


Tailwind Font Weights

font-thin: This is thin text (100)
font-extralight: This is extra light text (200)
font-light: This is light text (300)
font-normal: This is normal text (400)
font-medium: This is medium text (500)
font-semibold: This is semibold text (600)
font-bold: This is bold text (700)
font-extrabold: This is extra bold text (800)
font-black: This is black text (900)

```
<h1 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-4">Tailwind Font Weights</h1>
<p class="font-thin">font-thin: This is thin text (100)</p>
<p class="font-extralight">font-extralight: This is extra light text (200)</p>
<p class="font-light">font-light: This is light text (300)</p>
<p class="font-normal">font-normal: This is normal text (400)</p>
<p class="font-medium">font-medium: This is medium text (500)</p>
<p class="font-semibold">font-semibold: This is semibold text (600)</p>
<p class="font-bold">font-bold: This is bold text (700)</p>
<p class="font-extrabold">font-extrabold: This is extra bold text (800)</p>
<p class="font-black">font-black: This is black text (900)</p>
```

5.5 Letter-Spacing



Setting the letter spacing

Use the `tracking-*` utilities to control the letter spacing of an element.

tracking-tight

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

tracking-normal

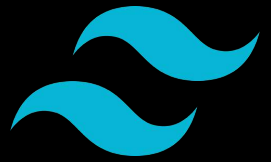
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

tracking-wide

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

```
<p class="tracking-tight ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="tracking-normal ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="tracking-wide ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
```

5.6 Line Height



Use the `leading-none`, `leading-tight`, `leading-snug`, `leading-normal`, `leading-relaxed`, and `leading-loose` utilities to give an element a relative line-height based on its current font-size.

`leading-normal`

So I started to walk into the water. I won't lie to you boys, I was terrified. But I pressed on, and as I made my way past the breakers a strange calm came over me. I don't know if it was divine intervention or the kinship of all living things but I tell you Jerry at that moment, I *was* a marine biologist.

`leading-relaxed`

So I started to walk into the water. I won't lie to you boys, I was terrified. But I pressed on, and as I made my way past the breakers a strange calm came over me. I don't know if it was divine intervention or the kinship of all living things but I tell you Jerry at that moment, I *was* a marine biologist.

`leading-loose`

So I started to walk into the water. I won't lie to you boys, I was terrified. But I pressed on, and as I made my way past the breakers a strange calm came over me. I don't know if it was divine intervention or the kinship of all living things but I tell you Jerry at that moment, I *was* a marine biologist.

```
<p class="leading-normal ...">So I started to walk into the water...</p>
<p class="leading-relaxed ...">So I started to walk into the water...</p>
<p class="leading-loose ...">So I started to walk into the water...</p>
```

5.7 List Style

To create bulleted or numeric lists, use the `list-disc` and `list-decimal` utilities.

list-disc

- Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down
- And I'd like to take a minute just sit right there
- I'll tell you how I became the prince of a town called Bel-Air

list-decimal

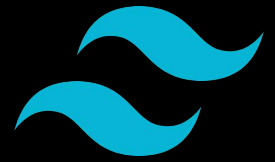
1. Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down
2. And I'd like to take a minute just sit right there
3. I'll tell you how I became the prince of a town called Bel-Air

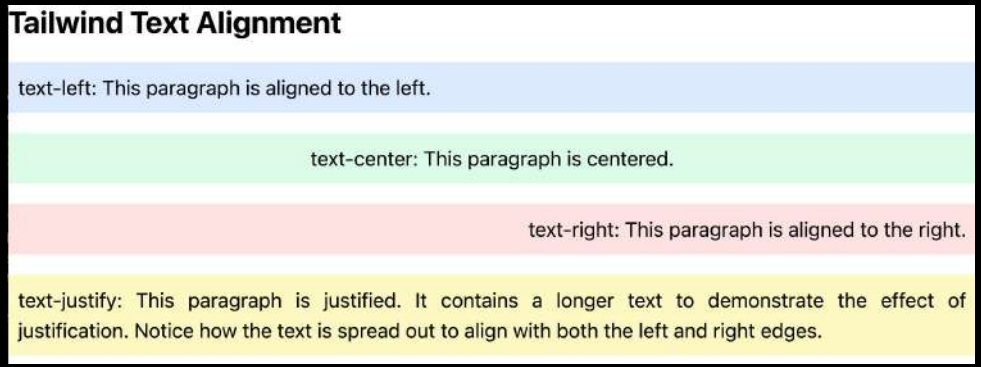
list-none

Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down
And I'd like to take a minute just sit right there
I'll tell you how I became the prince of a town called Bel-Air

```
<ul class="list-disc">
  <li>Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down</li>
  <!-- ... -->
</ul>

<ol class="list-decimal">
  <li>Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down</li>
  <!-- ... -->
</ol>

<ul class="list-none">
  <li>Now this is a story all about how, my life got flipped-turned upside down</li>
  <!-- ... -->
</ul>
```

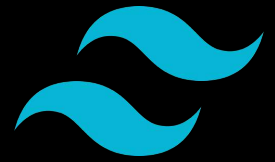
5.8 Text-Alignment






```
<h1 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-4">Tailwind Text Alignment</h1>
<div class="space-y-4">
    <p class="text-left bg-blue-100 p-2">
        text-left: This paragraph is aligned to the left.
    </p>
    <p class="text-center bg-green-100 p-2">
        text-center: This paragraph is centered.
    </p>
    <p class="text-right bg-red-100 p-2">
        text-right: This paragraph is aligned to the right.
    </p>
    <p class="text-justify bg-yellow-100 p-2">
        text-justify: This paragraph is justified. It contains a longer text to demonstrate the effect of
        justification. Notice how the text is spread out to align with both the left and right edges.
    </p>
</div>
```

5.9 Text Decoration



Control how text is decorated with the `underline`, `no-underline`, and `line-through` utilities.

underline

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

overline

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

line-through

~~The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.~~

no-underline

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

```
<p class="underline ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="overline ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="line-through ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="no-underline ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
```

5.10 Text Decoration Color

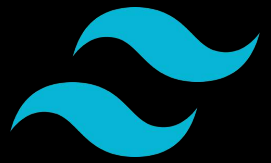
Setting the text decoration color

Use the `decoration-*` utilities to change the color of an element's **text decoration**.

I'm Derek, an astro-engineer based in Tattooine. I like to build X-Wings at **My Company, Inc**. Outside of work, I like to **watch pod-racing** and have **light-saber** fights.

```
<div>
  <p>
    I'm Derek, an astro-engineer based in Tattooine. I like to build X-Wings at
    <a class="underline decoration-sky-500">My Company, Inc</a>.
    Outside of work, I like to <a class="underline decoration-pink-500">watch
    pod-racing</a> and have <a class="underline decoration-indigo-500">light-saber</a
  </p>
</div>
```

5.11 Text Decoration Style



Use the `decoration-*` utilities to change the style of an element's **text decoration**.

decoration-solid

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

decoration-double

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

decoration-dotted

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

decoration-dashed

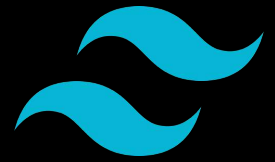
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

decoration-wavy

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

```
<p class="underline decoration-solid ...">The quick brown fox...</p>
<p class="underline decoration-double ...">The quick brown fox...</p>
<p class="underline decoration-dotted ...">The quick brown fox...</p>
<p class="underline decoration-dashed ...">The quick brown fox...</p>
<p class="underline decoration-wavy ...">The quick brown fox...</p>
```

5.12 Text Transform



normal-case

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

uppercase

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG.

lowercase

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

capitalize

The Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog.

```
<p class="normal-case ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="uppercase ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="lowercase ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
<p class="capitalize ...">The quick brown fox ...</p>
```

tailwindcss

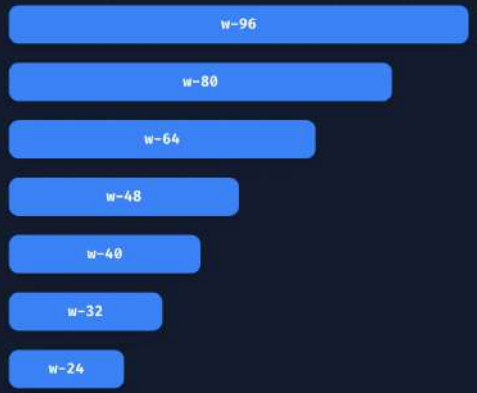
Learning

6. Sizing

6.1 Width

Fixed widths

Use utilities like `w-px`, `w-1`, and `w-64` to set an element to a fixed width.

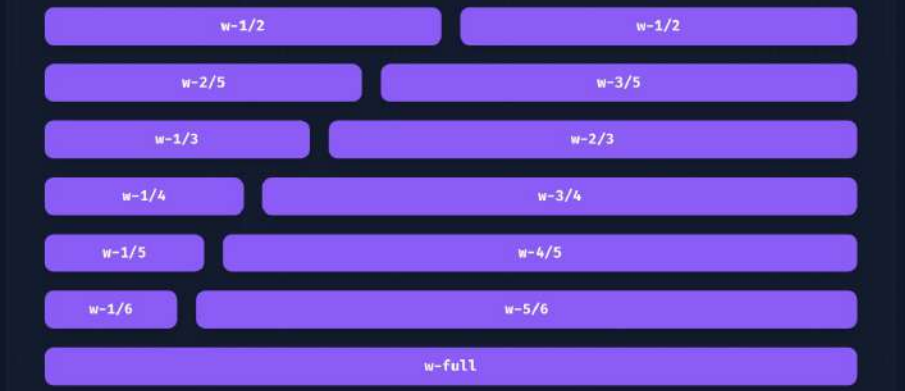



```
<div class="w-96 ...">w-96</div>
<div class="w-80 ...">w-80</div>
<div class="w-64 ...">w-64</div>
<div class="w-48 ...">w-48</div>
<div class="w-40 ...">w-40</div>
<div class="w-32 ...">w-32</div>
<div class="w-24 ...">w-24</div>
```

6.1 Width

Percentage widths

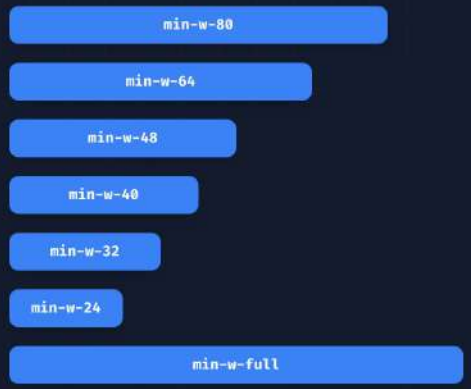
Use utilities like `w-full`, `w-1/2`, and `w-2/5` to set an element to a percentage based width.




```
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-1/2 ... ">w-1/2</div>
  <div class="w-1/2 ... ">w-1/2</div>
</div>
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-2/5 ...">w-2/5</div>
  <div class="w-3/5 ...">w-3/5</div>
</div>
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-1/3 ...">w-1/3</div>
  <div class="w-2/3 ...">w-2/3</div>
</div>
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-1/4 ...">w-1/4</div>
  <div class="w-3/4 ...">w-3/4</div>
</div>
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-1/5 ...">w-1/5</div>
  <div class="w-4/5 ...">w-4/5</div>
</div>
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="w-1/6 ...">w-1/6</div>
  <div class="w-5/6 ...">w-5/6</div>
</div>
<div class="w-full ...">w-full</div>
```

6.2 Min-Width

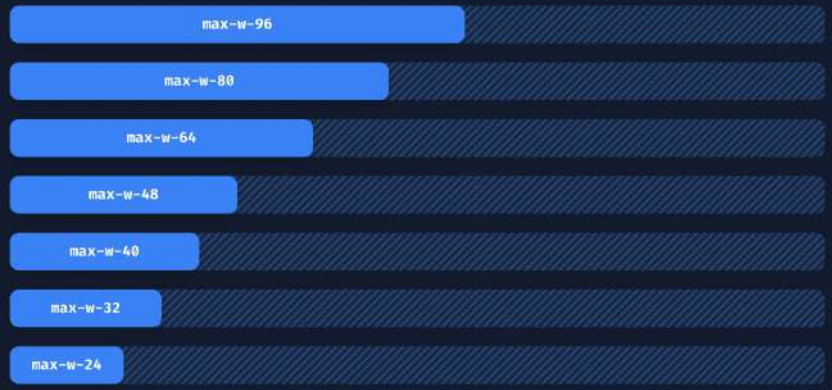
Set the minimum width of an element using `min-w-*` utilities.




```
<div class="w-96 ...">
  <div class="min-w-80 ...">min-w-80</div>
  <div class="min-w-64 ...">min-w-64</div>
  <div class="min-w-48 ...">min-w-48</div>
  <div class="min-w-40 ...">min-w-40</div>
  <div class="min-w-32 ...">min-w-32</div>
  <div class="min-w-24 ...">min-w-24</div>
  <div class="min-w-full ...">min-w-full</div>
</div>
```

6.3 Max-Width

Set the maximum width of an element using the `max-w-*` utilities.

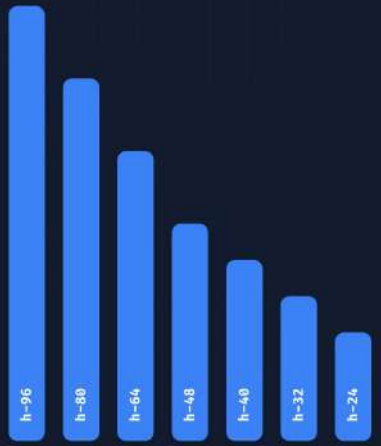



```
<div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-96 ...">max-w-96</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-80 ...">max-w-80</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-64 ...">max-w-64</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-48 ...">max-w-48</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-40 ...">max-w-40</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-32 ...">max-w-32</div>
  <div class="w-full max-w-24 ...">max-w-24</div>
</div>
```

6.4 Height

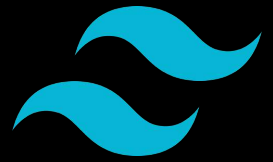
Fixed heights

Use utilities like `h-px`, `h-1`, and `h-64` to set an element to a fixed height.




```
<div class="h-96 ...">h-96</div>
<div class="h-80 ...">h-80</div>
<div class="h-64 ...">h-64</div>
<div class="h-48 ...">h-48</div>
<div class="h-40 ...">h-40</div>
<div class="h-32 ...">h-32</div>
<div class="h-24 ...">h-24</div>
```

6.4 Height



Full height

Use `h-full` to set an element's height to 100% of its parent, as long as the parent has a defined height.

```
<div class="h-48">
  <div class="h-full ...">
    <!-- This element will have a height of `12rem` (h-48) -->
  </div>
</div>
```

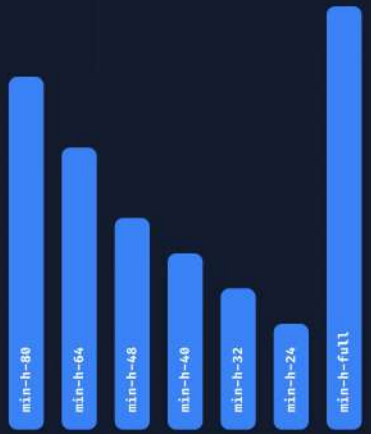
Viewport height

Use `h-screen` to make an element span the entire height of the viewport.

```
<div class="h-screen">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

6.5 Min-Height

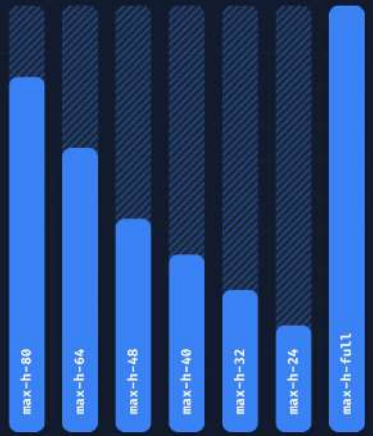
Set the minimum height of an element using `min-h-*` utilities.




```
<div class="h-96 ...">
  <div class="min-h-80 ...">min-h-80</div>
  <div class="min-h-64 ...">min-h-64</div>
  <div class="min-h-48 ...">min-h-48</div>
  <div class="min-h-40 ...">min-h-40</div>
  <div class="min-h-32 ...">min-h-32</div>
  <div class="min-h-24 ...">min-h-24</div>
  <div class="min-h-full ...">min-h-full</div>
</div>
```

6.6 Max-Height

Set the maximum height of an element using `max-h-*` utilities.




```
<div class="h-96 ...">
  <div class="h-full max-h-80 ...">max-h-80</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-64 ...">max-h-64</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-48 ...">max-h-48</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-40 ...">max-h-40</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-32 ...">max-h-32</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-24 ...">max-h-24</div>
  <div class="h-full max-h-full ...">max-h-full</div>
</div>
```

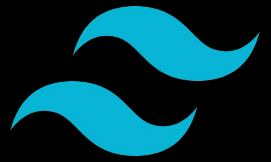
6.7 Size

Fixed sizes

Use utilities like `size-px`, `size-1`, and `size-64` to set an element to a fixed width and height at the same time.


```
<div class="size-16 ...">size-16</div>
<div class="size-20 ...">size-20</div>
<div class="size-24 ...">size-24</div>
<div class="size-32 ...">size-32</div>
<div class="size-40 ...">size-40</div>
```

6.7 Size



Percentage sizes

Use `size-full` to set an element's width and height to be 100% of the parent container's width and height.

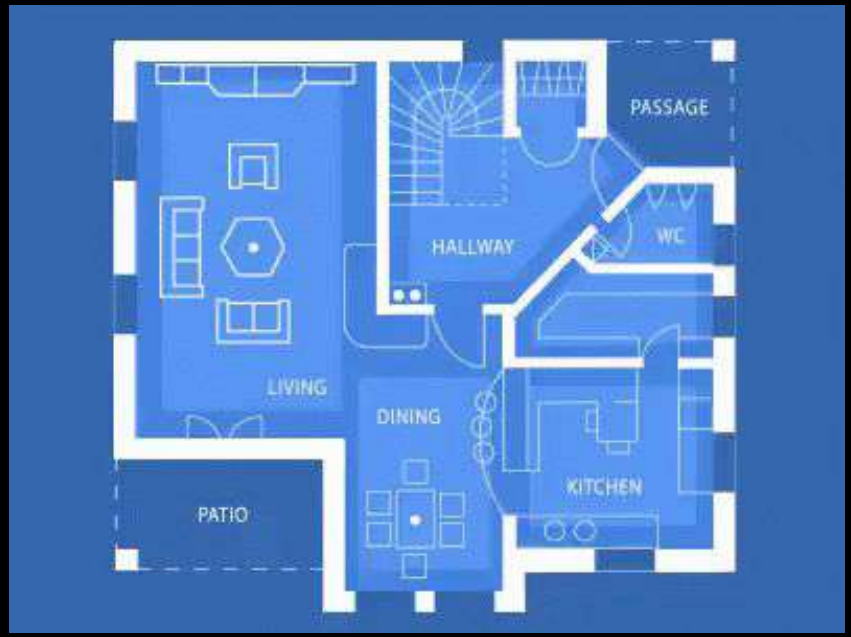
size-full

```
<div class="h-56 p-2 ...">
  <div class="size-full ...">size-full</div>
</div>
```

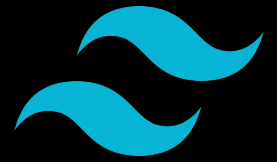
tailwindcss

Learning

7. Layouts

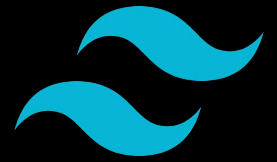


7.1 Container



Class	Breakpoint	Properties
`container`	*None*	`width: 100%;`
	`sm` *(640px)*	`max-width: 640px;`
	`md` *(768px)*	`max-width: 768px;`
	`lg` *(1024px)*	`max-width: 1024px;`
	`xl` *(1280px)*	`max-width: 1280px;`
	`2xl` *(1536px)*	`max-width: 1536px;`

7.1 Container



To center a container, use the `mx-auto` utility:

```
<div class="container mx-auto">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

To add horizontal padding, use the `px-*` utilities:

```
<div class="container mx-auto px-4">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

7.2 Columns

Adding based on column count

Use utilities like `columns-2` and `columns-3` to set the number of columns that should be created for the content within an element. The column width will be automatically adjusted to accommodate that number.

```
<div class="columns-3 ...">
  <img class="w-full aspect-video ..." src="..." />
  <img class="w-full aspect-square ..." src="..." />
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

Adding based on column width

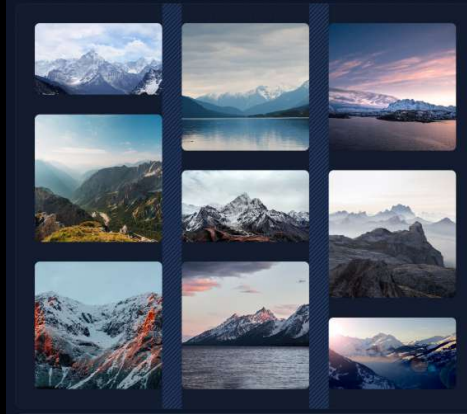
Use utilities like `columns-xs` and `columns-sm` to set the ideal column width for the content within an element, with the number of columns (the count) automatically adjusting to accommodate that value.

This "t-shirt" scale is the same as the max-width scale, with the addition of `2xs` and `3xs`, since smaller columns may be desirable.

Resize the example to see the expected behaviour

```
<div class="columns-3xs ...">
  <img class="w-full aspect-video ..." src="..." />
  <img class="w-full aspect-square ..." src="..." />
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

To specify the width between columns, you can use the gap-x utilities:

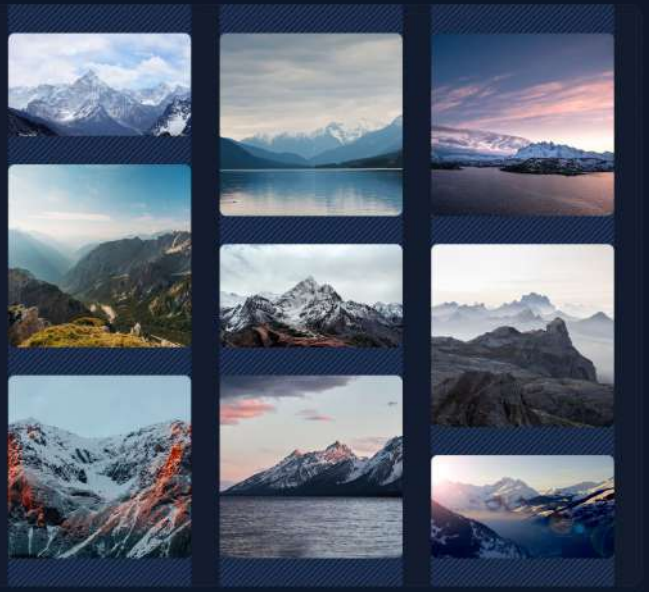


```
<div class="gap-8 columns-3 ...">
  <img class="w-full aspect-video ..." src="..." />
  <img class="w-full aspect-square ..." src="..." />
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

7.2 Columns

Adding based on column count

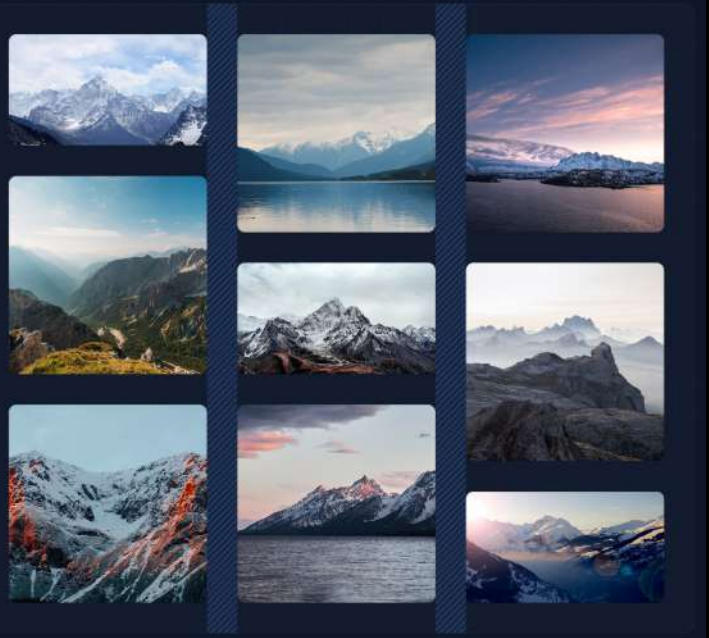
Use utilities like `columns-2` and `columns-3` to set the number of columns that should be created for the content within an element. The column width will be automatically adjusted to accommodate that number.



```
<div class="columns-3 ...">
  <img class="w-full aspect-video ..." src="..." />
  <img class="w-full aspect-square ..." src="..." />
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

7.2 Columns

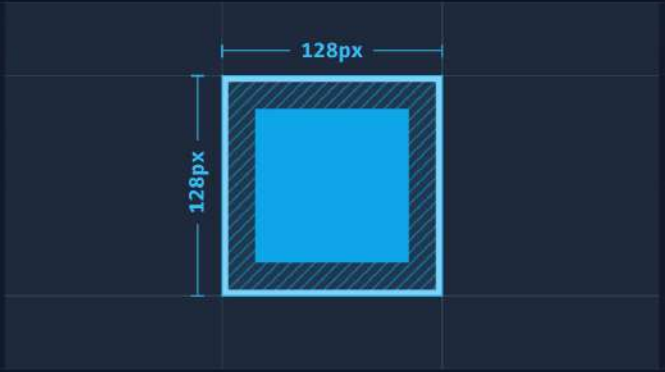
To specify the width between columns, you can use the **gap-x** utilities:



```
<div class="gap-8 columns-3 ...">
  <img class="w-full aspect-video ..." src="..." />
  <img class="w-full aspect-square ..." src="..." />
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

7.3 Box Sizing

Class	Properties
box-border	box-sizing: border-box;
box-content	box-sizing: content-box;




```
<div class="box-border h-32 w-32 p-4 border-4 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

7.4 Display

Use the `inline`, `inline-block`, and `block` utilities to control the flow of text and elements.

When controlling the flow of text, using the CSS property `display: inline` will cause the text inside the element to wrap normally.

While using the property `display: inline-block` will wrap the element to prevent the text inside from extending beyond its parent.

Lastly, using the property `display: block` will put the element on its own line and fill its parent.

```
<div>
  When controlling the flow of text, using the CSS property
  <span class="inline">display: inline</span>
  will cause the text inside the element to wrap normally.

  While using the property <span class="inline-block">display: inline-block</span>
  will wrap the element to prevent the text inside from extending beyond its parent.

  Lastly, using the property <span class="block">display: block</span>
  will put the element on its own line and fill its parent.
</div>
```

7.5 Float

Basic usage

Floating elements to the right

Use the `float-right` utility to float an element to the right of its container.

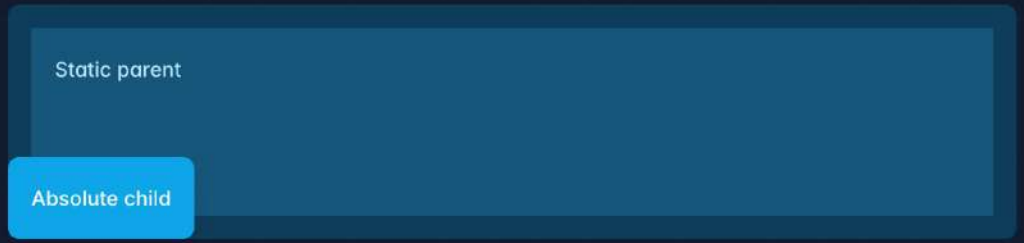
Maybe we can live without libraries, people like you and me. Maybe. Sure, we're too old to change the world, but what about that kid, sitting down, opening a book, right now, in a branch at the local library and finding drawings of pee-pees and wee-wees on the Cat in the Hat and the Five Chinese Brothers? Doesn't HE deserve better? Look. If you think this is about overdue fines and missing books, you'd better think again. This is about that kid's right to read a book without getting his mind warped! Or: maybe that turns you on, Seinfeld; maybe that's how y'get your kicks. You and your good-time buddies.

```
<img class="float-right ..." src="path/to/image.jpg">
<p>Maybe we can live without libraries, people like you and me. ...</p>
```

7.6 Position

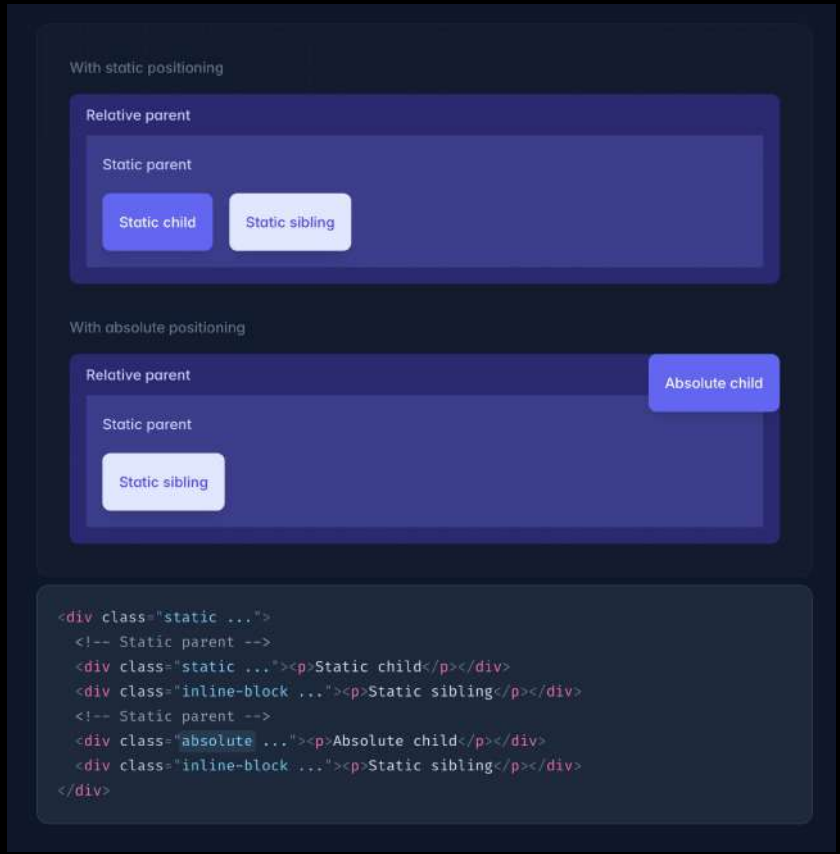
Use the `static` utility to position an element according to the normal flow of the document.

Any **offsets** will be ignored and the element will not act as a position reference for absolutely positioned children.




```
<div class="static ...">
  <p>Static parent</p>
  <div class="absolute bottom-0 left-0 ...">
    <p>Absolute child</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

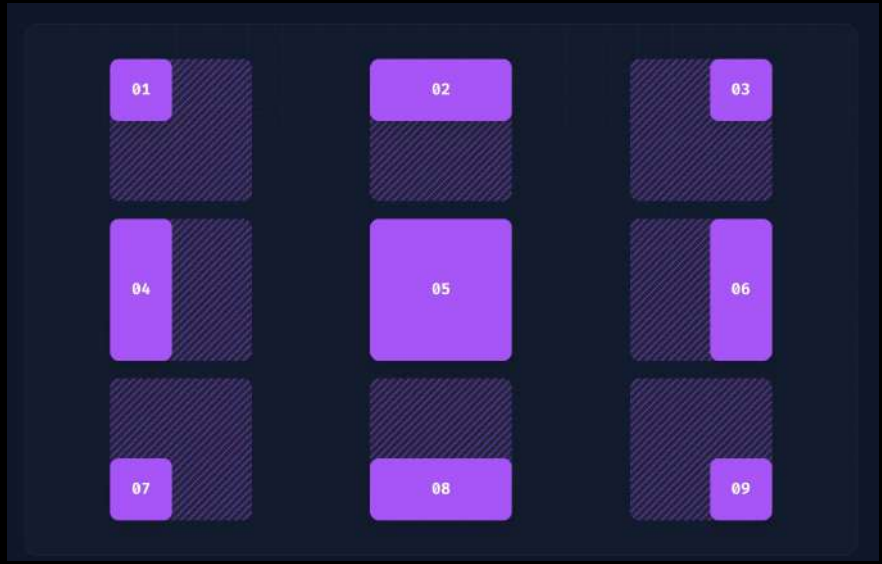
7.6 Position




```
<div class="static ...">
  <!-- Static parent -->
  <div class="static ..."><p>Static child</p></div>
  <div class="inline-block ..."><p>Static sibling</p></div>
  <!-- Static parent -->
  <div class="absolute ..."><p>Absolute child</p></div>
  <div class="inline-block ..."><p>Static sibling</p></div>
</div>
```

7.7 Top/Right/Bottom/Left

```
<!-- Pin to top left corner -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute left-0 top-0 h-16 w-16 ...">01</div>
</div>

<!-- Span top edge -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute inset-x-0 top-0 h-16 ...">02</div>
</div>

<!-- Pin to top right corner -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute top-0 right-0 h-16 w-16 ...">03</div>
</div>

<!-- Span left edge -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute inset-y-0 left-0 w-16 ...">04</div>
</div>

<!-- Fill entire parent -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute inset-0 ...">05</div>
</div>

<!-- Span right edge -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute inset-y-0 right-0 w-16 ...">06</div>
</div>

<!-- Pin to bottom left corner -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute bottom-0 left-0 h-16 w-16 ...">07</div>
</div>

<!-- Span bottom edge -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute inset-x-0 bottom-0 h-16 ...">08</div>
</div>

<!-- Pin to bottom right corner -->
<div class="relative h-32 w-32 ...">
  <div class="absolute bottom-0 right-0 h-16 w-16 ...">09</div>
</div>
```



7.8 Overflow

Use the `overflow-visible` utility to prevent content within an element from being clipped. Note that any content that overflows the bounds of the element will then be visible.

Andrew Alfred
Technical advisor

```
<div class="overflow-visible ..."></div>
```

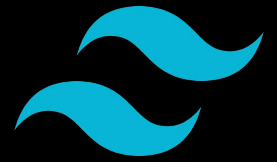
Hiding content that overflows

Use the `overflow-hidden` utility to clip any content within an element that overflows the bounds of that element.

Andrew Alfred
Technical advisor

```
<div class="overflow-hidden ..."></div>
```

7.9 Visibility



Use the `invisible` utility to hide an element, but still maintain its place in the DOM, affecting the layout of other elements (compare with `hidden` from the **display** documentation).

01

03

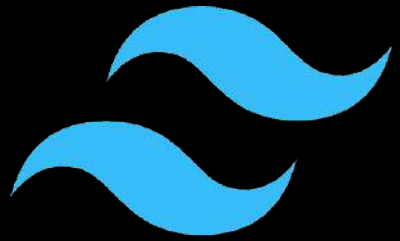
```
<div class="grid grid-cols-3 gap-4">
  <div>01</div>
  <div class="invisible ...">02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

7.10 Z-Index

Setting the z-index

Use the `z-*` utilities to control the stack order (or three-dimensional positioning) of an element, regardless of order it has been displayed.


```
<div class="z-40 ...">05</div>
<div class="z-30 ...">04</div>
<div class="z-20 ...">03</div>
<div class="z-10 ...">02</div>
<div class="z-0 ...">01</div>
```



tailwindcss

Learning

8. Flex

8.1 Flex

Setting the flex basis

Use the `basis-*` utilities to set the initial size of flex items.


```
<div class="flex flex-row">
  <div class="basis-1/4">01</div>
  <div class="basis-1/4">02</div>
  <div class="basis-1/2">03</div>
</div>
```

8.2 Flex-Direction

Class	Properties
flex-row	flex-direction: row;
flex-row-reverse	flex-direction: row-reverse;
flex-col	flex-direction: column;
flex-col-reverse	flex-direction: column-reverse;

Basic usage

Row

Use `flex-row` to position flex items horizontally in the same direction as text:

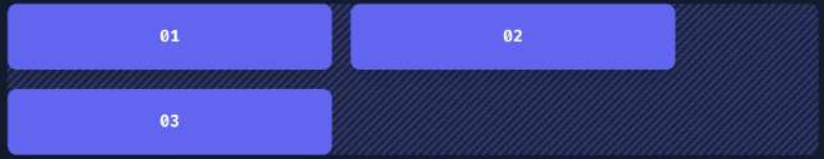

```
<div class="flex flex-row ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

8.3 Flex-Wrap

Class	Properties
flex-wrap	flex-wrap: wrap;
flex-wrap-reverse	flex-wrap: wrap-reverse;
flex-nowrap	flex-wrap: nowrap;

Wrap normally

Use `flex-wrap` to allow flex items to wrap:




```
<div class="flex flex-wrap">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

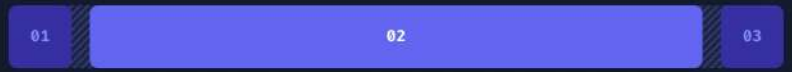
8.4 Flex-Grow

Class	Properties
grow	flex-grow: 1;
grow-0	flex-grow: 0;

Basic usage

Grow

Use `grow` to allow a flex item to grow to fill any available space:




```
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 h-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="grow h-14 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-none w-14 h-14 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

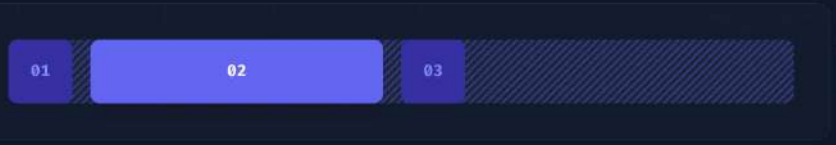
8.5 Flex-Shrink

Class	Properties
shrink	flex-shrink: 1;
shrink-0	flex-shrink: 0;

Basic usage

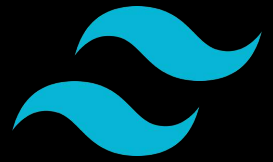
Shrink

Use `shrink` to allow a flex item to shrink if needed:




```
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 h-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="shrink w-64 h-14 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-none w-14 h-14 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

8.6 Flex



Flex

Utilities for controlling how flex items both grow and shrink.

Class	Properties
`flex-1`	`flex: 1 1 0%;`
`flex-auto`	`flex: 1 1 auto;`
`flex-initial`	`flex: 0 1 auto;`
`flex-none`	`flex: none;`

8.6 Flex

Use `flex-initial` to allow a flex item to shrink but not grow, taking into account its initial size:


```
<div class="flex">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="flex-initial w-64 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-initial w-32 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

8.6 Flex

Flex 1

Use `flex-1` to allow a flex item to grow and shrink as needed, ignoring its initial size:


```
<div class="flex">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="flex-1 w-64 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-1 w-32 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

8.6 Flex

Auto

Use `flex-auto` to allow a flex item to grow and shrink, taking into account its initial size:


```
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="flex-auto w-64 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-auto w-32 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

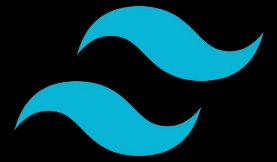
8.6 Flex

None

Use `flex-none` to prevent a flex item from growing or shrinking:


```
<div class="flex ...">
  <div class="flex-none w-14 ...">
    01
  </div>
  <div class="flex-none w-32 ...">
    02
  </div>
  <div class="flex-1 ...">
    03
  </div>
</div>
```

8.7 Justify-Content



Class	Properties
justify-normal	justify-content: normal;
justify-start	justify-content: flex-start;
justify-end	justify-content: flex-end;
justify-center	justify-content: center;
justify-between	justify-content: space-between;
justify-around	justify-content: space-around;
justify-evenly	justify-content: space-evenly;
justify-stretch	justify-content: stretch;

8.7 Justify-Content

Start

Use `justify-start` to justify items against the start of the container's main axis:


```
<div class="flex justify-start ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

Center

Use `justify-center` to justify items along the center of the container's main axis:


```
<div class="flex justify-center ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

End

Use `justify-end` to justify items against the end of the container's main axis:

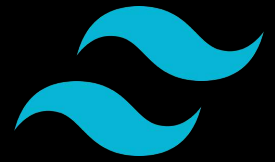

```
<div class="flex justify-end ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

Space between

Use `justify-between` to justify items along the container's main axis such that there is an equal amount of space between each item:


```
<div class="flex justify-between ...">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

8.8 Align-Items



Class	Properties
items-start	align-items: flex-start;
items-end	align-items: flex-end;
items-center	align-items: center;
items-baseline	align-items: baseline;
items-stretch	align-items: stretch;

8.8 Align-Items

Stretch

Use `items-stretch` to stretch items to fill the container's cross axis:


```
<div class="flex items-stretch ...">
  <div class="py-4">01</div>
  <div class="py-12">02</div>
  <div class="py-8">03</div>
</div>
```

Start

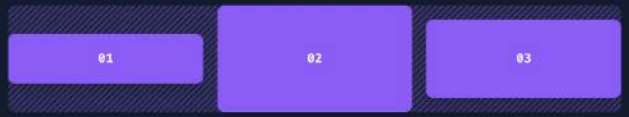
Use `items-start` to align items to the start of the container's cross axis:


```
<div class="flex items-start ...">
  <div class="py-4">01</div>
  <div class="py-12">02</div>
  <div class="py-8">03</div>
</div>
```

8.8 Align-Items

Center

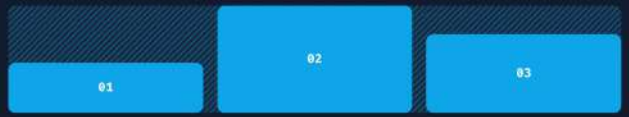
Use `items-center` to align items along the center of the container's cross axis:




```
<div class="flex items-center ...">
  <div class="py-4">01</div>
  <div class="py-12">02</div>
  <div class="py-8">03</div>
</div>
```

End

Use `items-end` to align items to the end of the container's cross axis:

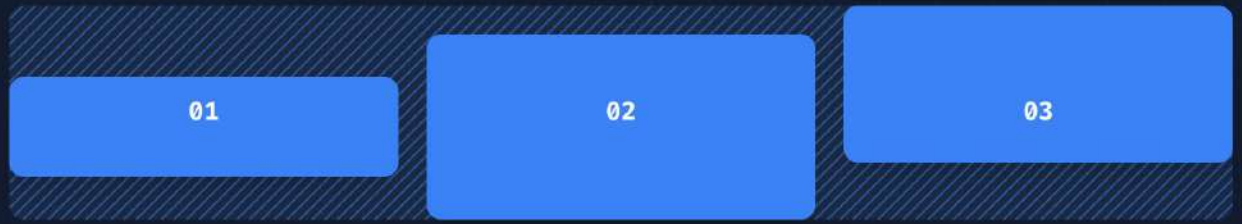



```
<div class="flex items-end ...">
  <div class="py-4">01</div>
  <div class="py-12">02</div>
  <div class="py-8">03</div>
</div>
```

8.8 Align-Items

Baseline

Use `items-baseline` to align items along the container's cross axis such that all of their baselines align:



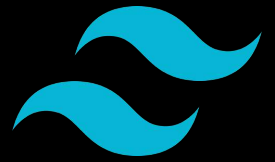

```
<div class="flex items-baseline ...">
  <div class="pt-2 pb-6">01</div>
  <div class="pt-8 pb-12">02</div>
  <div class="pt-12 pb-4">03</div>
</div>
```

tailwindcss

Learning

9. Grid

9.1 Grid Template Column



Class	Properties
grid-cols-1	grid-template-columns: repeat(1, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-2	grid-template-columns: repeat(2, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-3	grid-template-columns: repeat(3, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-4	grid-template-columns: repeat(4, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-5	grid-template-columns: repeat(5, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-6	grid-template-columns: repeat(6, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-7	grid-template-columns: repeat(7, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-8	grid-template-columns: repeat(8, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-9	grid-template-columns: repeat(9, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-10	grid-template-columns: repeat(10, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-11	grid-template-columns: repeat(11, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-12	grid-template-columns: repeat(12, minmax(0, 1fr));
grid-cols-none	grid-template-columns: none;
grid-cols-subgrid	grid-template-columns: subgrid;

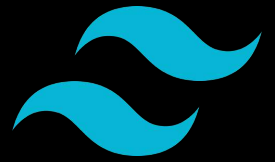
9.1 Grid Template Column

Specifying the columns in a grid

Use the `grid-cols-*` utilities to create grids with *n* equally sized columns.


```
<div class="grid grid-cols-4 gap-4">
  <div>01</div>
  <!-- ... -->
  <div>09</div>
</div>
```

9.1 Grid Template Column



Applying conditionally

Hover, focus, and other states

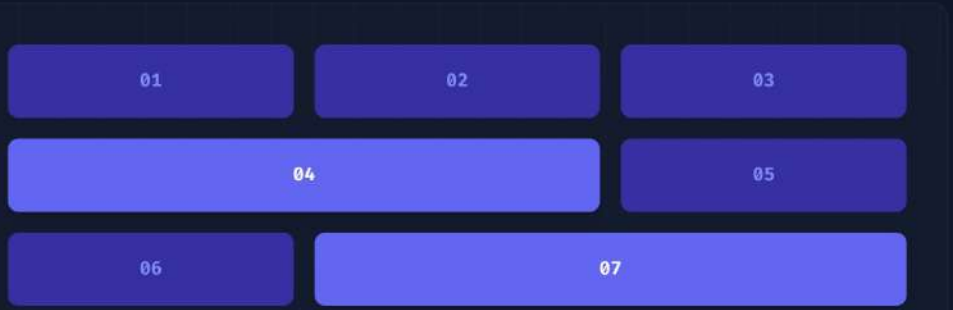
Tailwind lets you conditionally apply utility classes in different states using variant modifiers. For example, use `hover:grid-cols-6` to only apply the `grid-cols-6` utility on hover.

```
<div class="grid grid-cols-1 hover:grid-cols-6">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

9.2 Grid Column Start / End

Spanning columns

Use the `col-span-*` utilities to make an element span *n* columns.



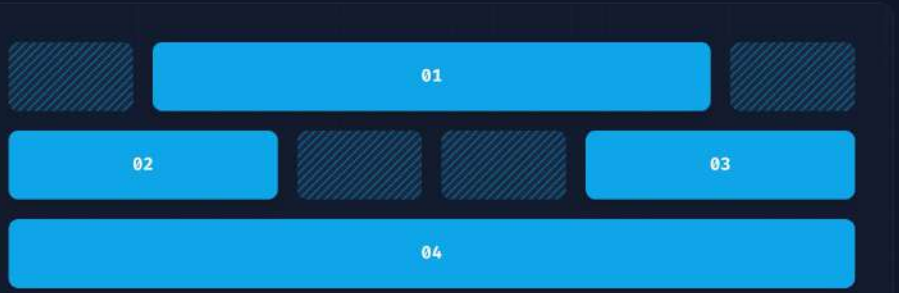

```
<div class="grid grid-cols-3 gap-4">
  <div class="...">01</div>
  <div class="...">02</div>
  <div class="...">03</div>
  <div class="col-span-2 ...">04</div>
  <div class="...">05</div>
  <div class="...">06</div>
  <div class="col-span-2 ...">07</div>
</div>
```

9.2 Grid Column Start / End

Starting and ending lines

Use the `col-start-*` and `col-end-*` utilities to make an element start or end at the *nth* grid line. These can also be combined with the `col-span-*` utilities to span a specific number of columns.

Note that CSS grid lines start at 1, not 0, so a full-width element in a 6-column grid would start at line 1 and end at line 7.

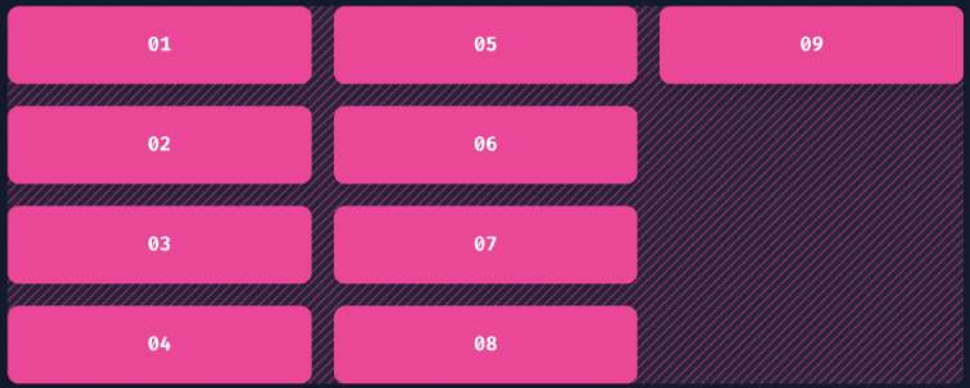



```
<div class="grid grid-cols-6 gap-4">
  <div class="col-start-2 col-span-4 ...">01</div>
  <div class="col-start-1 col-end-3 ...">02</div>
  <div class="col-end-7 col-span-2 ...">03</div>
  <div class="col-start-1 col-end-7 ...">04</div>
</div>
```

9.3 Grid Template Rows

Specifying the rows in a grid

Use the `grid-rows-*` utilities to create grids with *n* equally sized rows.



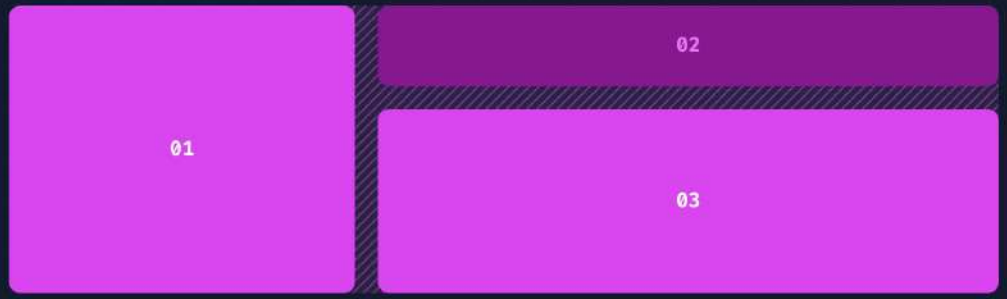

```
<div class="grid grid-rows-4 grid-flow-col gap-4">
  <div>01</div>
  <!-- ... -->
  <div>09</div>
</div>
```

9.4 Grid Row Start/End

Basic usage

Spanning rows

Use the `row-span-*` utilities to make an element span *n* rows.



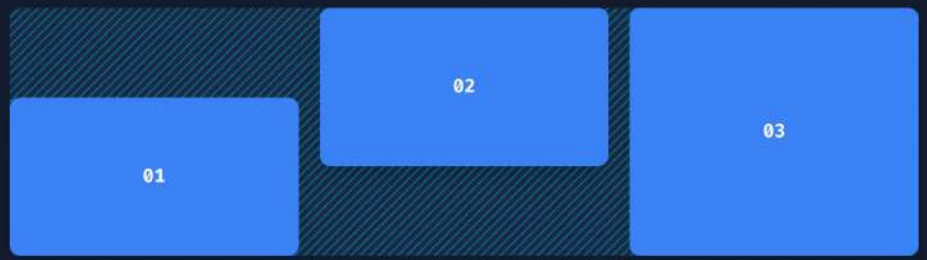

```
<div class="grid grid-rows-3 grid-flow-col gap-4">
  <div class="row-span-3 ...">01</div>
  <div class="col-span-2 ...">02</div>
  <div class="row-span-2 col-span-2 ...">03</div>
</div>
```

9.4 Grid Row Start/End

Starting and ending lines

Use the `row-start-*` and `row-end-*` utilities to make an element start or end at the *nth* grid line. These can also be combined with the `row-span-*` utilities to span a specific number of rows.

Note that CSS grid lines start at 1, not 0, so a full-height element in a 3-row grid would start at line 1 and end at line 4.




```
<div class="grid grid-rows-3 grid-flow-col gap-4">
  <div class="row-start-2 row-span-2 ...">01</div>
  <div class="row-end-3 row-span-2 ...">02</div>
  <div class="row-start-1 row-end-4 ...">03</div>
</div>
```

tailwindcss

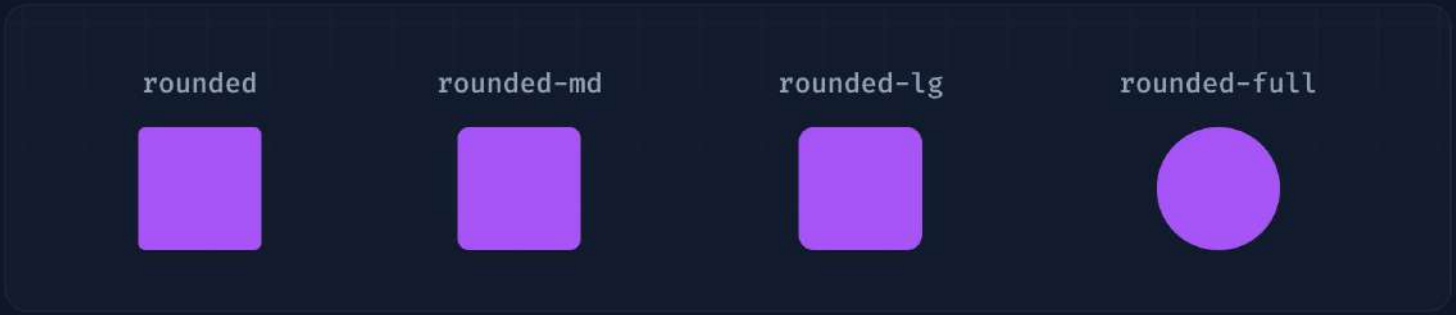
Learning

10. Border

10.1 Border Radius

Rounded corners

Use utilities like `rounded-sm`, `rounded`, or `rounded-lg` to apply different border radius sizes to an element.




```
<div class="rounded ..."></div>
<div class="rounded-md ..."></div>
<div class="rounded-lg ..."></div>
<div class="rounded-full ..."></div>
```

10.2 Border Width

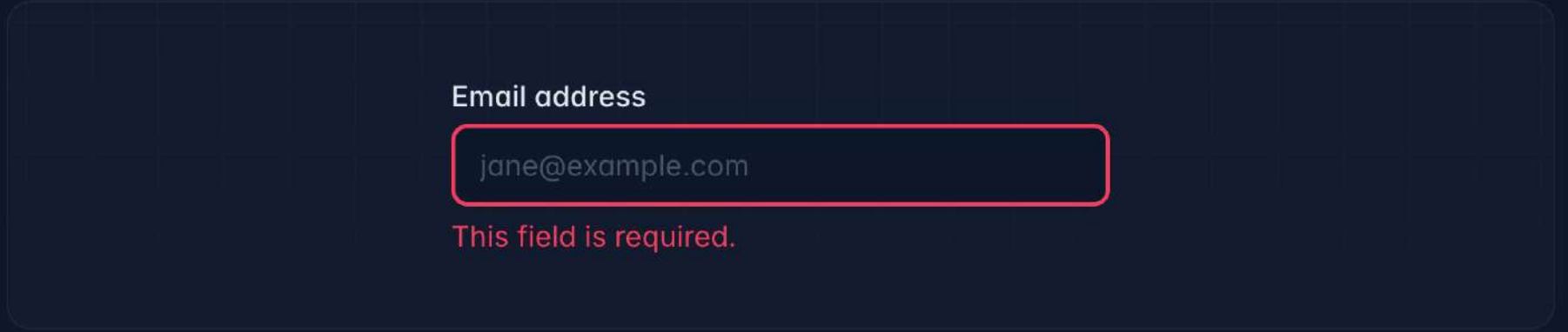
Use the `border`, `border-0`, `border-2`, `border-4`, or `border-8` utilities to set the border width for all sides of an element.


```
<div class="border border-sky-500"></div>
<div class="border-2 border-sky-500"></div>
<div class="border-4 border-sky-500"></div>
<div class="border-8 border-sky-500"></div>
```

10.3 Border Color

Setting the border color

Use the `border-*` utilities to control the border color of an element.




```
<input class="border-2 border-rose-500 ...">
```

10.3 Border Color

Changing the opacity

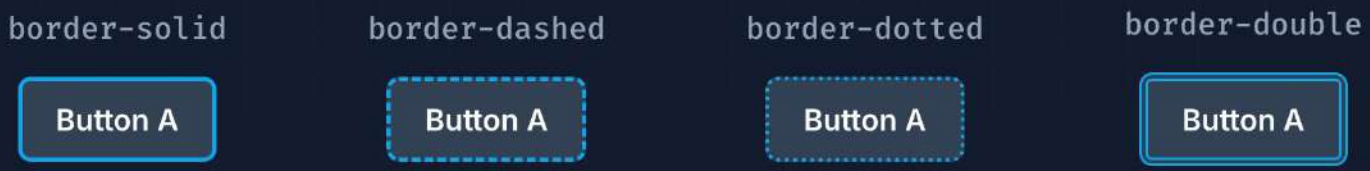
Use the color opacity modifier to control the opacity of an element's border color.


```
<div class="border-4 border-indigo-500/100 ..."></div>
<div class="border-4 border-indigo-500/75 ..."></div>
<div class="border-4 border-indigo-500/50 ..."></div>
```

10.4 Border Style

Setting the border style

Use `border-*` to control an element's border style.

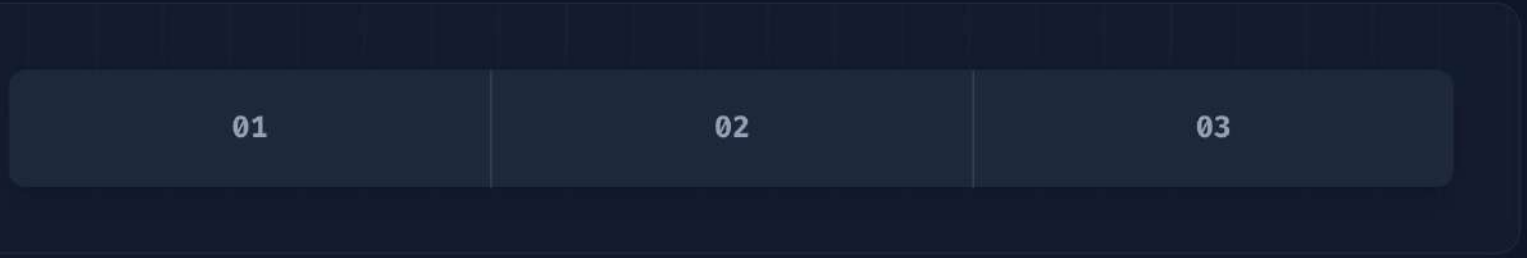



```
<div class="border-solid border-2 border-sky-500 ..."></div>
<div class="border-dashed border-2 border-sky-500 ..."></div>
<div class="border-dotted border-2 border-sky-500 ..."></div>
<div class="border-double border-4 border-sky-500 ..."></div>
```

10.5 Divide Width

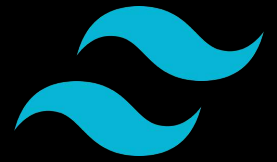
Add borders between horizontal children

Use the `divide-x-*` utilities to add borders between horizontal elements.




```
<div class="grid grid-cols-3 divide-x">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

10.5 Divide Width



Add borders between stacked children

Use the `divide-y-*` utilities to add borders between stacked elements.

01

02

03

```
<div class="grid grid-cols-1 divide-y">
  <div>01</div>
  <div>02</div>
  <div>03</div>
</div>
```

tailwindcss

Learning

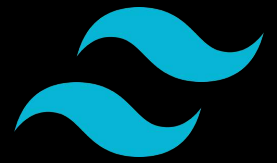
11. Effects

11.1 Box Shadow

Use the `shadow-sm`, `shadow`, `shadow-md`, `shadow-lg`, `shadow-xl`, or `shadow-2xl` utilities to apply different sized outer box shadows to an element.


```
<div class="shadow-md ..."></div>
<div class="shadow-lg ..."></div>
<div class="shadow-xl ..."></div>
<div class="shadow-2xl ..."></div>
```

11.1 Box Shadow



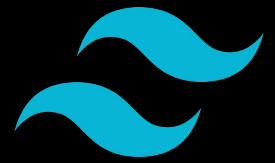
Adding an inner shadow

Use the `shadow-inner` utility to apply a subtle inset box shadow to an element. This can be useful for things like form controls or wells.

shadow-inner

```
<div class="shadow-inner ..."></div>
```

11.2 Box Shadow Color



Basic usage

Setting the box shadow color

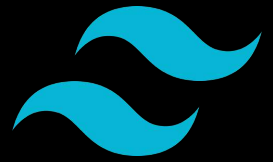
Use the `shadow-*` utilities to change the color of an existing box shadow. By default colored shadows have an opacity of 100%, but you can adjust this using the opacity modifier.

shadow-cyan-500/50 shadow-blue-500/50 shadow-indigo-500/50

Subscribe Subscribe Subscribe

```
<button class="bg-cyan-500 shadow-lg shadow-cyan-500/50 ...">Subscribe</button>
<button class="bg-blue-500 shadow-lg shadow-blue-500/50 ...">Subscribe</button>
<button class="bg-indigo-500 shadow-lg shadow-indigo-500/50 ...">Subscribe</button>
```

11.3 Opacity



Basic usage

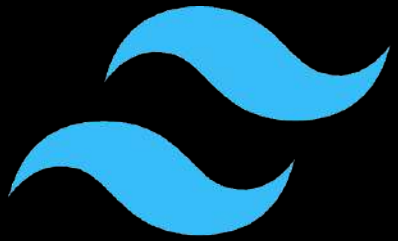
Changing an element's opacity

Use the `opacity-*` utilities to control the opacity of an element.

opacity-100 | opacity-75 | opacity-50 | opacity-25

Button A | Button B | Button C | Button D

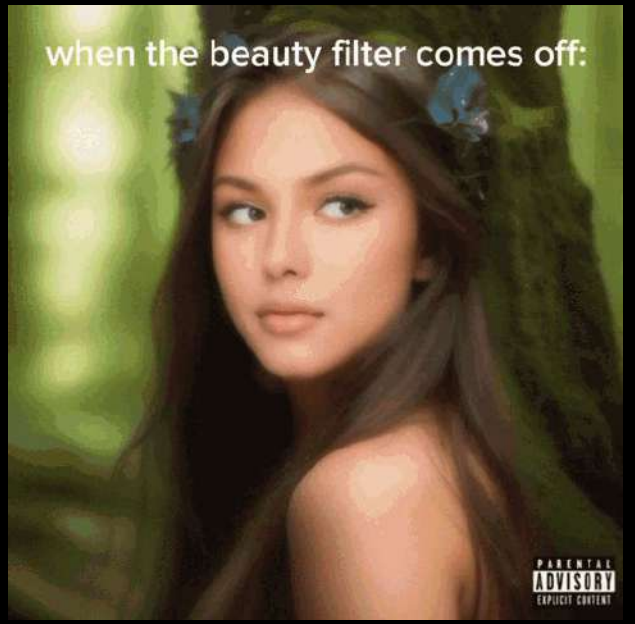
```
<button class="bg-indigo-500 opacity-100 ..."></button>
<button class="bg-indigo-500 opacity-75 ..."></button>
<button class="bg-indigo-500 opacity-50 ..."></button>
<button class="bg-indigo-500 opacity-25 ..."></button>
```



tailwindcss

Learning

12. Filters

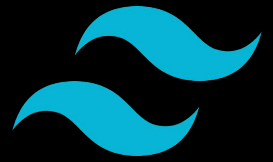


12.1 Blur

Use the `blur-*` utilities to blur an element.


```
<div class="blur-none ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="blur-sm ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="blur-lg ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="blur-2xl ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

12.1 Blur



Removing filters

To remove all of the filters on an element at once, use the `filter-none` utility:

```
<div class="blur-md invert brightness-150 md:filter-none">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

This can be useful when you want to remove filters conditionally, such as on hover or at a particular breakpoint.

12.2 Brightness

Use the `brightness-*` utilities to control an element's brightness.

brightness-50

brightness-100

brightness-125

brightness-200

```
<div class="brightness-50 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="brightness-100 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="brightness-125 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="brightness-200 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

12.3 Contrast

Use the `contrast-*` utilities to control an element's contrast.

contrast-50

contrast-100

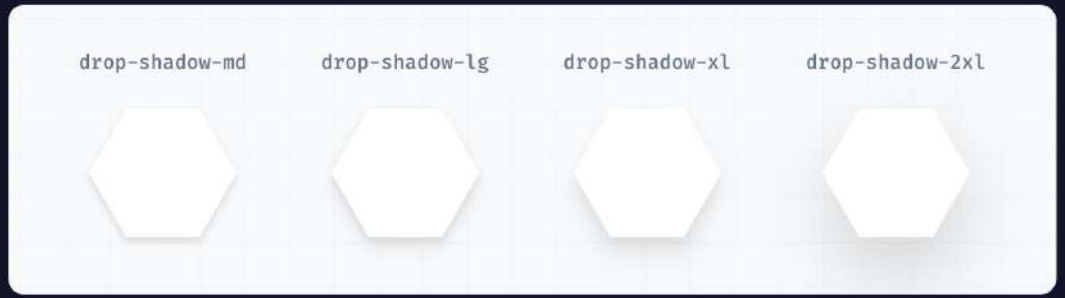
contrast-125

contrast-200

```
<div class="contrast-50 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="contrast-100 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="contrast-125 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="contrast-200 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

12.4 Drop Shadow

Use the `drop-shadow-*` utilities to add a drop shadow to an element.




```
<div class="drop-shadow-md ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="drop-shadow-lg ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="drop-shadow-xl ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="drop-shadow-2xl ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

This is useful for applying shadows to irregular shapes, like text and SVG elements. For applying shadows to regular elements, you probably want to use box shadow instead.

12.5 Grayscale

Use the `grayscale` and `grayscale-0` utilities to control whether an element should be rendered as grayscale or in full color.

grayscale-0

grayscale

```
<div class="grayscale-0 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="grayscale ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

12.6 Invert

Use the `invert` and `invert-0` utilities to control whether an element should be rendered with inverted colors or normally.

invert-0

invert

```
<div class="invert-0 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="invert ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

12.7 Sepia

Use the `sepia` and `sepia-0` utilities to control whether an element should be rendered as sepia or in full color.

sepia-0

sepia

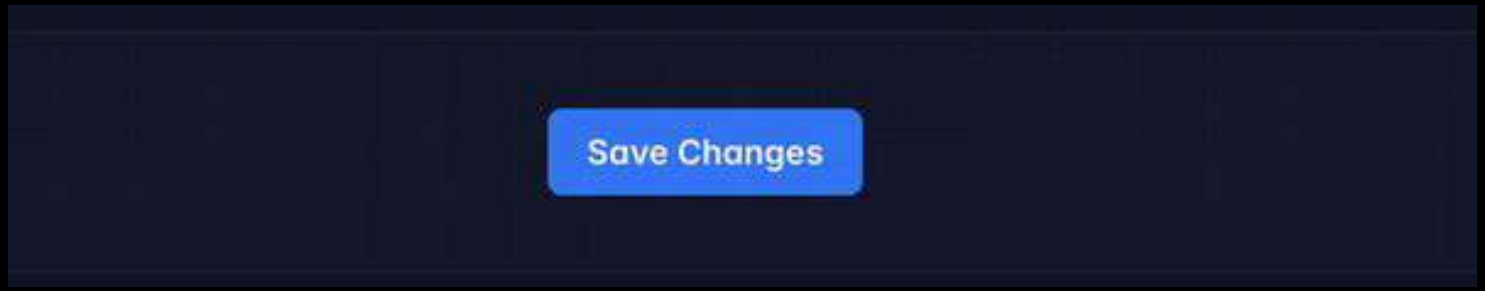
```
<div class="sepia-0 ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
<div class="sepia ...">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>
```

tailwindcss

Learning

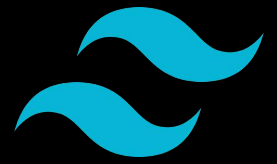
13. Animations

13.1 Transition Property




```
<button class="transition ease-in-out delay-150 bg-blue-500
hover:-translate-y-1 hover:scale-110 hover:bg-indigo-500
duration-300">
  Save Changes
</button>
```

13.2 Transition Duration



Use the `duration-*` utilities to control an element's transition-duration.

Hover each button to see the expected behaviour

duration-150 | duration-300 | duration-700

Button A | Button B | Button C

```
<button class="transition duration-150 ease-in-out ...">Button A</button>
<button class="transition duration-300 ease-in-out ...">Button B</button>
<button class="transition duration-700 ease-in-out ...">Button C</button>
```

13.3 Transition Timing Function

Use the `ease-*` utilities to control an element's easing curve.

Hover each button to see the expected behaviour

ease-in

Button A

ease-out

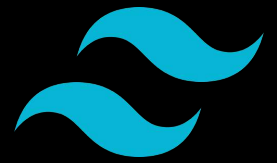
Button B

ease-in-out

Button C

```
<button class="ease-in duration-300 ...">Button A</button>
<button class="ease-out duration-300 ...">Button B</button>
<button class="ease-in-out duration-300 ...">Button C</button>
```

13.4 Transition Delay



Use the `delay-*` utilities to control an element's transition-delay.

Hover each button to see the expected behaviour

delay-150

Button A

delay-300

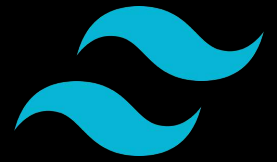
Button B

delay-700

Button C

```
<button class="transition delay-150 duration-300 ease-in-out ...">Button A</button>
<button class="transition delay-300 duration-300 ease-in-out ...">Button B</button>
<button class="transition delay-700 duration-300 ease-in-out ...">Button C</button>
```

13.5 Animation



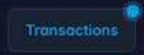
Spin

Add the `animate-spin` utility to add a linear spin animation to elements like loading indicators.


```
<button type="button" class="bg-indigo-500 ..." disabled>
  <svg class="animate-spin h-5 w-5 mr-3 ..." viewBox="0 0 24 24">
    <!-- ... -->
  </svg>
  Processing...
</button>
```

Ping

Add the `animate-ping` utility to make an element scale and fade like a radar ping or ripple of water — useful for things like notification badges.

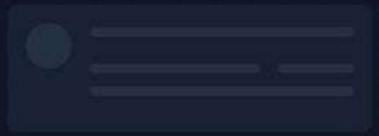



```
<span class="relative flex h-3 w-3">
  <span class="animate-ping absolute inline-flex h-full w-full rounded-full bg-sky-40
  <span class="relative inline-flex rounded-full h-3 w-3 bg-sky-500"></span>
</span>
```

13.5 Animation

Pulse

Add the `animate-pulse` utility to make an element gently fade in and out — useful for things like skeleton loaders.



```
<div class="border border-blue-300 shadow rounded-md p-4 max-w-sm w-full mx-auto">
  <div class="animate-pulse flex space-x-4">
    <div class="rounded-full bg-slate-700 h-10 w-10"></div>
    <div class="flex-1 space-y-6 py-1">
      <div class="h-2 bg-slate-700 rounded"></div>
      <div class="space-y-3">
        <div class="grid grid-cols-3 gap-4">
          <div class="h-2 bg-slate-700 rounded col-span-2"></div>
          <div class="h-2 bg-slate-700 rounded col-span-1"></div>
        </div>
        <div class="h-2 bg-slate-700 rounded"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

13.5 Animation

Bounce

Add the `animate-bounce` utility to make an element bounce up and down — useful for things like "scroll down" indicators.

```
<svg class="animate-bounce w-6 h-6 ..."> 
  <!-- ... -->
</svg>
```

13.6 Scale

Scaling an element

Use the `scale-*`, `scale-x-*`, and `scale-y-*` utilities to scale an element.

scale-75

scale-100

scale-125

```
<img class="scale-75 ...">
<img class="scale-100 ...">
<img class="scale-125 ...">
```

13.7 Rotate

Rotating an element

Use the `rotate-*` utilities to rotate an element.

rotate-0

rotate-45

rotate-90

rotate-180

```
<img class="rotate-0 ...">
<img class="rotate-45 ...">
<img class="rotate-90 ...">
<img class="rotate-180 ...">
```

13.8 Translate

Translating an element

Use the `translate-x-*` and `translate-y-*` utilities to translate an element.

translate-y-6

-translate-y-6

translate-x-6

```
<img class="translate-y-6 ...">
<img class="-translate-y-6 ...">
<img class="translate-x-6 ...">
```

13.9 Skew

Use the `skew-x-*` and `skew-y-*` utilities to skew an element.

skew-y-0

skew-y-3

skew-y-6

skew-y-12

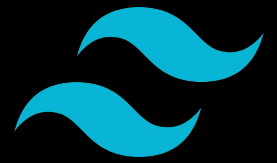
```
<img class="skew-y-0 ...">
<img class="skew-y-3 ...">
<img class="skew-y-6 ...">
<img class="skew-y-12 ...">
```

tailwindcss

Learning

14. Advance Concepts

14.1 Reusing Styles



Multi-cursor editing

When duplication is localized to a group of elements in a single file, the easiest way to deal with it to use **multi-cursor editing** to quickly select and edit the class list for each element at once:

Home Team Projects Reports

```
<nav class="flex justify-center space-x-4">
  <a href="/dashboard" class="font-medium px-3 py-2 text-slate-700 rounded-lg hover:b
  <a href="/team" class="font-medium px-3 py-2 text-slate-700 rounded-lg hover:bg-sla
  <a href="/projects" class="font-medium px-3 py-2 text-slate-700 rounded-lg hover:bg
  <a href="/reports" class="font-medium px-3 py-2 text-slate-700 rounded-lg hover:bg-
</nav>
```

You'd be surprised at how often this ends up being the best solution. If you can quickly edit all of the duplicated class lists simultaneously, there's no benefit to introducing any additional abstraction.

14.1 Reusing Styles

Loops

Before you assume you're going to need to extract a component or create a custom class for something, make sure you're *actually* using it more than once in your template.

A lot of the time a design element that shows up more than once in the rendered page is only actually authored once because the actual markup is rendered in a loop.

For example, the duplicate avatars at the beginning of this guide would almost certainly be rendered in a loop in a real project:


```
<div>
  <div class="flex items-center space-x-2 text-base">
    <h4 class="font-semibold text-slate-900">Contributors</h4>
    <span class="rounded-full bg-slate-100 px-2 py-1 text-xs font-semibold text-slate
  </div>
  <div class="mt-3 flex -space-x-2 overflow-hidden">
    {#each contributors as user}
      <img class="inline-block h-12 w-12 rounded-full ring-2 ring-white" src="{user.a
    {/each}
  </div>
  <div class="mt-3 text-sm font-medium">
    <a href="#" class="text-blue-500">+ 198 others</a>
  </div>
</div>
```

14.1 Reusing Styles

Extracting components and partials

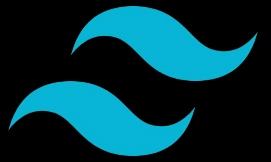
If you need to reuse some styles across multiple files, the best strategy is to create a *component* if you're using a front-end framework like React, Svelte, or Vue, or a *template partial* if you're using a templating language like Blade, ERB, Twig, or Nunjucks.

PRIVATE VILLA

Relaxing All-Inclusive Resort in Cancun

$299 USD per night

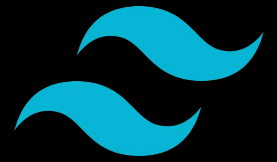
14.2 Adding Custom Styles



tailwind.config.js

```
/** @type {import('tailwindcss').Config} */
module.exports = {
  theme: {
    screens: {
      sm: '480px',
      md: '768px',
      lg: '976px',
      xl: '1440px',
    },
    colors: {
      'blue': '#1fb6ff',
      'pink': '#ff49db',
      'orange': '#ff7849',
      'green': '#13ce66',
      'gray-dark': '#273444',
      'gray': '#8492a6',
      'gray-light': '#d3dce6',
    },
    fontFamily: {
      sans: ['Graphik', 'sans-serif'],
      serif: ['Merriweather', 'serif'],
    },
    extend: {
      spacing: {
        '128': '32rem',
        '144': '36rem',
      },
      borderRadius: {
        '4xl': '2rem',
      }
    }
  }
}
```

14.3 Directives

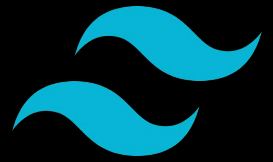


@layer

Use the `@layer` directive to tell Tailwind which "bucket" a set of custom styles belong to. Valid layers are `base`, `components`, and `utilities`.

```
@tailwind base;
@tailwind components;
@tailwind utilities;

@layer base {
  h1 {
    @apply text-2xl;
  }
  h2 {
    @apply text-xl;
  }
}

@layer components {
  .btn-blue {
    @apply bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-700 text-white font-bold py-2 px-4 rounded;
  }
}

@layer utilities {
  .filter-none {
    filter: none;
  }
  .filter-grayscale {
    filter: grayscale(100%);
  }
}
```

14.3 Directives



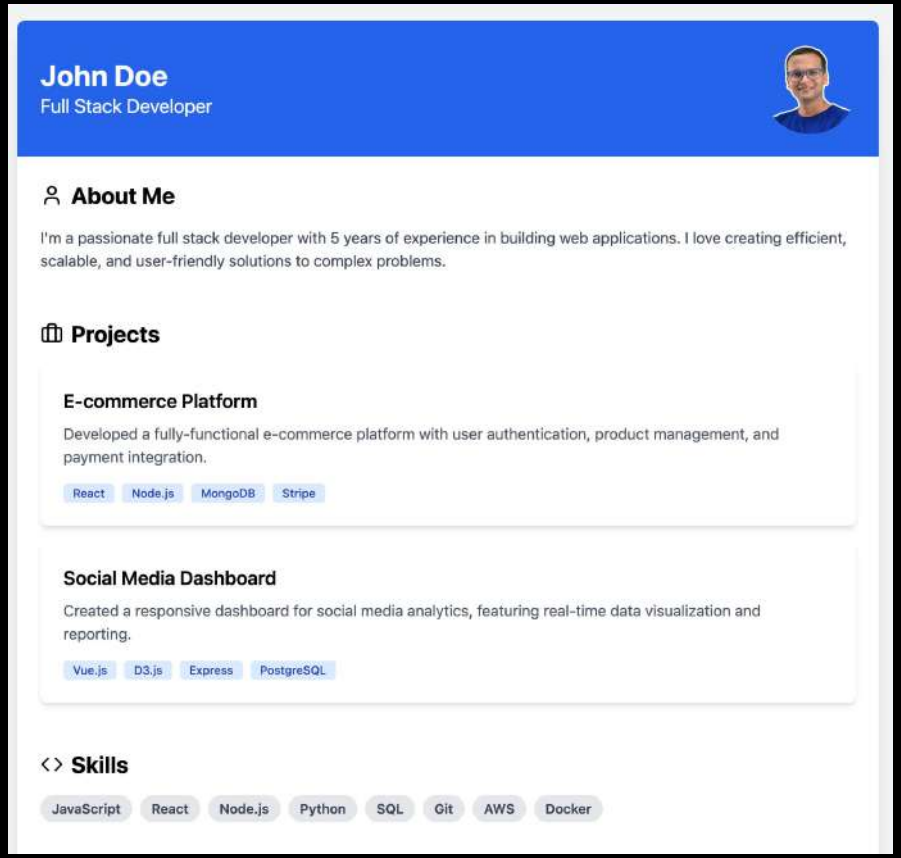
@apply

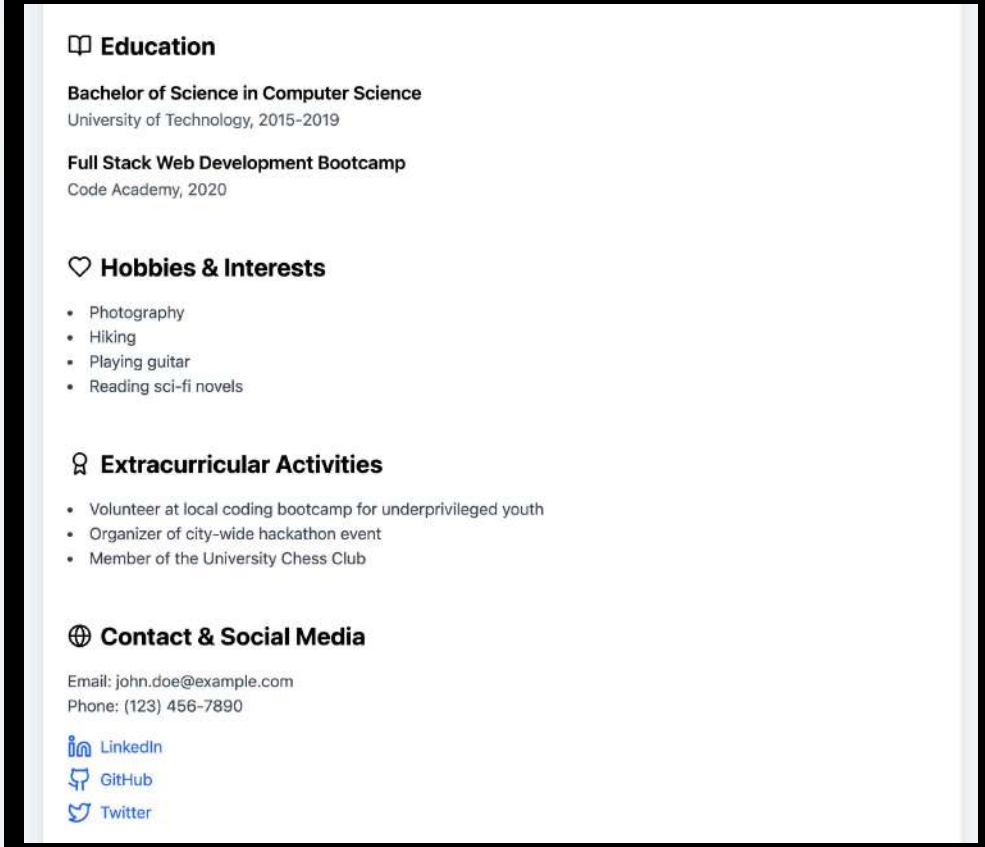
Use `@apply` to inline any existing utility classes into your own custom CSS.

This is useful when you need to write custom CSS (like to override the styles in a third-party library) but still want to work with your design tokens and use the same syntax you're used to using in your HTML.

```
.select2-dropdown {
  @apply rounded-b-lg shadow-md;
}
.select2-search {
  @apply border border-gray-300 rounded;
}
.select2-results__group {
  @apply text-lg font-bold text-gray-900;
}
```

Project: Personal Portfolio






The End