



### General CSS Tricks

#### Box Sizing

Setting `box-sizing: border-box` makes it easier to manage element sizes by including padding and border in the element's total width and height.

```
*, *:before, *:after {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

Using `border-width`, `border-style`, and `border-color` to control element borders.

```
div {
  border-width: 0;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: #e5e7eb;
}
```

#### Typography

`text-rendering: optimizeLegibility;` Improves the readability of text by enabling kerning and ligatures.

**Example:**

```
h1, h2, h3 {
  text-rendering:
  optimizeLegibility;
}
```

`Gradient Text` Applying a gradient to text using `-webkit-background-clip: text`.

**Example:**

```
background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left
top, left bottom,
from(#eee), to(#333));
-webkit-background-clip:
text;
-webkit-text-fill-color:
transparent;
```

`Text Stroke` Adding a stroke to text using `-webkit-text-stroke`.

**Example:**

```
-webkit-text-stroke: 3px
black;
```

See: [Introducing text stroke](#)

#### Layout

`display: contents;` Makes the element vanish, but its children become direct children of the element's parent.

**Example:**

```
<div class="parent">
  <div class="contents">
    <h1>Title</h1>
    <p>Content</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
.contents {
  display: contents;
}
```

## iOS Specific Tricks

### Native-like iOS Scrolling

Enabling native-like iOS scrolling using `-webkit-overflow-scrolling: touch`.

```
-webkit-overflow-scrolling: touch;
overflow-y: auto;
```

Preventing iOS scrolling on certain elements.

```
document.ontouchstart = (e) => {
  const $pane = $(e.target).closest('.scrollable>div');
  if ($pane.length === 0 || $pane[0].scrollHeight <=
    $pane[0].innerHeight())
    e.preventDefault();
};
```

SCSS Mixin for iOS Scrollable Elements

```
%ios-scrollable {
  &, >div {
    -webkit-overflow-scrolling: touch;
    overflow: auto;
  }

  >div {
    position: absolute;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
    right: 0;
    bottom: 0;
  }
}
```

## Browser Hacks

### Mozilla-only Hack

Targeting Mozilla Firefox using `@-moz-document`.

```
@-moz-document url-prefix() {
  .box {
    color: blue;
  }
}
```

### UIWebView Optimizations

Optimizations for UIWebView, such as disabling tap highlight color and user selection.

```
* {
  -webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0,0,0,0);
  -webkit-user-select: none; /* disable text select */
  -webkit-touch-callout: none; /* disable callout, image save
panel (popup) */
  -webkit-tap-highlight-color: transparent; /* "turn off" link
highlight */
}

a:focus {
  outline: 0; /* Firefox (remove border on link click) */
}
```

See: [iOS WebKit UIWebView Remove Tap/Click Highlight Border with CSS](#)

See: [Customizing the Mobile Safari Tap Highlight Color](#)

### Webkit-only Hack

Targeting Webkit browsers using `@media` query.

```
@media all and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 1) {
  /* Styles for Webkit browsers */
}
```

## CSS Reset and Best Practices

### Universal Reset

A basic CSS reset to normalize styles across browsers.

```
html, :host {
  line-height: 1.5;
  -webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%;
  -moz-tab-size: 4;
  -o-tab-size: 4;
  tab-size: 4;
  font-family: ui-sans-serif, system-ui, sans-serif, "Apple Color
Emoji", "Segoe UI Emoji", Segoe UI Symbol, "Noto Color Emoji";
  font-feature-settings: normal;
  font-variation-settings: normal;
  -webkit-tap-highlight-color: transparent;
}

body {
  margin: 0;
  line-height: inherit;
}
```

### Element Normalization

Normalizing various HTML elements for consistent styling.

```
hr {
  height: 0;
  color: inherit;
  border-top-width: 1px;
}

abbr:where([title]) {
  -webkit-text-decoration: underline dotted;
  text-decoration: underline dotted;
}

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
  font-size: inherit;
  font-weight: inherit;
}

a {
  color: inherit;
  text-decoration: inherit;
}
```