

CSS border-radius Test Page

1 — Shorthand: 1–4 values



1 value — all equal
border-radius: 20px



2 values — opposite pairs
border-radius: 10px 30px



3 values — TL / TR+BL / BR
border-radius: 8px 20px 35px



4 values — each corner
border-radius: 5px 15px 30px 45px

2 — Individual Longhands



top-left only
border-radius: 0



bottom-right only
border-radius: 0



TL + BR set
border-radius: 0



all 4 longhands
border-radius: 0

3 — Elliptical Corners (/ syntax)



flat wide (40px / 10px)
border-radius: 40px / 10px



tall narrow (10px / 40px)
border-radius: 10px / 40px



uniform ellipse (30px / 20px)
border-radius: 30px / 20px



asymmetric
border-radius: 20px 0 / 0 20px

4 — Percentage Values



50% — pill/ellipse
border-radius: 50%



25% — quarter round
border-radius: 25%



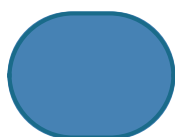
50% / 25%
border-radius: 50% / 25%



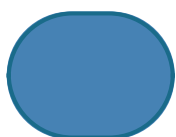
25% / 50%
border-radius: 25% / 50%

5 — Overlapping Radii Reduction

Each box is 80px wide. A radius larger than half the box is automatically scaled down.



60px on 80px box
border-radius: 60px



100px (auto-capped)
border-radius: 100px



50% on tall box
border-radius: 50%



no overlap — 20px
border-radius: 20px

6 — Combined Styles



solid border + bg
border-radius: 15px



dashed border
border-radius: 15px



dotted border
border-radius: 15px



no border, bg only
border-radius: 15px

7 — Clipping to the Rounded Curve (overflow: hidden)

A rounded overflow:hidden box clips its descendants to the curve itself (CSS Backgrounds and Borders Level 3 §5.5), not just its padding-edge rectangle — a child that fills the box must show rounded corners matching the parent's own, and the parent's own border must never paint past its own rounded edge.

65 / 35

pill progress bar — flex child clipped to a 999px-radius parent

Card header

Cell A

Cell B

rounded bordered card — grid content and border confined to the curve

8 — Padding/Content-Edge Radius Reduction (thick border)

The padding edge's own radius is the border-box radius minus the border thickness, clamped to zero (CSS Backgrounds and Borders Level 3 §5.5) — for a thick border relative to its radius, the inset curve must sit noticeably tighter than the outer border, not bulge past it. Both boxes below use border: 6px solid; border-radius: 14px, so the inset curve's effective radius is 14-6=8px.

background-clip: padding-box — fill's curve follows the border's own inner edge
border: 6px solid; border-radius: 14px; background-clip: padding-box

overflow: hidden — descendant fill clipped to the same reduced inner curve