

Report Day 2.4

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Task: Border, Background, Shadows, Gradient

1.Border:

In CSS, borders are used to create a visible outline around HTML elements. They help define the boundaries of an element and can be styled in various ways to enhance the layout and design of a webpage.

Border Properties:

Border-width:

Defines the **thickness** of the border.

Example:

1px, 3px, 10px, or keywords like thin, medium, thick.

Border-style:

Sets the **line style** of the border. Common values:

- solid – a solid line
- dashed – a dashed line
- dotted – a dotted line
- double – a double line
- none – no border

Border-color:

Specifies the **color** of the border. Can use color names, hex codes, rgb(), or rgba().

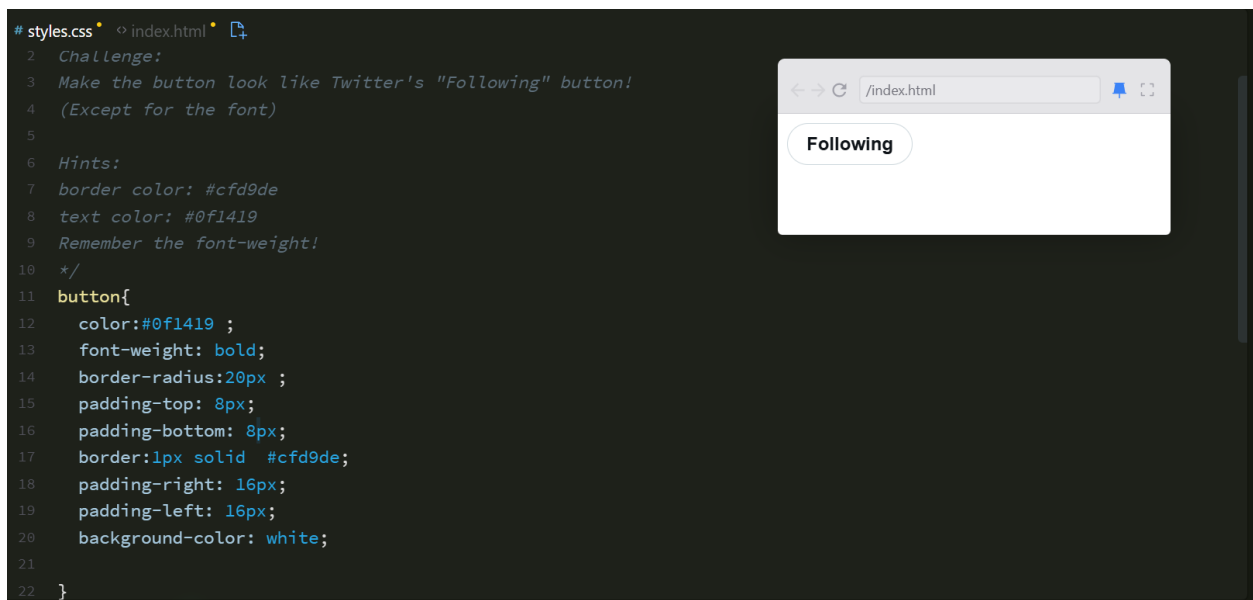
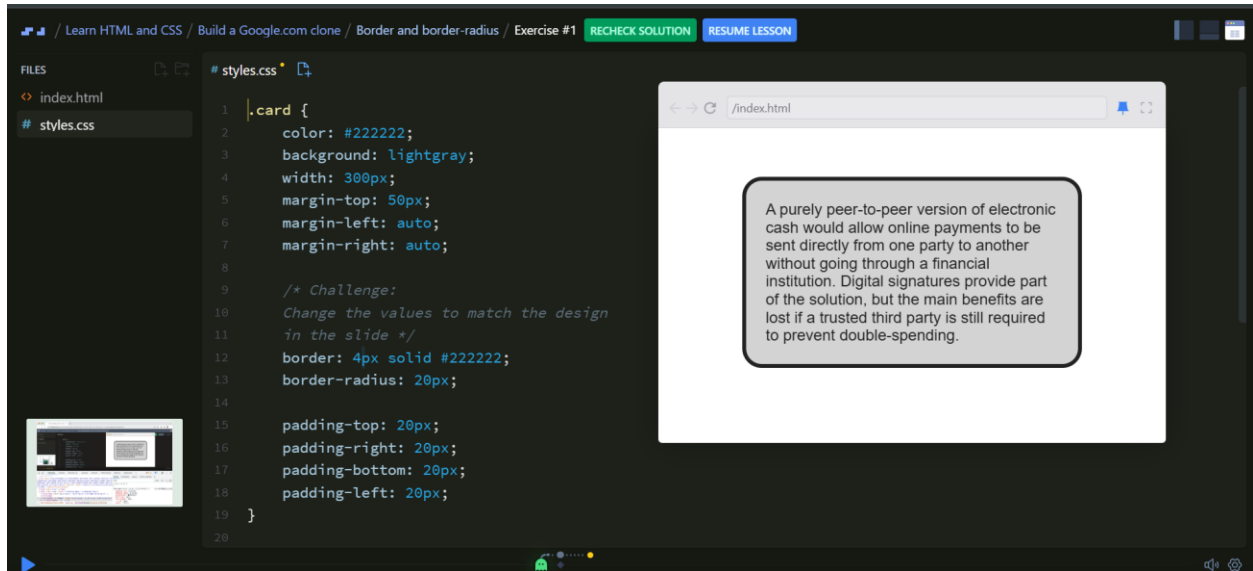
Shorthand Property:

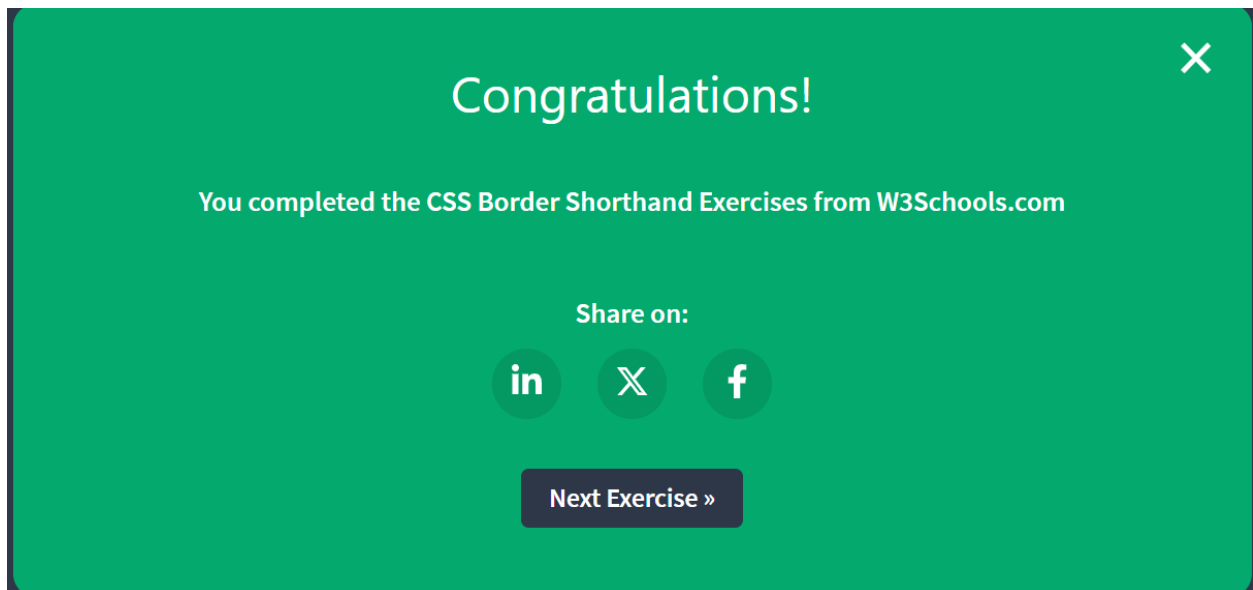
The border property is a shorthand that combines:

- border-width
- border-style
- border-color

Border-radius:

The border-radius property in CSS is used to create rounded corners on elements like <div>, <button>, , etc.





2. Background:

The background property in CSS is used to control the background styling of an element. It allows you to set background color, images, positioning, and more to enhance the appearance of elements on a webpage.

1. background-color

Sets the background **color** of an element.

Named colors (red, blue, gray)

Hex codes (#ff0000)

RGB (rgb(255,0,0))

RGBA (rgba(255,0,0,0.5)) for transparency

2. background-image

Sets an image as the background.

Syntax:

```
body {  
  background-image: url("image.jpg");  
}
```

3. background-repeat

Controls whether and how the background image **repeats**.

- repeat (default) – repeats both horizontally and vertically
- no-repeat – shows the image only once
- repeat-x – repeats horizontally
- repeat-y – repeats vertically

4. background-position

Sets the starting position of a background image.

5. background-size

Controls the **size** of the background image.

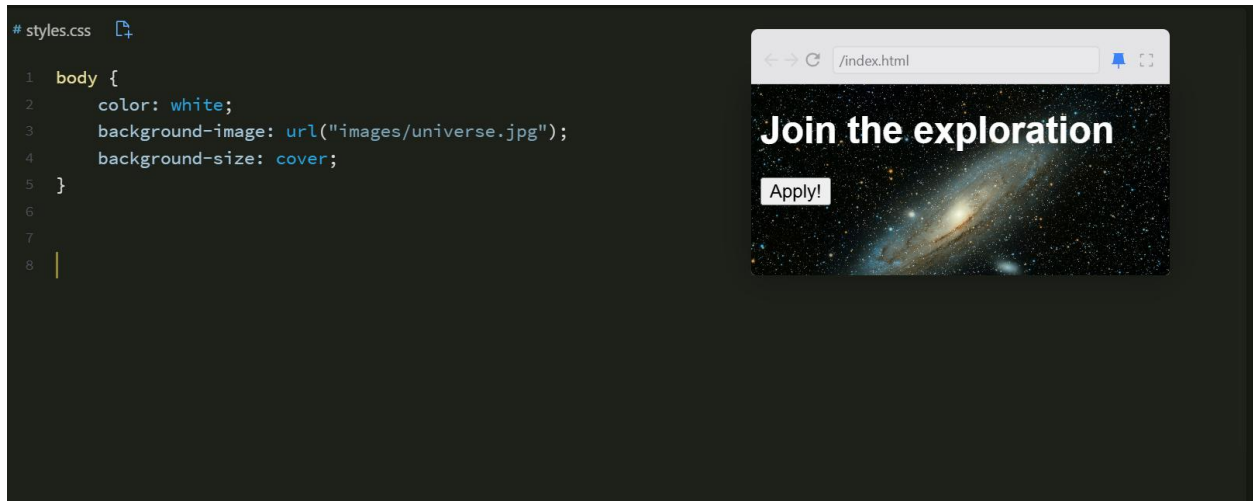
6. background-attachment

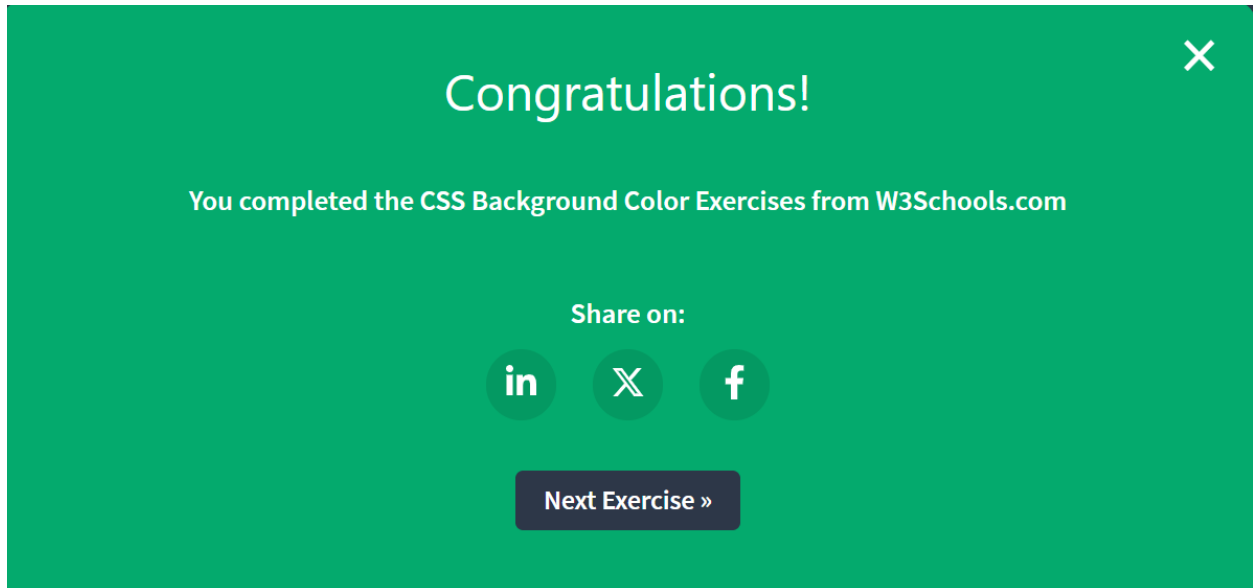
Defines whether the background scrolls with the page or stays fixed.

7. background (Shorthand)

You can combine all background properties into one line:

```
div {  
    background: lightblue url("image.jpg") no-repeat center/cover fixed;  
}
```





3. Shadows:

CSS allows you to add **shadows** to elements using two main properties:

1. text-shadow

Adds a shadow **behind the text**.

h-offset: horizontal distance of the shadow

v-offset: vertical distance

blur-radius: how blurry the shadow is

color: color of the shadow

2. box-shadow

Adds a shadow around the entire element box (like <div>, <button>)

3. Inset Shadow

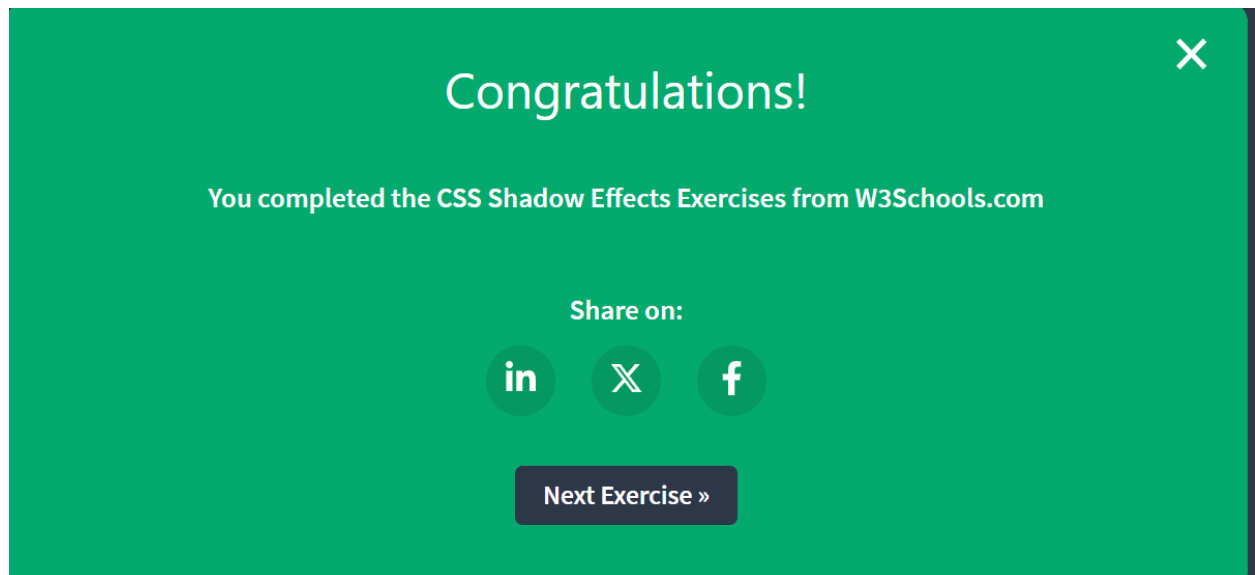
Add inset to create an inner shadow.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px purple;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Text-shadow effect!



4. Gradient:

A gradient in CSS is a way to create a smooth transition between two or more colors as a background. It is set using the background-image property.

There are three main types of gradients:

1. Linear Gradient

Creates a gradient in a straight line (top to bottom, left to right, etc.).

2. Radial Gradient

Creates a gradient radiating outward from a center point.

3. Conic Gradient

A conic gradient is a gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
  height: 200px;
  background-color: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients
*/
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right, black , pink);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Linear Gradient - Left to Right</h1>
<p>This linear gradient starts red at the left, transitioning to yellow
(to the right):</p>

<div id="grad1"></div>

</body>
</html>

```

Linear Gradient - Left to Right

This linear gradient starts red at the left, transitioning to yellow (to the right):



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
  height: 150px;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients
*/
  background-image: radial-gradient(white, pink, white);
}

#grad2 {
  height: 150px;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients
*/
  background-image: radial-gradient(circle, pink, purple, black);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

```



Circle:



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
  height: 200px;
  width: 200px;
  background-color: red; /* For browsers that do not support gradients
*/
  background-image: conic-gradient(pink, purple, yellow, blue, black);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

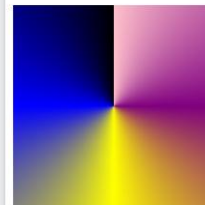
<h1>Conic Gradient - Five Colors</h1>

<div id="grad1"></div>

</body>
</html>

```

Conic Gradient - Five Colors



Conclusion:

Today, we learned about properties like border, border-radius, background, box-shadow, text-shadow, and gradient, with which we can add depth, style, and interactivity to web elements.