## CSS Tutorial: Box Shadow and Text Shadow | Web Development Tutorials #34

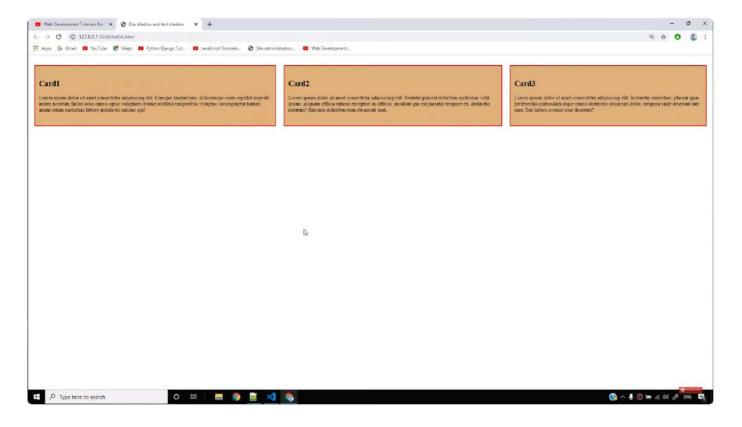
So far in these tutorials, we have discussed many projects and designing of the website through HTML and CSS. Now, we are going to learn about **Box Shadow** and **Text Shadow**. As usual, make a new file as *tut34.html* and then add the basic boilerplate. Give the title as *Box Shadow* and *Text Shadow* in the <title> tag.

The **box-shadow** CSS property adds shadow effects around an element's frame. We can set multiple effects separated by commas. It is described by X and Y offsets relative to the element, blur and spread radius, and colour. The **text-shadow** CSS property adds a shadow to text. It accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text and any of its decorations. It is also described by some combination of X and Y offsets from the element, blur radius, and colour. We will start by writing our HTML code. Here we will make three *divs* with the class as a *card*. So the code will be as follows-

We will then add the margin, padding and background image to the class-.card as follows-

```
.card{
    padding: 23px 12px;
    margin: 23px 12px;
    background-color: burlywood;
}
```

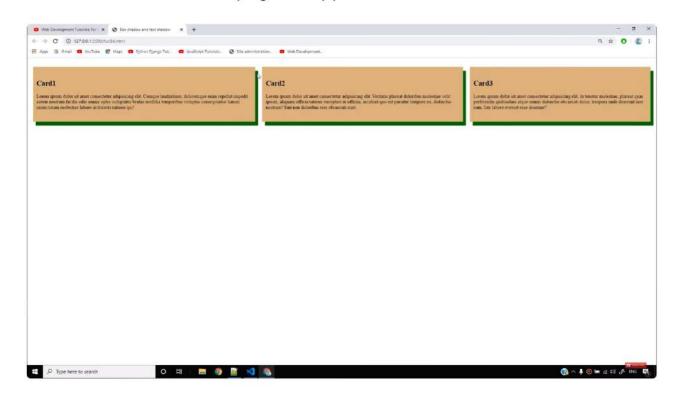
## Our page will look as follows-



Now let us understand how to apply the box-shadow effect in the CSS. The basic syntax is as-

box-shadow: 10px 13px green;

Now the boxes inside the webpage will appear as-



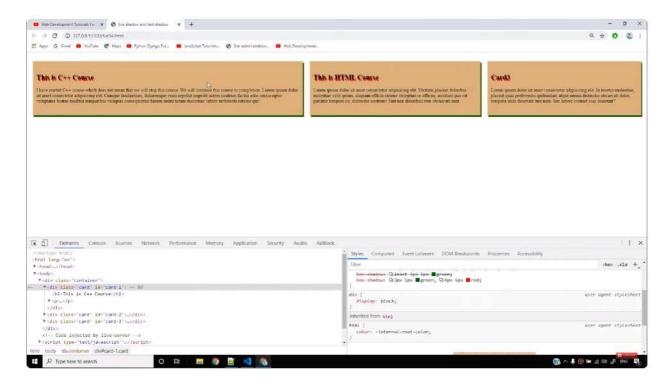
If we write the above values in the negative, the shadow will move towards up. In the same way, we can apply the **blur-radius** property to the boxes. This property is used to make the border blur. The other property is **spread-radius**. It is used to spread the color around the box. To make all these changes inside the box, we can use the **inset** property as follows-box-shadow: inset 3px 5px green

```
box-shadow: inset 3px 5px green;
```

Now let us see how to use **text-shadow.** For this, we will make the changes in the heading tag as follows-

```
.card h2{
    text-shadow: 3px 4px red;
}
```

By writing this, you will see the changes as follows-



We can use the negative values here also to see the changes towards the upside. All the properties like blur-radius and spread-radius can also be used here.

So, I believe you have understood the concepts of box and text shadows. You can try different effects and analyze the changes accordingly. Till then, stay connected with the tutorial.

## Code as described/written in the video

```
Copy
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Box shadow and text shadow</title>
</head>
<style>
.container{
   display: flex;
}
.card{
    padding: 23px 12px;
    marain: 23px 12px:
```

```
.card{
    padding: 23px 12px;
    margin: 23px 12px;
    /* border: 2px solid red; */
    background-color: burlywood;
    /* box-shadow: offset-x offset-y color; */
    /* box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius color; */
    /* box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color; */

    /* box-shadow: 10px 13px green; */
    /* box-shadow: -10px -13px green; */
    /* box-shadow: 7px 5px 10px green;
    box-shadow: -7px -5px 10px green; */
    /* box-shadow: -7px -5px 10px green; */
    /* box-shadow: -7px -5px 10px 34px green; */
    /* box-shadow: -7px -5px 10px 34px rgba(71, 172, 172, 0.5); */
    hox-shadow: inset 3nx 5nx green;
```