



## CSS Class

# CSS Notes

# CSS3-Cascading Style Sheets Level 3



### **CSS3 Shadow Effects**

With CSS3 you can add shadow to text and to elements.

- The following properties are:
  - text-shadow
  - box-shadow







#### Browser Support:

- The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.
- Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specifies the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property	<b>©</b>	<b>@</b>	0	<u> </u>	0
text-shadow	4.0	10.0	3.5	4.0	9.5
box-shadow	10.0 4.0 -webkit-	9.0	4.0 3.5 -moz-	5.1 3.1 -webkit-	10.5



#### CSS3 Text Shadow:

- The CSS3 text-shadow property applies shadow to text.
- In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px).
- Multiple Shadows:
  - To add more than one shadow to the text, you can add a comma-separated list of shadows.

#### CSS3 box-shadow Property:

- The CSS3 box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.
- In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow.
- You can also add shadows to the ::before and ::after pseudo-elements, to create an interesting effect.



## CSS3 Shadow Properties:

Property	Description
box-shadow	Adds one or more shadows to an element
text-shadow	Adds one or more shadows to a text



## **Example (Text Shadow)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px blue;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

#### **Text-shadow effect!**



## Example (Box Shadow)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
 width: 300px;
 height: 100px;
 padding: 15px;
 background-color: blue;
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px grey;
  color :white;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element with a box-shadow</div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a div element with a box-shadow



#### **CSS3 Text**

CSS3 contains several new text features.

- The following text properties are:
  - text-overflow
  - word-wrap
  - word-break



## Browser Support:

- The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.
- Numbers followed by -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property	0	<b>e</b>	•	8	0
text-overflow	4.0	6.0	7.0	3.1	11.0 9.0 -o-
word-wrap	23.0	5.5	3.5	6.1	12.1
word-break	4.0	5.5	15.0	3.1	15.0



#### CSS3 Text Overflow:

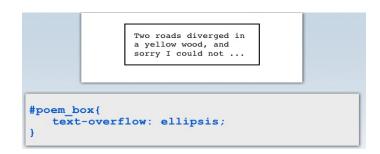
The CSS3 text-overflow propert specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user.

#### CSS3 Word Wrapping:

The CSS3 word-wrap property allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.

#### CSS3 Word Breaking:

The CSS3 word-break property specifies line breaking rules.



#### Without break-word

http://www.webdesignerwall.com\_title\_with\_a\_long\_url\_continue\_here

#### With break-word

http://www.webdesignerwall.c om\_title\_with\_a\_long\_url\_con tinue\_here



## CSS3 Text Properties:

Property	Description
text-align-last	Specifies how to align the last line of a text.
text-justify	Specifies how justified text should be aligned and spaced.
text-overflow	Specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user.
word-break	Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts.
word-wrap	Allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.



## **Example (Text Overflow)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.test1 {
 white-space: nowrap; width: 200px; border: 1px solid #000000;
overflow: hidden; text-overflow: clip;
p.test2 {
 white-space: nowrap; width: 200px; border: 1px solid #000000;
overflow: hidden; text-overflow: ellipsis;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The text-overflow Property</h1>
The following two paragraphs contains a long text that will not fit in
the box.
<h2>text-overflow: clip:</h2>
This is some long text that will not fit in the box
<h2>text-overflow: ellipsis:</h2>
This is some long text that will not fit in the box
</body>
</html>
```

#### The text-overflow Property

The following two paragraphs contains a long text that will not fit in the box.

#### text-overflow: clip:

This is some long text that will

#### text-overflow: ellipsis:

This is some long text that ...





## **Example (Word Wrap)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.test {
 width: 11em;
 border: 1px solid #000000;
 word-wrap: break-word;
</style>
</head>
<body>
 This paragraph contains a very long
word: thisisaveryveryveryveryverylongword. The long
word will break and wrap to the next line.
</body>
</html>
```

## The word-wrap Property

This paragraph contains a very long word: this is a very very very very very long word. The long word will break and wrap to the next line.



## **Example (Word Break)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.test1 {
 width: 140px;
 border: 1px solid red;
 word-break: keep-all;
p.test2 {
 width: 140px;
 border: 1px solid red;
 word-break: break-all;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The word-break Property</h1>
This paragraph contains some text. This line will-break-
at-hyphens.
This paragraph contains some text. The lines will break
at any character.
</body>
</html>
```

#### The word-break Property

This paragraph contains some text.
This line will-breakat-hyphens.

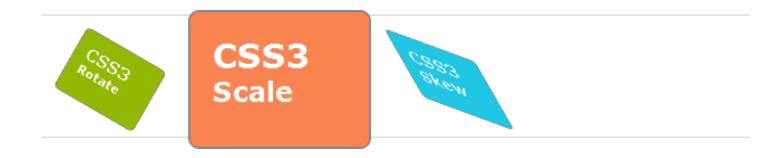
This paragraph contains some text. The lines will break at any character.





## **CSS3 2D Transforms**

- CSS3 transforms allow you to translate, rotate, scale, and skew elements.
- A transformation is an effect that lets an element change shape, size and position.
- CSS3 supports 2D and 3D transformations.





#### Browser Support for 2D Transforms:

- The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.
- Numbers followed by -ms-, -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property	<b>©</b>	e			0
transform	36.0 4.0 -webkit-	10.0 9.0 -ms-	16.0 3.5 -moz-	9.0 3.2 - webkit-	23.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.1
transform-origin (two-value syntax)	36.0 4.0 -webkit-	10.0 9.0 -ms-	16.0 3.5 -moz-	9.0 3.2 - webkit-	10.5 -o- 23.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 10.5 -o-



#### **CSS3** 2D Transforms:

- The following 2D transformation methods are:
  - translate()
  - rotate()
  - scale()
- The translate() Method:
  - The translate() method moves an element from its current position (according to the parameters given for the X-axis and the Y-axis).

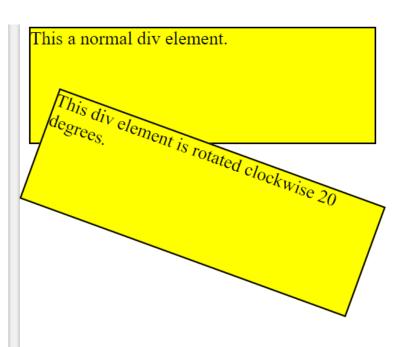


- The rotate() Method:
  - The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.
- The scale() Method:
  - The scale() method increases or decreases the size of an element (according to the parameters given for the width and height).



## Example (rotate)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
 width: 300px; height: 100px;
  background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;
div#myDiv {
  -ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /* IE 9 */
  -webkit-transform: rotate(20deg); /* Safari prior 9.0 */
  transform: rotate(20deg); /* Standard syntax */
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
This a normal div element.
</div>
<div id="myDiv">
This div element is rotated clockwise 20 degrees.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```





#### • CSS3 Transform Properties:

• The following table lists all the 2D transform properties:

Property	Description
transform	Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element
transform-origin	Allows you to change the position on transformed elements



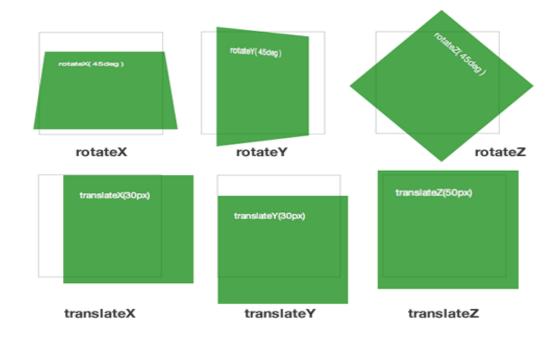
## Example (scale)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  margin: 150px; width: 200px;
 height: 100px; background-color: yellow;
 border: 1px solid black;
  -ms-transform: scale(2,3); /* IE 9 */
  -webkit-transform: scale(2,3); /* Safari prior 9.0 */
 transform: scale(2,3); /* Standard syntax */
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
This div element is two times of its original width,
and three times of its original height.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

This div element is two times of its original width, and three times of its original height.

## **CSS3 3D Transforms**

- CSS3 allows you to format your elements using 3D transformations.
- The following 3D transformation methods are:
  - rotateX()
  - rotateY()
  - rotateZ()





#### The rotateX() Method:

• The rotateX() method rotates an element around its X-axis at a given degree.

#### The rotateY() Method:

• The rotateY() method rotates an element around its Y-axis at a given degree.

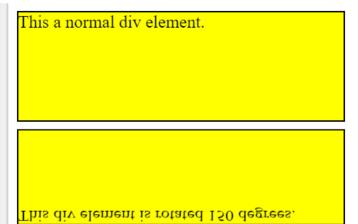
#### The rotateZ() Method:

■ The rotateZ() method rotates an element around its Z-axis at a given degree.



## **Example** (rotateX)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
 width: 300px;
 height: 100px;
 background-color: yellow;
 border: 1px solid black;
#myDiv {
  -webkit-transform: rotateX(150deg); /* Safari prior 9.0 */
 transform: rotateX(150deg); /* Standard syntax */
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
This a normal div element.
</div>
<div id="myDiv">
This div element is rotated 150 degrees.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```





## **Example (transform)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
 width: 150px; height: 80px;
 background-color: yellow;
  -ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /* IE 9 */
  -webkit-transform: rotate(20deg); /* Safari 3-8 */
 transform: rotate(20deg);
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>transform: rotate(20deg):</h2>
<div class="a">Hello World!</div>
<br>
</body>
</html>
```

#### transform: rotate(20deg):





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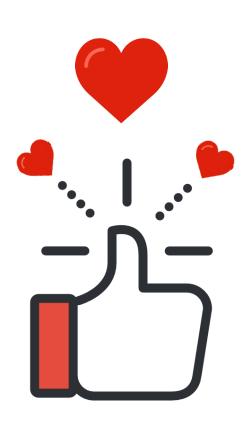
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