**CSS box-shadow Property**

**Example**

Add shadows to different <div> elements:

#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 10px;  
}  
  
#example2 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 10px #888888;  
}

**Example**

div.card {  
  width: 250px;  
  box-shadow: 0 4px 8px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2), 0 6px 20px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.19);  
  text-align: center;  
}

**drop-shadow()**

The **drop-shadow()** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) [function](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Functions) applies a drop shadow effect to the input image. Its result is a [<filter-function>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/filter-function)

A drop shadow is effectively a blurred, offset version of the input image's alpha mask, drawn in a specific color and composited below the image.

**Note:** This function is somewhat similar to the [box-shadow](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/box-shadow) property. The box-shadow property creates a rectangular shadow behind an element's entire box, while the drop-shadow() filter function creates a shadow that conforms to the shape (alpha channel) of the image itself.

[**Syntax**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/filter-function/drop-shadow#syntax)

css

/\* Two length values \*/

/\* drop-shadow( <length> <length> ) \*/

drop-shadow(5px 5px)

/\* Three length values \*/

/\* drop-shadow( <length> <length> <length> ) \*/

drop-shadow(5px 5px 15px)

/\* Two length values and a color \*/

/\* drop-shadow( <length> <length> <color> ) \*/

drop-shadow(5px 5px red)

/\* Three length values and a color \*/

/\* drop-shadow( <length> <length> <length> <color> ) \*/

drop-shadow(5px 5px 15px red)

/\* The order of color and length values can be changed \*/

/\* drop-shadow( <color> <length> <length> <length> ) \*/

drop-shadow(#e23 0.5rem 0.5rem 1rem)

**CSS Pseudo-classes**

**Example**

/\* unvisited link \*/  
a:link {  
  color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/\* visited link \*/  
a:visited {  
  color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/\* mouse over link \*/  
a:hover {  
  color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/\* selected link \*/  
a:active {  
  color: #0000FF;  
}

**Note:** a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective! a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective! Pseudo-class names are not case-sensitive.

**CSS Pseudo-elements**

**Example**

p::first-line {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

p::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: xx-large;  
}

p.intro::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: 200%;  
}

p::first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
  color: #0000ff;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

h1::before {  
  content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

h1::after {  
  content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

::marker {   
  color: red;  
  font-size: 23px;  
}

::selection {  
  color: red;   
  background: yellow;  
}