

SHADOWS

CSS allows you to add shadows to elements, providing a visual depth and dimension to your web page. There are two main types of shadows you can use in CSS:

1. **Box Shadows:** Adds a shadow to an entire box element.
2. **Text Shadows:** Adds a shadow to the text within an element.

Box Shadows:

The `box-shadow` property is used to add a shadow to an element. It takes a few parameters:

- `offset-x`: The horizontal offset of the shadow.
- `offset-y`: The vertical offset of the shadow.
- `blur-radius`: Optional. The blur radius. If set to 0, the shadow will be sharp. The larger the value, the more blurred the shadow becomes.
- `spread-radius`: Optional. The shadow size. A positive value increases the size of the shadow, and a negative value decreases it.
- `color`: The color of the shadow.

Here's the basic syntax:

```
```css
selector {
 box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color;
}
```
```

Text Shadows:

The `text-shadow` property is used to add a shadow to the text within an element. It has similar parameters as `box-shadow`.

Here's the basic syntax:

```
```css
selector {
 text-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius color;
}
```

```
...
```

Now, let's see some examples in code:

## Box Shadow Example

```
```css
/* Adds a subtle box shadow with a 10px horizontal and vertical offset,
a blur radius of 5px, and a gray color */
.box {
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px grey;
}
...

```

#Text Shadow Example

```
```css
/* Adds a red text shadow with a 2px horizontal and vertical offset, a
blur radius of 3px */
.text {
 text-shadow: 2px 2px 3px red;
}
...

```

```
}
...
```

Feel free to experiment with these values to achieve the desired shadow effect for your specific design.

Certainly! Let's delve deeper into the properties and values you can use for creating shadows in CSS:

## 1. Box Shadows:

The `box-shadow` property has a more extended syntax:

```
```css  
selector {  
    box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color inset;  
}  
...
```

- `offset-x`: Horizontal offset of the shadow. Positive values move the shadow to the right, and negative values move it to the left.

- offset-y: Vertical offset of the shadow. Positive values move the shadow down, and negative values move it up.

- blur-radius: Optional. The blur radius determines the blurriness of the shadow. A value of 0 produces a sharp shadow, while larger values create a more diffuse shadow.

- spread-radius: Optional. This value determines the size of the shadow. Positive values increase the size, and negative values decrease it.

- color: The color of the shadow. It can be specified in various formats (hex, rgb, rgba, etc.).

- inset: Optional. If present, the shadow is drawn inside the element, making it an "inset" shadow.

```
```css
```

```
.element {
```

```
 box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px -2px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5) inset;
```

```
}
```

```
```
```

This example creates an inset shadow with a 10px horizontal and vertical offset, a blur radius of 5px, a spread radius of -2px (making it slightly smaller than the element), and a semi-transparent black color.

2. Text Shadows:

The `text-shadow` property also has a similar extended syntax:

```
```css
selector {
 text-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius color;
}
```
```

The parameters have the same meanings as in `box-shadow`.

Example:

```
```css
.text {
 text-shadow: 2px 2px 3px rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.8);
}
```

}

...