



Present by :

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What Is CSS3?

## CSS3

- “CSS” is an acronym for Cascading Style Sheets, A web-based markup language used to describe the look and formatting of a website to the browser.
- The first iteration of CSS was published in late 1996, offering support for font properties, colors for text and backgrounds as well as alignment of text, images, tables and other web elements.
- The earliest CSS3 drafts were published in June 1999.
- CSS 3 is divided into several separate documents called "*modules*".

# CSS3 Modules

- CSS3 has been split into "modules". It contains the "old CSS specification" (which has been split into smaller pieces). In addition, new modules are added.
- Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:
  - Selectors
  - Box Model
  - Backgrounds and Borders
  - Text Effects
  - 2D/3D Transformations
  - Animations
  - Multiple Column Layout
  - User Interface

## CSS3 Borders

In CSS3, we can create rounded borders, add shadow to boxes, and use an image as a border - without using a design program, like Photoshop.

In CSS3 the following border properties are:-

--border-radius

--box-shadow

--border-image

## Borders-radius:

Adding rounded corners in CSS2 was tricky. We had to use different images for each corner.

In CSS3, creating rounded corners is easy.

In CSS3, the border-radius property is used to create rounded corners:

```
div {  
  border: 2px solid;  
  border-radius: 25px;  
}
```

## Box-shadow:

In CSS3, the box-shadow property is used to add shadow to boxes:

```
div {  
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;  
}
```



## Background-size:

- The background-size property specifies the size of the background image.
- Before CSS3, the background image size was determined by the actual size of the image. In CSS3 it is possible to specify the size of the background image, which allows us to re-use background images in different contexts.

```
div {  
    background: url(img_flwr.gif);  
    background-size: 80px 60px;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```



## Text-Effects:

CSS3 contains several new text features.

In this chapter you will learn about the following text properties:

text-shadow

word-wrap

## Text-shadow:

```
H1 {  
    text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000;  
}
```

## Word-wrap:

```
H1 {  
    word-wrap: break-word;  
}
```

## CSS3 Transforms:

In CSS3 transform, we can move, scale, turn, spin, and stretch elements.

A transformation is an effect that lets an element change shape, size and position.

- translate()
- rotate()
- scale()
- skew()

```
div {  
  transform: rotate(30deg);  
  transform: translate(50px,100px);  
  transform: scale(2,4);  
  transform: skew(30deg,20deg);  
}
```

## CSS3 Transitions:

- In CSS3, we can add an effect when changing from one style to another, without using Flash animations or Java Scripts.
- CSS3 transitions are effects that let an element gradually change from one style to another.

```
div {  
    transition-delay: 2s;  
  
}  
div:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
}
```

## CSS3 Multiple Columns:

In CSS3, we can create multiple columns for laying out text - like in newspapers!

In CSS3 the following multiple column properties are:

- column-count
- column-gap
- column-rule

```
div {  
  column-count: 3;  
  column-gap: 40px;  
  column-rule: 3px outset #ff00ff;  
}
```

## CSS3 User Interface:

In CSS3, some of the new user interface features are resizing elements, box sizing, and outlining.

In CSS3 following user interface properties:

- resize
- box-sizing
- outline-offset

## CSS3 Resizing:

- In CSS3, the `resize` property specifies whether or not an element should be resizable by the user.

```
div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    padding: 10px 40px;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    resize: both;  
    overflow: auto;  
}
```

## CSS3 Outline Offset:

















































































The outline-offset property offsets an outline, and draws it beyond the border edge.

Outlines differ from borders in two ways:

- Outlines do not take up space
- Outlines may be non-rectangular

```
div {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
    outline: 2px solid red;  
    outline-offset: 15px;  
}
```

# CSS3 Browser Support

Property	IE	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera
<a href="#">align-content</a>	 11	 20	 21	 -webkit- 7	 12.1
<a href="#">align-items</a>	 11	 20	 21	 -webkit- 7	 12.1
<a href="#">align-self</a>	 11	 20	 21	 -webkit- 7	 12.1
<a href="#">@keyframes</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-name</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-duration</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 3	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-timing-function</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-delay</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-iteration-count</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-direction</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">animation-play-state</a>	 10	 16	 -webkit- 4	 -webkit- 4	 12.1
<a href="#">backface-visibility</a>	 -ms- 10	 16	 36	 -webkit-	 15
<a href="#">background-clip</a>	 9	 4	 4	 3	 10.5
<a href="#">background-origin</a>	 9	 4	 4	 3	 10.5
<a href="#">background-size</a>	 9	 4	 4	 4.1	 10

[http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3\\_browsersupport.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp)



**Any question**





Thank you!