Session 7

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Shadow property

It's a CSS property that adds a shadow to an element.

An element can have more than one shadow. The shadow property syntax is:

```
shadow: x-shadow y-shadow blur spread color inset;
```

`inset` makes the shadow appear inside the element.

To give an element like `h1` a shadow, you can use the `text-shadow` property, It takes four values:

```
text-shadow: x-shadow y-shadow blur color;
```

The positive x direction is to the right and the positive y direction is down. You can use negative values to move the shadow in the opposite direction.

Gradient

It's a value that can be used with the `background` property to create a gradient background. The syntax is:

```
background: linear-gradient(direction, color1, color2, ...);
```

The direction can be `to top`, `to bottom`, `to left`, `to right`, `to top left`, `to top right`, `to bottom left`, `to bottom right`, or an angle in degrees like `45deg`.

Browser dev tools can help you to create gradients like specifying the angle.

Each color inside the `linear-gradient` can also take a percentage value to specify the position of the color.

```
background: linear-gradient(to right, red 20%, blue 50%, green
    → 80%);
```

You can also use opacity with the colors so if you have a background image you can see it through the gradient.

```
1  background: url(./path/to/image), linear-gradient(to right,
   ↪  rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5), rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.5));
```

`radial-gradient` is another type of gradient that creates a circular gradient. The syntax is:

```
1  background: radial-gradient(shape size at position, color1, color2,
   ↪  ...);
```

Before and After pseudo-elements

They are used to add content before or after an element. They are used with the `::before` and `::after` selectors.

An element can't have more than one `::before` or `::after` pseudo-element.

The content of the pseudo-element can be text, an image, or nothing.

```
1  element::before {
2    content: "before";
3  }
```

Example:

If you have a `h1` element and you want to add a horizontal line before and after it but it should be away from the text by 10px, you can use the following CSS:

```
1  h1{
2    text-align: center;
3    position: relative;
4  }
5  /*  review the code
6  h1::before, h1::after{
7    content: "";
8    position: absolute;
9    top: 50%;
10   width: 10%;
11   height: 1px;
12   background-color: black;
13 }  */
```

Selection

It's a CSS property that allows you to style the selected text. The syntax is:

```
1  selector::selection {
2    color: white;
3    background-color: red;
4  }
```

`::selection` is a pseudo-element so it has the specificity of a pseudo-element which is the same as an element.

Pseudo-elements take `::` while pseudo-classes take `:`.

Animation

If you want to animate an element, you can use `@keyframes` to define the animation and the `animation` property to apply the animation to the element.

The syntax of `@keyframes` is:

```
1  @keyframes animation-name {
2    from {
3      property: value;
4    }
5    to {
6      property: value;
7    }
8  }
9
10 /* You can also use percentages */
11
12 @keyframes animation-name {
13   0% {
14     property: value;
15   }
16   50% {
17     property: value;
18   }
19   100% {
20     property: value;
21   }
22 }
```

The `animation` property syntax is:

```
1  selector {
2    animation: animation-name duration delay iteration-count;
3  }
```

Always keep the order of `duration` and `delay`.

Example:

```
1  @keyframes change-colors {
2    from {
3      background-color: red;
4    }
5    to {
6      background-color: blue;
7    }
8  }
9
10 .animated {
11   animation: change-colors 5s 1s infinite;
12 }
```