

Internship Report – Frontend Dev(Week2)

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Internship Domain: Front-end Intern

Task: CSS - Backgrounds, Borders, Shadows, Gradients

Task Overview: (Day4)

Today's task is to learn some other concepts of CSS that are Backgrounds, Borders, Shadows, Gradients. This task aimed to cover practical styling properties used in modern web design.

Content Covered:

- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Border
- CSS Shadows
- CSS Gradient

Introduction:

This report outlines the learning outcomes and practical work completed on Day 3 of Week 2 of my front-end development internship. I explored four important CSS styling concepts that add depth, color, and aesthetic appeal to web pages. These include backgrounds, borders, shadows, and gradients. Each property allows more creative control in front-end design and layout.

1. CSS Backgrounds:

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements. CSS background properties allow setting the background color or image of an element. You can customize how the image appears using position, size, and repeat controls.

Key Properties:

Background color:	sets the background color
Background image:	adds an image in the background
background repeat:	controls whether the image repeats
background size:	defines the image's size
background position:	positions the image in the element

Example:

```
<div style="background-image: url('https://via.placeholder.com/100'); background-color: green; background-size: cover; background-repeat: no-repeat; height: 150px;"> Background Example</div>
```

CSS background - Shorthand property:

It is to set the background properties in one declaration. When using the shorthand property, the order of the property values is:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

It is written as: **body {background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top; }**

2. CSS Borders:

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. CSS borders are used to define the edges of an element. You can set their width, style, color, and create rounded corners using border-radius.

Key Properties:

border:	shorthand to set width, style, and color
border-style:	solid, dashed, dotted, etc.
border-width:	thickness of border
border-color:	color of the border
border-radius:	makes rounded corners

Example:

```
<div style="border: 2px dashed green; padding: 10px;">  
  This is a dashed green border.  
</div>
```

CSS Border - Shorthand Property:

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property. The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

- border-width
- border-style (required)
- border-color

It is written as: **p {border: 5px solid red; }**

3. CSS Shadows:

Shadows can be added to boxes (box-shadow) or text (text-shadow). They help elements stand out visually.

Syntax: horizontal-offset vertical-offset blur-radius color

Key Properties:

We have two main shadow properties:

a) Text-shadow:

The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

- You only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px)
- Add a color to the shadow
- Add a blur effect to the shadow
- Add more than one shadow to the text and use comma to separate list of shadows

Example:

```
<h1 style="text-shadow:
  2px 2px 4px gray, /* Main shadow: horizontal 2px, vertical 2px, blur 4px, gray color */
  -2px -2px 3px red, /* Extra shadow to the top-left in red */
  2px -2px 3px blue; /* Another shadow to the top-right in blue */
">
  Stylish Text with Multiple Shadows
</h1>
```

b) Box-shadow:

The CSS box-shadow property is used to apply one or more shadows to an entire element.

- Specify a horizontal and a vertical shadow
- Specify a color for the shadow
- Add a blur effect to the shadow
- Set the spread radius of the shadow
- Add an inset parameter that changes the shadow from an outer shadow (outset) to an inner shadow
- An element can also have multiple shadows

Example:

```
<div style="box-shadow:
  4px 4px 8px gray, /* Main shadow bottom-right */
  -4px -4px 6px lightgray, /* Top-left soft shadow */
  0px 0px 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.2); /* Outer glow shadow */
padding: 15px;">
  Box with Multiple Shadows
</div>
```

4. CSS Gradients:

Gradients create smooth transitions between colors. In CSS, gradients can be linear (side to side or top to bottom) or radial (from center outwards). Gradients are set using background-image.

Types of Gradients:

i. Linear Gradients:

A linear gradient creates a smooth color transition in a straight line (top-to-bottom, left-to-right, or diagonal).

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

Example: background: linear-gradient(to right, red, yellow);

ii. Radial Gradients:

A radial gradient radiates outward from a center point, forming a circle or ellipse of colors.

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

Example: background: radial-gradient(circle at center, lightblue, blue);

iii. Conic Gradients:

A conic gradient spins colors around a central point, like a pie chart or clock face.

Syntax: background: conic-gradient(from angle at position, color1, color2, ...);

Example: background: conic-gradient(from 0deg at center, red, yellow, green, red);

Code Implementation:

This HTML code creates a simple, well-structured webpage that explains and visually demonstrates four core CSS styling concepts: backgrounds, borders, shadows, and gradients. Each section includes a short description and styled content that showcases the related properties like background-color, border-radius, box-shadow, text-shadow, and different types of gradients (linear, radial, conic).

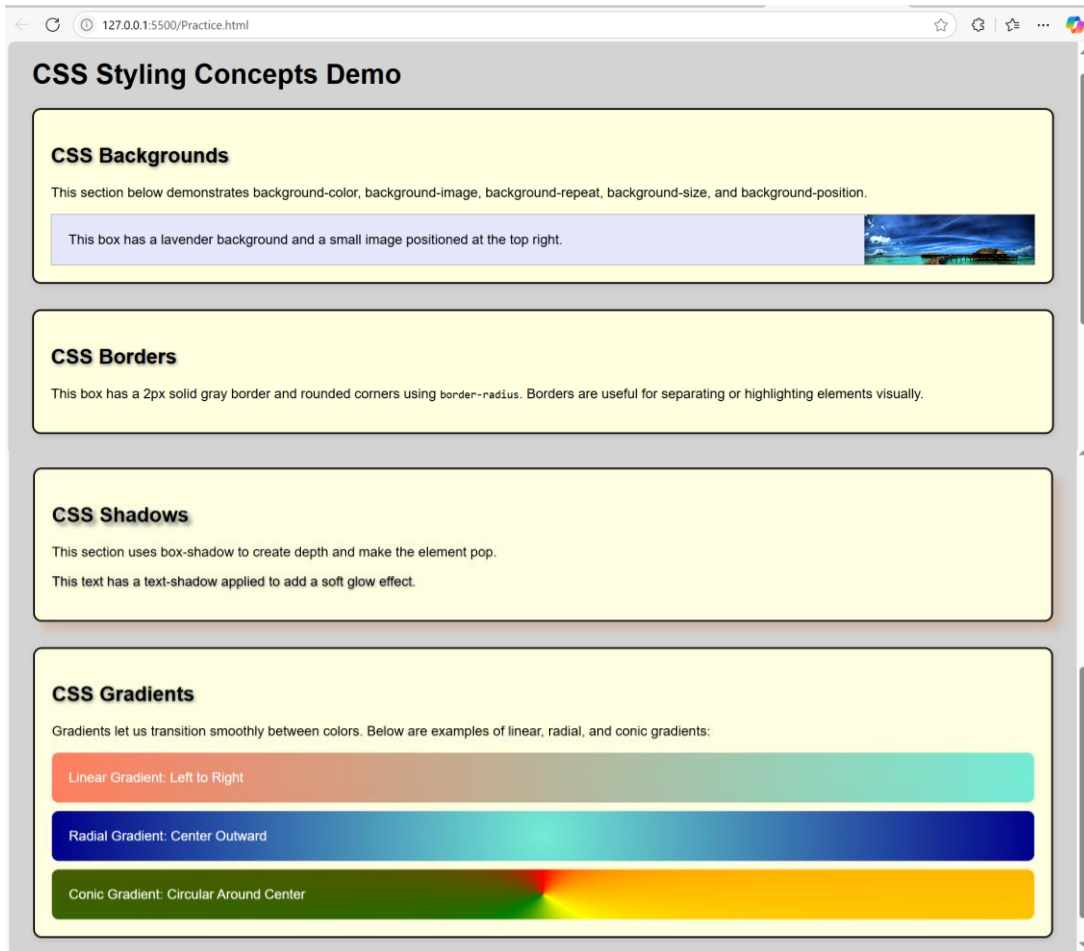
```
Practice.html X
Practice.html > html > head > style
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>CSS Styling Showcase</title>
5 <style>
6   body {
7     font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
8     background-color: lightgray;
9     padding: 20px;
10  }
11
12  .section {
13    background-color: lightyellow;
14    border: 2px solid black;
15    box-shadow: 2px 2px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
16    padding: 20px;
17    margin-bottom: 30px;
18    border-radius: 10px;
19  }
20
21  /* Background Section */
22  .background-box {
23    background-color: lavender;
24    background-image: url('https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:1400/1*xMuIOWjliGUPjkzukeWkfw.jpeg');
25    background-repeat: no-repeat;
26    background-size: 200px 100px;
27    background-position: right top;
28    padding: 20px;
29    border: 1px solid #999;
30  }
Ln 36, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF () HTML Port: 5500
```

```
Practice.html X
Practice.html > html > head > style
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
22 .background-box {
30 }
31
32 /* Shadow Section */
33 .shadow-section {
34   box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px rgba(200, 80, 0, 0.2);
35 }
36
37 .shadow-heading {
38   text-shadow: 4px 4px 5px gray;
39 }
40
41 .shadow-text {
42   text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px darkgray;
43 }
44
45 /* Gradient Boxes */
46 .gradient-box {
47   padding: 20px;
48   color: white;
49   border-radius: 8px;
50   margin-top: 10px;
51 }
52
53 .linear {
54   background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff7e5f, #74ebd5);
55 }
Ln 36, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF () HTML Port: 5500
```

```
Practice.html X
Practice.html > html > head > style
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
53 .linear {
54   background: linear-gradient(to right, #ff7e5f, #74ebd5);
55 }
56
57 .radial {
58   background: radial-gradient(circle at center, #74ebd5, #00008b);
59 }
60
61 .conic {
62   background: conic-gradient(from 0deg at center, red, yellow, green, red);
63 }
64
65 h2 {
66   text-shadow: 1px 1px 4px gray;
67 }
68 </style>
69 </head>
70 <body>
71
72 <h1>CSS Styling Concepts Demo</h1>
73
74 <!-- Background Section -->
75 <div class="section">
76   <h2>CSS Backgrounds</h2>
77   <p>This section below demonstrates background-color, background-image, background-repeat, background-size, and ba
78   <div class="background-box">
Ln 36, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF () HTML Port: 5500
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... W2-D4-CSS
EXPLORER Practice.html X
OPEN EDITORS Practice.html W2-D4-CSS Practice.html
Practice.html
74 <!-- Background Section -->
75 <div class="section">
76 <h2>CSS Backgrounds</h2>
77 <p>This section below demonstrates background-color, background-image, background-repeat, background-size, and background-position.
78 <div class="background-box">
79 | This box has a lavender background and a small image positioned at the top right.
80 </div>
81 </div>
82
83 <!-- Border Section -->
84 <div class="section">
85 <h2>CSS Borders</h2>
86 <p>This box has a 2px solid gray border and rounded corners using <code>border-radius</code>. Borders are useful
87 </div>
88
89 <!-- Shadows Section -->
90 <div class="section shadow-section">
91 <h2 class="shadow-heading">CSS Shadows</h2>
92 <p>This section uses box-shadow to create depth and make the element pop.</p>
93 <p class="shadow-text">This text has a text-shadow applied to add a soft glow effect.</p>
94 </div>
95
96 <!-- Gradients Section -->
97 <div class="section">
98 <h2>CSS Gradients</h2>
99 <p>Gradients let us transition smoothly between colors. Below are examples of linear, radial, and conic gradients
100
101 <div class="gradient-box linear">
102 | Linear Gradient: Left to Right
103 </div>
104
105 <div class="gradient-box radial">
106 | Radial Gradient: Center Outward
107 </div>
108
109 <div class="gradient-box conic">
110 | Conic Gradient: Circular Around Center
111 </div>
112 </div>
113
114 </body>
115 </html>
116
Ln 36, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} HTML Port: 5500
```

```
Practice.html X
Practice.html > html > head > style
2 <html>
70 <body>
90 <div class="section shadow-section">
94 </div>
95
96 <!-- Gradients Section -->
97 <div class="section">
98 <h2>CSS Gradients</h2>
99 <p>Gradients let us transition smoothly between colors. Below are examples of linear, radial, and conic gradients
100
101 <div class="gradient-box linear">
102 | Linear Gradient: Left to Right
103 </div>
104
105 <div class="gradient-box radial">
106 | Radial Gradient: Center Outward
107 </div>
108
109 <div class="gradient-box conic">
110 | Conic Gradient: Circular Around Center
111 </div>
112 </div>
113
114 </body>
115 </html>
116
Ln 36, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} HTML Port: 5500
```



Conclusion:

In short, I have learned how to use visual styling properties like backgrounds, borders, shadows, and gradients. These techniques are essential in making web pages look clean, modern, and user-friendly. By testing examples in VS Code, I learned how small changes in styling can greatly improve the look and feel of a webpage.