box-shadow: [horizontal offset] [vertical offset] [blur radius] [optional spread radius] [color];

1. **The horizontal offset** (**required**) of the shadow, positive means the shadow will be on the right of the box, a negative offset will put the shadow on the left of the box.
2. **The vertical offset** (**required**) of the shadow, a negative one means the box-shadow will be above the box, a positive one means the shadow will be **below the box**.
3. **The blur radius** (**required**), if set to 0 the shadow will be sharp, the higher the number, the more blurred it will be, and the further out the shadow will extend. For instance a shadow with 5px of horizontal offset that also has a 5px blur radius will be 10px of total shadow.
4. **The spread radius** (optional), positive values increase the size of the shadow, negative values decrease the size. Default is 0 (the shadow is same size as blur).
5. **Color** (**required**) - takes any color value, like hex, named, [rgba](http://css-tricks.com/rgba-browser-support/) or [hsla](http://css-tricks.com/yay-for-hsla/). If the color value is omitted, box shadows are drawn in the foreground color (text color). But be aware, older WebKit browsers (pre Chrome 20 and Safari 6) ignore the rule when color is omitted.

Using a semi-transparent color like rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4) is most common, and a nice effect, as it doesn't completely/opaquely cover what it's over, but allows what's underneath to show through a bit, like a real shadow.

[**#**](https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/b/box-shadow/#article-header-id-1)**Inner Shadow**

.shadow {

-moz-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;

-webkit-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;

box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;

}

### One-Side Only

.one-edge-shadow {

box-shadow: 0 8px 6px -6px black;

}

### Multiple Borders & More

box-shadow:

inset 5px 5px 10px #000000,

inset -5px -5px 10px blue;

<img src="https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/t-1/apr15-sphere.jpg" alt="">

body { padding: 50px; text-align: center; }  
  
img {  
 width: 100px;  
   
 /\* #1 \*/  
 border: 5px solid hsl(0, 0%, 40%);  
   
 /\* #2 \*/  
 padding: 5px;  
 background: hsl(0, 0%, 20%);  
   
 /\* #3 \*/  
 outline: 5px solid hsl(0, 0%, 60%);  
   
 /\* #4 AND INFINITY!!! (CSS3 only) \*/  
 box-shadow:  
 0 0 0 10px hsl(0, 0%, 80%),  
 0 0 0 15px hsl(0, 0%, 90%);  
   
   
 /\* If you could do pseudo elements   
 you could get a few more... \*/  
   
 /\* Also, HSL is awesome but don't use it if  
 you need super old browser support \*/  
}

By applying the shadows to pseudo elements which you then manipulate, you can get some pretty fancy 3D looking box.