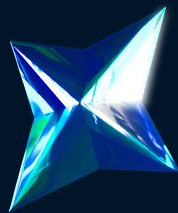
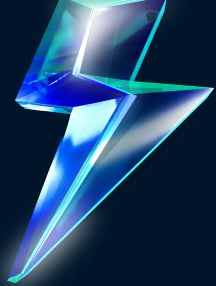


B Academy
RO



Decorative Styling

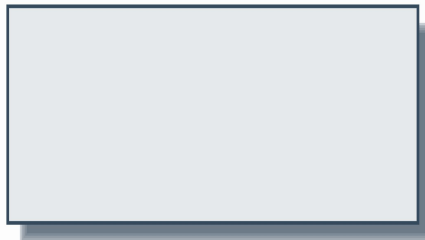
part 2



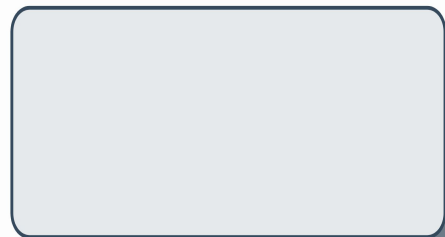
Lesson Plan

- 1 Shadows and Filters.
- 2 How to define shape – mask, clip-path, shape-outside.

BOX-SHADOW



```
p { box-shadow: red 5px 8px 15px 18px inset; }
```

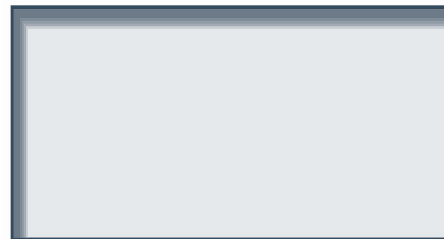


External shadows

- Placed outside the border
- Mimics the shape of the block, including rounded corners, etc.

Internal shadows (inset)

- Placed above background-images, background-color
- but below content



Syntax box-shadow

```
p { box-shadow: inset 5px 8px 15px 18px red; }
```

offset-x, **offset-y**, **blur-radius**, **spread-radius** – order matters

inset

internal shadow

optional

order does not matter

offset-x

horizontal offset

positive = right,
negative = left,
0 = no offset

offset-y

vertical offset

positive = down,
negative = up,
0 = no offset

blur-radius

optional,
default is 0 which means sharp edges,
values only greater than 0

spread-radius

optional,
default is 0,
increases or decreases the size of the
shadow

color

optional,
if not specified, it inherits the element's
color
order does not matter

```
p { box-shadow: inset offset-x, offset-y, blur-radius, spread-radius color; }
```

examples

box-shadow

Text

inset

0px -5px

5px 5px 0px

-5px 0

0px 5px

5px 5px 5px

5px 0

5px 5px 5px 5px

5px 5px 5px -5px

Multiple box-shadow



can be applied to a single element by separating each shadow with a comma:

```
p { box-shadow: inset 10px 10px 10px 10px red,  
               red 10px 10px 10px 10px inset,  
               10px 10px 10px 10px red,  
               10px 10px 10px 10px,  
               10px 10px 10px,  
               10px 10px; }
```

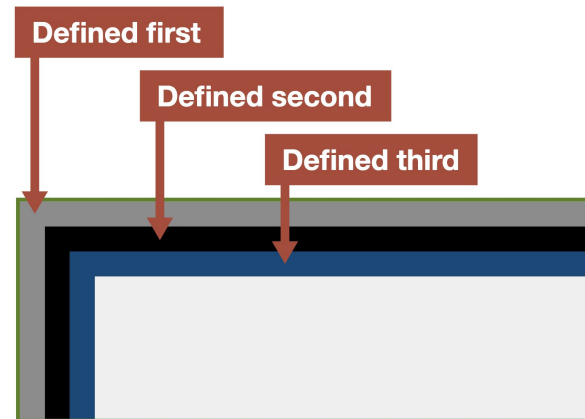
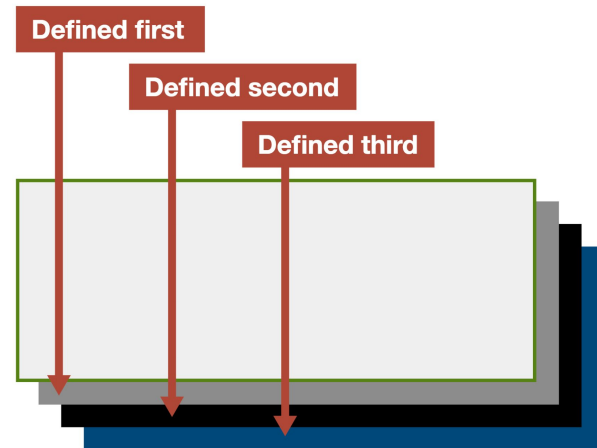
```
/* all possible values specified */  
/* different order */  
/* no inset specified */  
/* no color specified */  
/* no spread-radius specified */  
/* no blur-radius specified */
```

order in box-shadow

The order of the shadows matters

```
p { box-shadow: first, second, third; }
```

the first shadow in the list will be on top, and subsequent shadows will be layered below it.



TEXT-SHADOW

- Only external shadows.
- Follows the shape of the text.
- Multiple shadows can be applied.
- Syntax is similar to **box-shadow**:

offset-x

offset-y

blur-radius

color

```
p {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 8px #FF0000;  
}
```

Text

HELLO

FIELDING

FUNKY
FRESH

ELEGANT
SHADOW

SHADOWS

filter



- Applies visual effects to elements
(like in instagram)

Values:

- **Keyword** – blur
- **url** – url("filters.svg#filter-id")

```
filter: blur(5px);  
filter: contrast(175%) brightness(3%);
```

filter

blur(px)

brightness(0-1)

contrast(%)

drop-shadow(x y blur color) – inner shadow

grayscale(%) – black and white

hue-rotate(deg) – shifts the color palette around the color wheel

invert(%)

opacity(%)

saturate(%)

sepia(%) – like vintage photo



No Filter Applied



filter: blur(2px);



filter: brightness(0.4);



filter: contrast(200%);



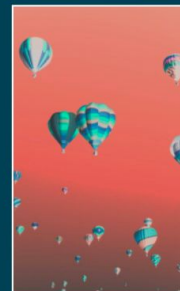
filter: drop-shadow(16px red);



filter: grayscale(80%);



filter: hue-rotate(90deg);



filter: invert(85%);



filter: opacity(15%);

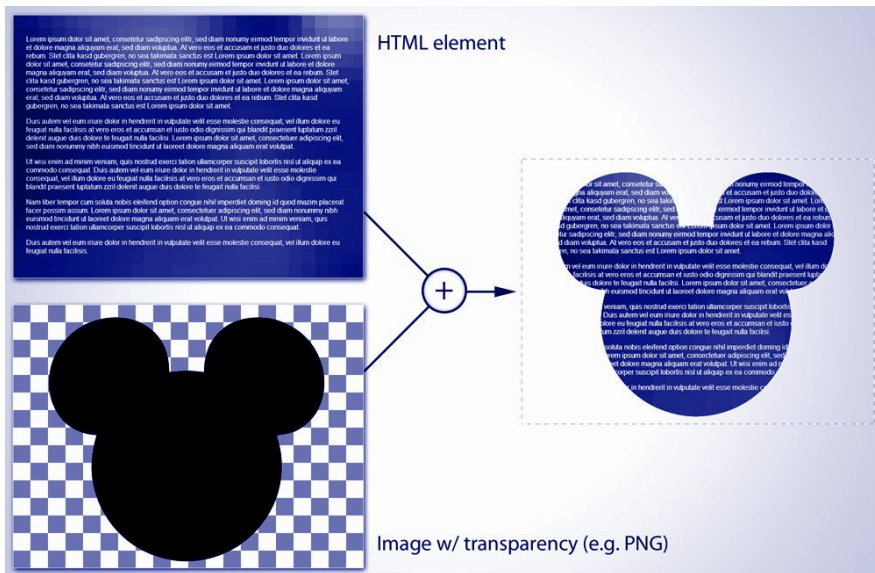


filter: saturate(400%);



filter: sepia(560%);

CSS mask



Imagine cutting out a circle in a sheet of paper and placing it over a picture; you've applied a mask.

Used to create complex shapes for elements.

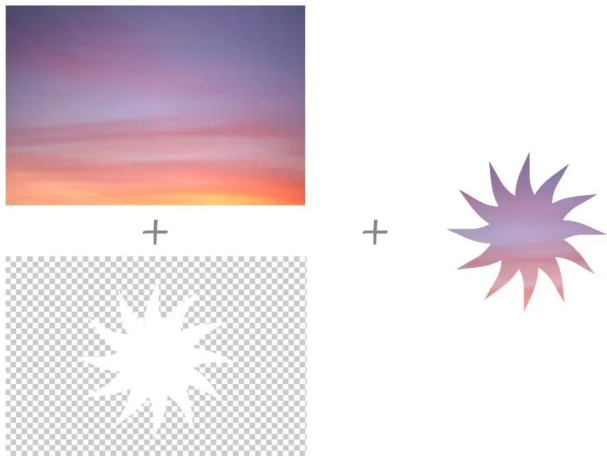
Masks operate based on the alpha channel:

- **Black** – full invisibility
- **White** – full visibility
- **Gray** – partial transparency

CSS mask

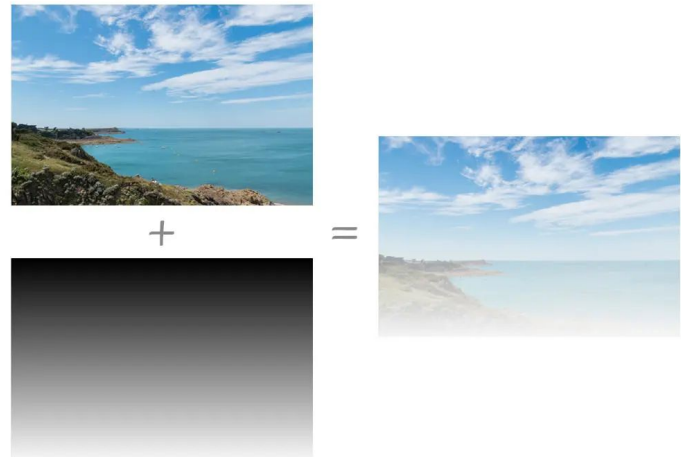
Image:

mask: **url**(mask.png);



Gradient:

mask: **linear-gradient**(from, to);



CSS **mask** properties

mask-image – the image used as the mask

mask-mode – chooses the mask based on transparent or opaque areas

mask-position – mask position relative to the element

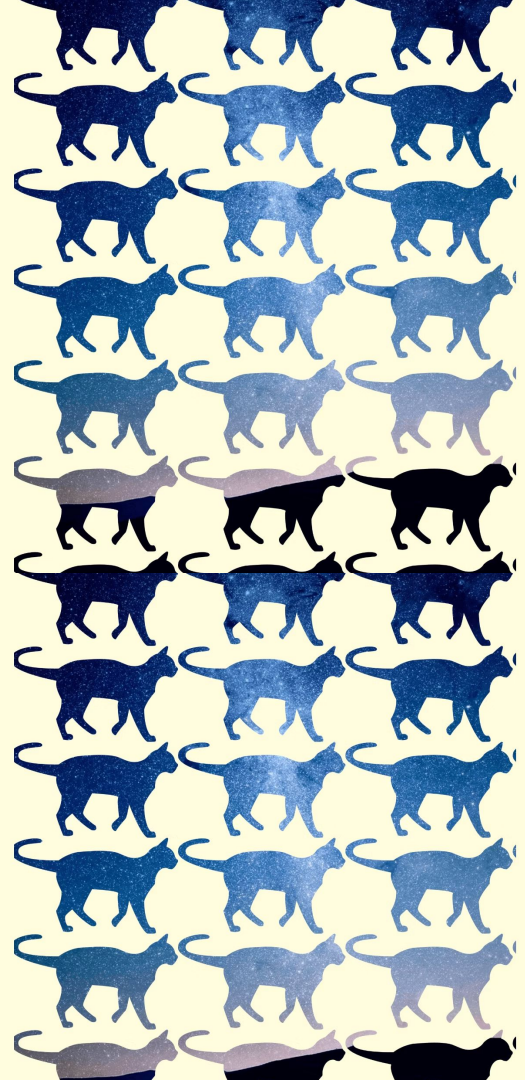
mask-size

mask-repeat – whether the mask repeats

mask-origin – defines the starting point of the mask
– **border**, **padding**, **content**

mask-clip – the area to which the mask is applied

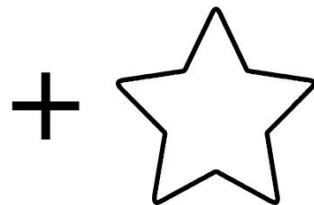
mask-composite – allows combining mask layers



CSS clip-path



Element



Clipping path

=



Clipped element

- Defines the area to show or hide

- Consists of shapes or coordinates

Generator clip-path – [Clippy](#)

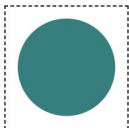
CSS clip-path shapes



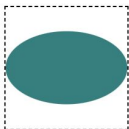
clip-path: inset(width height);



clip-path: inset(width height round border-radius);



clip-path: circle(radius at x, y);



clip-path: ellipse(radius-x, radius-y at x, y);



clip-path: polygon(vertex, vertex ...);

inset – rectangle

circle

ellipse

polygon – any shape with any number of corners

path – SVG path with coordinates

clip-path: path("M0.5,1 C0.5 ... ")

MASK VS CLIP-PATH

Raster	Vector
Partial Transparency	Opacity Only
Pre-drawn Images	Custom Shapes
More Complex Settings (mask-* properties)	Limits Element Shape (no additional properties)
Static Shape	Animatable Shape Changes
Text Wraps Shape Perimeter	Text Wraps Around Original Rectangle

shape-outside

Text Wrapping Around a Shape.

Shapes:

- **circle()** – Creates a circular shape for the text to wrap around.
- **ellipse()**
- **inset()** – Defines a rectangular area.
- **polygon()** – Creates any shape with three or more corners.
- **url()** – Uses an image as the shape for text wrapping.

Applied to an element that the text should wrap around.



shape-outside

clip-path: circle(70% at 0% 50%)



shape-outside: circle(70% at 0% 50%)

+

float: left/right

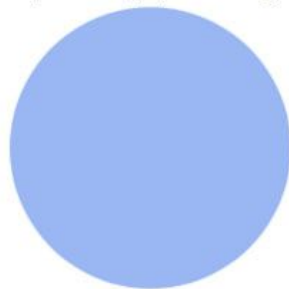
+

margin-left/right

vulputate magna eros eu erat. Aliquam erat volutpat. Nam dui
mi, tincidunt quis, accumsan porttitor, facilisis luctus, metus
Pellentesque habitant morbi
tristique senectus et netus et
malesuada fames ac turpis
egestas. Vestibulum tortor
quam, feugiat vitae, ultricies
eget, tempor sit amet, ante.
Donec eu libero sit amet quam
egestas semper. Aenean
ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo. Quisque sit
amet est et sapien ullamcorper pharetra. Vestibulum erat wisi,
condimentum sed, commodo vitae, ornare sit amet, wisi.
Aenean fermentum, elit eget tincidunt condimentum, eros

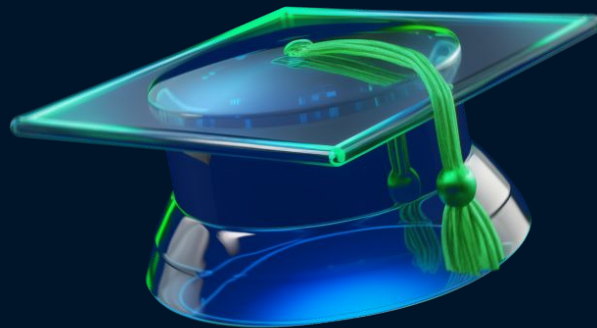


mi, tincidunt quis, accumsan porttitor, iaculis luctus,
Pellentesque habitant
tristique senectus et ne
malesuada fames ac tu
egestas. Vestibulum to
quam, feugiat vitae, ul
eget, tempor sit amet,
Donec eu libero sit am
egestas semper. Aenea
ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo. Quis
amet est et sapien ullamcorper pharetra. Vestibulum ei
condimentum sed, commodo vitae, ornare sit amet, wi
Aenean fermentum, elit eget tincidunt condimentum, e



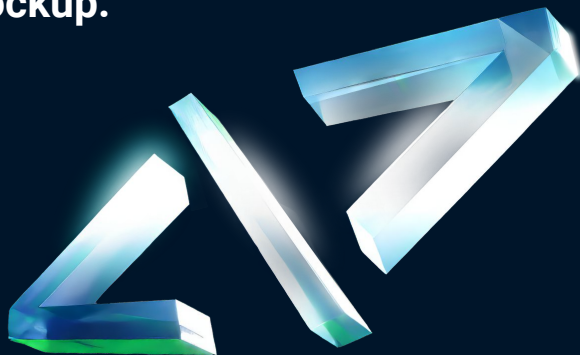
Summary

1. Pseudo-elements
2. Pseudo-classes
3. Shadows
4. Filters
5. Masks



Homework

1. Complete one of the following courses to reinforce your understanding of the theory
2. Achieve the highest level of accuracy with the design mockup:
 - Apply all states for links and buttons:
hover, active, focus, according to the **UI kit**
 - Apply visual effects such as
shadows, shapes, filters and etc
 - Use **pseudo-elements** where necessary
 - Set all internal and external margins and padding



Your website should look exactly like the design mockup.

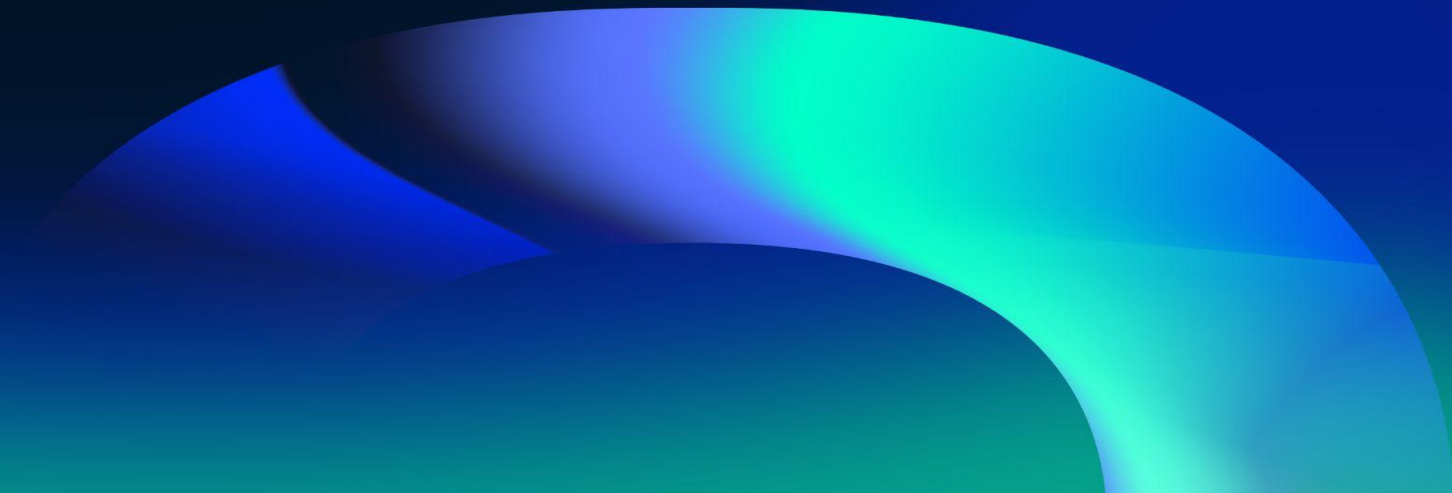
This is the final stage of work on the website. Next, we will only be adding animations.

B Academy
RO



QUESTIONS?

Please fill out the feedback form
It's very important for us





THANK YOU!

Have a good evening!