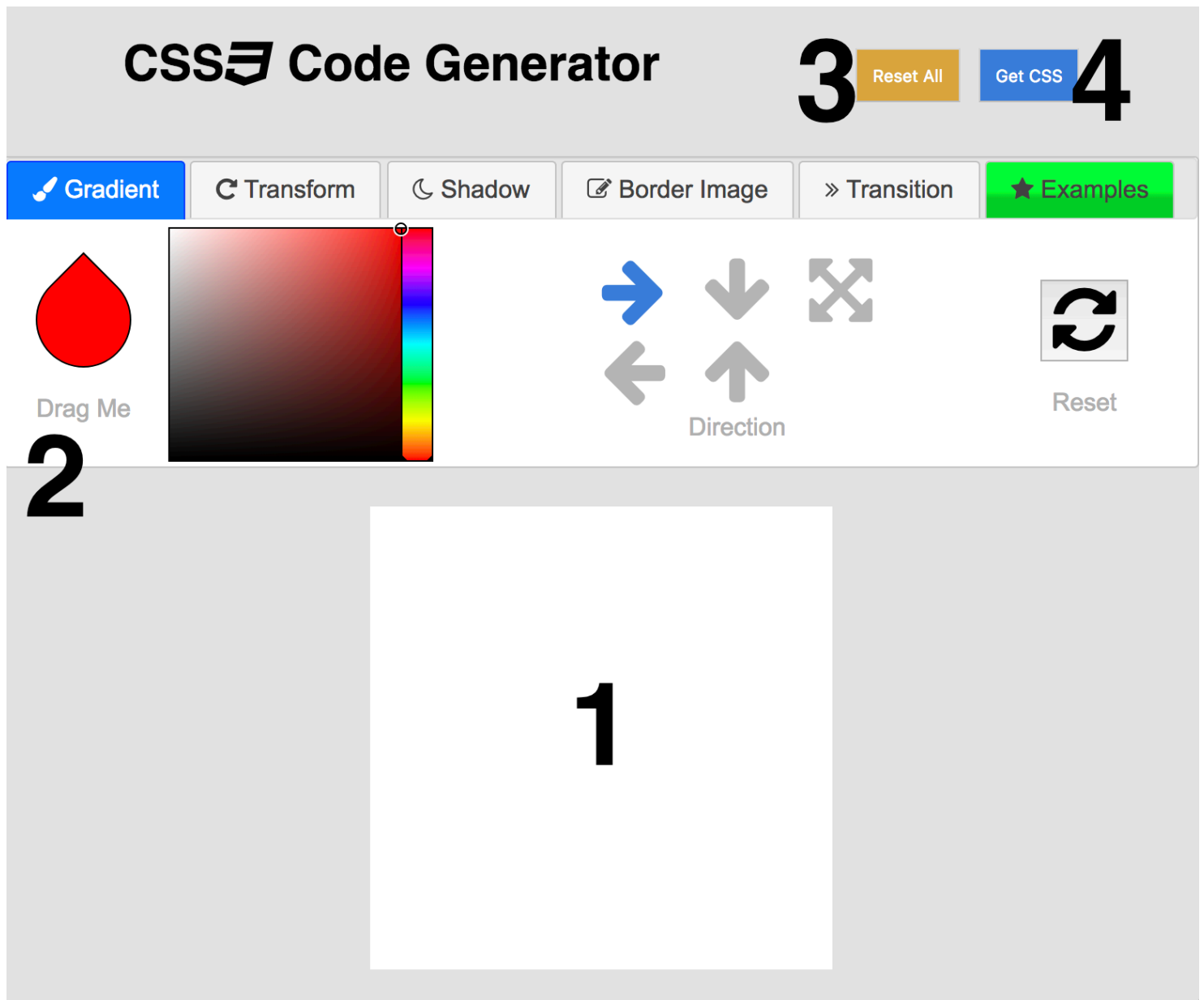


# CSS Code Generator User's Manual

## Accessing the App

The application is available online at [weblab.cs.uml.edu/~dsalvati/final](http://weblab.cs.uml.edu/~dsalvati/final). Follow the link to get started right away!

## Interface



1. This is the `div` you'll be editing. To start, it's a blank canvas.

2. The menu area offers tools to style the `div`. Click a tab to see the tools for that particular topic.
3. Click **Reset All** to refresh, essentially deleting all the changes.
4. Click **Get CSS** and the compatibility-friendly code will be generated for you to copy into your own project. It also contains rules for the `:hover` and `:action` selectors if you'd like to copy those as well.

The application is designed around compatibility. It has been fully and successfully tested in Chrome, Firefox, and Safari on desktop computers.

## Editing Tools

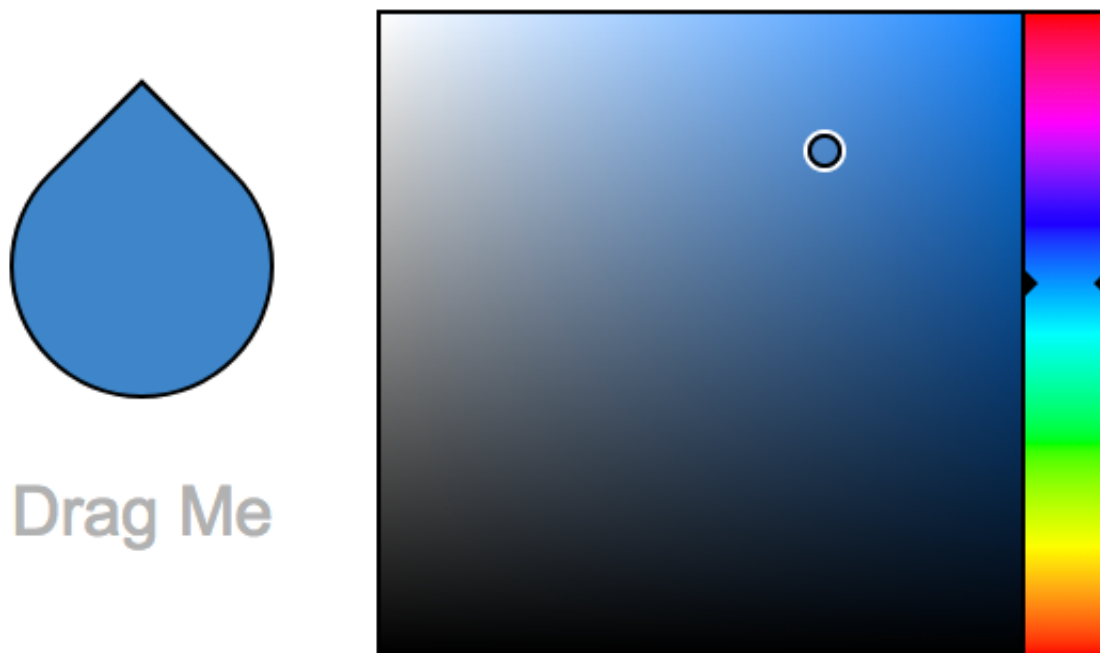
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The best way to learn about each tool is by interacting with them and seeing the results for yourself. Poke around, none of them will hurt you!

Nevertheless, the finer details of each tool are listed below.

### Gradient

- Use the color picker to change the color of the droplet. Drag the droplet onto the canvas to add a stop to the gradient. While you're dragging, any rotations or skews that have been applied will temporarily hide so you can focus on the pure gradient.



- Click any of the arrows to choose which direction the gradient goes. You can change your mind anytime and the gradient will adjust accordingly.



Direction

- Click **Reset** to clear the gradient back to a plain canvas. This will not affect other effects you have applied in other tabs.



Reset

## Transform

- Pull the **skew** slider left or right to bend your `div` in that direction.



## Skew

- Click and drag to rotate the `div` about its center.

## Shadow

- Click the toggle button to show/hide the shadow effects. The shadow will also apply during `:hover` and `:active` events unless different shadows for those are specified.



## Show Shadows

- Use the **darkness** slider to control the level of black/white. Use the **blur** slider to adjust the rigidness of the shadow border. To the far left indicates a sharp box shadow whereas to the right is a less defined border.



## Darkness



## Blur

- Drag on the `div` to move the shadow around and change its offset. This allow you to play with the “lighting” on your element.

## Border Image

- If you want a border image, first you need to pick an image. You can paste a URL to an online image in the text box. Otherwise, you can click **Browse Computer** to insert your own image. This image will *not* be sent on the Internet and will remain safe in your browser. It will help you test out different borders, but when you export the CSS remember that you need to have the image on your web server (or some external location) for it to work. Like shadows, border images apply during events unless otherwise specified. See [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3\\_border-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image) for an example of a good choice of border image.



Choose Your Image

Enter Web Address

or  Browse Computer

- Use the **width** slider to control the thickness of the border. Use the **repetition** slider to control how many times the image is repeated along each edge. You really need to play with this one to get a feel for its effect.



Width

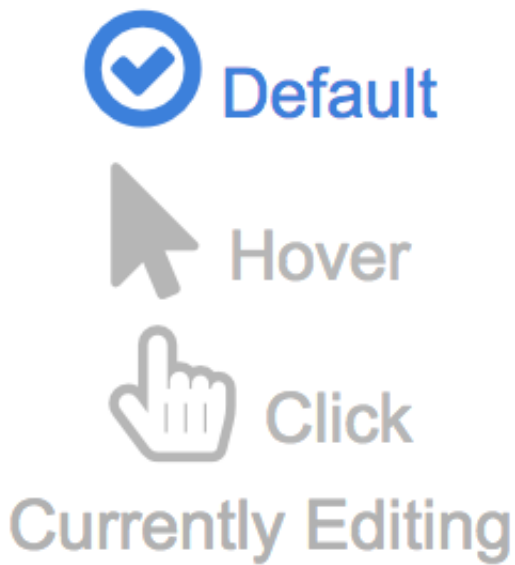


Repetition

## Transition

- So far, you've probably been editing the default state of the `div`. If you want to choose the styles for when it is clicked or hovered over, change the option in the **Currently Editing** menu. All three states stay

saved so switching between them does not delete your previous choices.



To test your choices, press the toggle button to turn on Preview Mode. Then, try hovering/clicking and see your styles applied!

You can have the transition animated, too. Choose the duration in the dropdown menu, and you will see colors, angles, skews, borders, and more all gradually changed when you hover.

## Examples

See the last tab for examples of some `div`s you could create. These are all styled with code taken straight from this application, so what you see you can do as well. Try designing some of your own!