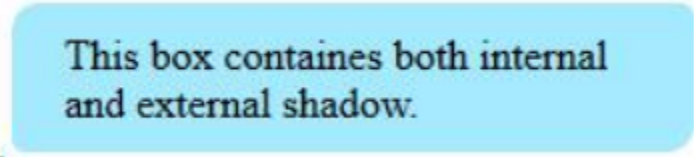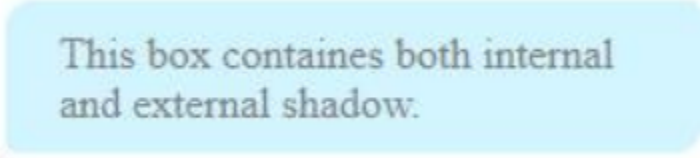# Some More Styles

OPACITY

The **opacity** property is used to **set the transparency of an element**. This can take a value ranging from **(0.0 - 1.0).** The lower the value, the more transparent the element will become.

Eg., applying opacity: 0.5; to the element below:

This box containes both internal and external shadow.

will show the element like this when opacity gets applied:

This box containes both internal and external shadow.

So, when adding transparency to the background of an element, all of its **child elements will also inherit the same transparency.** This makes the text inside transparent as well.

You can use the **'rgba()'** property to provide color along with opacity.

Look at the example below where we set opacity along with color using *rgb()* property:

```
#box {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);opacity: 0.6;
}
```

With *rgba(),* you can give the opacity value, along with the rgb values:

```
#box {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.6);
}
```

Try this on your own!!

TRANSITION

The transition property is used to change the value of a property to some other value over a given duration. You can provide multiple transitions to a single element by using a comma.

The CSS syntax is -

transition: property duration timing-function delay;

The transition property is a shorthand property for:
- **transition-property** -specifies the name of the CSS property to apply a transition to
- **transition-duration** - specifies the seconds it would take to complete the transition
- **transition-timing-function** - specifies the speed of the transition over the duration
- **transition-delay** - specifies the wait before the start of the transition effect
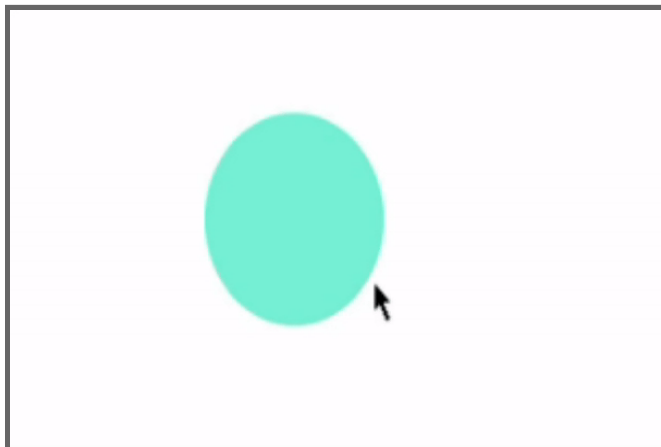
Eg: You can apply all these properties like this:

```
transition: 0.5s ease-in-out;
```
Or specify styles separately:

```
transition-delay: 0.5s;
transition-duration: 1s;
transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;
```
will change the look of the element on hovering like this:

You'll learn about transitions in a lot more detail, later in the course.

BOX SHADOW

The box-shadow property is used to produce a shadow-like effect for an element. You can also, give multiple shadows to an element.

The CSS syntax for attaching shadow to element is -

box-shadow: none | h-offset v-offset blur spread color;

The meaning of the above options is -

- **none** - This is the **default** value. No shadow is displayed
- **h-offset** - this is a **required** value. It sets the horizontal point of the start of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **v-offset** - this is also a **required** value. It sets the vertical point of the start of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **blur** - this option is **optional**. This blurs the shadow. The higher the number, the more blurred the shadow will be
- **spread** - this option is also **optional**. This sets the size of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **color** - this option is also optional. This sets the color of the shadow. The default value will be the text color.

Eg., adding the show to a paragraph like this:

```
p {
    border: 2px dotted #555555;
    box-shadow: 1px 1px 10px 1px #3faddf inset, 2px 2px 10px 3px #AAAAAA;
}
```

will show the para like:

This box contains both internal and external shadow.
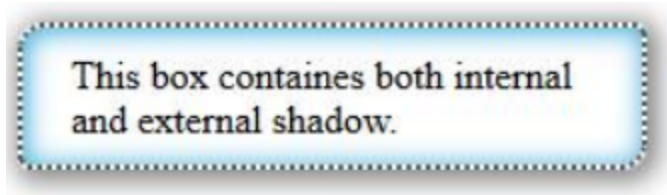
Now, you can see 2 shadows -

- One is outside the border.
- Other is inside the border.

We can provide **inner shadow** using the **'inset' option**, which is **optional**. This option changes the shadow from an outer shadow to an inner shadow

For example:

```html
<html>
    <head>
        <style>
            #box{
                height: 100px;
                width: 100px;
                background-color: aliceblue;
                box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px 12px inset black;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <div id="box">

        </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

Output: You can see that now the shadow is set using the *inset* option.