Lecture 6 [CSS]
10/1/23

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* CSS Gradients

↳ Smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

→ Three ways

(i) Linear
→ by default direction top to down
↳ we change direction
background-image: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue);

(ii) Radial
↳ background-image: radial-gradient(color1, color2, ...);
Change shape
↳ defined by center

(iii) Conic
↳ Color transition rotated around a center point

* CSS Shadow

(i) Text Shadow → give shadow to text
text-shadow: 3px 3px 1px color
(horizontal) (vertical) (blur) (color)
(optional)

(ii) Box-shadow
By default color → text color
[If more than 2 text color then black]

* CSS Dimensions

(i) Width (ii) Height (iii) min-width
(iv) min-height (v) max-width
(vi) max-height

Content is more than max then overflow

Content is more than min then height/width increase

★ Overflow Property

(i) Visible → overflow content visible
(ii) Hidden → overflow content hide.
(iii) Scroll → overflow content can be scrolled
(iv) Auto → if present then visible otherwise scroll

★ CSS Position Property

(i) Static → by default
(ii) Relative → relative to its normal position
(iii) Fixed → always stay at same place.
(iv) Absolute → relative to ~~next~~ nearest positioned ancestor
(v) Sticky → position based on user's scroll

★ CSS - 2D Transforms

(i) translate() (ii) rotate()
(iii) scaleX() (iv) scaleY() (v) skewX
(vi) skewY (vii) skew() (viii) matrix()
↳ matrix(scaleX, skewY, skewX, scaleY(), translateX()

★ 3D Transforms

(i) translate3d() (ii) rotate3d()
(iii) matrix3d() (iv) scale3d()
(v) skew3d()