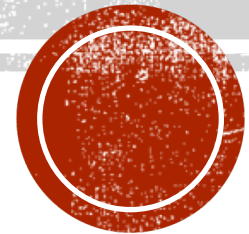


BORDERS, CORNERS, AND SHADOWS

Teaching Presentation for CIT 230

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Information primarily from *HTML & CSS: design and build websites* by Jon Duckett.
Supplemented with information from *w3schools.com*, *tutorialspoint.com/css*, and *css-tricks.com*



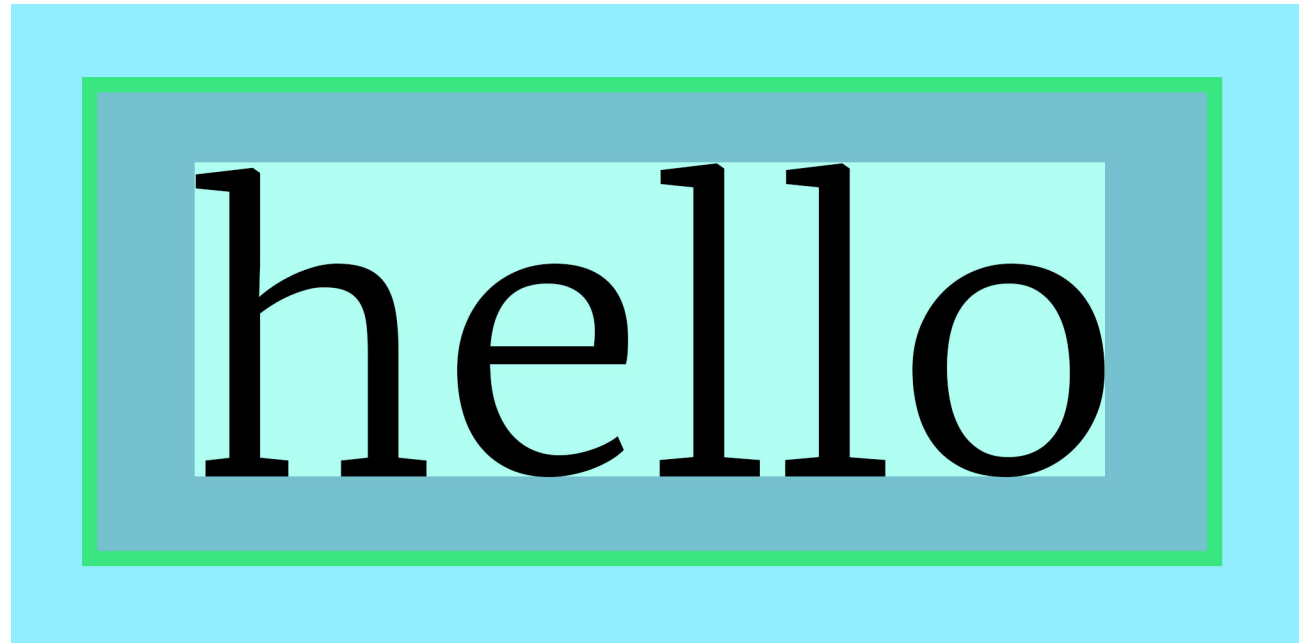
CSS BOXES

- CSS treats HTML elements like boxes. Each box has three properties that can be changed to control its appearance.

1 - Padding

2 - Border

3 - Margin



BORDERS

- Every box has a border (even if you can't see it). You can modify the border appearance using several CSS properties:
 - border-width
 - border-style
 - border-color
 - border (shorthand)
 - border-image



BORDER-STYLE

- border-style – determines the kind of border displayed. It can have the following values:
 - none
 - dashed
 - dotted
 - double
 - groove
 - hidden
 - inset
 - outset
 - ridge
 - solid



BORDER-WIDTH

- border-width – modifies the width of the border using pixels or one of these values: thin, medium, thick



BORDER-COLOR

- `border-color` – used to set the color of the border using a color name, hex value, rgb value, or transparent.



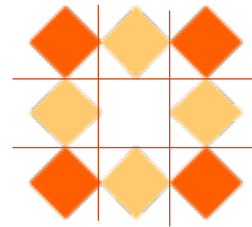
BORDER (SHORTHAND)

- border – can be used as shorthand to contain values for border-width, border-style, and border-color.



BORDER-IMAGE

- `border-image` – applies an image to the border of any box. It slices the specified image into nine pieces. This property requires the url of the image, where to slice the image, and what to do with the straight edges (stretch, repeat, round). The `border` property also has to be applied for this to work.



ROUNDED CORNERS

- You can create rounded corners and elliptical shapes using CSS3's border-radius property. The value is the size of the radius in pixels.



SHADOWS

- **box-shadow** – adds a drop shadow around a box. It requires at least:
 - a horizontal offset value (negative values move the shadow to the left of the box)
 - vertical offset value (negative values move the shadow to the top of the box)
 - and a color
 - You can also add blur distance (without this value, the shadow is solid like a border)
 - shadow spread (a positive value will make the shadow expand in all directions, a negative value will make it contract)
- Using **inset** before these values will create an inner-shadow

