Web Design

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Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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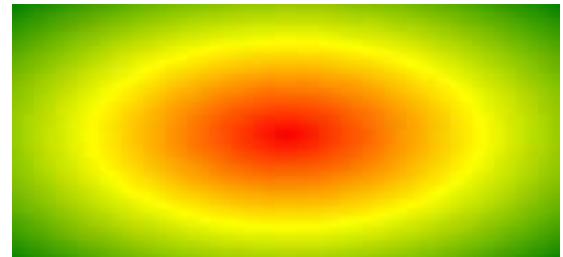
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- CSS3 gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

- Elements with gradients look better when zoomed, because the gradient is generated by the browser.

- CSS3 defines two types of gradients:
  - Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)

  - Radial Gradients (defined by their center)
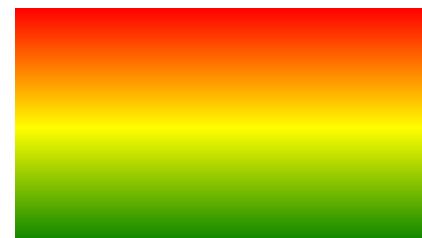
- To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops.

- Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among.

- Set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.

- Syntax:

background: linear-gradient(*direction*, *color-stop1*, *color-stop2,...*);

- background: linear-gradient(angle, color-stop1, color-stop2);
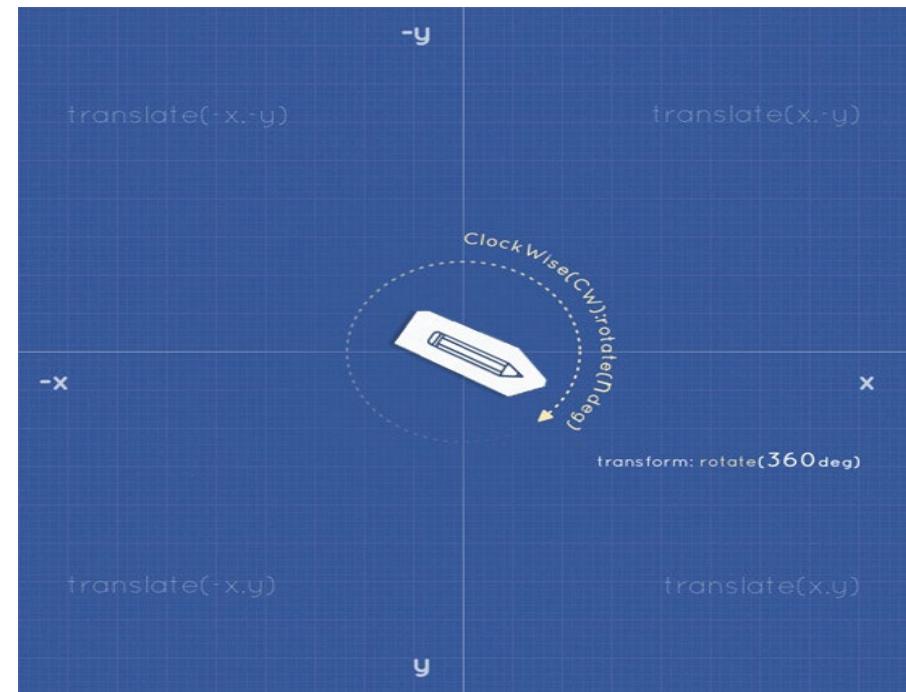
- Top to Bottom (this is default)

- Left to Right

- Diagonal

- Degree

Example

Lineargradient.html
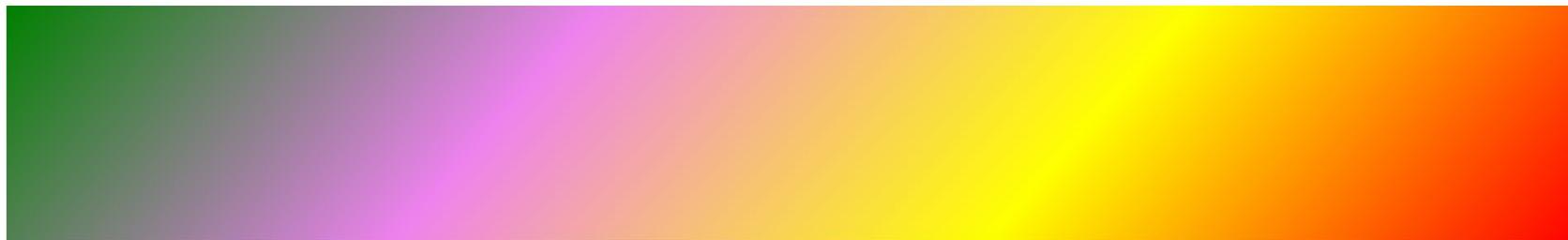
- Example1:(rainbowpesuni.html)

- Example2:
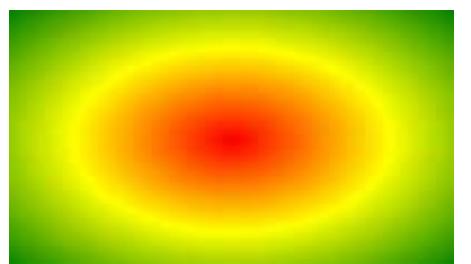
- A radial gradient is defined by its center.

- To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

Syntax

o background: radial-gradient(*shape size* at *position, start-color, ..., last-color*);

o Shape is ellipse(default) / circle,

Size is farthest-corner, farthest-side, closest-corner, closest-side.

o Position is center.

Example: Radial_gradient.html
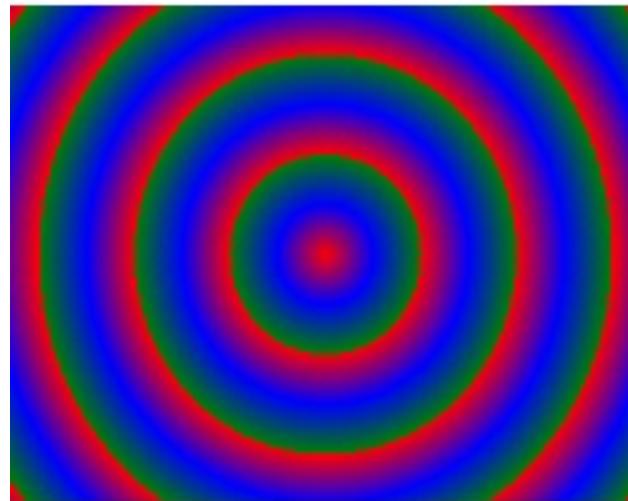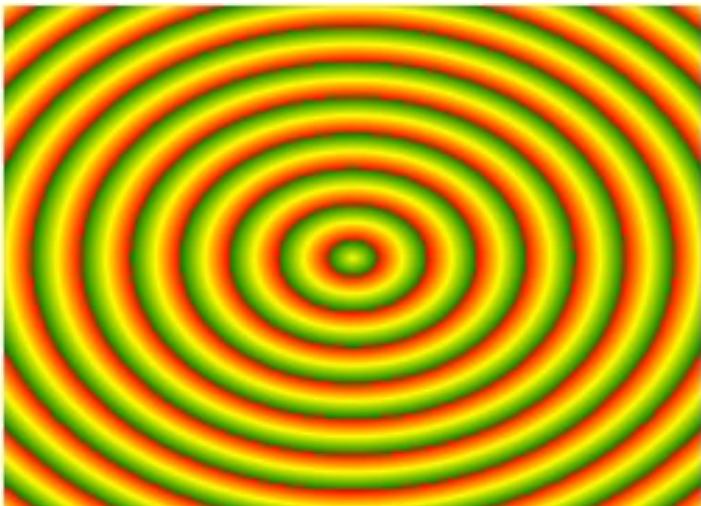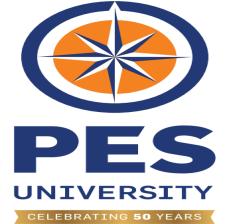
Example 1:

Example 2:

- A CSS3 Border is such an affords of style sheet which reduces the human efforts of Photoshop and other graphical applications.

- An individual can create the rounded borders, border shadow, imaged based border etc. with the help of CSS3 Border.

- Basically we use these features to create the border:
    1. Border-radius
    2. Border-image

- **border-radius** is a such properties of CSS3 by which we can create the rounded corners.

- **border-image** is a such properties of CSS3 by which we can create the customized border, as we can put our own image as border.

- border-radius property radius will be applied to all 4 corners.

  – **Four values:** first value applies to **top-left**, second value applies to **top-right**, third value applies to **bottom-right**, and fourth value applies to **bottom-left** corner.

  o **Three values:** first value applies to **top-left**, second value applies to **top-right** and **bottom-left**, and third value applies to **bottom-right**.

  o **Two values:** first value applies to **top-left** and **bottom-right** corner, and the second value applies to **top-right** and **bottom-left** corner.

 o **One value:** all four corners are rounded equally.

  Example: border_radius.html

- CSS3 border-image property, you can set an image to be used as the border around an element
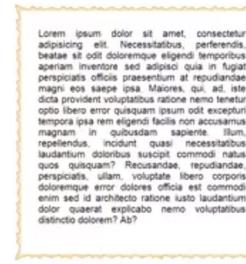
- The property has three parts:

  o The image to use as the border

  o Where to slice the image

  o Define whether the middle sections should be repeated or stretched

- border-image properties are:

1) border-image-source   2) border-image-slice

3) border-image-width   4) border-image-outset
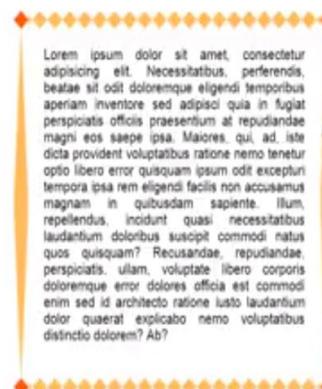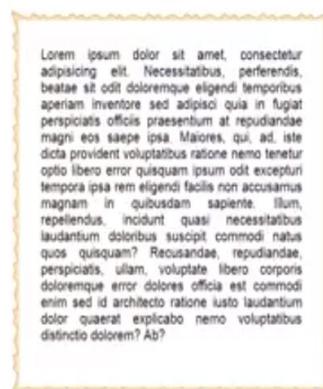
5) border-image-repeat   6) border-image

Example: border_image_example1.html

• border-image properties are:

1) border-image-source   2) border-image-slice

3) border-image-width   4) border-image-outset

5) border-image-repeat   6) border-image

Example: border_image_example1.html

border-image-source

This property specifies the image to be used as the border. You can set it to a URL or a gradient.

border-image-source: url('path/to/image.png');

border-image-slice

This property defines how to slice the image into regions (the border, corners, and center). You can specify it with values in pixels or percentages.

border-image-slice: 30; /* Slices the image 30 pixels from each edge */

border-image-width

This property sets the width of the border image. You can specify it in pixels or percentages relative to the border width.

border-image-width: 10px; /* Sets the width of the border image */

border-image-outset

This property controls the space between the border and the edge of the element. It can also be defined in pixels or percentages.

border-image-outset: 5px; /* Adds 5 pixels space between border and element */

border-image: A shorthand property that combines the above properties into one. It allows you to set the image source, slice, width, outset, and repeat in a single declaration.

border-image-repeat: Controls how the image is repeated in the border. Possible values include stretch, repeat, and round.

.my-border { border: 10px solid; border-image: url('border-image.png') 20% 5 stretch; }

- **box-shadow** is a such properties of CSS3 by which we can create the shadow of border. Box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.

  Syntax: box-shadow: *h-offset v-offset blur spread color* |inset|initial|inherit;

  Example: box_shadow.html

Box with shadow

Text-Shadow

Syntax: text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color ;

Example: text-shadow: 3px 2px 4px red;

Multiple Shadows in Text

Add more than one shadow to the text, you can add a comma-separated list of shadows.

Example: text-shadow: 8px 10px 3px   green, 3px 2px 4px violet;

Example: text_shadow.html

- A few css3 background properties, which allow greater control of the background element.

- Here we learn how to add multiple background images to one element.

  o Different background images are separated by commas, and the images are stacked on top of each other, where the first image is closest to the viewer.

  – Syntax: background-image: url(flower.gif),url(background1.jpeg);

  – Example: background_image.html

• Also following new CSS3 background properties:

obackground-size : allows you to specify the size of image.

obackground-origin: specifies where the image is positioned

obackground-clip: specifies painting area of the background.

- Also following new CSS3 background properties:

  obackground-size : allows you to specify the size of image.

  Syntax: background-size: auto | *length* | cover | contain;

  Example: [backgroundcss3.html]

Auto (default)	Original size of image is displayed
length	Sets the width and height of the background image.
cover	Resize the background image to cover the entire container.
contain	Resize the background image to make sure the image is fully visible

• background-origin property specifies where the background image is positioned.

• The property takes three different values:

  o **border-box** - the background image starts from the upper left corner of the border.

  o **padding-box** - (default) the background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding edge.

  o **content-box** - the background image starts from the upper left corner of the content.

  Example: background_origin.html

- Specifies the painting area of the background.

- property takes three different values:

    o border-box - (default) the background is painted to the outside edge of the border.

    o padding-box - the background is painted to the outside edge of the padding.

    o content-box - the background is painted within the content box.

    Example: background_clip.html

THANK YOU

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