**CSS3 DOC**

**CSS3 Modules**

CSS3 has been split into "modules".

It contains the "old CSS specification" (which has been split into smaller pieces). In addition, new modules are added.

Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:

* Selectors
* Box Model
* Backgrounds and Borders
* Image Values and Replaced Content
* Text Effects
* 2D/3D Transformations
* Animations
* Multiple Column Layout
* User Interface

1. **Border and box-shadow**

[Supports IE9+,FF, CH, Safari 5+ (requires –webkit-) and Opera(-0-)]

**border-radius**: Add round corners to div element.

**box-shadow**: *h-shadow v-shadow blur spread color inset*

e.g. *box-shadow:* *10px 10px 5px #888888;*

**border-image:** *source slice width outset repeat;*

*e.g. div  
{  
 border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round;  
 -webkit-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round; /\* Safari 5 and older \*/  
 -o-border-image:url(border.png) 30 30 round; /\* Opera \*/  
}*

1. **Background** [IE9+ and other browsers]

**background-size**: It specifies the size of background image.

e.g. background-size:50px 60px; // Use 100% 100% to stretch the backgrnd image

**background-origin**: [values: content-box, padding-box or border-box area]

This property specifies the positioning area of the background images.

The background image can be placed within the content-box, padding-box, or border-box area.

**background-clip:** [values: content-box, padding-box or border-box area]

**Multiple background images**: *background:url(img\_tree.gif),url(img\_flwr.gif)*

1. **Gradients**

Internet Explorer 10+, Firefox 16+, Chrome 26+, and Opera 12.1+

Safari 5.1+ requires the prefix -webkit-.

Chrome 10 to 25 require the prefix -webkit-.

Opera 11.1 to 12.0 require the prefix -o-.

Firefox 3.6 to 15 require the prefix -moz-.

***Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support gradients.***

1. **Linear Gradient:**

*#myDiv*

*{*

*height:200px;*

*background: -webkit-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Safari \*/*

*background: -o-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/*

*background: -moz-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/*

*background: linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* Standard syntax (must be last) \*/*

*}*

Above gradient will show vertical ( top to bottom).

**Linear Gradient Left to right:**

We can make it Horizontal by adding one more parameter (left ot right)

*background: -moz-linear-gradient(left, red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/*

*background: linear-gradient(to left, red, blue); /\* Standard syntax (must be last) \*/*

**Linear Gradient Diagonal:**

background: -moz-linear-gradient(bottom right, red, blue); /\* Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
background: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red , blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/

**Using Angles:**

*background: linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue);*

**Multiple Colors:**

*background: linear-gradient(red, green, blue);*

**Using Transparency:**

*background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1));*

**Repeating Linear Gradient:**

*background: repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%)*

1. **Radial Gradient:**

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

*e.g. background: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); Default shape is* ***Ellipse****.*

**Different Size Keywords:**

* closest-side
* farthest-side
* closest-corner
* farthest-corner

1. **Text Effects:**

Supports by IE 10+ and all major browsers.

**text-shadow***: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000;*

**word-wrap***:*[Values: break-word, normal]

It is used to break word.

**text-overflow:** [Values: **ellipsis** (to show …), **clip** (to hide overflow text)]

The text-overflow property specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element.

*Note: The containing element should have* ***overflow:hidden*** *property.*

1. **Fonts:**

Internet Explorer 9+, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, and Opera support the WOFF (Web Open Font Format) font.

Firefox, Chrome, Safari, and Opera also support fonts of type TTF (True Type Fonts) and OTF (OpenType Fonts).

Chrome, Safari and Opera also support SVG fonts/shapes.

Internet Explorer also supports EOT (Embedded OpenType) fonts.

***Note****: Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions do not support the @font-face rule.*

***Tip:****Use lowercase for the font URL. Uppercase can give unexpected results in IE.*

@font-face {   
 font-family: myFirstFont;  
 src: url(sansation\_light.woff);

/\* // For bold font

src: url(sansation\_bold.woff);

font-style:bold;

\*/   
}  
  
div { font-family:myFirstFont; }

1. **Transform** [Change size, shape and position]

Internet Explorer 10, Firefox, and Opera support the transform property.

Chrome and Safari requires the prefix **-webkit-**.

***Note****: Internet Explorer 9 requires the prefix* ***-ms-****.*

**2D Transform:**

transform : rotate(20deg);

transform : translate(x,y); // position will change according to x and y

transform:scale(x,y); OR scaleX, scaleY // Change size (width and height)

transform:skew(30deg,20deg); OR skewX, skewY// Elements turns in given angle

**transform:matrix**

The matrix() method combines all of the 2D transform methods into one.

**3D Transform:**

transform: **rotateX**()

transform: **rotateY**()

**transform-style:** [values: flat and preserve-3d]

Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space

1. **Transitions**

Transitions are effects that let an element gradually change from one style to another.

e.g. *transition: width 2s;* // Transition on width will apply when width gets changed.

**Multiple Transitions**: Separate by comma

e.g. transition width 2s, height 3s, transform 2s;

**transition-delay**: 2s; // Transition will start after 2 sec

1. **nth-child** and **nth-last-child** selector:

These selectors matche every element that is the nth child, **regardless of type**, of its parent.

n can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.

1. **n as number**, n starts from 1.

div:nth-child(2); // It will select div which is **second child** of its parent.

div:nth-last-child(2); // Select div which is **second last child** of its parent.

div:nth-child(1) ==== same as ==== div:first-child

1. **n as keyword**

div:nth-child(odd); // select odd div of its parent

1. **n as formula – (an+b)**

Where a represents a cycle size, n is a counter (starts at 0), and b is an offset val.

div:nth-child(3n+1); // It will select first, fourth, seventh so on…

div:nth-last-child(3n+1); // It will select last, fourth last, seventh last so on…

1. **nth-of-type** selector:

These selectors match every element that is the nth child, **particulr of type**, of its parent.

div:nth-type-of (2); // Select div which is second div of its parent.