CSS Class
CSS3-Gradients
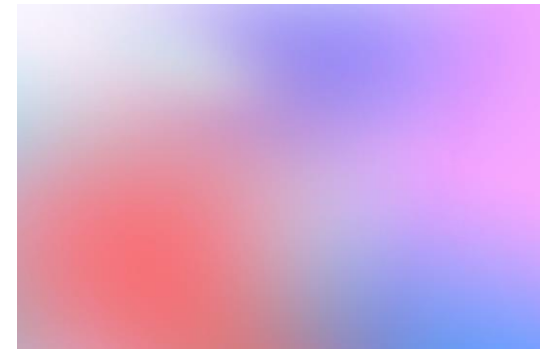
CSS3-Gradients

What is a gradient?

- Gradients, also known as color transitions, are a gradual blending from one color to another color

- Gradients aren't limited to two shades

- Gradients can blend or transition similar colors (so, for example, different shades of blue or a light orange to a dark red) or completely different or contrasting colors (like purple and red or blue and yellow).

Why are gradients so trendy right now?

- When gradients came charging back onto the design scene in 2018, a lot of designers were surprised—especially when larger brands (we're looking at you, Instagram) hopped on board. A lot of people thought going the gradient

Types of gradients

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

- CSS3 defines two types of gradients:
    1. Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)
    2. Radial Gradients (defined by their center)

Types of Gradients

1. **Linear Gradient.** A linear gradient starts at one point and changes along a straight line to the endpoint. The direction of linear gradients can be up/down, left/right, or diagonal.

2. **Radial Gradient.** A radial gradient starts from a central point and radiates outwards towards the outer endpoint.

Best Website

- Color Selection
  - https://www.eggradients.com/
  - https://www.eggradients.com/gradient-color
  - https://webgradients.com/
  - https://gradienthunt.com/
  - https://uigradients.com/#MasterCard

- Generator
  - https://www.colorzilla.com/gradient-editor/
  - https://learnui.design/tools/gradient-generator.html
  - https://mycolor.space/gradient
  - https://angrytools.com/gradient/
  - https://www.css-gradient.com/

Cont...

Browser Support:

- The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.
- Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property	![Chrome]	![IE]	![Firefox]	![Safari]	![Opera]
linear-gradient	26.0 10.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 3.6 -moz-	6.1 5.1 -webkit-	12.1 11.1 -o-
radial-gradient	26.0 10.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 3.6 -moz-	6.1 5.1 -webkit-	12.1 11.6 -o-
repeating-linear-gradient	26.0 10.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 3.6 -moz-	6.1 5.1 -webkit-	12.1 11.1 -o-
repeating-radial-gradient	26.0 10.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 3.6 -moz-	6.1 5.1 -webkit-	12.1 11.6 -o-

Browser Based Code

```css
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red, green); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
background: -o-linear-gradient(right, red, green); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, red, green); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
background: linear-gradient(to right, red , green); /* Standard syntax (must be last) */
```

Linear Gradients:

CSS3 Linear Gradients:

- 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.
- You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.
- Syntax :

```
background: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, …);
```

Direction - Top to Bottom (this is default)

```
demo.html > html > head
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3   <head>
4     <style>
5     #mydiv {
6       height: 100px;
7       width: 100px;
8       color: white;
9       background: linear-gradient(black, white);
10    }
11    </style>
12  </head>
13  <body>
14      <div id="mydiv">Hey Div here</div>
15  </body>
16  </html>
```

Hey Div here

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
 #mydiv {
   height: 100px;
   width: 100px;
   color:white;
   background: linear-gradient(black, white);
 }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="mydiv">Hey Div here</div>
</body>
</html>
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
   #mydiv {
   height: 100px;
   background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red, green); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
   background: -o-linear-gradient(right, red, green); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
   background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, red, green); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
   background: linear-gradient(to right, red , green); /* Standard syntax (must be last) */
 }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="mydiv">Div</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Direction –Left to Right

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
 #mydiv {
   height: 100px;
   width: 300px;
   color:white;
   background: linear-gradient(to right ,black, white);
 }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div id="mydiv">Hey Div here</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Hey Div here

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Direction – Diagonal

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
  #mydiv {
    height: 100px;
    width: 300px;
    color:white;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom right ,black, white);
  }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="mydiv">Hey Div here</div>
</body>
</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <style>
 #mydiv {
   height: 100px;
   width: 300px;
   color:white;
   background: linear-gradient(to bottom right ,black, white);
 }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div id="mydiv">Hey Div here</div>
</body>
</html>

Hey Div here

Using Angles

CSS3 Linear Gradients:

- If you want more control over the direction of the gradient, you can define an angle, instead of the predefined directions (to bottom, to top, to right, to left, to bottom right, etc..) .

- Syntax:

background: linear-gradient(angle, color-stop1, color-stop2);

background: linear-gradient(90deg, red, blue);

Example

```html
<html>
<body>

    <div style="background: linear-gradient(0deg ,█red, █blue); width: 400px;height:150px;color:█white">
        <h1> 0deg Color</h1>
    </div>
    <div style="background: linear-gradient(90deg ,█red, █blue); width: 400px;height:150px;color:█white">
        <h1> 90deg Color</h1>
    </div>
    <div style="background: linear-gradient(180deg ,█red, █blue); width: 400px;height:150px;color:█white">
        <h1> 180deg Color</h1>
    </div>
    <div style="background: linear-gradient(-90deg ,█red, █blue); width: 400px;height:150px;color:█white">
        <h1> -90deg Color</h1>
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```


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Same Example

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(0deg, red, blue);
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: white;
        }
        #demo2 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(90deg, red, blue);
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: white;
        }
        #demo3 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue);
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: white;
        }
        #demo4 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(-180deg, red, blue);
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: white;
        }
    </style>
    <body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... 0deg</div>
    <div id="demo2">This is div tag... 90deg</div>
    <div id="demo3">This is div tag... 180deg</div>
    <div id="demo4">This is div tag... -180deg</div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is div tag... 0deg

This is div tag... 90deg

This is div tag... 180deg

This is div tag... -180deg

```html
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(0deg, red, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
    #demo2 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(90deg, red, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
    #demo3 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
    #demo4 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(-180deg, red, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
  </style>
  <body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... 0deg</div>
    <div id="demo2">This is div tag... 90deg</div>
    <div id="demo3">This is div tag... 180deg</div>
    <div id="demo4">This is div tag... -180deg</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Color

- We can Specify Multiple color in Gradient

background: linear-gradient(90deg, red,yellow,green, blue);

Using Multiple Color Stops

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
          height: 100px;width: 200px;
          background: linear-gradient(0deg, ▮red,▮green, ▮blue);
          margin-top: 10px;
          color: ▮white;
        }
        #demo2 {
          height: 100px;width: 200px;
          background: linear-gradient(90deg, ▮red,▮yellow,▮green, ▮blue);
          margin-top: 10px;
          color: ▮white;
        }
    </style>
        <body>
        <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
        <div id="demo2">This is div tag... </div>

</body>
</html>
```

This is div tag...

This is div tag...

Using Multiple Color Stops

```html
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(0deg, red,green, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
    #demo2 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(90deg, red,yellow,green, blue);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
  </style>
    <body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
    <div id="demo2">This is div tag... </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Using Transparency

- CSS3 gradients also support transparency, which can be used to create fading effects.

- To add transparency, we use the rgba() function to define the color stops.

- The last parameter in the rgba() function can be a value from 0 to 1, and it defines the transparency of the color: 0 indicates full transparency, 1 indicates full color (no transparency).

background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(238, 8, 8, 1), rgb(21, 10, 161,0));

Using Transparency Example

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(to right, ▉rgba(238, 8, 8, 1), ☐rgb(21, 10, 161,0));
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: ☐white;
        }
        #demo2 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: linear-gradient(to right, ☐rgba(238, 8, 8, 0), ▉rgb(21, 10, 161,1));
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: ☐white;
        }
    </style>
        <body>
        <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
        <div id="demo2">This is div tag... </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Using Transparency Example

```html
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(238, 8, 8, 1), rgb(21, 10, 161,0));
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
    #demo2 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(238, 8, 8, 0), rgb(21, 10, 161,1));
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
  </style>
    <body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
    <div id="demo2">This is div tag... </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Repeating a linear-gradient:

- The repeating-linear-gradient() function is used to repeat linear gradients

background: repeating-linear-gradient(red, green 10%, blue 20%);

Example

```
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
       background: repeating-linear-gradient(red, green 20%, blue 30%);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }

  </style>
    <body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>



</body>
</html>
```

Repeating a linear-gradient:

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: repeating-linear-gradient(■red, ■green 20%, ■blue 30%);
            margin-top: 10px;
            color: ■white;
        }
    </style>
<body>
        <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```html
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
       background: repeating-linear-gradient(red, green 20%, blue 30%);
      margin-top: 10px;
      color: white;
    }
  </style>
<body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is div tag...

CSS3 Radial Gradients:

CSS3 Radial Gradients:

- A radial gradient is defined by its center.
- To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.
- By default, shape is ellipse, size is farthest-corner, and position is center.
- Radial Gradient - Evenly Spaced Color Stops (this is default)
- Syntax:

```
background: radial-gradient(shape size at position, start-color, …, last-color);
```

background: radial-gradient(red,green,blue);

Radial Gradient - Evenly Spaced Color Stops (this is default)

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: radial-gradient(red, green, blue);
            color: white;
        }
    </style>
<body>
        <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is div tag...

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 100px;
  background: radial-gradient(red, blue, green);
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div>

</body>
</html>
```
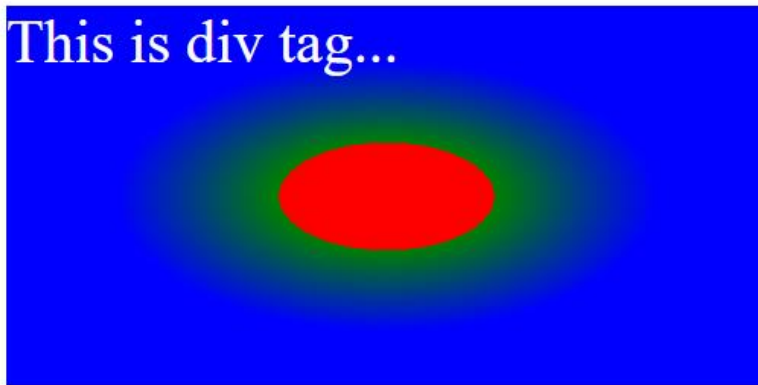
Radial Gradient %

```html
<html>
<body>
    <style>
        #demo1 {
            height: 100px;width: 200px;
            background: radial-gradient(red 20%,green 20%,blue 50%);
            color: white;
        }
    </style>
<body>
        <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```html
<html>
<body>
  <style>
    #demo1 {
      height: 100px;width: 200px;
      background: radial-gradient(red 20%,green 20%,blue 50%);
      color: white;
    }
  </style>
<body>
    <div id="demo1">This is div tag... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

This is div tag...

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Set Shape

- The shape parameter defines the shape. It can take the value circle or ellipse. The default value is ellipse.

- The size parameter defines the size of the gradient. It can take four values:
  1. **closest-side**
  2. **farthest-side**
  3. **closest-corner**
  4. **farthest-corner**

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 300px;
  background: radial-gradient(circle, red, blue, green);
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div>

</body>
</html>
```
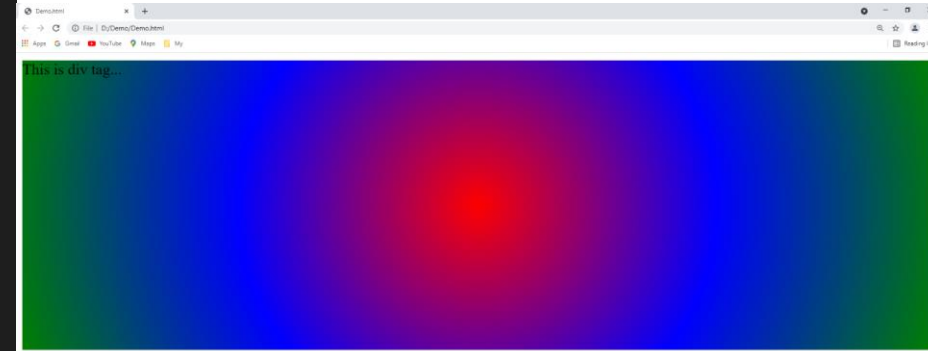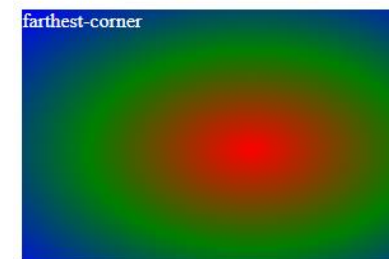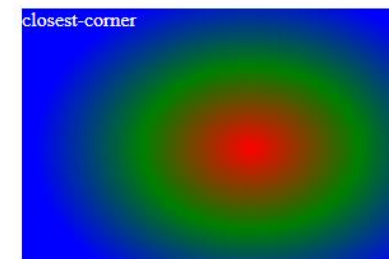
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 300px;
  background: radial-gradient(circle, red, blue, green);
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 200px; width:300px;color: white;
  background: radial-gradient(closest-side at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo2 {
  height: 200px; width:300px;color: white;
  background: radial-gradient(farthest-side at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo3 {
  height: 200px; width:300px;color: white;
  background: radial-gradient(closest-corner at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo4 {
  height: 200px; width:300px;color: white;
  background: radial-gradient(farthest-corner at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">closest-side.</div><br>
<div id="demo2">farthest-side</div><br>
<div id="demo3">closest-corner</div><br>
<div id="demo4">farthest-corner</div><br>
```
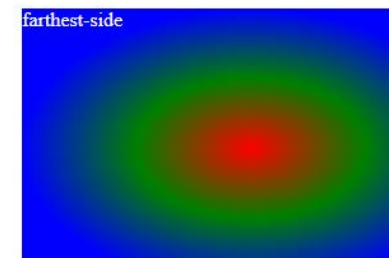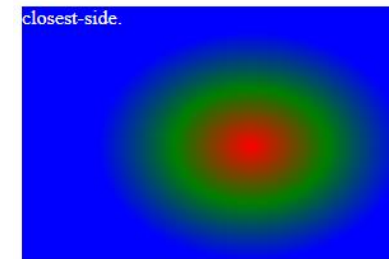

closest-side.

farthest-side

closest-corner

farthest-corner

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: radial-gradient(closest-side at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo2 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: radial-gradient(farthest-side at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo3 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: radial-gradient(closest-corner at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
#demo4 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: radial-gradient(farthest-corner at 60% 55%, red, green, blue);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div><br>
<div id="demo2">This is div tag...</div><br>
<div id="demo3">This is div tag...</div><br>
<div id="demo4">This is div tag...</div><br>
</body>
</html>
```

Repeating a radial-gradient

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, blue 15%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div><br>


</body>
</html>
```
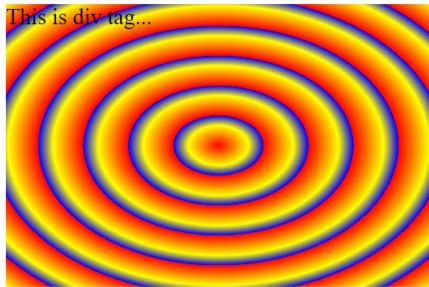


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#demo1 {
  height: 200px;
  width:300px;
  background: repeating-radial-
gradient(red, yellow 10%, blue 15%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="demo1">This is div tag...</div><br>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Shadow Effects

- As its name implies, this CSS property adds shadows to the text. It accepts the comma-separated list of shadows that applied to the text. It's default property is none.

- It applies one or more than one text-shadow effect on the element's text content.

- **Syntax**

text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color| none | initial | inherit;

Values

- **h-shadow:** It is the required value. It specifies the position of the horizontal shadow and allows negative values.

- **v-shadow:** It is also the required value that specifies the position of the vertical shadow. It does not allow negative values.

- **blur-radius:** It is the blur-radius, which is an optional value. Its default value is 0.

- **color:** It is the color of the shadow and also an optional value.

- **none:** It is the default value, which means no shadow.

- **initial:** It is used to set the property to its default value.

- **inherit:** It simply inherits the property from its parent element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.demo1 {
    text-shadow: 1px 1px ■red;
}
.demo2 {
    text-shadow: 3px 3px 3px ■red;
}
.demo3 {
    text-shadow: -3px -3px 3px ■blue, 3px 3px 3px ■red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="demo1">Hello World </p>
<p class="demo2">Hello World </p>
<p class="demo3">Hello World </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.demo1 {
    text-shadow: 1px 1px red;
}
.demo2 {
    text-shadow: 3px 3px 3px red;
}
.demo3 {
    text-shadow: -3px -3px 3px blue, 3px 3px 3px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="demo1">Hello World </p>
<p class="demo2">Hello World </p>
<p class="demo3">Hello World </p>
</body>
</html>
```
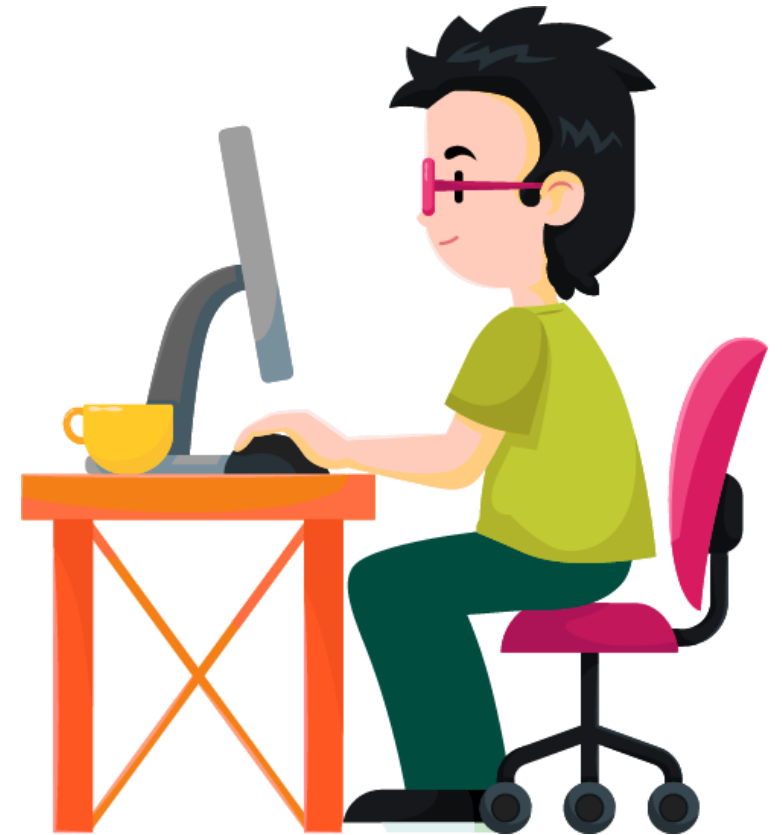
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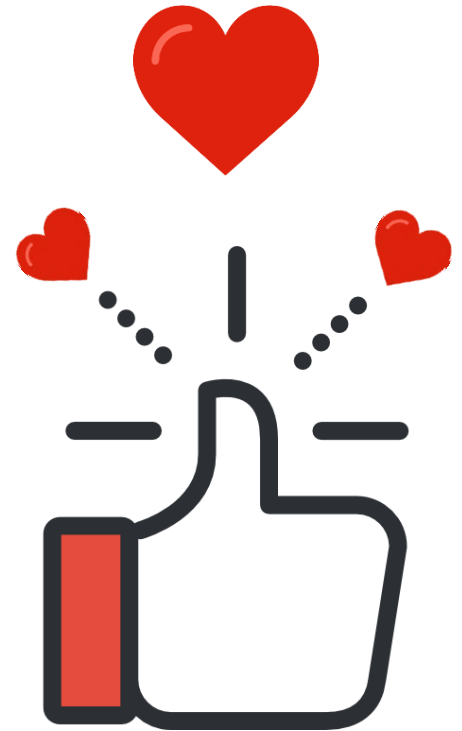# If You Liked It !
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