

~~25/7/21~~

Borders → To provide specific width, style around the content we use borders to make it look more presentable, separated and in an arranged manner.

Ex →

[Without Border]

- My name is  
Rutvi Kumawat

[With Border]

My name is  
Rutvi Kumawat

## Syntax →

border: border-width border-style border-color;

border: 2px solid green;

or we can do it separately for every property

border-width: 2px;

border-style: ridge/dashed/dotted/groove/inset/outset/double/hidden/none;

border-color: aquamarine;

We can also do

border-top/left/bottom/right.

depending upon the use-case.

\* Border-Radius → In order to achieve rounded corners we use border-radius property.

border-radius: 20px;

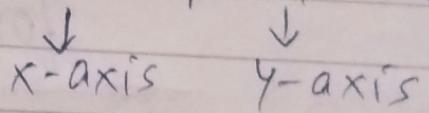
border-radius: 50% (gives oval shape)

# So, in order to achieve a circle what we can do is make the height as well as width equal for the

element with border-radius as 50%.)

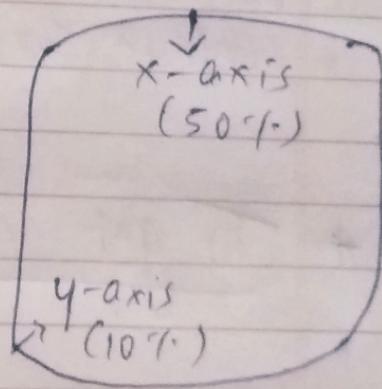
Note → Although we call it as border-radius but it doesn't mean that in order to have a border-radius we need border firstly, it will work without a border as well, by providing a curve to a particular div or a container.

One more thing can be done with it is that we provide values for both x as well as y axis.

Ex → border-radius: 50% / 10% or 50px / 10px  


So, we get a shape like →

In this border-radius is applied to all four corners.



But if we wish to do it for only one corner we can use -

border-top-left-radius: 30px

border-top-right-radius: 20px and so on  
for bottom..

\* Box-Shadow → In order to achieve shadow around a box we use →

(1) box-shadow: 2px 4px;

↓                    ↓  
(Horizontal for right)      for bottom      (Vertical offset)

[ If we want shadow on left and top of the box we simply do, → ]

(2) box-shadow: -2px -4px;

↓                    ↓  
for left      for top.

We use negative numbers in order to achieve so. ]

\* To get a blur effect we use →

box-shadow: 2px 4px 2px; (radius of blurriness)

↳ This is for blurriness of the shadow.

\* Spread → We use it to increase or decrease the shadow in the desire direction.

~~Ex~~ →

• box-shadow: 2px 4px 4px 2px;

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[to increase the spread in both directions]

If we want to decrease the spread we simply use →

• box-shadow: 2px 4px 4px -2px;

[to decrease the spread in both directions]

\* By default the color is been provided to the box-shadow, in order to achieve a different we simply do →

→ box-shadow: 2px 4px 4px -2px gray;

[to add color]

Note → border-width becomes optional when using box-shadow to get a better impact of it.

\* To achieve shadow on all four sides we do →

→ box-shadow: 1px 2px 2px lightgray, -1px -2px 2px gray;

This is for other two sides

- \* Text-Shadow → In order to provide shadow to a text we use text-shadow, by default it is set to none that's why we are not able to see any effect on the text.

→ In text-shadow we have 3 properties:-

- (1) h - shadow :  $\rightarrow$  horizontal shadow.
  - (2) v - shadow :  $\rightarrow$  vertical shadow.
  - (3) blur - radius.

`text-shadow : 2px 2px red;`

↓              ↓  
Horizontal    vertical

→ That means text will shift 2px towards right and 2px towards bottom from origin

$E_x \rightarrow \{R, U, T, V, I\}$

\* In order to achieve blurriness and multiple text-shadows we do →

text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px red, 2px 2px 2px yellow;  
                  ↓  
                  { blurriness }

This is for achieving multiple shadows.

→ If you want the blur effect, then what can be done is →

text-shadow: 0px 0px 2px red; 0px 0px 3px pink;

\* Color is an optional thing, if color is not been chosen then the other properties will be applied to the text with the default color it has.

## \* Font-family & Font-style...

→ Properties we have →

① font-family.

④ font-weight

② font-style

⑤ text-decoration

③ Color

⑥ font-size.

→ Basically font means to style our text by using the above font-properties

\* Two kind of font-families we have →

(1) Generic font family → serif, sans-serif, monospace.

(2) Family Name → Times New Roman, Arial, verdana.

\* In some cases the font-family or name we choose might not be supported by the browser so, it will again go back to its default font that is Times New Roman.

→ To overcome some of these problems what we do is -

font-family: Cambria, Arial, Verdana, sans-serif

→ So, here if one font doesn't work then it will go to the next and so on and if none works then at the end we have put 'sans-serif' which is a generic font family which is been tested and works in every OS and browsers.

Note → In order to choose different fonts we can use fonts from "Google fonts" by simply embedding them in our code.

