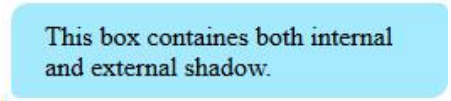
Topic : Some More Styles

1. OPACITY

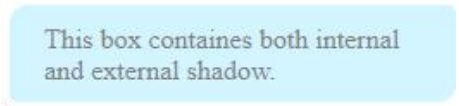
The **opacity** property is used to **set the transparency of an element**.

This can take a value ranging from (**0.0 - 1.0**). The lower the value, the more transparent the element will become.

Eg., applying `opacity: 0.5;` to the element below:



will show the element like this when opacity gets applied:



So, when adding transparency to the background of an element, all of its **child elements also inherit the same transparency**. This makes the text inside transparent as well.
To provide transparency to only the background color, you can use '**rgba()**' property to provide color with alpha value. Try this on your own.

2. TRANSITION

The **transition** property is used to change value of a property to some other value over a given duration. You can provide multiple transition to a single element by using a comma.

The CSS syntax is -

```
transition: property duration timing-function delay;
```

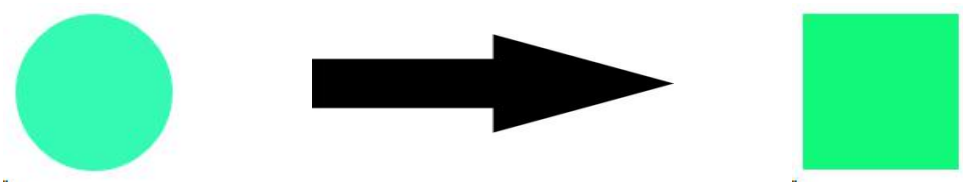
The transition property is a shorthand property for:

- **transition-property** - specifies the name of the CSS property to apply transition to
- **transition-duration** - specifies the seconds it would take to complete the transition
- **transition-timing-function** - specifies the speed of the transition over the duration
- **transition-delay** - specifies the wait before the start of the transition effect

Eg., applying transition to an element like this:

```
transition: border-radius 1s ease-in-out, background-color 1s ease-in-out;
```

will change the look of the element on hovering like this:



EXTRA:

You can see other 'transition-timing-function' value from the below link :
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/transition-timing-function

3. BOX SHADOW

The **box-shadow** property is used to **produce a shadow like effect for an element**. You can also give multiple shadows to an element.

The CSS syntax for attaching shadow to element is -

```
box-shadow: none | h-offset v-offset blur spread color;
```

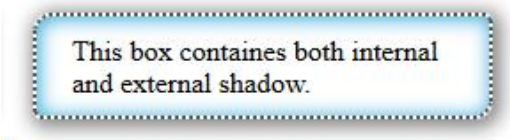
The meaning of the above options is -

- **none** - this is the **default** value. No shadow is displayed
- **h-offset** - this is a **required** value. It sets the horizontal point of start of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **v-offset** - this is also a **required** value. It sets the vertical point of start of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **blur** - this option is **optional**. This blurs the shadow. The higher the number, the more blurred the shadow will be
- **spread** - this option is also **optional**. This sets the size of the shadow. The value can be either a positive or negative number.
- **color** - this option is also optional. This sets the color of the shadow. The default value will be the text color.

Eg., adding show to a paragraph like this:

```
p {
    border: 2px dotted #555555;
    box-shadow: 1px 1px 10px 1px #3faddf inset, 2px 2px 10px 3px #AAAAAA;
}
```

will show the para like:



Now, you can see 2 shadows -

- One is outside the border.
- Other is inside the border.

We can provide **inner shadow** using the **'inset' option**, which is **optional**. This option changes the shadow from an outer shadow to an inner shadow.