Presentation content: Corners, Borders,Shadows

Presentation Requirements

1. **Create** a screencast—a video capturing your screen with narration. Typically you can capture the whole screen, a window, or a selected area.
2. The video must be in *.mp4*format which can easily be placed into a public channel like YouTube, a direct link located on a public web server, or on your GitHub Pages as a link or as a page with [HTML5 video controlLinks to an external site.](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_video.asp).
3. Include examples of the topic and *demonstrations* versus just definitions and discussions.
4. The video should be about 10 minutes in length.
5. A link to your presentation will need to be posted in the week's Developer Forum Discussion Board by *Monday* in the week it is due. Do NOT attach your video file to the discussion board.
6. **Subscribe** to the board and support your post by answering any questions or queries posted by your peers or the instructor about your topic and presentation.
7. Submit to the [Student Presentation assignment](https://byui.instructure.com/courses/50036/assignments/1409189) drop-box.
8. **Corners**
9. Definition

With the CSS border-radius property, you can give any element "rounded corners".

**Tip:** The border-radius property is actually a shorthand property for the border-top-left-radius, border-top-right-radius, border-bottom-right-radius and border-bottom-left-radius properties.

## CSS border-radius - Specify Each Corner

The border-radius property can have from one to four values. Here are the rules:

**Four values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;** (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right corner, third value applies to bottom-right corner, and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner):

**Three values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px;** (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners, and third value applies to bottom-right corner):

**Two values - border-radius: 15px 50px;** (first value applies to top-left and bottom-right corners, and the second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners):

**One value - border-radius: 15px;** (the value applies to all four corners, which are rounded equally:

\*Has full support from all browsers except Opera Mini but **Note:** In Safari percentage values for border-radius only supported in 5.1+. In Opera, only supported in 11.5+.

1. Uses

Input boxes, buttons, section border, etc

1. Coding and visual examples

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-radius>

Demonstrate changing border radius on <https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius> to show what happens when you increase or decrease border radius.

1. Borders

A. Definition

B. Uses

C. Coding and visual examples

1. Shadows
   1. Definition
   2. Uses
   3. Coding and Visual Examples

Border-radius: 20px; (gives rounded corners)

Border-radius: 50%; (makes oval)

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp>

**Borders**

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp>

border-radius allows you to add rounded corners to elements.

1. **Rounded corner for an element with a specified background color**
2. **Rounded corners for an element with a border**
3. **Rounded corners for an element with a background image**

## CSS border-radius - Specify Each Corner

The border-radius property can have from one to four values. Here are the rules:

**Four values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;** (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right corner, third value applies to bottom-right corner, and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner):

Border-width: 5px;

Border-style: dashed;

Border-color: #fff;

H1 {border: 10px solid green;

Border: width, style, color;

Border-styles: dashed, dotted, double, groove, hidden, inherit, initial, inset, none, ridge, solid

Border-bottom:

Outline

Outline: 0.2rem solid #222;

Outline-offset: 10px; (moves outline away from element)

Outline-offset: -10px; (moves outline inside element)

**Shadow Effects**

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp>

With CSS you can add shadow to text and to elements.

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-shadow
* box-shadow
* The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.
* In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px):

Now add color

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px red;  
}

now add a blur effect

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}

## Multiple Shadows

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

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000, 0 0 5px #0000FF;  
}

You can also use the text-shadow property to create a plain border around some text (without shadows):

h1 {  
  color: yellow;  
  text-shadow: -1px 0 black, 0 1px black, 1px 0 black, 0 -1px black;  
}

## CSS box-shadow Property

The CSS box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow: