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.

**Corners**

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: