

Module - 4

Module-4 topics.

- CSS-Float
- CSS Pseudo-class
- CSS Pseudo-element
- CSS Navigation Bar
- CSS Image Gallery
- CSS Image Opacity
- CSS Image Sprites
- CSS Media Types
- CSS Attr Selectors
- CSS3 Borders
- CSS3 Backgrounds
- CSS3 Gradients

CSS-Float

- With the css float, image is displayed either at the left or right of the screen and other elements which are next to the image are floated around this image.
- It is floated horizontally not vertically.
- Elements before the floating will not have any impact but the elements after the floating elements will have this effect.

CSS-Float.

```
<html>

<style>

p{ font-size:40px;}

h1{ font-size:80px; text-decoration:underline; }

img{ float : right;}

</style><body>



<h1> CSS Float </h1>

<p> The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of float is not none.

Values – left: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the left side of its containing block. Right:: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the right side of its containing block.none:Is a keyword indicating that the element must not float.

</p>

</body> </html>
```

- Here the image is displayed to the right and the text will be floated around the image.
- Try changing the float from right to left and see the result. And also change it to none. This will give you the default effect.

CSS-Float - Right

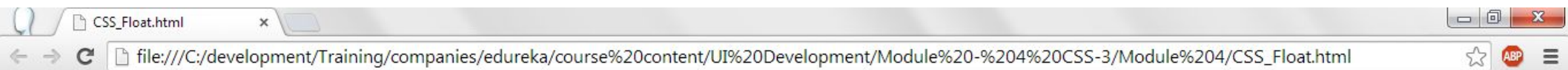


CSS Float

The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of float is not none. Values - left: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the left side of its containing block. right: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the right side of its containing block. none: Is a keyword indicating that the element must not float.



CSS-Float-lefy



CSS Float

The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of

float is not none. Values - left: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the left side of its containing block. right: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the right side of its containing block. none: Is a keyword indicating that the element must not float.

CSS-Pseudo classes.

- Pseudo class is used to change the state of the element. For example:

- Link, hover, active, visited in hyperlinks.

Pseudo elements – Changes the elements or specific part of the elements.

- First-letter – first letter of the element.
 - First-line – first line of the element.
 - First-child – first child of the element.
 - Before – insert before the given element.
 - After – insert after the given element.

CSS-Pseudo classes.

```
<html><head><style>

a:link {  color: #2FFF00;}

a:visited {  color: #F811ED;}

a:hover {  color: #1115F8;}

a:active {  color: #06ED21;}

</style></head><body>

<h1> Samsung Products</h1>



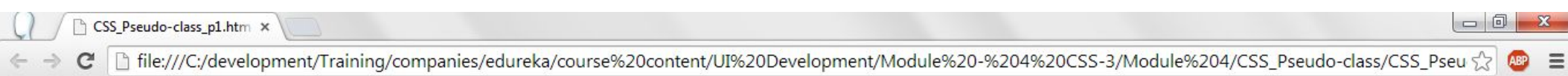
<p class= "major"><b><a
href="http://www.samsung.com/in/consumer/mobile-phone/mobile-phone/tablet-smartphone/SM-P6010ZKEINU">Samsung
Galaxy Note 10.1(2014 Edition)</a></b></p>



<p class="major"><b><a
href="http://www.samsung.com/in/consumer/mobile-phone/mobile-phone/dual-sim-phone/SM-G355HZKDINU">Galaxy Core
2</a></b></p>
```

- Color of the link is changed when visited, active, hovered or unvisited. Here link, visited, hover and active are pseudo classes.

CSS-Pseudo classes.



Samsung Products



[Samsung Galaxy Note 10.1\(2014 Edition\)](#)



[Galaxy Core 2](#)

CSS-Pseudo elements.

```
<html><head><style>
```

```
p i:first-child { color: red;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head><body>
```

```
<p>CSS is a way to <i>style and present HTML</i>. CSS is a way to <i>style and present HTML</i>.</p>
```

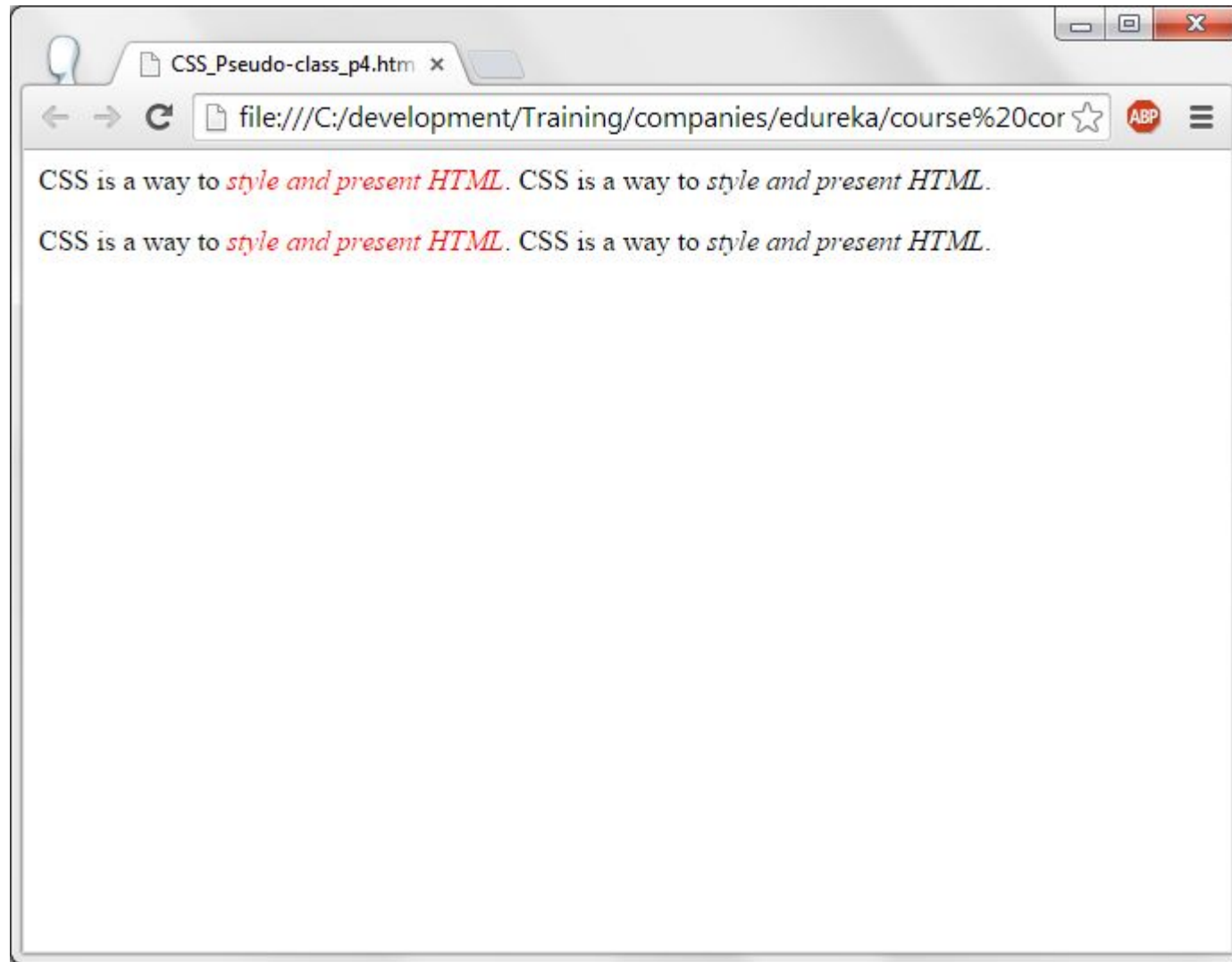
```
<p>CSS is a way to <i>style and present HTML</i>. CSS is a way to <i>style and present HTML</i>.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- Pseudo element is used for changing the style of the specified element and part of that element.
- In the style tag, for the first child of <i> tag in p element will be displayed in the red color.

CSS-Pseudo elements.



CSS-Pseudo elements.

```
<html>
```

```
<style> p::first-line{ color : blue; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

Just like pseudo-classes, pseudo-elements are added to selectors but instead of describing a special state, they allow you to style certain parts of a document. For example, the `::first-line` pseudo-element targets only the first line of an element specified by the selector.

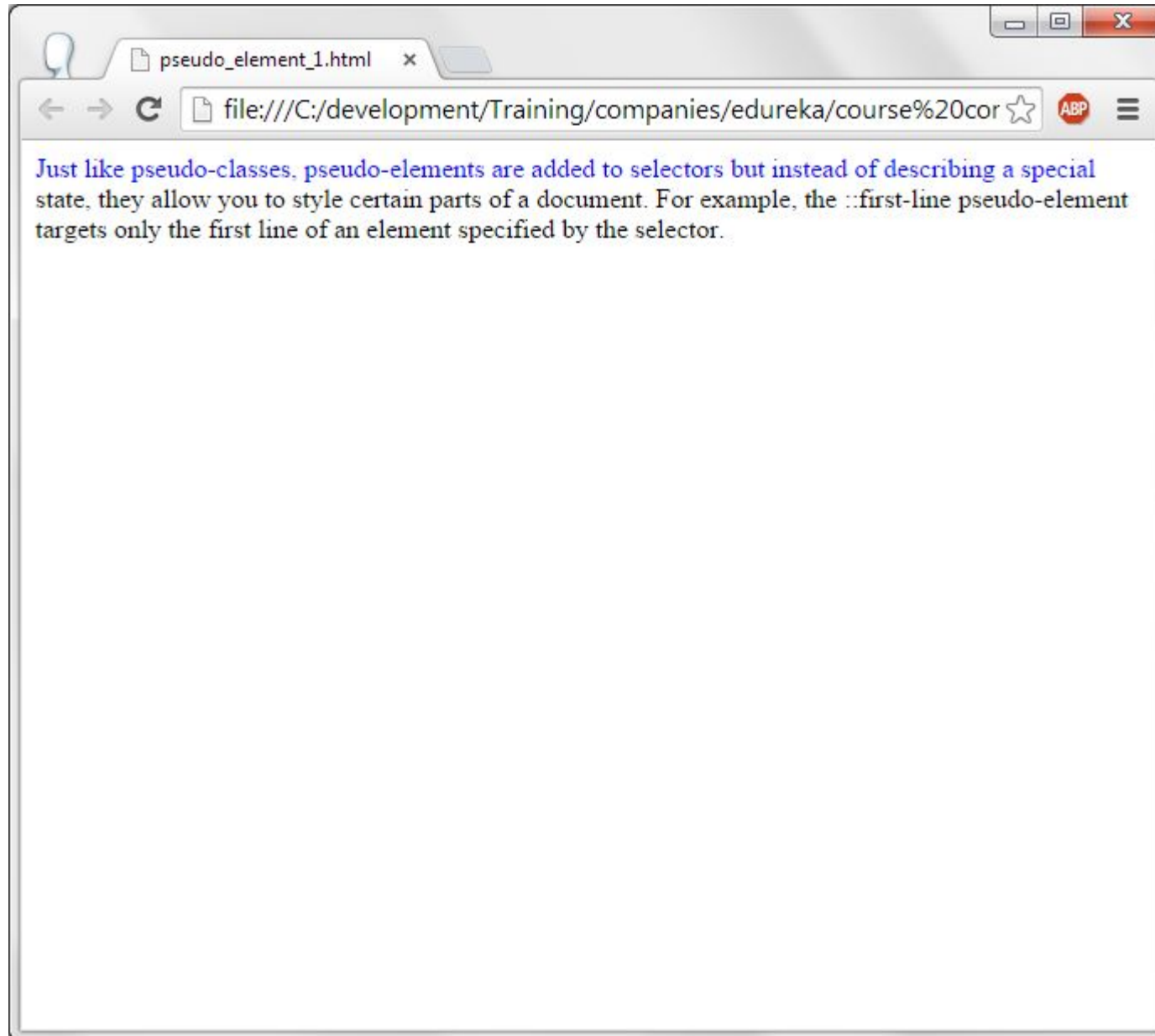
```
<p>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</html>
```

- First line of the text is displayed in blue color as pseudo element first line of p is used.

CSS-Pseudo elements.



CSS-Pseudo elements.

```
<html>
<style>
p::first-letter
{
  color : RED;
  font-size : xx-large;
}
```

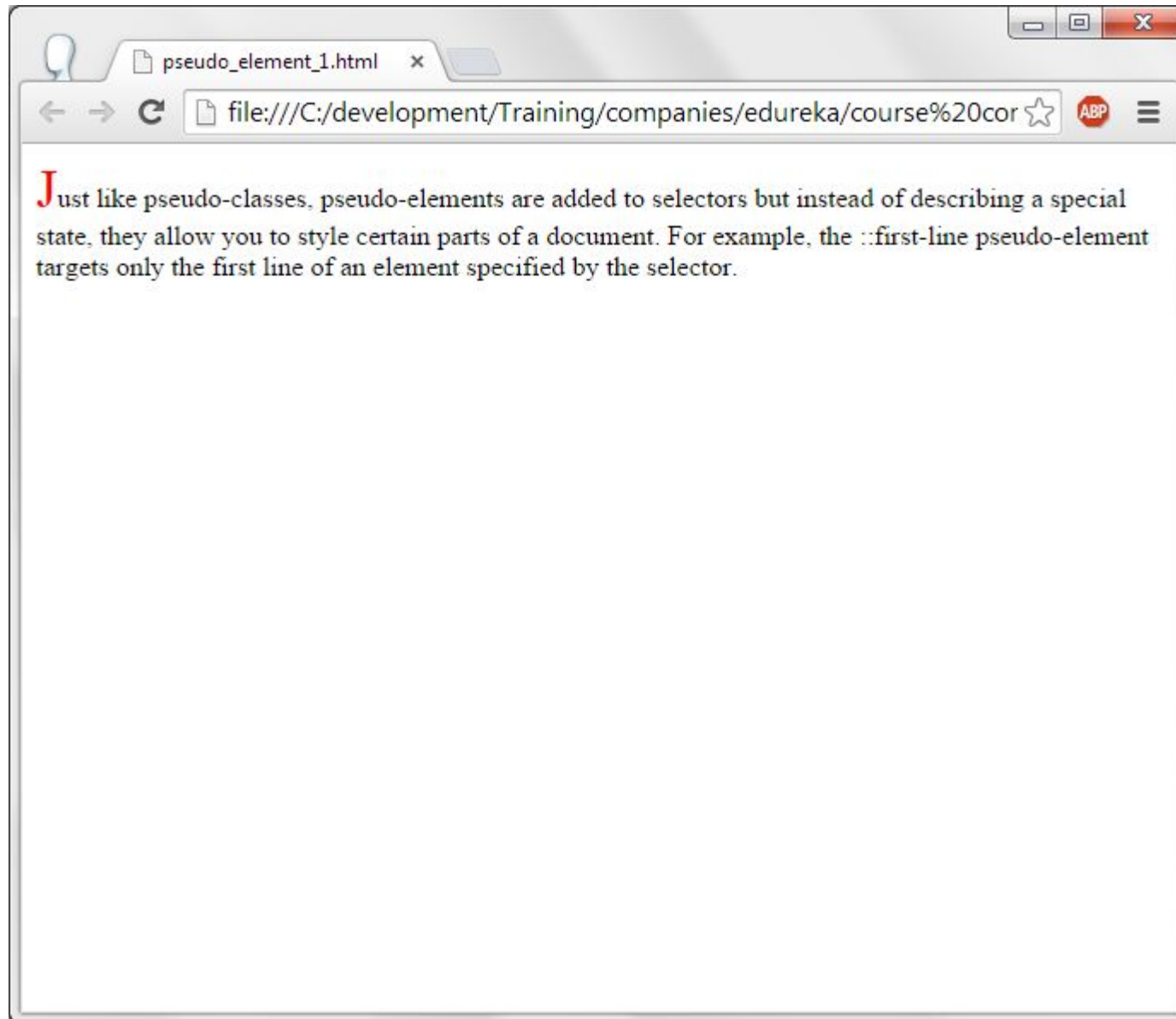
```
</style>    <body>
<p>
```

Just like pseudo-classes, pseudo-elements are added to selectors but instead of describing a special state, they allow you to style certain parts of a document. For example, the `::first-line` pseudo-element targets only the first line of an element specified by the selector.

```
<p>    <body> </html>
```

- First letter of the `p` element is displayed in red color and with a font size of extra large style.

CSS-Pseudo elements.



CSS-Navigation bar.

- Navigation bar is used to navigate across the web page. It helps to go to the required page which is choosed by the user.
- It has list of links which is developed using anchor and hyper links.
- Since it uses lists, `` and `` tags can be used to make this list.

CSS-Navigation bar.

```
<html>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p{ font-size:40px;}
```

```
h1{ font-size:80px; text-decoration:underline; }
```

```
img{ float : right;}
```

```
</style><body>
```

```

```

```
<h1> CSS Float </h1>
```

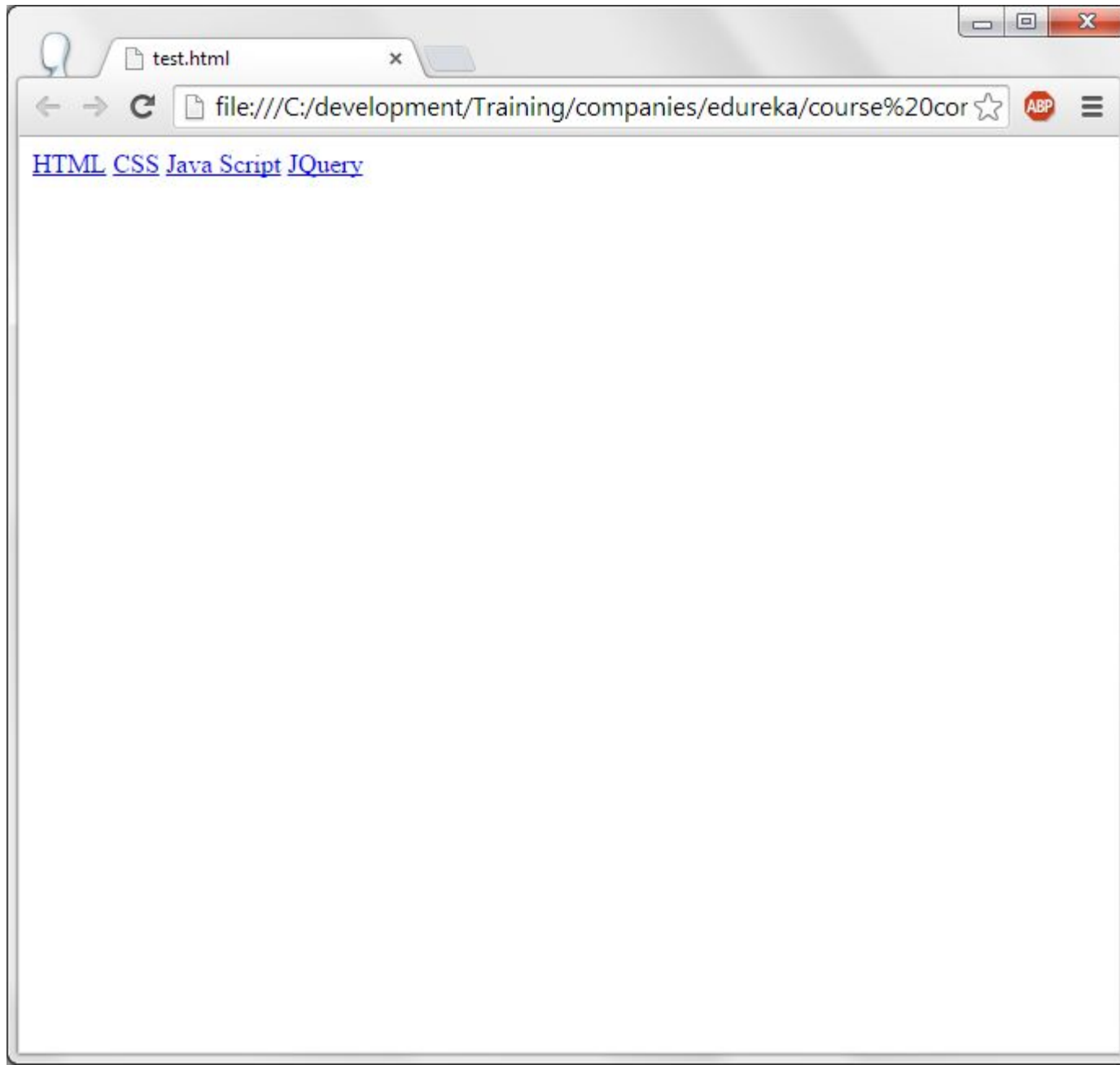
<p> The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of float is not none.

Values – left: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the left side of its containing block. Right:: Is a keyword indicating that the element must float on the right side of its containing block.none:Is a keyword indicating that the element must not float.

```
</p>
```

```
</body> </html>
```

CSS-Navigation bar.



CSS-Navigation bar.

```
<html>
<style>
  li
  {
    float:left;
  }

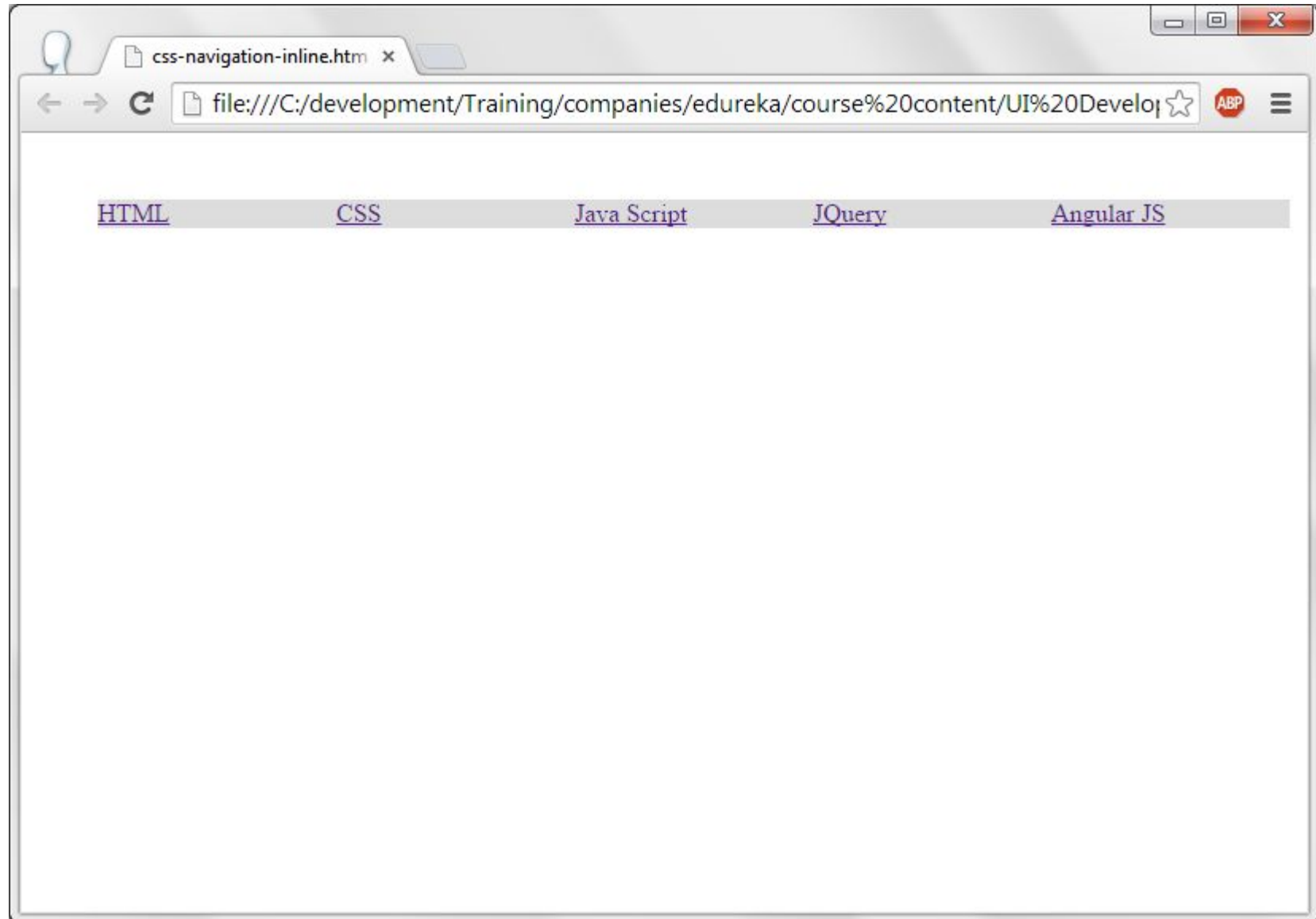
  a
  {
    display:block;
    width:110px;
    background-color:#dddddd;
  }
</style>
<body>
<br/>
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CSS </a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Java Script </a></li>
    <li><a href="#">JQuery </a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Angular JS </a></li>

</ul></body>
```


CSS-Navigation bar.

- With the display:inline, width of the item was not proper, hence float and block is used.
- Every element of the navigation bar is developed using tag. Which is line item.
- In the style tag, every line item is floated left as all the items can be in a single line.
- For the anchor, a block is displayed for each line item with a width of 110px with a background of the given color.

CSS-Navigation bar.



CSS-Navigation bar.

```
<html><head>
<style>body{    background-color: #8AA8E3;}

h1{  max-width: 30%;  color: white;  background-color: #07097C;  text-indent:
50px;}
a:hover {  color: #F2EB1E;  background-color: #757D71;}
a:active {  color: #FA08E9;}
img{  position: absolute;  left:8px;  top: 8px;}
ul {  list-style-type: none;  margin: 0;  padding: 0;  overflow: hidden;}
li {  float: left;}
a {  display: block;  width: 130px;  background-color: #dddddd;  text-align:
center;}
</style></head><body>

<h1> HDFC BANK </h1>
<ul>
  <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#products">Products</a></li>
  <li><a href="#Making_Payments">MakingPayments</a></li>
  <li><a href="#offers">Offers</a></li>
  <li><a href="#Customer_Care">CustomerCare </a> </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS-Navigation bar.



CSS-Image gallery.

CSS used to display the set of images which is also called as image gallery.

```
<html><head><style>
```

```
h1{  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
li{  
  text-indent: 10px;  
}
```

```
div.img {  
  margin: 5px;  
  padding: 5px;  
  border: 1px solid #0000ff;  
  height: auto;  
  width: auto;  
  float: left;  
  text-align: center;  
  display: inline;  
}
```

```
div.img{  
  
  margin: 5px;  
  border: 1px solid #ffffff;  
}
```

```
div.img a:hover img {  
  border: 1px solid #0000ff;  
}
```



```
div.desc {
  text-indent: 10px;
  border: 1px solid #0000ff;
  text-align: left;
  font-weight: normal;
  width: 250px;
  margin: 5px;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1> Samsung Products </h1>
```

```
<div class="img">
```

```
<a href="http://www.gsmarena.com/samsung_galaxy_k_zoom-6210.php"></a>
```

```
<div class="desc">Samsung Galaxy K zoom smartphone with 4.80-inch 720x1280 display
powered by 1.3GHz processor alongside 2GB RAM and 20.7-megapixel rear camera.</br></div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="img">
```

```
<a href="http://www.gsmarena.com/samsung_galaxy_grand_2-5862.php"></a>
```

<div class="desc">Samsung Galaxy Grand 2 </br>

Expansive 5.25" HD screen</br>

Enhanced Multi-Window</br>

Always on with Dual SIM </div>

</div>

<div class="img">

<div class="desc">Samsung Galaxy S5 smartphone with 5.10-inch 1080x1920 display powered by 1.9GHz processor alongside 2GB RAM and 16-megapixel rear camera.</br>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

CSS-Opacity.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#img1 { opacity: 0.1; }
```

```
#img2 { opacity: 0.2; }
```

```
#img3 { opacity: 0.3; }
```

```
#img4 { opacity: 0.4; }
```

```
#img5 { opacity: 0.5; }
```

```
#img6 { opacity: 0.6; }
```

```
#img7 { opacity: 0.7; }
```

```
#img8 { opacity: 0.8; }
```

```
#img9 { opacity: 0.9; }
```

```
#img10 { opacity: 1.0; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Image Transparency (Opacity from 0.1 to 1.0)</h1>
```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

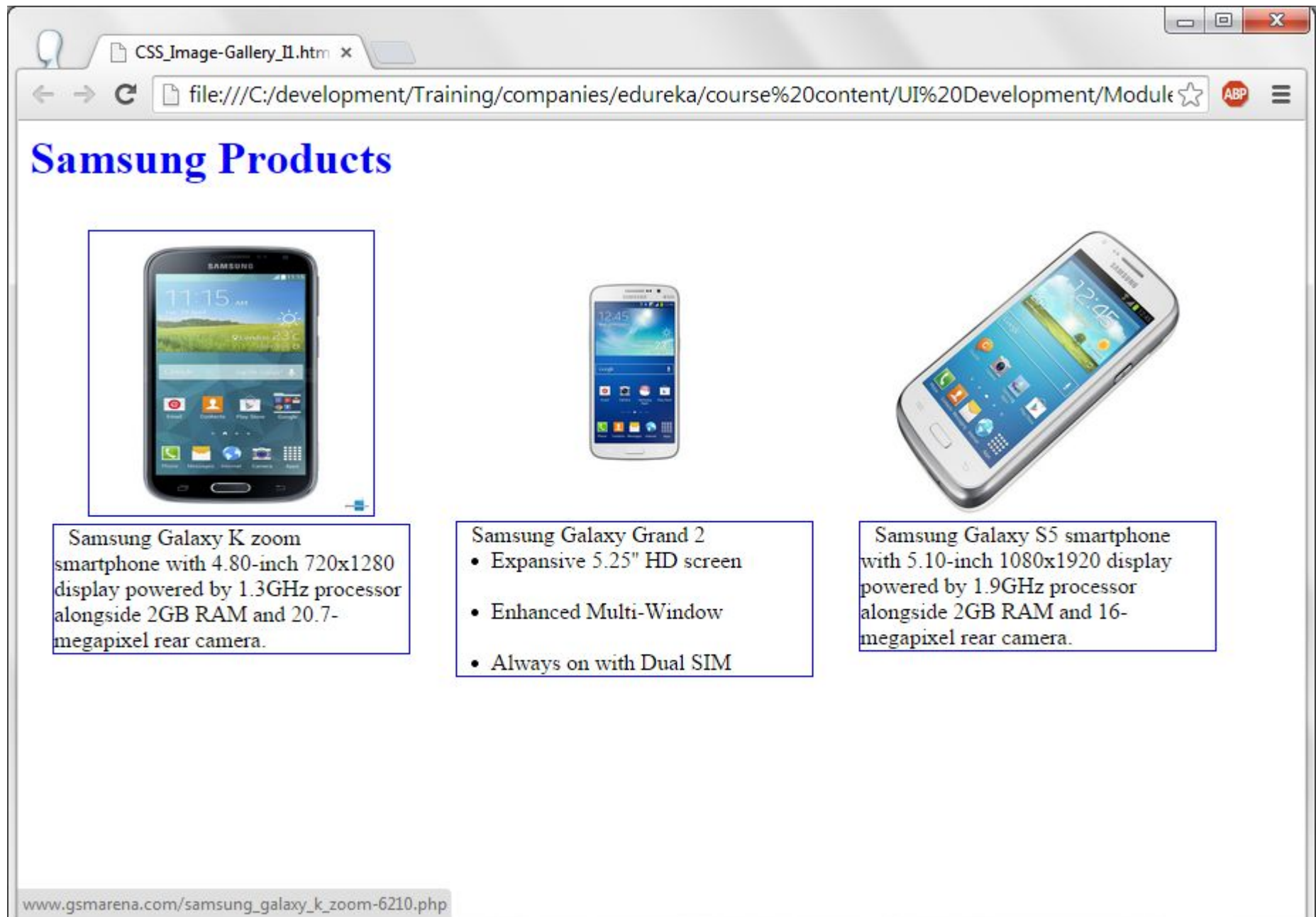
```

```
</body></html>
```

CSS-image gallery.

- In style tag, color of the header is displayed in blue.
- Text indent of a line item is 10 px. i.e., before displaying the text, 10 pixels is left from the border and then the text is displayed.
- Many parameters of image is set. They are (a) margin (b) padding (c) border (d) height and width (e) float.
- On hovering on the image, image is set with blue color border.
- Like image style, class “desc” style is also specified which displays the text in the given style.
- 3 images is displayed as hyperlinks and the corresponding description of the image is displayed.

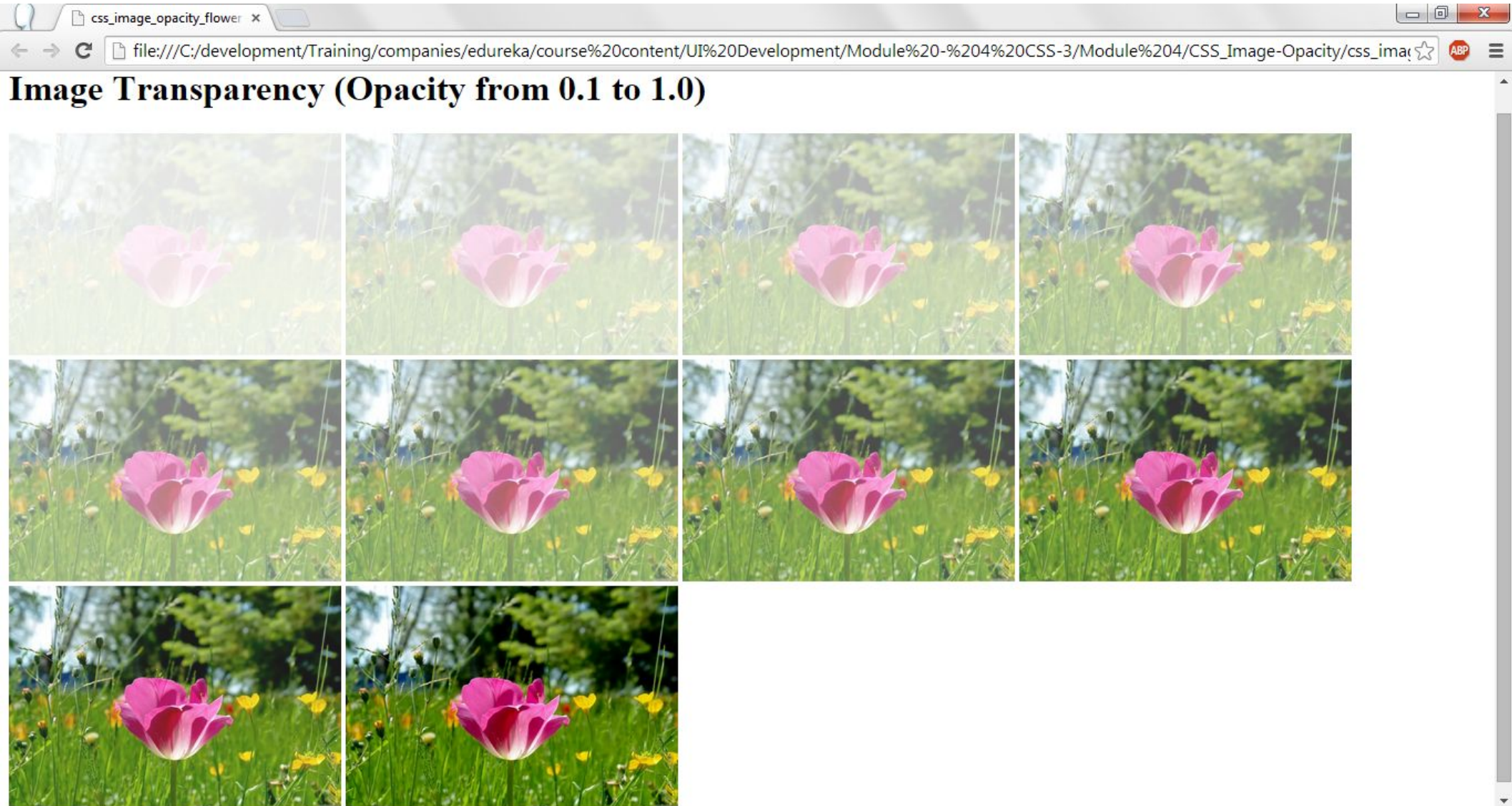
Output.



CSS-Opacity.

- Opacity is giving the transparency to the image.
- Opacity can take the value from 0.0 to 1.0.
 - 0.0 --> image will not be displayed
 - 0.5 --> transparency is 50%.
 - 1.0 --> Image is displayed as is.
- Opacity works for all the browsers. For IE8 and prior versions of IE use **filter:alpha(opacity=x)**. Where x ranges from 0 to 100. 0 means image is not displayed and 100 means image is displayed as is. And if 50 is given as x then 50% transparent image is

CSS-Opacity.



CSS-Opacity.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img { opacity: 0.4;}

img:hover { opacity: 1.0; }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Image Transparency</h1>



</body>
</html>
```

- On hovering on the image, transparency is changed from 0.4 to 1.0. Hence on hovering original picture is displayed.

CSS-Opacity.

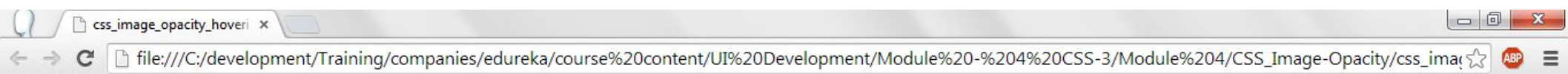


Image Transparency



CSS – image sprites

- Rather than placing multiple images and on click on the image perform a particular action, it is possible to display a single image and on click on part of the image to perform the same task as done by displaying multiple images.
- They are like image maps in html.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html><head><style>
```

CSS – image sprites

```
#navlist li {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    list-style: none;  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0;  
}
```

```
#navlist li, #navlist a {  
    height: 144px;  
    display: block;  
}
```

```
#google {  
    left: 0px;  
    width: 100px;  
    background: url('Home_New_Old.png') 0 0;  
}
```

```
#yahoo {  
    left: 111px;  
    width: 100px;  
    background: url('Home_New_Old.png') -107px 0;}
```

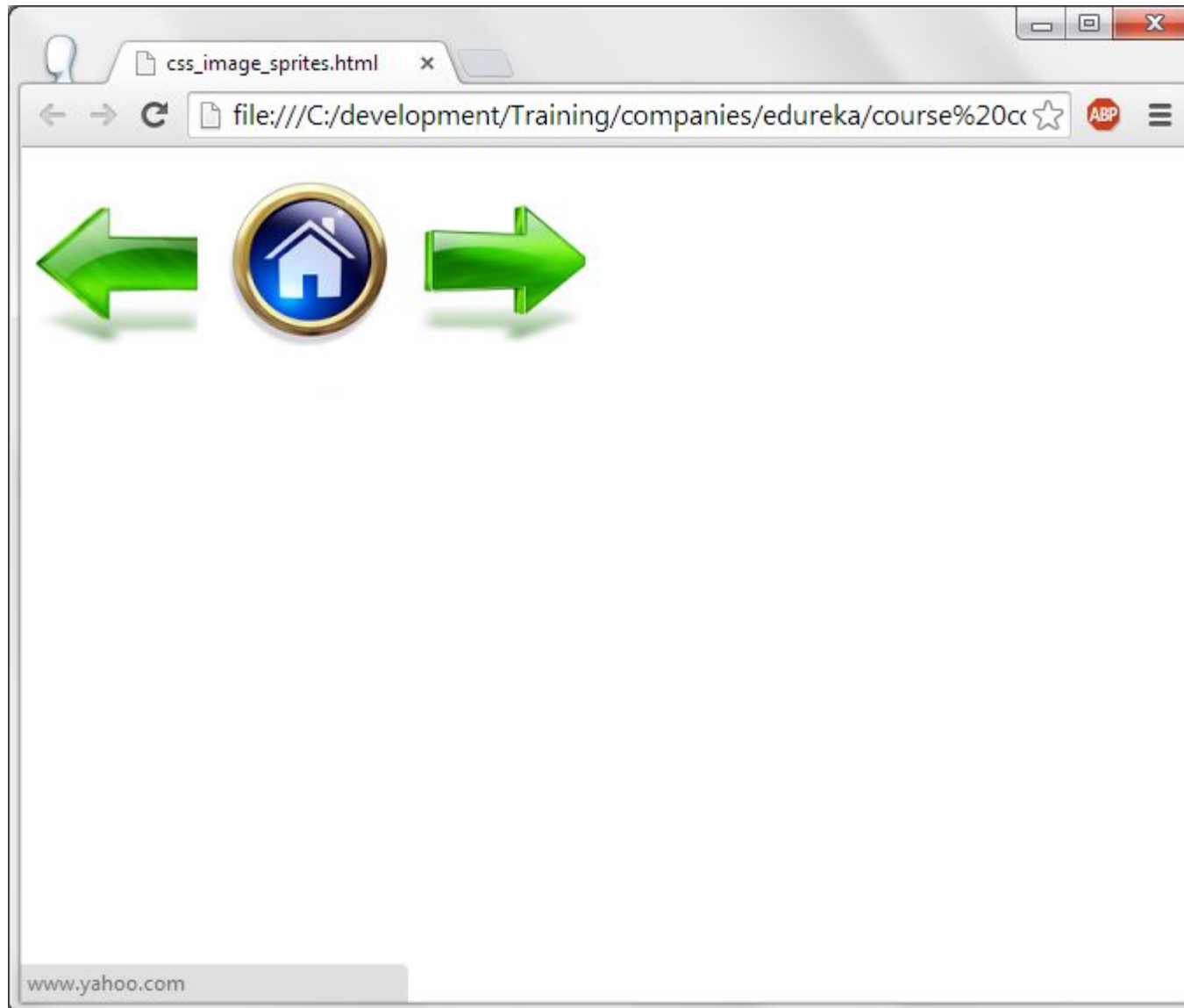
CSS – image sprites

```
#cnn {  
    left: 221px;  
    width: 100px;  
    background: url('Home_New_Old.png') -207px 0;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul id="navlist">  
    <li id="google"><a href="http://www.google.com"></a></li>  
    <li id="yahoo"><a href="http://www.yahoo.com"></a></li>  
    <li id="cnn"><a href="http://cnn.com"></a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

CSS – image sprites

- For each line item, properties margin, padding, list-style, position, and top has been set.
- For the id navlist and anchor, height of the image is set to 144 pixels.
- For the google id, image is displayed at 0 pixel for a width of 100 pixels.
- For the yahoo id, image is displayed a 111th pixel for a width of 100 pixels and the background image has to be seen from the 107th pixel. . The same with other id cnn too.

CSS – image sprites



CSS-Media type

- Using the @media <type>, different layouts can be given for screen, mobile, print etc.,

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

CSS-Media type

```
@media screen {
  p {
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times,
    serif;
    font-size: 14px;
  }
}
```

```
@media print {
  p {
    font-size: 20px;
    color: blue;
  }
}

h1 {
  text-align:left;
  color:red;
}
```

```
p.date {
  text-align: left;
}

p.big {
  line-height: 10pt;
  text-align:left;}
```

CSS-Media type

```
p.small{
  line-height: 15pt;
  text-align: justify;
}
p.footer{
  text-align:left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>CONTRACT LETTER</h1>
```

```
<p class="date">1 November, 2014</p>
```

```
<p class="date">Mr. Philson</br>
```

```
Head, The Western Sydney Football Club</p>
```

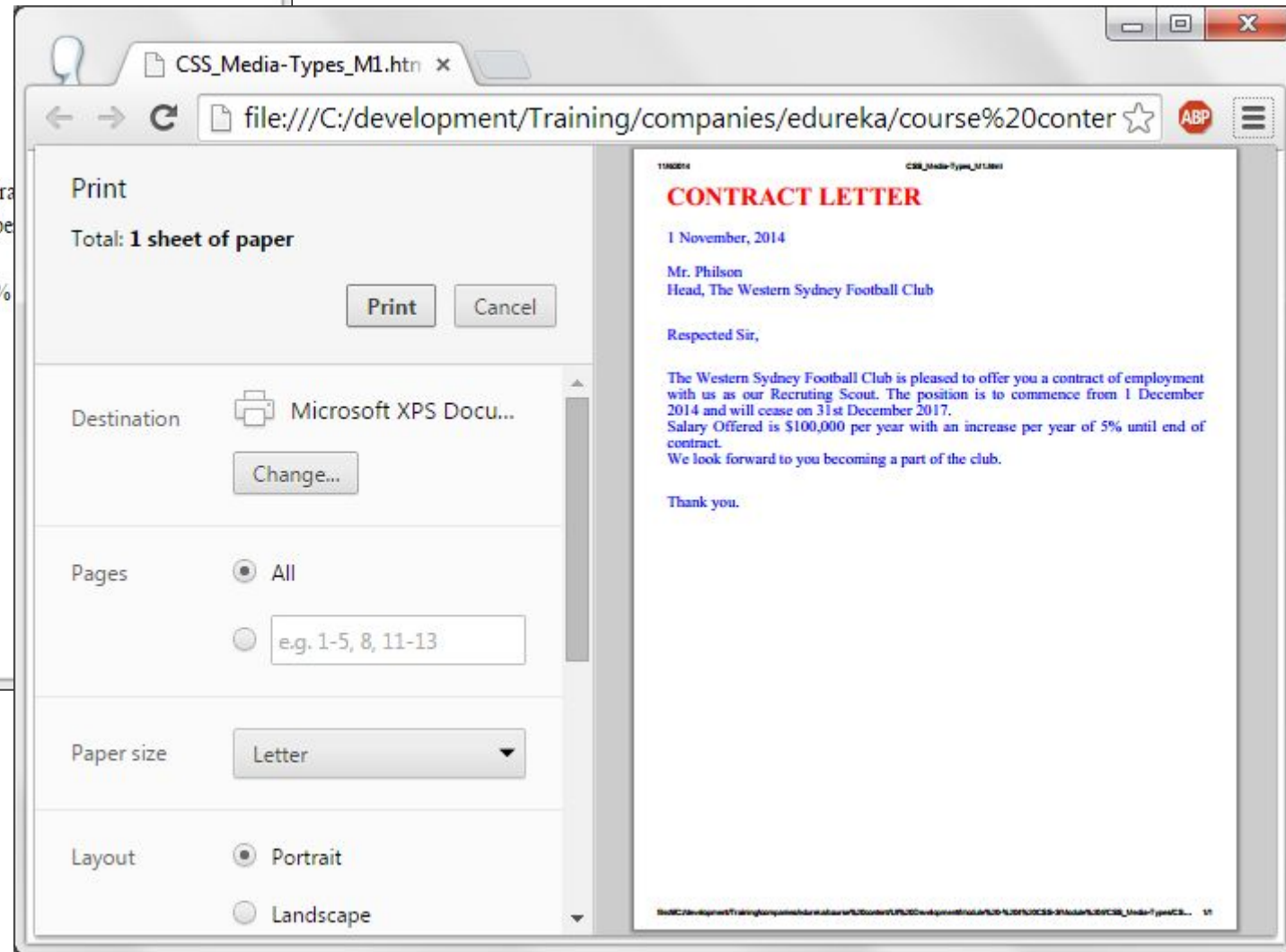
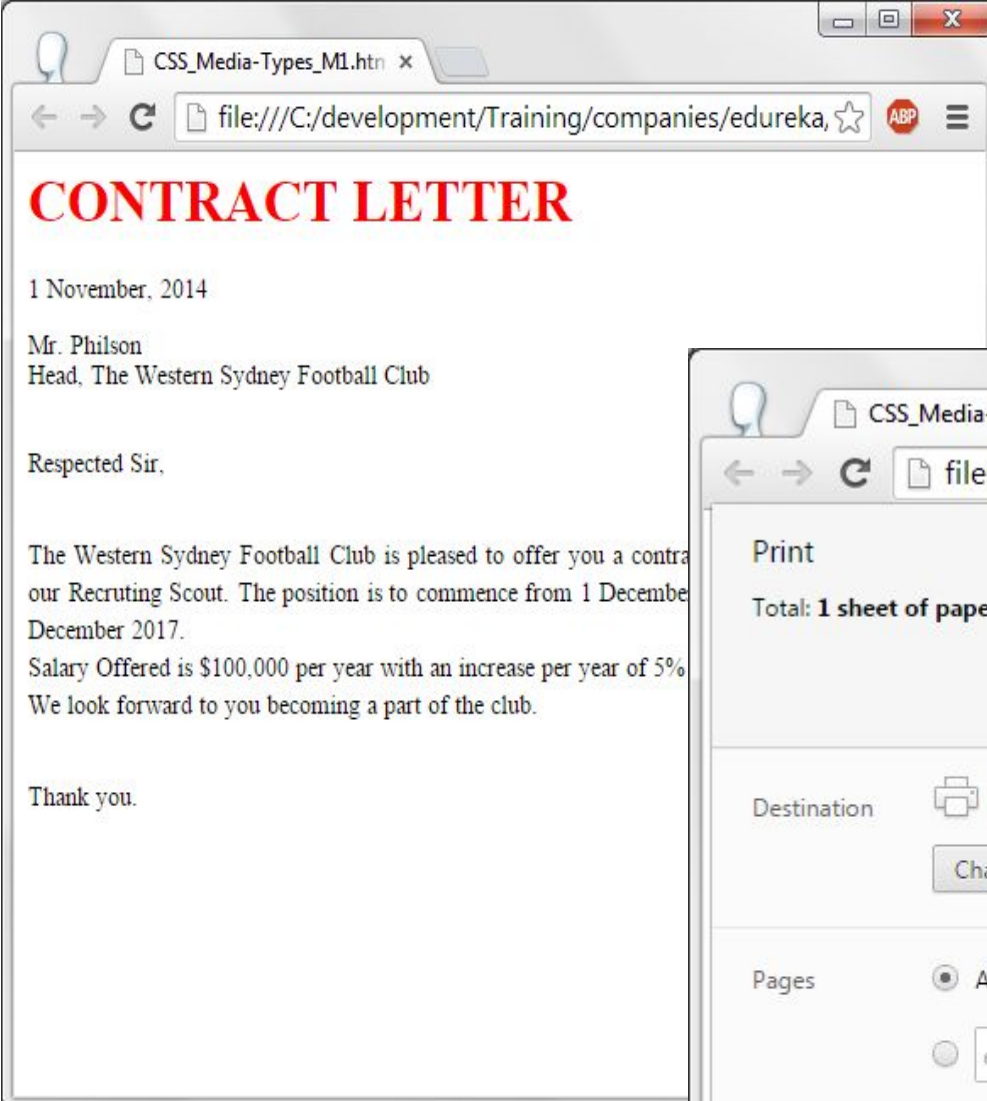
```
<p class="big">Respected Sir,</p>
```

```
<p class="small">The Western Sydney Football
Club is pleased to offer you a contract of
employment with us as our Recruiting Scout. The
position is to commence from 1 December 2014
and will cease on 31st December 2017.</br>
Salary Offered is $100,000 per year with an
increase per year of 5% until end of contract.</br>
We look forward to you becoming a part of the
club.</br> </p>
```

```
<p class="big">Thank you.</p></body></html>
```

CSS-Media type

- @media is used to specify the type of media required.
- @media screen is for screen and @media print is for print out.
- For screen, font is set to Times New Roman. If this font is not there then fall back to the family of Georgia and serif font type. This is used as a fallback option.
- For printing the same content is displayed in blue color with a font size of 20 pixels. To test this, press <ctrl+p> which gets the print menu and print preview. @media print style can be seen in the print preview.



CSS-Attribute selectors.

```
<html> <style>
```

```
  li
```

```
  {
```

```
    float:left;
```

```
  }
```

```
  a
```

```
  {
```

```
    display:block;
```

```
    width:150px;
```

```
    background-color:#dddddd;
```

```
  }
```

a[href="#"] --> Style of the attributes are changed by selecting them. For all the href="#", background color of the hyperlink is changed to yellow color.

```
  {
```

```
    background-color : yellow;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<br/>
```

```
<ul>
```

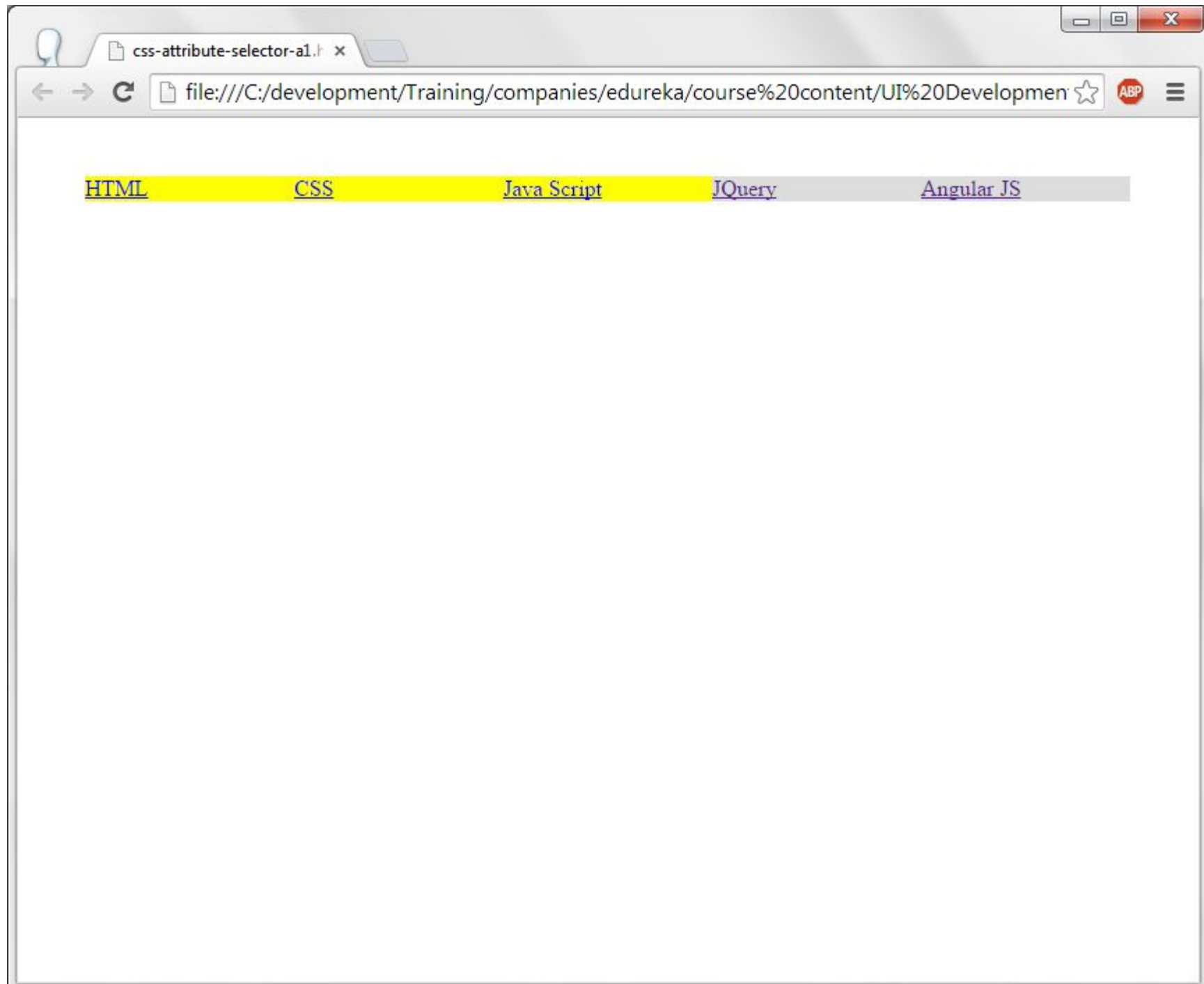
```
<li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">CSS </a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">Java Script </a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#">jQuery </a></li>
```

CSS-Attribute selectors.



```
<html><head><style>
```

```
body{  
    background-color: #EFF5F5;  
}
```

```
h2,h3{  
    color: Blue;  
}
```

CSS-Attribute selectors.

```
input[type=text] {  
    width: 150px;  
    display: block;  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
input[type=password] {  
    width: 150px;  
    display: block;  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

```
input[type=button] {  
    width: 120px;  
    margin-left: 35px;  
    display: block;  
}
```


CSS-Attribute selectors.

```
input.id{  
position:absolute;  
left: -13px;  
}
```

```
</style>  
</head>  
<body>
```

```
<h2>Welcome to Koolkart!!</h2>  
<h3>Login</h3>  
<form name="input" action="" method="get">  
  Username:<input type="text" name="Name" value="Charan" size="24">  
  Password:<input type="password" value="*****" size="20">  
  <input class="id" type="button" value="Submit">  
</form>  
</body>  
</html>
```

CSS-Attribute selectors.

- Background color of the body is set to the given color.
- Headers h2 and h3 are set to display in blue color.
- If the input type="text" or "password", attributes width, display, background-color and margin-bottom is set. Attribute is selected and changed the style of the display.
- Login form is displayed with user id and password fields. Both the edit boxes background color is set to yellow.

CSS-Attribute selectors.



A screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar shows 'CSS_Attribute-Selectors_A x'. The address bar contains the file path: 'file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20content/UI%20Development/Module%20-%204%20CSS-3/Module%204/CSS_Attribute-Selectors/CSS'. The page content includes a blue heading 'Welcome to Koolkart!!', a blue link 'Login', a 'Username:' label with a text input field containing 'Charan', a 'Passsword:' label with a password input field containing seven dots, and a 'Submit' button.

CSS_Attribute-Selectors_A x

file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20content/UI%20Development/Module%20-%204%20CSS-3/Module%204/CSS_Attribute-Selectors/CSS

Welcome to Koolkart!!

Login

Username:
Charan

Passsword:
.....

Submit

CSS3-Border-round borders

```
<html><head><style>
p{
  border: 2px solid black;
  padding: 10px 40px;
  background: white;
  width: 700px;
  border-radius: 105px;
  border-color:#4682B4;
  background-color:#dddddd;
}
h1 { text-align:left; color:#4682B4;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

CONTRACT LETTER

The Western Sydney Football Club is pleased to offer you a contract of employment with us as our Recruiting Scout. The position is to commence from 1 December 2014 and will cease on 31st December 2017.

Salary Offered is \$100,000 per year with an increase per year of 5% until end of contract.

We look forward to you becoming a part of the club.

Yours Sincerely,

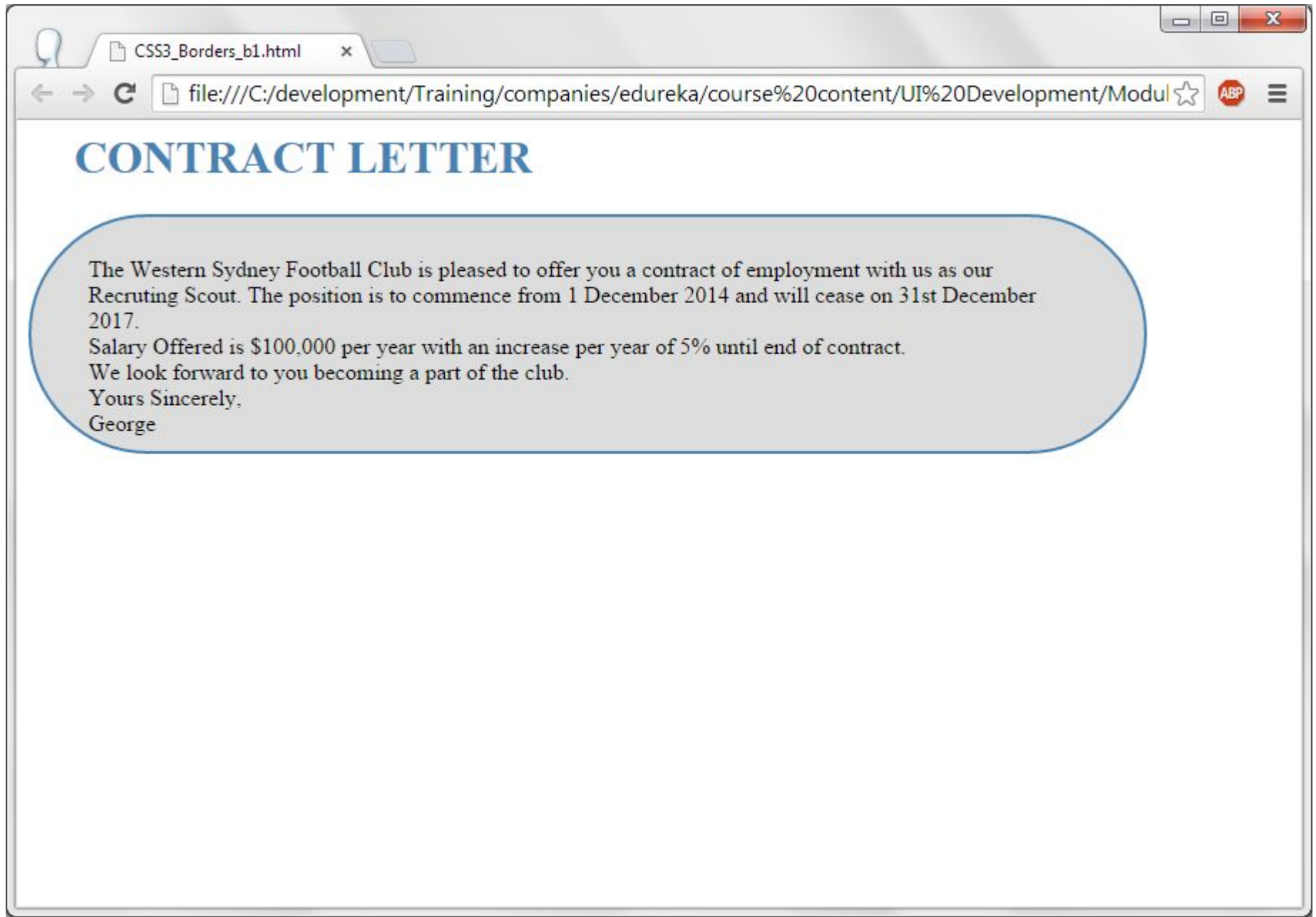
George</br>

</p></body></html>

Rounded borders.

- For the paragraph text, following parameters are set (1) Border (2) padding (left right and top bottom) (3) width (4) border-radius (5) background-color.
- Rounded borders are achieved through border-radius property. Initially it is square border. If the number of pixels are more then the border shape changes to round in size.
- Header is aligned to left and changed the text color.
- A letter is displayed with rounded borders.

Rounded borders.



CSS-Border-shadow border.

```
<html><head><style>
img {
  width: 150px;
  height: 150px;
  background-color: #EFF5F5;
  box-shadow: 15px 15px 5px #888888;
}
```

```
h1,h4{  color: blue;}
```

```
a.major:hover {
  color: #ff0000;
}
```

```
img.b2{
position:absolute;
top: 108px;
left:300px;
}
```

```
p.b1{
position:absolute;
top: 270px;
left:40px;
}
```

```
p.b2{
position:absolute;
top: 270px;
left:250px;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1> Kool Kart!!! </h1>
<h4>Books&Media</h4>
```

```

```

```
<p class="b1"><b><a
href="http://www.flipkart.com/bhagavad-gita-english/p/itmdzhxfaaqvyjy
z?pid=9789380914275&otracker=from-search&srno=t_1&query=Bhag
awad+Gita+-+Sir+Edwin+Arnold&ref=67e13dc0-63bb-433f-bf73-34e0
e5fc1ba9">Bhagawad Gita</a></b></p>
```

```

```

```
<p class="b2"><b><a
href="http://www.flipkart.com/chasing-tomorrow-english/p/itmdztfauxeh
8nhy?pid=9780007597734&otracker=from-search&srno=t_1&query=S
ydney+Sheldon+-+Chasing+Tomorrow&ref=b5bb433d-144c-4c64-993
c-19d640c111f7">Sydney Sheldon - Chasing Tomorrow</a></b></p>
</body></html>
```


CSS-Border-shadow border.

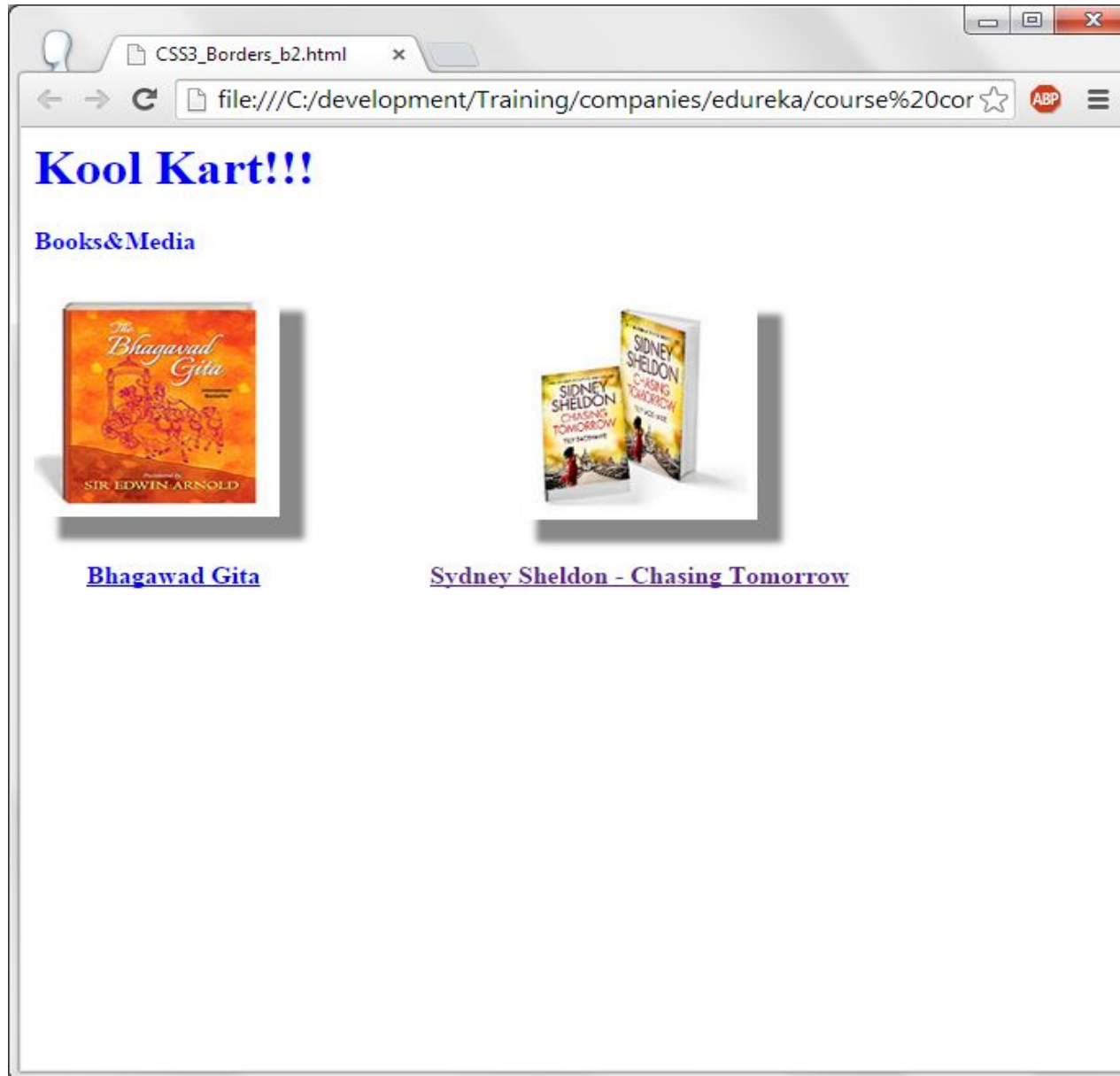
- Image hyperlinks are displayed with a shadow border with box-shadow property. Syntax of box-shadow property is:

- Box-shadow horizontal shadow, vertical shadow, blur, color.

For example if : box-shadow: 15px 15px 5px
#888888;

15px horizontal shadow, 15px vertical shadow and
5px is the depth and 888888 is the color for the
shadow.

CSS-Border-shadow border.



CSS3-Background images.

- With the property background and url (name of the image) can be used as background image. In CSS-3 multiple images can be given with comma separation.
- Background-size is used to set the width and height of the image.

```
<html><head><style>
body{
    background: url(bright_colors.jpg);
    Background-size: 20% 20%; --> Sets the width and height of the image.
}
```

```
h1{ color: black;}
```

```
h4{
    color: white;
    width: 200px;
    background-color: #D811B7;
}
```

```
a.major:hover { color: #ff0000;}
```

```
img.id{
    position: absolute;
    top: 120px;
    left: 400px;
}
```

```
img.id1{
    position: absolute;
    top: 120px;
    left: 730px;
}
```

```

img.id2{    position:absolute;    top: 120px;    left: 30px;}
a.id2{    position:absolute;    top: 390px;    left: 20px;}
a.id{    position:absolute;    top: 390px;    left:340px;    }
a.id1{    position:absolute;    top: 390px;    left:640px;}
</style></head><body>
<h1> Kool Kart!!! </h1>
<h4 class="heading-women"> Ethnic wear for Women </h4>

<p><b><a class="id2"
href="http://www.myntra.com/printed-sari/triveni/triveni-pink--yellow-chiffon-printed-saree/44
5547/buy?src=search&uq=&q=saree&p=14">Chiffon Printed Saree</a></b></p>

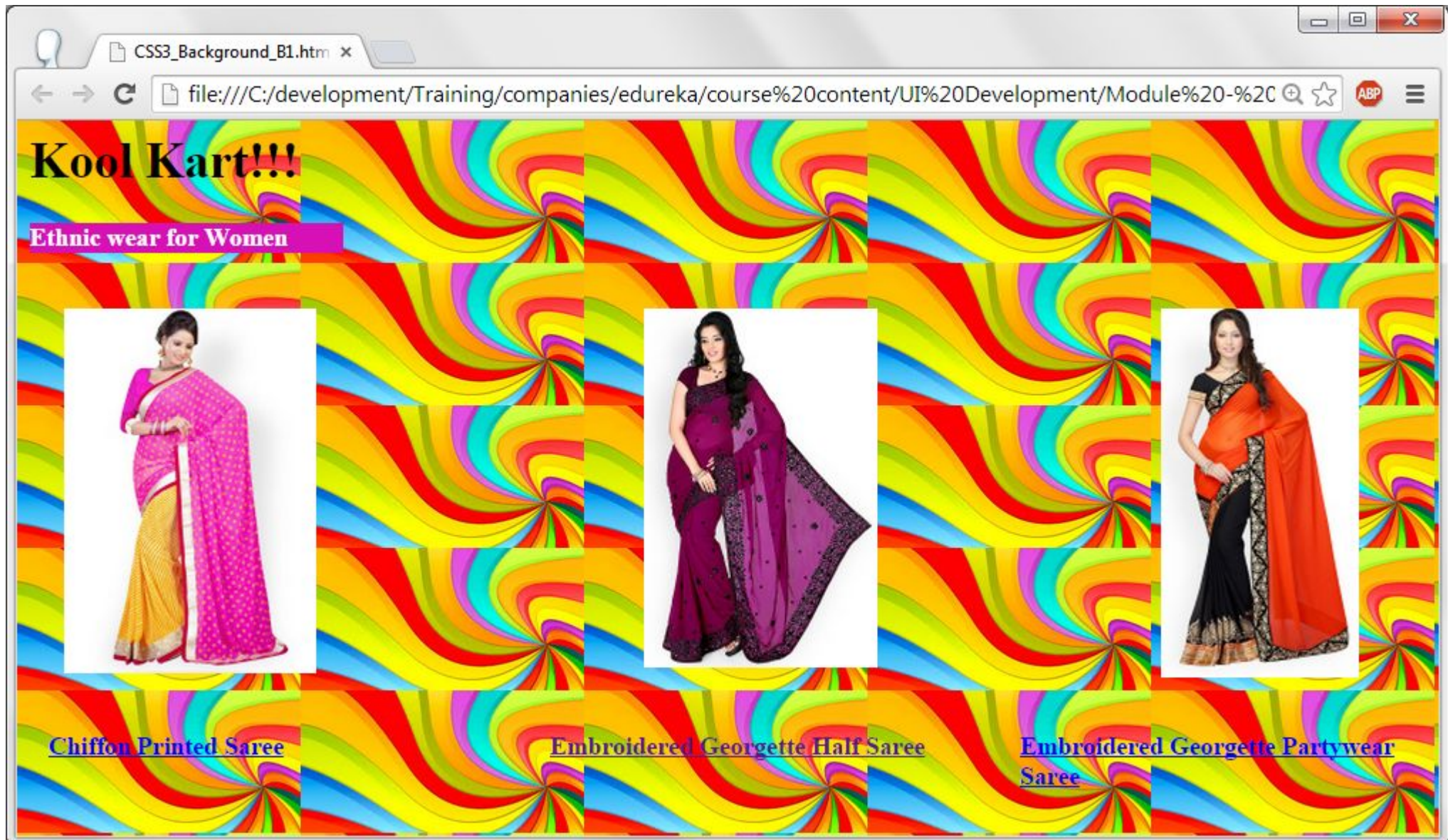

<p><b><a class="id1"
href="http://www.myntra.com/partywear-sari/designersareez/designersareez-magenta-embr
oidered-georgette-partywear-saree/384333/buy?src=search&uq=&q=saree&p=20">Embroid
ered Georgette Partywear Saree</a></b></p>


<p><b><a class="id"
href="http://www.myntra.com/fashion-sari/fabdeal/fabdeal-orange--black-embroidered-georg
ette-half--half-fashion-saree/417814/buy?src=search&uq=&q=saree&p=23">Embroidered
Georgette Half Saree</a></b></p>

</body></html>

```

CSS3 – Background images.



CSS3 – Gradients.

- Gradients are smooth transition between two or more colors.
- Linear-gradient and radial-gradient are two types of gradients. Linear is straight line gradient and radial is circular gradient.
- Linear-gradient property is used for gradient. Gradients can be displayed in these ways horizontal, vertical, with a degree, diagonal, multi colors, opacity etc.,
- Note : Google chrome is used for testing the programs.

CSS3 – Gradients.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
    height: 200px;
    background: linear-gradient(red, green); --> Changes from red to green.
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

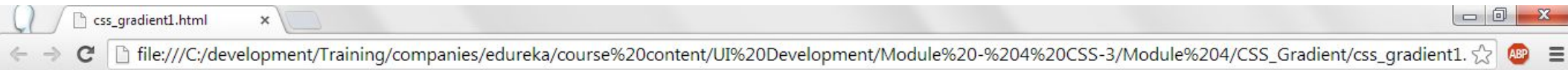
<h3>Gradient - This will start with red color and ends with green. See the transition. This is vertical gradient. </h3>

<div id="grad1"></div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support gradients.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


CSS3 – Gradients.



Gradient - This will start with red color and ends with green. See the transition. This is Horizontal gradient. it is from left to right



Note: IE9 and earlier versions do not support gradients

CSS3 – Gradients - Horizontal.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
    height:500px;
    background: linear-gradient(to right, red, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h3>Gradient - This will start with red color and ends with green. See the transition. This is
Horizontal gradient. it is from left to right</h3>

<div id="grad1"></div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support
gradients.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS3 – Gradients - Horizontal.



Gradient - This will start with red color and ends with green. See the transition. This is Horizontal gradient. it is from left to right



Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support gradients.

CSS3 – Gradients.

```
<html><head><style>#grad{
    height: 40px;
    background: linear-gradient(#CFFE01, #FAD9F9);
}

#grad1{    height:20px;
    background: linear-gradient(to right, #CFFE01, #FAD9F9);
}

#grad2{    height:20px;
    background: linear-gradient(to bottom right, #CFFE01, #FAD9F9);
}

#grad3{
    background: radial-gradient(circle, #BFE2E6, #01FEDC,
#01FE7B);
}
h1{    color: black;}
h4.id{
    color:black;
    position: absolute;
    left: 10px;
    top: 50px;
}
```

<body id="grad3">

<h1 id="grad"> Kool Kart!!! </h1>

<h4 id="grad1" class="id"> Casual for Men </h4>

<p><a class="id2"

href="http://www.myntra.com/shirts/roadster/rdstr-men-black-vintage-dye
d-shelby-slim-fit-casual-shirt-jacket/403320/buy?src=search&uq=&q=me
n-casual-shirts&p=20">Black Casual Shirt</p>

<p><a class="id1"

href="http://www.myntra.com/shirts/roadster/roadster-men-white-romain-
shelby-slim-fit-casual-shirt/305009/buy?src=search&uq=&q=men-casual
-shirts&p=19"> Men White Casual Shirt</p>

<p><a class="id"

href="http://www.myntra.com/shirts/i-know/i-know-men-black-shirt/30441
3/buy?src=search&uq=&q=men-casual-shirts&p=9">Men Black
Shirt</p>

<h4 id="grad2" class="id1">Books&Media</h4>

<p class="b1"><a

href="http://www.flipkart.com/bhagavad-gita-english/p/itmdzhxfaaqvyjyz?

a



Kool Kart!!!

Casual for Men



[Black Casual Shirt](#)



[Men Black Shirt](#)



[Men White Casual Shirt](#)

Books&Media



Thank you!