
Session 7

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1 Shadow property

It's a CSS property that adds a shadow to an element.

An element can have more than one shadow. The shadow property syntax is:

```
1 | shadow: x-shadow y-shadow blur spread color inset;
```

`inset` makes the shadow appear inside the element.

To give an element like `h1` a shadow, you can use the `text-shadow` property, It takes four values:

```
1 | text-shadow: x-shadow y-shadow blur color;
```

The positive x direction is to the right and the positive y direction is down. You can use negative values to move the shadow in the opposite direction.

2 Gradient

It's a value that can be used with the `background` property to create a gradient background. The syntax is:

```
1 | background: linear-gradient(direction, color1, color2, ...);
```

The direction can be `to top`, `to bottom`, `to left`, `to right`, `to top left`, `to top right`, `to bottom left`, `to bottom right`, or an angle in degrees like `45deg`.

Browser dev tools can help you to create gradients like specifying the angle.

Each color inside the `linear-gradient` can also take a percentage value to specify the position of the color.

```
1 | background: linear-gradient(to right, red 20%, blue 50%, green 80%);
```

You can also use opacity with the colors so if you have a background image you can see it through the gradient.

```
1 | background: url(/path/to/image), linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255, 0, 0,  
↪ 0.5), rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.5));
```

`radial-gradient` is another type of gradient that creates a circular gradient. The syntax is:

```
1 | background: radial-gradient(shape size at position, color1, color2, ...);
```

3 Before and After pseudo-elements

They are used to add content before or after an element. They are used with the `::before` and `::after` selectors.

An element can't have more than one `::before` or `::after` pseudo-element.

The content of the pseudo-element can be text, an image, or nothing.

```
1 | element::before {
2 |   content: "before";
3 | }
```

Example:

If you have a `h1` element and you want to add a horizontal line before and after it but it should be away from the text by 10px, you can use the following CSS:

```
1 | h1{
2 |   text-align: center;
3 |   position: relative;
4 | }
5 | /* review the code
6 | h1::before, h1::after{
7 |   content: "";
8 |   position: absolute;
9 |   top: 50%;
10 |  width: 10%;
11 |  height: 1px;
12 |  background-color: black;
13 | } */
```

4 Selection

It's a CSS property that allows you to style the selected text. The syntax is:

```
1 | selector::selection {
2 |   color: white;
3 |   background-color: red;
4 | }
```

`::selection` is a pseudo-element so it has the specificity of a pseudo-element which is the same as an element.

Pseudo-elements take `::` while pseudo-classes take `..`

5 Animation

If you want to animate an element, you can use `@keyframes` to define the animation and the `animation` property to apply the animation to the element.

The syntax of @keyframes is:

```
1 @keyframes animation-name {
2   from {
3     property: value;
4   }
5   to {
6     property: value;
7   }
8 }
9
10 /* You can also use percentages */
11
12 @keyframes animation-name {
13   0% {
14     property: value;
15   }
16   50% {
17     property: value;
18   }
19   100% {
20     property: value;
21   }
22 }
```

The animation property syntax is:

```
1 selector {
2   animation: animation-name duration delay iteration-count;
3 }
```

Always keep the order of duration and delay.

Example:

```
1 @keyframes change-colors {
2   from {
3     background-color: red;
4   }
5   to {
6     background-color: blue;
7   }
8 }
9
10 .animated {
11   animation: change-colors 5s 1s infinite;
12 }
```

6 media queries