

# week::three

## Cascading Style Sheets, Version 3.0

### Introduction to CSS3

#### History

- CSS1 (1996): First browser with >99% support? Internet Explorer for Mac!
- CSS2 (1998): Early versions of Firefox, Safari, and IE 6
- CSS3 (became usable 2010ish)
- CSS4?!?!?

#### Vendor Prefixes

- For info on when to use prefixes: <http://shouldiprefix.com>

### Key CSS3 Features

*View Online:* <https://vc238.chemeketa.vc/css3/>

#### RGBA — Alpha channel transparency

- Can be used in place of any hexadecimal color.
- Code:

```
color: rgba(33, 57, 133, 0.6);
```
- For older versions of IE, declare a hexadecimal color first, then specify using rgba().

```
color: #213985;  
color: rgba(33, 57, 133, 0.6);
```

#### Opacity

- Opacity of an entire element, including children.
- Not all browsers have optimized opacity for speed.
- Code:

```
opacity: 0.6;
```

#### Border Radius

- Can specify a different radius for each corner.
- No longer requires browser prefix (required for Firefox 3.6 and lower or iOS 3.2).
- Quick resource: <http://border-radius.com/>
- Supports the top right bottom left shorthand to specify a different radius for each corner.
- Code:

```
border-radius: 1.2em;
```

#### Text Shadow

- Fairly well supported.
- Syntax: right bottom blur color;
- Negative numbers move to the left or top.
- Code:

```
text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0,0,0,.5);
```

## Box Shadow

- Support is growing.
- Syntax is same as text-shadow: right bottom blur color;
- No longer requires browser prefix (required for Firefox 3.6 and lower or iOS 4.3 & Safari 5.0).
- Use the inset option to place the shadow *inside* the box.
- Code:
 

```
box-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0,0,0,.5);
```

## Multiple background images:

```
background:
  url(images/footer.jpg) bottom center no-repeat,
  url(images/header.jpg) top center no-repeat,
  url(images/top_bg.jpg) top left repeat-x,
  url(images/bottom_bg.jpg) bottom left repeat-x;
```

## Gradients

- Modern gradients for modern browsers
- Use the Ultimate CSS Gradient Generator to create.
  - <http://www.colorzilla.com/gradient-editor/>
- Code:

```
background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(30,87,153,1) 0%,rgba(125,185,232,1) 100%);
```

The screenshot displays the ColorZilla Ultimate CSS Gradient Generator interface. It features a grid of various gradient presets, a preview window showing a blue-to-white gradient, and a CSS code editor. The CSS code generated is as follows:

```
background: rgb(30,87,153);
background: -moz-linear-gradient(left,
  rgba(30,87,153,1) 0%, rgba(125,185,232,1) 100%);
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left,
  rgba(30,87,153,1) 0%, rgba(125,185,232,1) 100%);
background: linear-gradient(to right,
  rgba(30,87,153,1) 0%, rgba(125,185,232,1) 100%);
filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient(
  startColorstr='#1e5799',
  endColorstr='#7db9e8', GradientType=1 );
```

The interface also includes options for orientation (horizontal), size (370 x 50), and social media sharing buttons (Tweet, Like 13K, Mix It!, Follow @colorzilla).