

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
  background:
url(img_flwr.gif) right
bottom no-repeat,
url(paper.gif) left top
repeat;
  padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="example1">
  <h1>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit
amet, consectetur adipiscing
elit, sed diam nonummy nibh
euismod tincidunt ut laoreet
dolore magna aliquam erat
volutpat.</p>
  <p>Ut wisi enim ad minim
veniam, quis nostrud exerci
tation ullamcorper suscipit
lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex
ea commodo consequat.</p>
</div>

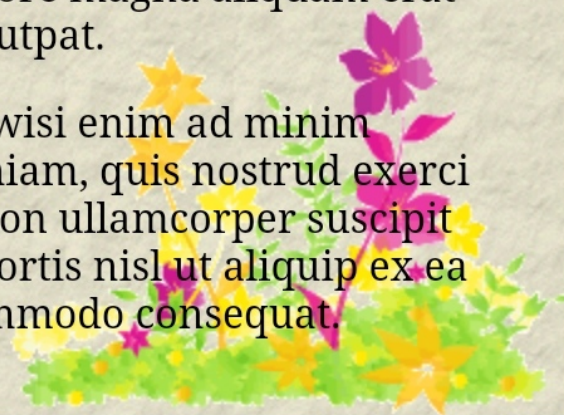
</body>
</html>

```

# Lorem Ipsum Dolor

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
 consectetur adipiscing elit,  
 sed diam nonummy nibh  
 euismod tincidunt ut laoreet  
 dolore magna aliquam erat  
 volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim  
 veniam, quis nostrud exerci  
 tation ullamcorper suscipit  
 lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea  
 commodo consequat.



# CSS Background Size

The CSS `background-size` property allows you to specify the size of background images.

The size can be specified in lengths, percentages, or by using one of the two keywords: contain or cover.

The two other possible values for `background-size` are `contain` and `cover`.

The `contain` keyword scales the background image to be as large as possible (but both its width and its height must fit inside the content area). As such, depending on the proportions of the background image and the background positioning area, there may be some areas of the background which are not covered by the background image.

The `cover` keyword scales the background image so that the content area is completely covered by the background image (both its width and height are equal to or exceed the content area). As such, some parts of the background image may not be visible in the background positioning area.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
  background:
url(img_tree.gif) left top
no-repeat, url(img_flwr.gif)
right bottom no-repeat,
url(paper.gif) left top
repeat;
  padding: 15px;
  background-size: 50px,
130px, auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="example1">
  <h1>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit
amet, consectetur adipiscing
elit, sed diam nonummy nibh
euismod tincidunt ut laoreet
dolore magna aliquam erat
volutpat.</p>
  <p>Ut wisi enim ad minim
veniam, quis nostrud exerci
tation ullamcorper suscipit
lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex
ea commodo consequat.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```





# CSS Border Images

With the CSS `border-image` property, you can set an image to be used as the border around an element.

## CSS border-image Property

The CSS `border-image` property allows you to specify an image to be used instead of the normal border around an element.

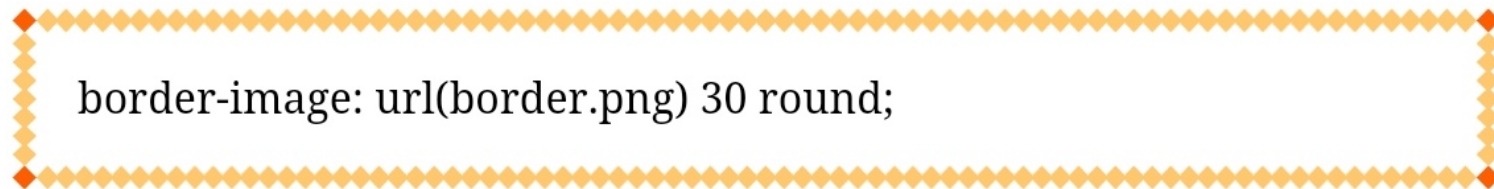
The property has three parts:

1. The image to use as the border
2. Where to slice the image
3. Define whether the middle sections should be repeated or stretched

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#borderimg {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  padding: 15px;
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The border-image Property</h1>
<p>Here, the middle sections of the image are repeated to
create the border:</p>
<p id="borderimg">border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## The border-image Property

Here, the middle sections of the image are repeated to create the border:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  border-radius: 50%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Rounded Images</h2>
<p>Use the border-radius property to create circled images:
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Rounded Images

Use the border-radius property to create circled images:

