BACKGROUND

* The **background** shorthand CSS property sets all background style properties at once, such as color, image, origin and size, or repeat method. Component properties not set in the background shorthand property value declaration are set to their default values.

## [Constituent properties](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background#constituent_properties):-

This property is a shorthand for the following CSS properties:

* [background-attachment](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-attachment)
* [background-clip](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-clip)
* [background-color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-color)
* [background-image](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-image)
* [background-origin](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-origin)
* [background-position](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-position)
* [background-repeat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-repeat)
* [background-size](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-size)

# background-attachment:-

:- The **background-attachment** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets whether a background image's position is fixed within the [viewport](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Viewport), or scrolls with its containing block.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-attachment: scroll;

background-attachment: fixed;

background-attachment: local;

/\* Global values \*/

background-attachment: inherit;

background-attachment: initial;

background-attachment: revert;

background-attachment: revert-layer;

background-attachment: unset;

### [Values](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-attachment#values)

fixed

The background is fixed relative to the viewport. Even if an element has a scrolling mechanism, the background doesn't move with the element. (This is not compatible with [background-clip: text](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-clip#values).)

local

The background is fixed relative to the element's contents. If the element has a scrolling mechanism, the background scrolls with the element's contents, and the background painting area and background positioning area are relative to the scrollable area of the element rather than to the border framing them.

scroll

The background is fixed relative to the element itself and does not scroll with its contents. (It is effectively attached to the element's border.)

# background-clip

:-The **background-clip** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets whether an element's background extends underneath its border box, padding box, or content box.

If the element has no [background-image](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-image) or [background-color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-color), this property will only have a visual effect when the border has transparent regions or partially opaque regions (due to [border-style](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-style) or [border-image](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border-image)); otherwise, the border masks the difference.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-clip: border-box;

background-clip: padding-box;

background-clip: content-box;

background-clip: text;

/\* Global values \*/

background-clip: inherit;

background-clip: initial;

background-clip: revert;

background-clip: revert-layer;

background-clip: unset;

# background-color

:- The **background-color** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the background color of an element.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-color: red;

background-color: indigo;

/\* Hexadecimal value \*/

background-color: #bbff00; /\* Fully opaque \*/

background-color: #bf0; /\* Fully opaque shorthand \*/

background-color: #11ffee00; /\* Fully transparent \*/

background-color: #1fe0; /\* Fully transparent shorthand \*/

background-color: #11ffeeff; /\* Fully opaque \*/

background-color: #1fef; /\* Fully opaque shorthand \*/

/\* RGB value \*/

background-color: rgb(255 255 128); /\* Fully opaque \*/

background-color: rgb(117 190 218 / 0.5); /\* 50% transparent \*/

/\* HSL value \*/

background-color: hsl(50 33% 25%); /\* Fully opaque \*/

background-color: hsl(50 33% 25% / 0.75); /\* 75% opaque, i.e. 25% transparent \*/

/\* Special keyword values \*/

background-color: currentcolor;

background-color: transparent;

/\* Global values \*/

background-color: inherit;

background-color: initial;

background-color: revert;

background-color: revert-layer;

background-color: unset;

# background-image

:-The **background-image** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets one or more background images on an element.

The background images are drawn on stacking context layers on top of each other. The first layer specified is drawn as if it is closest to the user.

The [borders](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/border) of the element are then drawn on top of them, and the [background-color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-color) is drawn beneath them. How the images are drawn relative to the box and its borders is defined by the [background-clip](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-clip) and [background-origin](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-origin) CSS properties.

If a specified image cannot be drawn (for example, when the file denoted by the specified URI cannot be loaded), browsers handle it as they would a none value.

background-image: linear-gradient(

to bottom,

rgba(255, 255, 0, 0.5),

rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.5)

), url("catfront.png");

/\* Global values \*/

background-image: inherit;

background-image: initial;

background-image: revert;

background-image: revert-layer;

background-image: unset;

# background-origin

The **background-origin** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the background's origin: from the border start, inside the border, or inside the padding.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-origin: border-box;

background-origin: padding-box;

background-origin: content-box;

/\* Global values \*/

background-origin: inherit;

background-origin: initial;

background-origin: revert;

background-origin: revert-layer;

background-origin: unset;

### [Values](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-origin#values)

border-box

The background is positioned relative to the border box.

padding-box

The background is positioned relative to the padding box.

content-box

The background is positioned relative to the content box.

# background-position

The **background-position** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the initial position for each background image. The position is relative to the position layer set by [background-origin](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-origin).

<position>

A [<position>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/position_value). A position defines an x/y coordinate, to place an item relative to the edges of an element's box. It can be defined using one to four values. If two non-keyword values are used, the first value represents the horizontal position and the second represents the vertical position. If only one value is specified, the second value is assumed to be center. If three or four values are used, the length-percentage values are offsets for the preceding keyword value(s)

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-position: top;

background-position: bottom;

background-position: left;

background-position: right;

background-position: center;

/\* <percentage> values \*/

background-position: 25% 75%;

/\* <length> values \*/

background-position: 0 0;

background-position: 1cm 2cm;

background-position: 10ch 8em;

/\* Multiple images \*/

background-position: 0 0, center;

/\* Edge offsets values \*/

background-position: bottom 10px right 20px;

background-position: right 3em bottom 10px;

background-position: bottom 10px right;

background-position: top right 10px;

/\* Global values \*/

background-position: inherit;

background-position: initial;

background-position: revert;

background-position: revert-layer;

background-position: unset;

# background-repeat

The **background-repeat** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets how background images are repeated. A background image can be repeated along the horizontal and vertical axes, or not repeated at all.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-repeat: repeat-x;

background-repeat: repeat-y;

background-repeat: repeat;

background-repeat: space;

background-repeat: round;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

/\* Two-value syntax: horizontal | vertical \*/

background-repeat: repeat space;

background-repeat: repeat repeat;

background-repeat: round space;

background-repeat: no-repeat round;

/\* Global values \*/

background-repeat: inherit;

background-repeat: initial;

background-repeat: revert;

background-repeat: revert-layer;

background-repeat: unset;

### [Values](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-repeat#values)

<repeat-style>

The one-value syntax is a shorthand for the full two-value syntax:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Single value** | **Two-value equivalent** |
| repeat-x | repeat no-repeat |
| repeat-y | no-repeat repeat |
| repeat | repeat repeat |
| space | space space |
| round | round round |
| no-repeat | no-repeat no-repeat |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| repeat | The image is repeated as much as needed to cover the whole background image painting area. The last image will be clipped if it doesn't fit. |
| space | The image is repeated as much as possible without clipping. The first and last images are pinned to either side of the element, and whitespace is distributed evenly between the images. The [background-position](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-position) property is ignored unless only one image can be displayed without clipping. The only case where clipping happens using space is when there isn't enough room to display one image. |
| round | As the allowed space increases in size, the repeated images will stretch (leaving no gaps) until there is room (space left >= half of the image width) for another one to be added. When the next image is added, all of the current ones compress to allow room. Example: An image with an original width of 260px, repeated three times, might stretch until each repetition is 300px wide, and then another image will be added. They will then compress to 225px. |
| no-repeat | The image is not repeated (and hence the background image painting area will not necessarily be entirely covered). The position of the non-repeated background image is defined by the [background-position](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-position) CSS property. |

In the two-value syntax, the first value represents the horizontal repetition behavior and the second value represents the vertical behavior. Here is an explanation of how each option works for either direction:

# background-size

The **background-size** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the size of the element's background image. The image can be left to its natural size, stretched, or constrained to fit the available space.

The background-size property is specified in one of the following ways:

* Using the keyword values contain or cover.
* Using a width value only, in which case the height defaults to auto.
* Using both a width and a height value, in which case the first sets the width and the second sets the height. Each value can be a [<length>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/length), a [<percentage>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/percentage), or auto.

/\* Keyword values \*/

background-size: cover;

background-size: contain;

/\* One-value syntax \*/

/\* the width of the image (height becomes 'auto') \*/

background-size: 50%;

background-size: 3.2em;

background-size: 12px;

background-size: auto;

/\* Two-value syntax \*/

/\* first value: width of the image, second value: height \*/

background-size: 50% auto;

background-size: 3em 25%;

background-size: auto 6px;

background-size: auto auto;

/\* Multiple backgrounds \*/

background-size: auto, auto; /\* Not to be confused with `auto auto` \*/

background-size: 50%, 25%, 25%;

background-size: 6px, auto, contain;

/\* Global values \*/

background-size: inherit;

background-size: initial;

background-size: revert;

background-size: revert-layer;

background-size: unset;