**CSS Colors**

CSS provides various approaches for representation of colors

1. Color name
2. Shade Name
3. Hexa Code/HexaDecimal Value
4. rgb() function
5. rgba() function
6. hsl() function
7. hsla() function
8. linear-gradient
9. radial-gradient
10. **Color Name**

Each color in css represented as keyword.

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Green
4. Yellow
5. Cyan
6. Pink
7. **Shade Name**

Shade name is represented as keyword

1. Darkgreen
2. Darkred
3. Lightgreen
4. Lightred
5. **HexaCode**

Color value is represented in hexacode

1. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f

Hexacode is represented in one digit or two digits

#000 #f00 #0f0 #00f #abc

Two digits format is used for representing colors ranges from 0-255

#00ff00 #ab1245

1. **rgb() function**

CSS provides rgb function to represent color

**Syntax**: rgb(red,green,blue)

**Example:**

{

Backround\_color:rgb(100,50,120);

}

1. **rgba(red,green,blue,alpha)**

alpha represent transparent.

This transparent value range from 0-1

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Color Demo</title>

    <style>

        body

        {

                    background-size: cover;

                    background-repeat: no-repeat;

        }

        div

        {

            height: 100vh;

            background-color: **rgba**(0,0,0,0.7);

            font-size:30px;

            color:white;

            text-align: center;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body *background*="images/banner.avif">

    <div>

        This Text is inside Division

    </div>

</body>

</html>

1. **hsl() function**

This function returns color value using

H : Hue

S : saturation

L : lightness

Hue : It is a color angle from 0 to 360 deg

0-120 🡪 red

120-240 🡪 green

240-360 🡪 blue

Saturation: it control “gray” color from 1% to 100%

Lightness: it control brightness from 1% to 100%

Example:

{

Background-color:hsl(120deg,70%,50%);

}

1. **hsla() function**

This function returns color value using

H : Hue

S : saturation

L : lightness

a : alpha (0-1) transparent

**Example:**

Example:

{

Background-color:hsla(120deg,70%,50%,0.5);

}

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Color Demo</title>

    <style>

        body

        {

            background-size: cover;

            background-repeat: no-repeat;

        }

        div

        {

            height: 100vh;

            background-color: **hsla**(0,50%,30%,0.5);

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body *background*="images/banner.avif">

    <div>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

1. linear-gradient
2. radial-gradient

we can put gradient colors only using backround-image property or attribute

Syntax

{

Background-image:linear\_gradient() or radial\_gradient()

}

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Color Demo</title>

    <style>

        body

        {

           background-image: **radial-gradient**(red,yellow,green)

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>