

# Learn CSS: Colors

## **Color Name Keywords**

Color name keywords can be used to set color property values for elements in CSS.

```
color: aqua;
}
li {
  color: khaki;
}
```

h1 {

#### **CSS Color Alpha Values**

Alpha values determine the transparency of colors in CSS. Alpha values can be set for both RGB and HSL colors by using rgba() and hsla() and providing a fourth value representing alpha. Alpha values can range between 0.0 (totally transparent) and 1.0 (totally opaque).

The CSS transparent value can also be used to create a fully transparent element.

```
.midground {
  background-color: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.5);
}

.foreground {
  background-color: hsla(34, 100%, 50%,
0.1);
}
.transparent {
  color: transparent;
}
```

## **CSS Hexadecimal Colors**

CSS colors can be represented in <code>hexadecimal</code> (or <code>hex</code>) notation. Hexadecimal digits can represent sixteen different values using 0 - 9 and a - f .

Hexadecimal colors are composed of 6 characterseach group of two represents a value between 0 and 255 for red, green, or blue. For example #ff0000 is all red, no green, and no blue.

When both characters of all three colors are repeated, hex colors can be abbreviated to only three values, so #0000ff could also be represented as #00f.

```
.red {
  color: #ff0000;
}
.short-blue {
  color: #00f;
}
```

CSS colors can be declared with the  $\mathit{HSL}$  color system using hsl() syntax. This syntax contains three values: hue (the color value itself), saturation (intensity), and lightness.

Hue values range from 0 to 360 while saturation and lightness values are represented as percentages.

```
.light-blue {
    background-color: hsl(200, 70%, 50%);
}
```

# CSS rgb() Colors

CSS colors can be declared with *RGB colors* using rgb() syntax.

rgb() should be supplied with three values representing red, green, and blue. These values range can from 0 to 255.

```
.hot-pink {
  color: rgb(249, 2, 171);
}
.green {
  color: rgb(0, 255, 0);
}
```