



CSS Gradients

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Gradient Background

CSS gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

CSS defines two types of gradients:

- **Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)**
- **Radial Gradients (defined by their center)**

CSS Linear Gradients

To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.



```
background-image: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2,  
...);
```

Linear Gradient - Top to Bottom (this is default)

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at the top. It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow);  
}
```

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Linear Gradient - Left to Right

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

Example



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Linear Gradient - Diagonal

You can make a gradient diagonally by specifying both the horizontal and vertical starting positions.

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at top left (and goes to bottom right). It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red, yellow);  
}
```

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Using Angles



right, etc.).

Syntax

```
background-image: linear-gradient(angle, color-stop1, color-stop2);
```

The angle is specified as an angle between a horizontal line and the gradient line.

The following example shows how to use angles on linear gradients:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(-90deg, red, yellow);  
}
```

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Using Multiple Color Stops

The following example shows a linear gradient (from top to bottom) with multiple color stops:



```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow, green);  
}
```

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The following example shows how to create a linear gradient (from left to right) with the color of the rainbow and some text:

Gradient Background

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right,  
  red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);  
}
```

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Using Transparency

CSS gradients also support transparency, which can be used to create fading effects.

To add transparency, we use the `rgba()` function to define the color stops. The last parameter in the `rgba()` function can be a value from 0 to 1, and it defines the transparency of the color: 0 indicates full transparency, 1 indicates full color (no transparency).

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts fully transparent, transitioning to full color red:



Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0),  
  rgba(255,0,0,1));  
}
```

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Repeating a linear-gradient

The repeating-linear-gradient() function is used to repeat linear gradients:

Example

A repeating linear gradient:

```
#grad {  
  background-image: repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);  
}
```

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A radial gradient is defined by its center.

To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

Syntax

```
background-image: radial-gradient(shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color);
```

By default, shape is ellipse, size is farthest-corner, and position is center.

Radial Gradient - Evenly Spaced Color Stops (this is default)

The following example shows a radial gradient with evenly spaced color stops:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(red, yellow, green);  
}
```

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Radial Gradient - Differently Spaced Color Stops

The following example shows a radial gradient with differently spaced color stops:



Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(red 5%, yellow 15%, green 60%);  
}
```

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Set Shape

The shape parameter defines the shape. It can take the value circle or ellipse. The default value is ellipse.

The following example shows a radial gradient with the shape of a circle:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green);  
}
```

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Use of Different Size Keywords

The size parameter defines the size of the gradient. It can take four values:

- **closest-side**
- **farthest-side**
- **closest-corner**
- **farthest-corner**

Example

A radial gradient with different size keywords:

```
#grad1 {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(closest-side at 60% 55%, red, yellow,  
  black);  
}  
  
#grad2 {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(farthest-side at 60% 55%, red, yellow,  
  black);  
}
```

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Repeating a radial-gradient

The repeating-radial-gradient() function is used to repeat radial gradients:

Example



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```
#grad {  
  background-image: repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 15%);  
}
```

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Test Yourself with Exercises!

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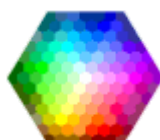
CSS Gradient Properties

The following table lists the CSS gradient properties:

Property	Description
<u>background-image</u>	Sets one or more background images for an element

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