CSS Errors

Errors in CSS can lead to unexpected behavior or styles not being applied correctly. This page shows common CSS mistakes and how to avoid them.

Missing Semicolons

Forgetting a semicolon at the end of a property declaration can break the style rule.

Example

```
.bad {
  color: red
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Invalid Property Names

Using a property name that does not exist will simply be ignored by the browser.

Example

```
.bad {
  colr: blue;
  font-size: 16px;
}
```

Invalid Values

Correct properties but invalid values will also be ignored.

Example

```
.bad {
  width: -100px;
  color: green;
}
```

Unclosed Braces

If you forget to close a brace }, the entire rule may be ignored.

Example

```
.bad {
 padding: 20px;
 margin: 10px;
```

Extra Colons or Braces

Typos like extra colons or misplaced braces can cause rules to break.

Example

```
.bad {
 color:: blue;
}
```

CSS Colors

CSS colors are used to give color to text, background, borders, and other elements of a web page. Colors improve the appearance and readability of a website.

CSS provides different ways to define colors.

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1. Color Names

CSS supports predefined color names.

Examples:

color: red;

background-color: blue;

border-color: green;

Common color names:
red, blue, green, black, white, yellow, orange, gray

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2. RGB Color Values

RGB stands for **Red, Green, Blue**.
Each value ranges from **0 to 255**.

Syntax:

color: rgb(255, 0, 0); /* Red */

color: rgb(0, 255, 0); /* Green */

color: rgb(0, 0, 255); /* Blue */

---

3. HEX Color Codes

HEX colors use a **#** followed by six hexadecimal digits.

Syntax:

color: #FF0000; /* Red */

color: #00FF00; /* Green */

color: #0000FF; /* Blue */

HEX colors are widely used in web design.

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4. RGBA Colors

RGBA is similar to RGB but includes **Alpha** value for transparency.

Alpha value range: 0.0 (transparent) to 1.0 (solid)

Example:

background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);

---

5. HSL Colors

HSL stands for **Hue, Saturation, Lightness**.

Syntax:

color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%);

- Hue: color type
- Saturation: intensity
- Lightness: brightness

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6. HSLA Colors

HSLA is HSL with transparency (alpha).

Example:

background-color: hsla(240, 100%, 50%, 0.7);

Uses of CSS Colors

- To style text and headings

- To design backgrounds

- To highlight buttons and links

- To improve user interface and readability

CSS Backgrounds

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

In these chapters, you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

- background-color

- background-image

- background-repeat

- background-attachment

- background-position

- background (shorthand property)

CSS background-color

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.

Example

The background color of a page is set like this:

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
```

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

- a valid color name - like "red"

- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"

- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Other Elements

You can set the background color for any HTML elements:

Example

Here, the <h1>, <p>, and <div> elements will have different background colors:

```
h1 {
  background-color: green;
}

div {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

p {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Opacity / Transparency

The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

opacity 1

opacity 0.6

opacity 0.3

opacity 0.1

Example

```
div {
  background-color: green;
  opacity: 0.3;
}
```