**RGB Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

**rgb(*red,* *green*, *blue*)**

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.

For example, rgb(255, 0, 0) is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.

To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: rgb(0, 0, 0).

To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: rgb(255, 255, 255).

Experiment by mixing the RGB values below:

**rgb(255, 99, 71)**

### Example

**rgb(0, 0, 0)**

**rgb(60, 60, 60)**

**rgb(120, 120, 120)**

**rgb(180, 180, 180)**

**rgb(240, 240, 240)**

**rgb(255, 255, 255)**

## RGBA Value

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An RGBA color value is specified with:

**rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)**

The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all):

**HEX Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

**#*rrggbb***

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

Experiment by mixing the HEX values below:

**#ff6347**

### Example

**#ff0000**

**#0000ff**

**#3cb371**

**#ee82ee**

**#ffa500**

**#6a5acd**

### Example

**#000000**

**#3c3c3c**

**#787878**

**#b4b4b4**

**#f0f0f0**

**#ffffff**

**HSL Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

**hsl(*hue*, *saturation*, *lightness*)**

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage, 0% is black, 50% is neither light or dark, 100% is white

Experiment by mixing the HSL values below:

**hsl(0, 100%, 50%)**

### Example

**hsl(0, 100%, 50%)**

**hsl(240, 100%, 50%)**

**hsl(147, 50%, 47%)**

**hsl(300, 76%, 72%)**

**hsl(39, 100%, 50%)**

**hsl(248, 53%, 58%)**

### Saturation

Saturation can be described as the intensity of a color.

100% is pure color, no shades of gray

50% is 50% gray, but you can still see the color.

0% is completely gray, you can no longer see the color.

### Example

**hsl(0, 100%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 80%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 60%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 40%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 20%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 0%, 50%)**

### Lightness

The lightness of a color can be described as how much light you want to give the color, where 0% means no light (black), 50% means 50% light (neither dark nor light) 100% means full lightness (white).

### Example

**hsl(0, 100%, 0%)**

**hsl(0, 100%, 25%)**

**hsl(0, 100%, 50%)**

**hsl(0, 100%, 75%)**

**hsl(0, 100%, 90%)**

**hsl(0, 100%, 100%)**