

Setting Color in CSS

Color Types

In CSS, color can be represented by name, hex, rgb, and rgba.

Named Colors

Using color names is the easiest way to set a color, but it provides the least amount of flexibility.

```
.blue-bg {  
  background-color: blue;  
  color: red;  
}
```

A full list of the named colors can be found here: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp

HEX

HEX colors provide a shorthand for expressing an RGB color. These are sometimes called web colors.

The format for HEX colors are #00ff00 where the first 2 characters after the # represent the Red color, the second 2 characters represent the Green color, and the third 2 characters represent the Blue color.

FF represents 100% of the color, and 00 represents 0% of the color. For instance, blue is #0000FF (a shorthand notation is #00F) which has no red or green but 100% blue.

Examples:

```
.red {  
  color: #FF0000;  
}  
.green {  
  color: #00FF00;  
}  
.blue {  
  color: #0000FF;  
}
```

RGB and RGBA

rgb lets you specify each color as a number between 0 and 255. The format is:

```
.red {  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}
```

rgba lets you specify an additional value between 0 and 1 for the opacity. 0 is completely transparent and 1 is completely opaque.

```
.red-tint {  
  color: rgba(255,0,0,.5);  
}
```

Font Color

Following normal CSS naming, you would think that changing the font color would be font-color, but it's actually just color.

```
.red-text {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Background Color

The background can be set with background or background-color.

```
.red-bg {  
  background: red;  
}
```
