HTML Background and Fonts

By default, your webpage background is white in color. You may not like it, but no worries. HTML provides you following two good ways to decorate your webpage background.

- HTML Background with Colors
- HTML Background with Images

Now let's see both the approaches one by one using appropriate examples.

Html Background with Colors

The **bgcolor** attribute is used to control the background of an HTML element, specifically page body and table backgrounds.

Note − The *bgcolor* attribute deprecated in HTML5. Do not use this attribute.

Following is the syntax to use bgcolor attribute with any HTML tag.

```
<tagname bgcolor = "color_value"...>
```

This color_value can be given in any of the following formats −

```
<!-- Format 1 - Use color name -->
<table bgcolor = "lime" >

<!-- Format 2 - Use hex value -->
<table bgcolor = "#f1f1f1" >

<!-- Format 3 - Use color value in RGB terms -->
<table bgcolor = "rgb(0,0,120)" >
```

Example

Here are the examples to set background of an HTML tag −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>HTML Background Colors</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <!-- Format 1 - Use color name -->
      <table bgcolor = "yellow" width = "100%">
         <tr>
            <td>
               This background is yellow
```
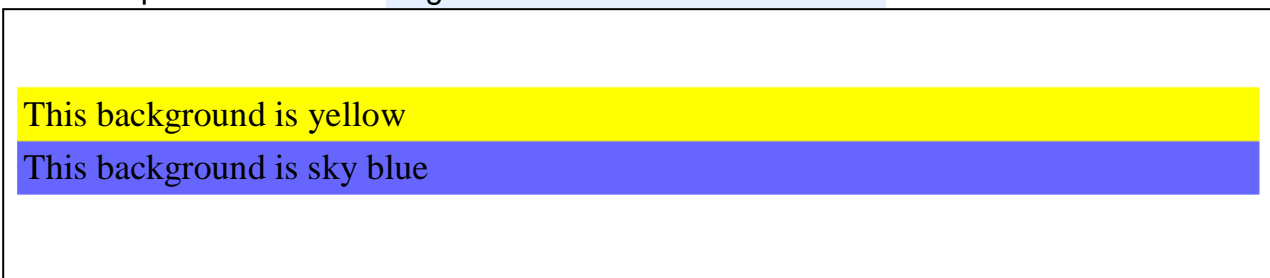
```
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>

    <!-- Format 2 - Use hex value -->
    <table bgcolor = "#6666FF" width = "100%">
        <tr>
            <td>
                This background is sky blue
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>

    </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

This background is yellow
This background is sky blue

Html Background with Images

The **background** attribute can also be used to control the background of an HTML element, specifically page body and table backgrounds. You can specify an image to set background of your HTML page or table.

Note − The *background* attribute deprecated in HTML5. Do not use this attribute.

Following is the syntax to use background attribute with any HTML tag.

Note − The *background* attribute is deprecated and it is recommended to use Style Sheet for background setting.

```
<tagname background = "Image URL"...>
```

The most frequently used image formats are JPEG, GIF and PNG images.

Example

Here are the examples to set background images of a table.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
   <head>
      <title>HTML Background Images</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <!-- Set table background -->
      <table background = "/images/html.gif" width = "100%" height
= "100">
         <tr><td>
            This background is filled up with HTML image.
         </td></tr>
      </table>
   </body>

</html>
```

Patterned & Transparent Backgrounds

You might have seen many pattern or transparent backgrounds on various websites. This simply can be achieved by using patterned image or transparent image in the background.

It is suggested that while creating patterns or transparent GIF or PNG images, use the smallest dimensions possible even as small as 1x1 to avoid slow loading.

Example

Here are the examples to set background pattern of a table −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>HTML Background Images</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <!-- Set a table background using pattern -->
      <table background = "/images/pattern1.gif" width = "100%"
height = "100">
         <tr>
            <td>
               This background is filled up with a pattern image.
            </td>
         </tr>
      </table>
```

```
      <!-- Another example on table background using pattern -->
      <table background = "/images/pattern2.gif" width = "100%"
height = "100">
         <tr>
            <td>
               This background is filled up with a pattern image.
            </td>
         </tr>
      </table>
   </body>

</html>
```

Fonts play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability. Font face and color depends entirely on the computer and browser that is being used to view your page but you can use HTML **** tag to add style, size, and color to the text on your website. You can use a **<basefont>** tag to set all of your text to the same size, face, and color.

The font tag is having three attributes called **size, color**, and **face** to customize your fonts. To change any of the font attributes at any time within your webpage, simply use the tag. The text that follows will remain changed until you close with the tag. You can change one or all of the font attributes within one <font> tag.

Note −The *font* and *basefont* tags are deprecated and it is supposed to be removed in a future version of HTML. So they should not be used rather, it's suggested to use CSS styles to manipulate your fonts. But still for learning purpose, this chapter will explain font and basefont tags in detail.

Set Font Size

You can set content font size using **size** attribute. The range of accepted values is from 1(smallest) to 7(largest). The default size of a font is 3.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Setting Font Size</title>
   </head>

   <body>
```

```
        <font size = "1">Font size = "1"</font><br />
        <font size = "2">Font size = "2"</font><br />
        <font size = "3">Font size = "3"</font><br />
        <font size = "4">Font size = "4"</font><br />
        <font size = "5">Font size = "5"</font><br />
        <font size = "6">Font size = "6"</font><br />
        <font size = "7">Font size = "7"</font>
    </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Font size = "1"

Font size = "2"

Font size = "3"

Font size = "4"

Font size = "5"

Font size = "6"

Font size = "7"

Relative Font Size

You can specify how many sizes larger or how many sizes smaller than the preset font size should be. You can specify it like **<font size = "+n">** or **<font size = "−n">**

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
        <title>Relative Font Size</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <font size = "-1">Font size = "-1"</font><br />
        <font size = "+1">Font size = "+1"</font><br />
        <font size = "+2">Font size = "+2"</font><br />
```

```
        <font size = "+3">Font size = "+3"</font><br />
        <font size = "+4">Font size = "+4"</font>
    </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Font size = "-1"

Font size = "+1"

Font size = "+2"

Font size = "+3"

Font size = "+4"

Setting Font Face

You can set font face using *face* attribute but be aware that if the user viewing the page doesn't have the font installed, they will not be able to see it. Instead user will see the default font face applicable to the user's computer.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
        <title>Font Face</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <font face = "Times New Roman" size = "5">Times New
Roman</font><br />
        <font face = "Verdana" size = "5">Verdana</font><br />
        <font face = "Comic sans MS" size =" 5">Comic Sans
MS</font><br />
        <font face = "WildWest" size = "5">WildWest</font><br />
        <font face = "Bedrock" size = "5">Bedrock</font><br />
    </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Times New Roman

Verdana

Comic Sans MS

WildWest

Bedrock

Specify alternate font faces

A visitor will only be able to see your font if they have that font installed on their computer. So, it is possible to specify two or more font face alternatives by listing the font face names, separated by a comma.

```
<font face = "arial,helvetica">
<font face = "Lucida Calligraphy,Comic Sans MS,Lucida Console">
```

When your page is loaded, their browser will display the first font face available. If none of the given fonts are installed, then it will display the default font face *Times New Roman*.

Note − Check a complete list of **HTML Standard Fonts**.

Setting Font Color

You can set any font color you like using *color* attribute. You can specify the color that you want by either the color name or hexadecimal code for that color.

Note − You can check a complete list of **HTML Color Name with Codes**.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Setting Font Color</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <font color = "#FF00FF">This text is in pink</font><br />
      <font color = "red">This text is red</font>
```

```
        </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

This text is in pink

This text is red

The <basefont> Element

The <basefont> element is supposed to set a default font size, color, and typeface for any parts of the document that are not otherwise contained within a <font> tag. You can use the <font> elements to override the <basefont> settings.

The <basefont> tag also takes color, size and face attributes and it will support relative font setting by giving size a value of +1 for a size larger or −2 for two sizes smaller.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Setting Basefont Color</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <basefont face = "arial, verdana, sans-serif" size = "2"
color = "#ff0000">
      <p>This is the page's default font.</p>
      <h2>Example of the &lt;basefont&gt; Element</h2>

      <p><font size = "+2" color = "darkgray">
            This is darkgray text with two sizes larger
         </font>
      </p>

      <p><font face = "courier" size = "-1" color = "#000000">
            It is a courier font, a size smaller and black in
color.
         </font>
      </p>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

This is the page's default font.

Example of the <basefont> Element

This is darkgray text with two sizes larger

It is a courier font, a size smaller and black in color.