



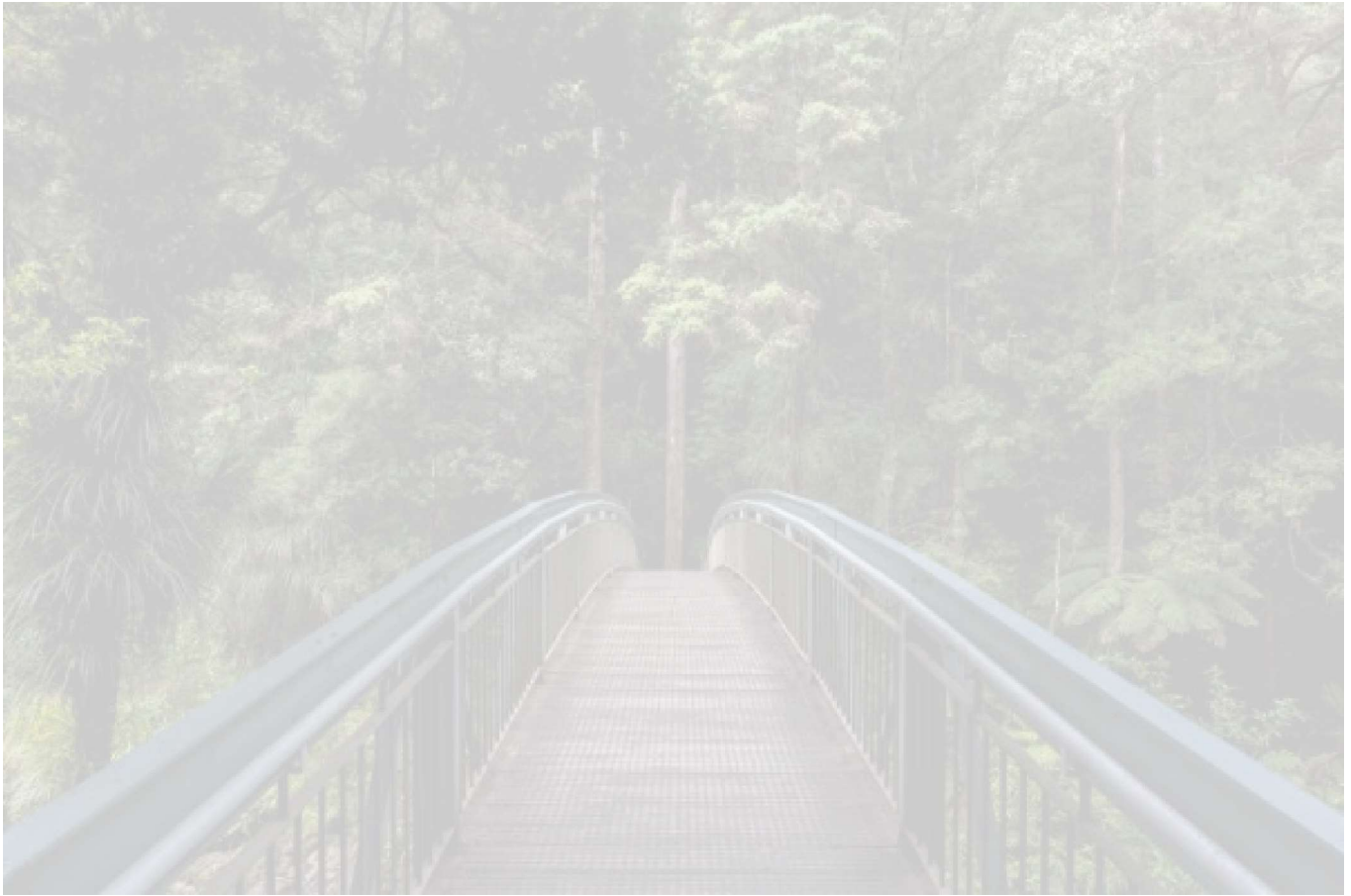
CSS Opacity / Transparency

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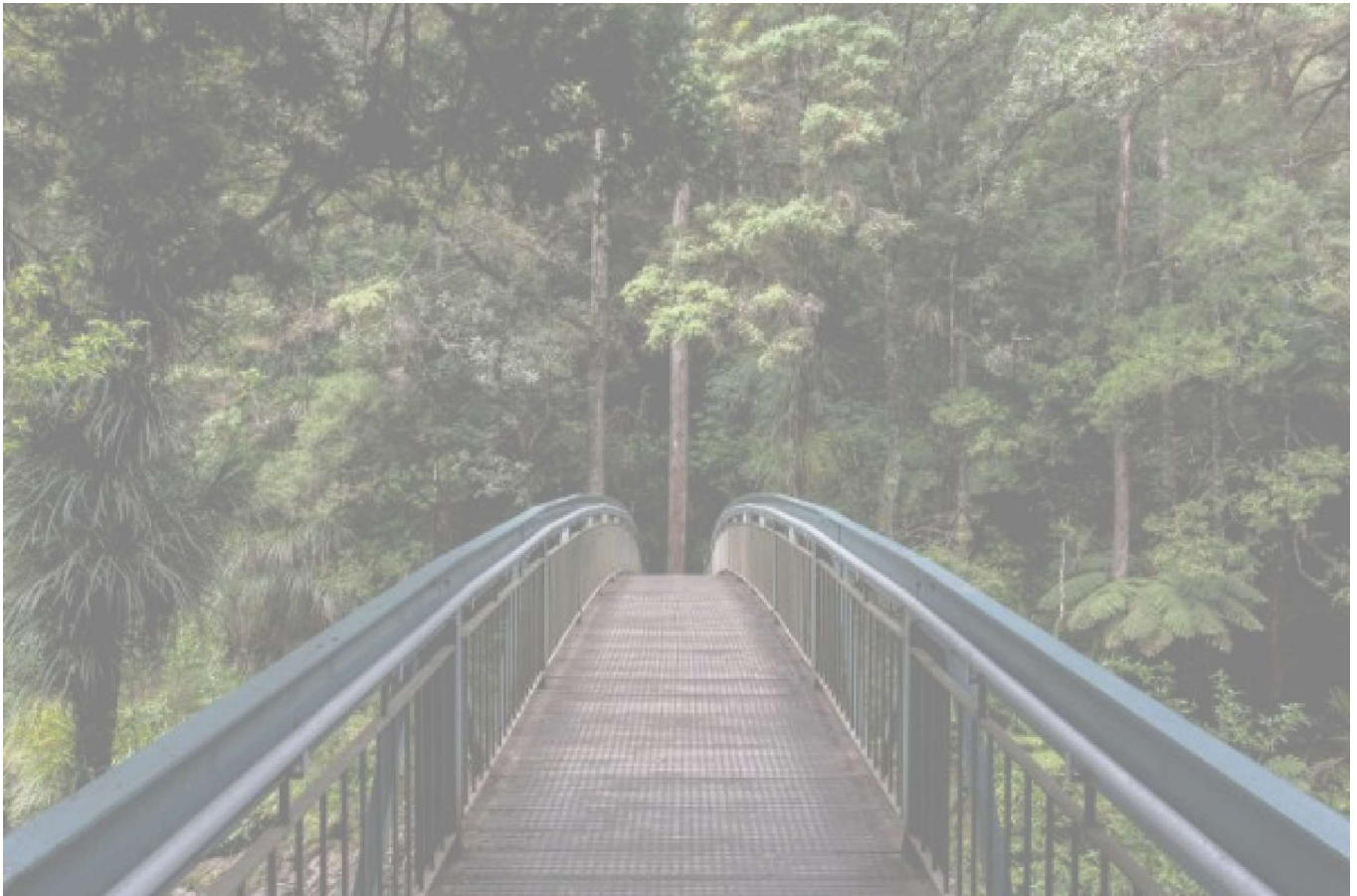
The **opacity** property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

Transparent Image

The **opacity** property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:



opacity 0.2



opacity 0.5



opacity 1
(default)

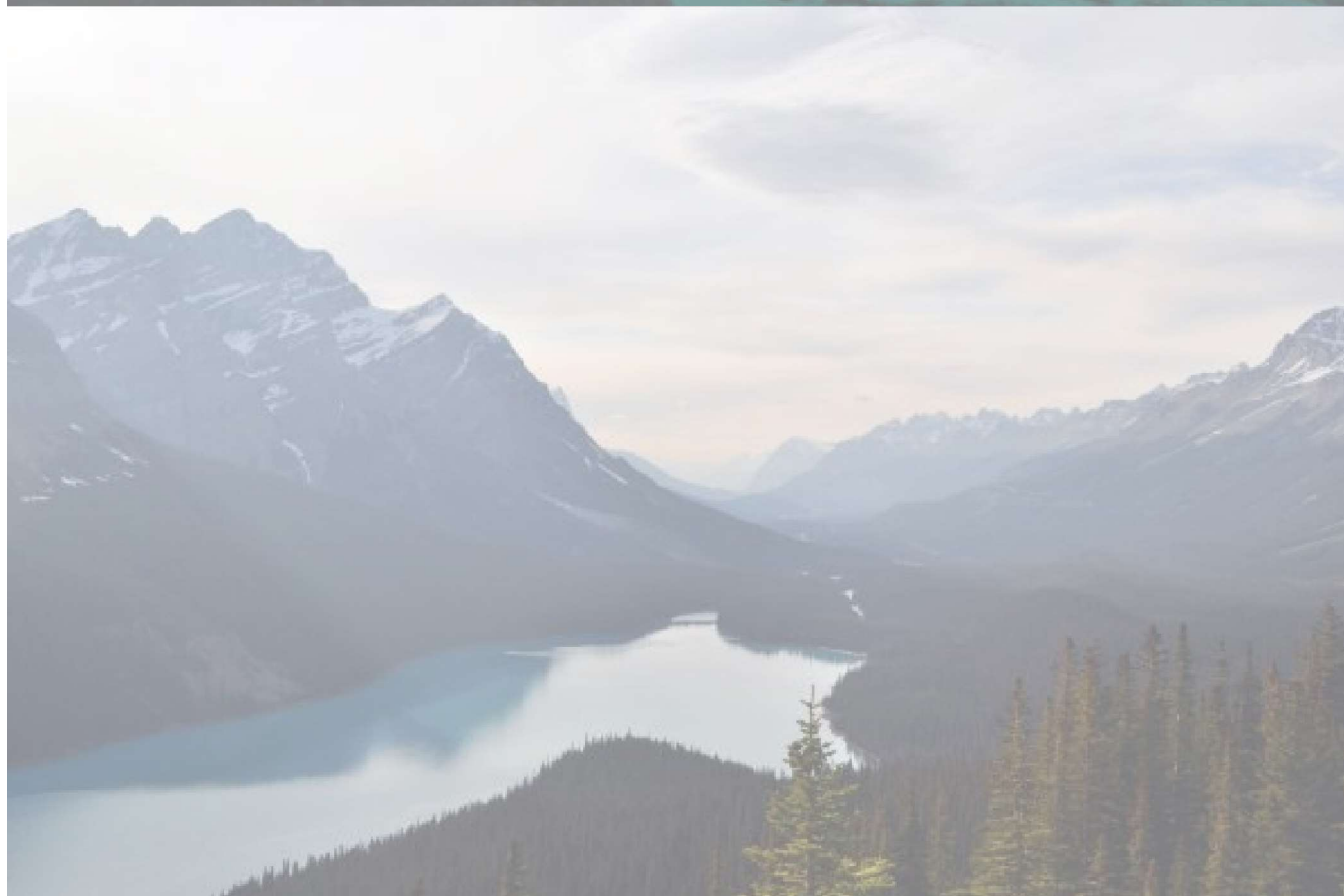
Example

```
img {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}
```

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Transparent Hover Effect

The `opacity` property is often used together with the `:hover` selector to change the opacity on mouse-over:





Example

```
img {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}  
  
img:hover {  
  opacity: 1.0;  
}
```

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Example explained

The first CSS block is similar to the code in Example 1. In addition, we have added what should happen when a user hovers over one of the images. In this case we want the image to NOT be transparent when the user hovers over it. The CSS for this is `opacity:1; .`

When the mouse pointer moves away from the image, the image will be transparent again.

An example of reversed hover effect:





Example

```
img:hover {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}
```

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Transparent Box

When using the `opacity` property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements inherit the same transparency. This can make the text inside a fully transparent element hard to read:

opacity 1

opacity 0.6

opacity 0.3

opacity 0.1

Example

```
div {  
  opacity: 0.3;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Transparency using RGBA

If you do not want to apply opacity to child elements, like in our example above, use **RGBA** color values. The following example sets the opacity for the background color and not the text:

100% opacity

60% opacity

30% opacity

10% opacity

You learned from our [CSS Colors Chapter](#), that you can use RGB as a color value. In addition to RGB, you can use an RGB color value with an alpha channel (RGBA) - 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 (fully opaque).

Tip: You will learn more about RGBA Colors in our [CSS Colors Chapter](#).

Example

```
div {  
  background: rgba(76, 175, 80, 0.3) /* Green background with 30% opacity */  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Text in Transparent Box



This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.background {
  background: url(klematis.jpg) repeat;
  border: 2px solid black;
}

div.transbox {
  margin: 30px;
  background-color: #ffffff;
  border: 1px solid black;
  opacity: 0.6;
}

div.transbox p {
  margin: 5%;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #000000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="background">
  <div class="transbox">
    <p>This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.</p>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself »

Example explained

First, we create a `<div>` element (`class="background"`) with a background image, and a border.

Then we create another `<div>` (`class="transbox"`) inside the first `<div>`.

The `<div class="transbox">` have a background color, and a border - the div is transparent.

Inside the transparent `<div>`, we add some text inside a `<p>` element.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

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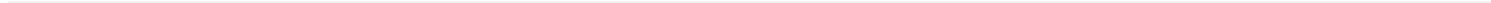
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