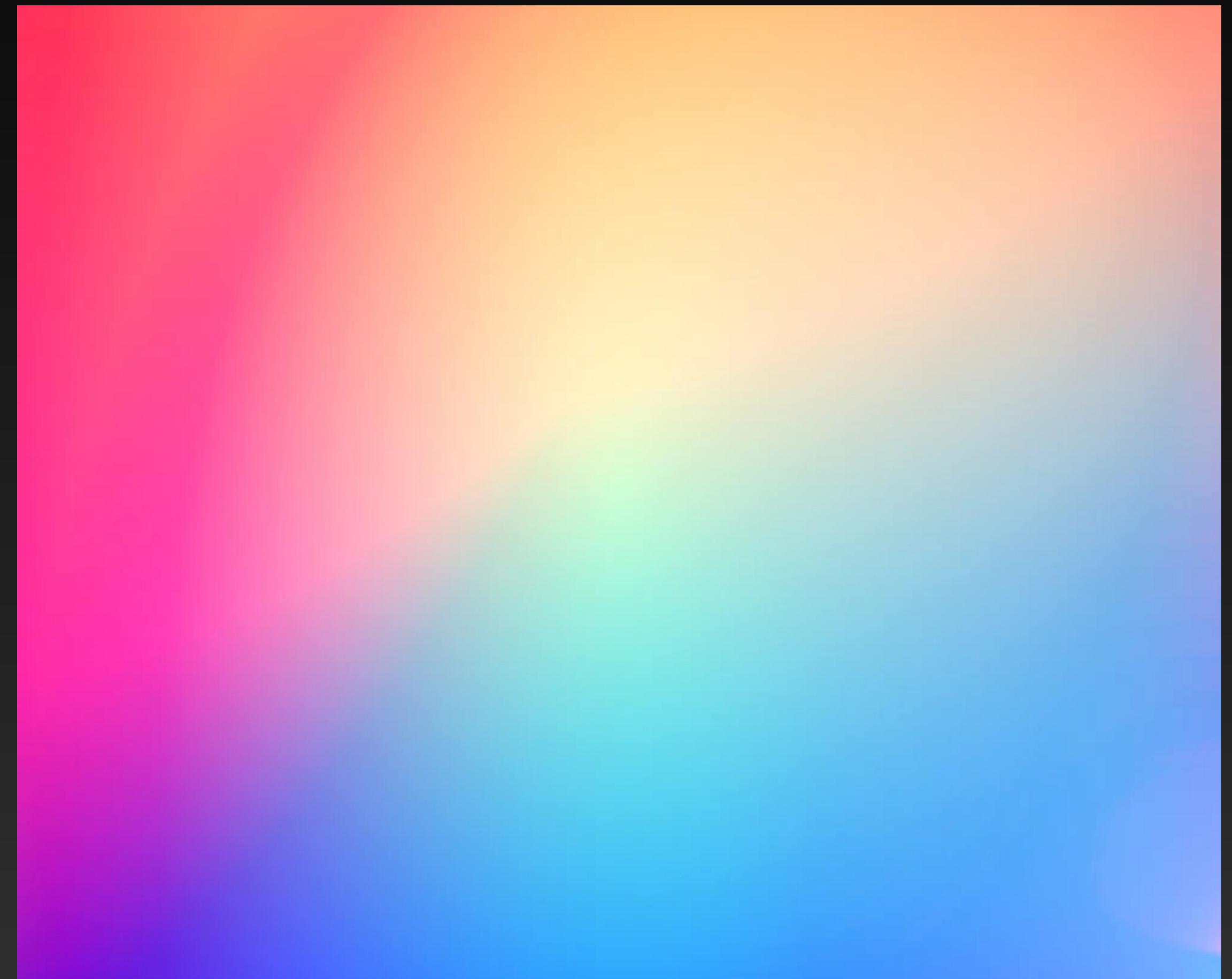


GRADIENTS in CSS

What Is A Gradient?

Gradient is a gradual transition from one color to another. Gradients add depth and a new dimension to a design, increasing its aesthetic appeal and making it look more real. They allow designers to create almost a new color.

Color gradients stay a popular design trend and can be applied to a variety of elements of a website.



Why to use gradients?

- * To Create New Color Schemes
- * To Captivate Visitors
- * To Help Visitors Focus Their Attention
- * To Make the Design More Memorable

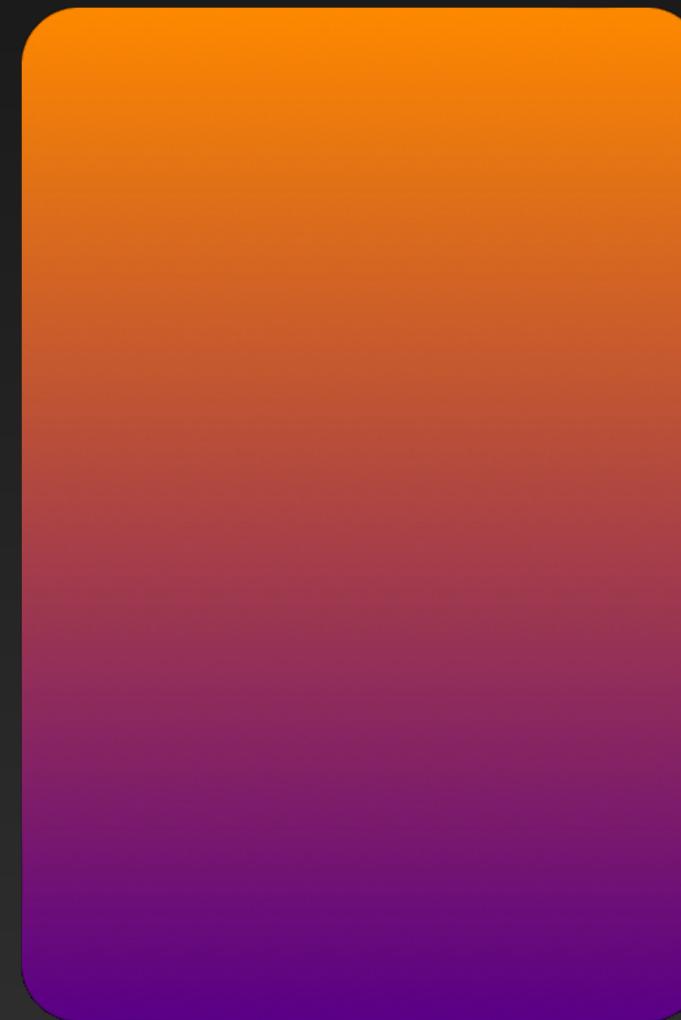
How To Create Gradients in Web Design

- * Use CSS
- * Use Pre-made Gradients (like, for example, <https://webgradients.com> or <https://uigradients.com>)

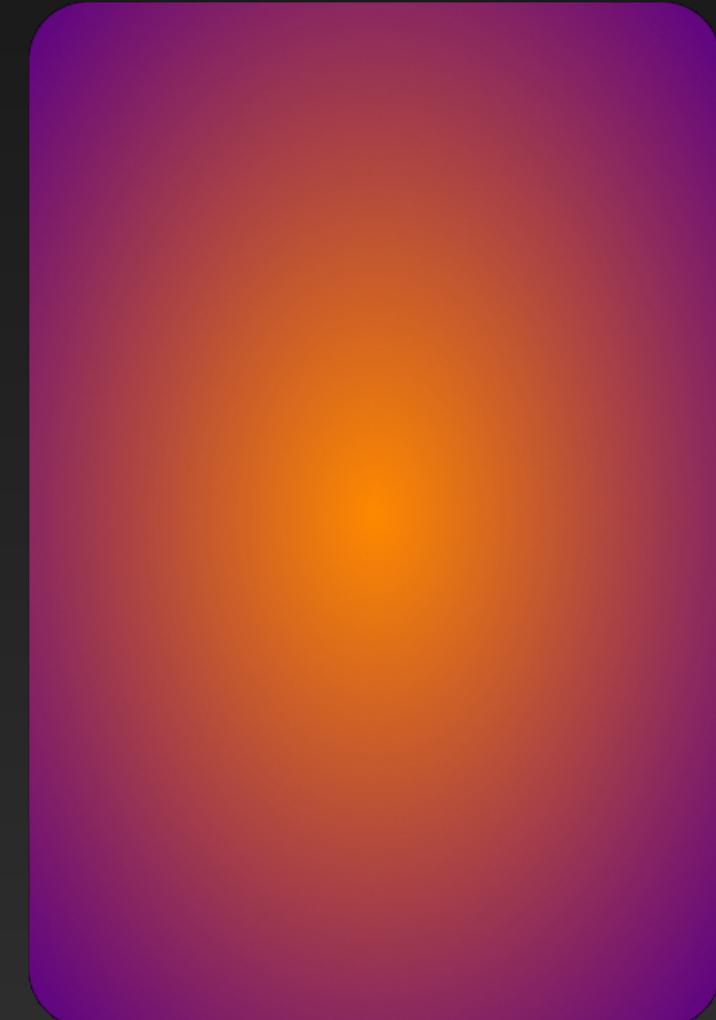
How To Create Gradients in CSS

CSS allows you to control every aspect of how that happens, from the direction and the shape to the colors and how they transition from one to another.

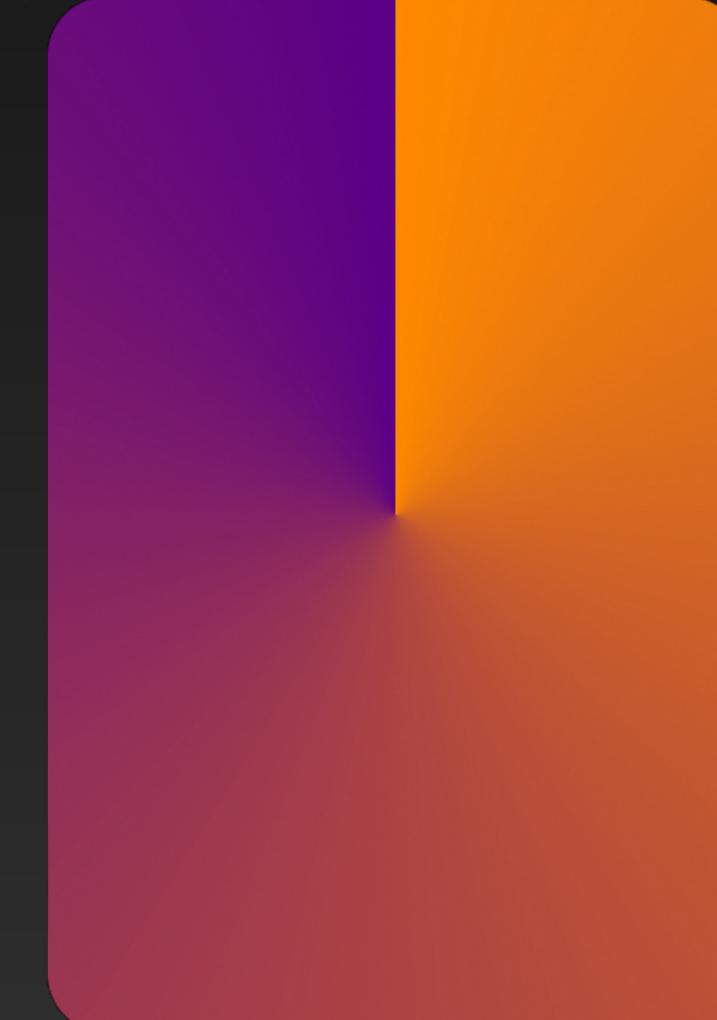
Types of gradients



linear

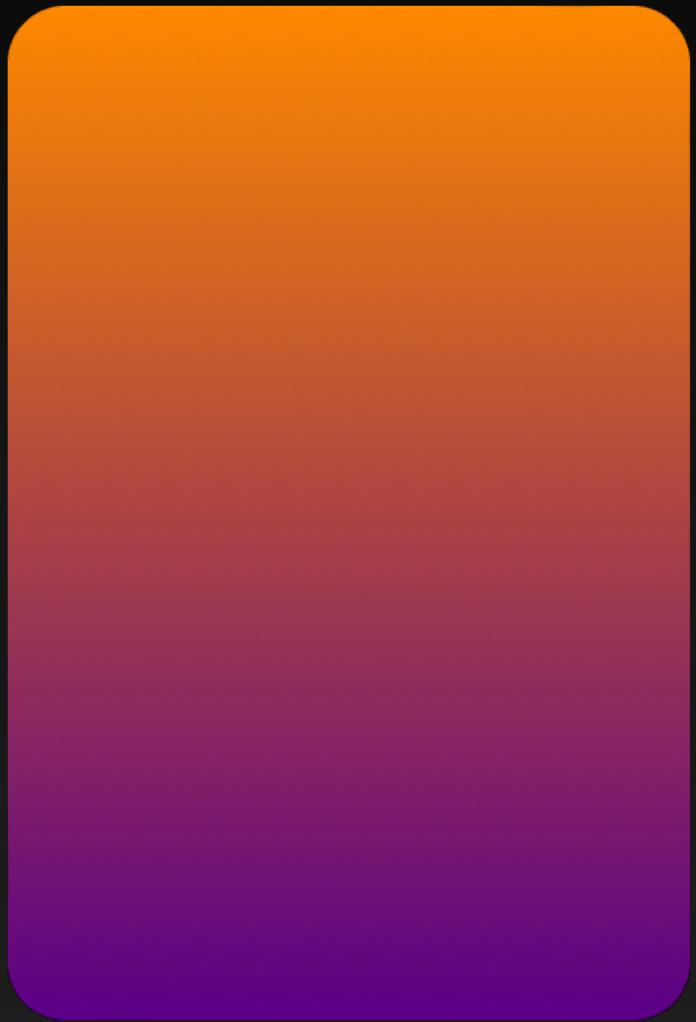


radial



conic

Linear



SYNTAX

```
background-image: linear-gradient(#ff8a00, #5b0089);
```

We could have written the same thing two other ways:

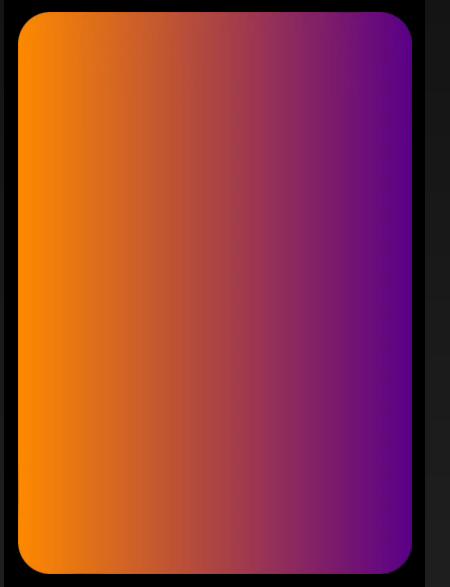
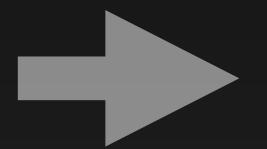
```
background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, #ff8a00, #5b0089);
```

```
background-image: linear-gradient(180deg, #ff8a00, #5b0089);
```

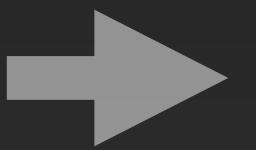
Changing direction

To make the CSS gradient go from left-to-right, we pass an additional parameter at the beginning of the linear-gradient() function, starting with the word to which indicates the direction.

background-image: linear-gradient(**to right**, #ff8a00, #5b0089);



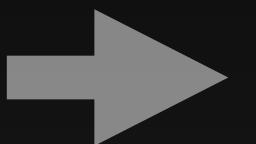
background-image: linear-gradient (**to top left**, #ff8a00, #5b0089);



Multiple colors

You can use as many colors as you want :

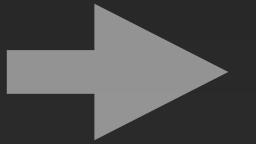
```
background-image: linear-gradient(#ff8a00, #5b0089, #f005ff);
```



Color stops

You can give each color percentage or absolute length values.

```
background-image: linear-gradient(to right bottom, #ff8a00 ,  
#5b0089 100px, #f005ff 90%);
```



Radial



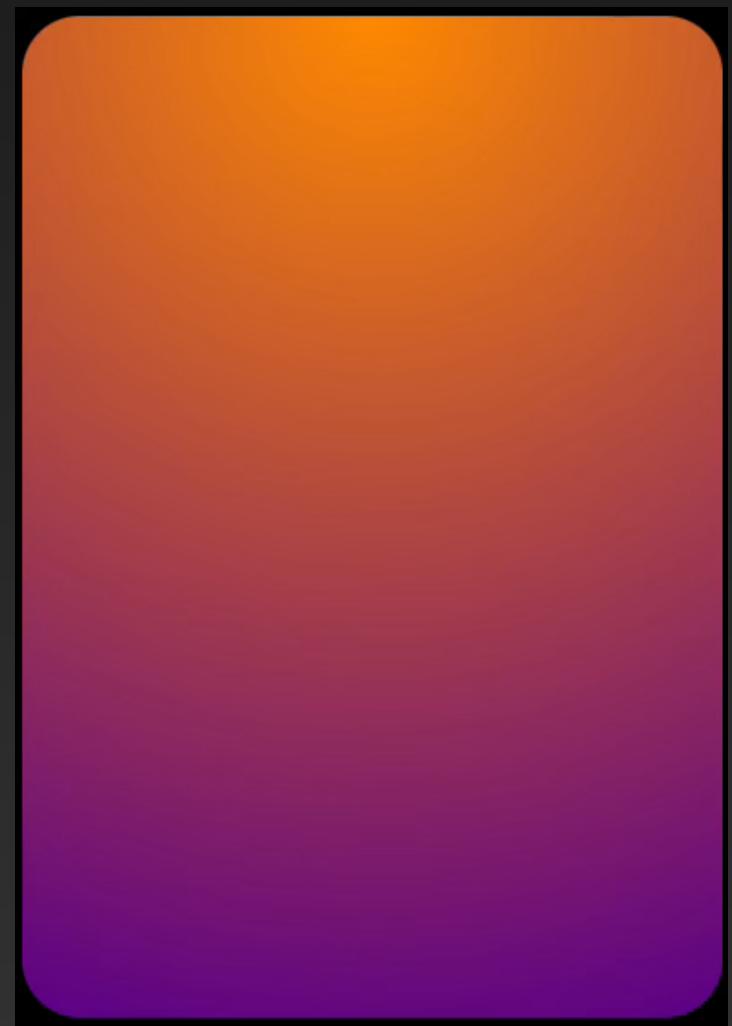
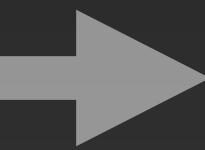
SYNTAX

```
background-image: radial-gradient(#ff8a00, #5b0089);
```

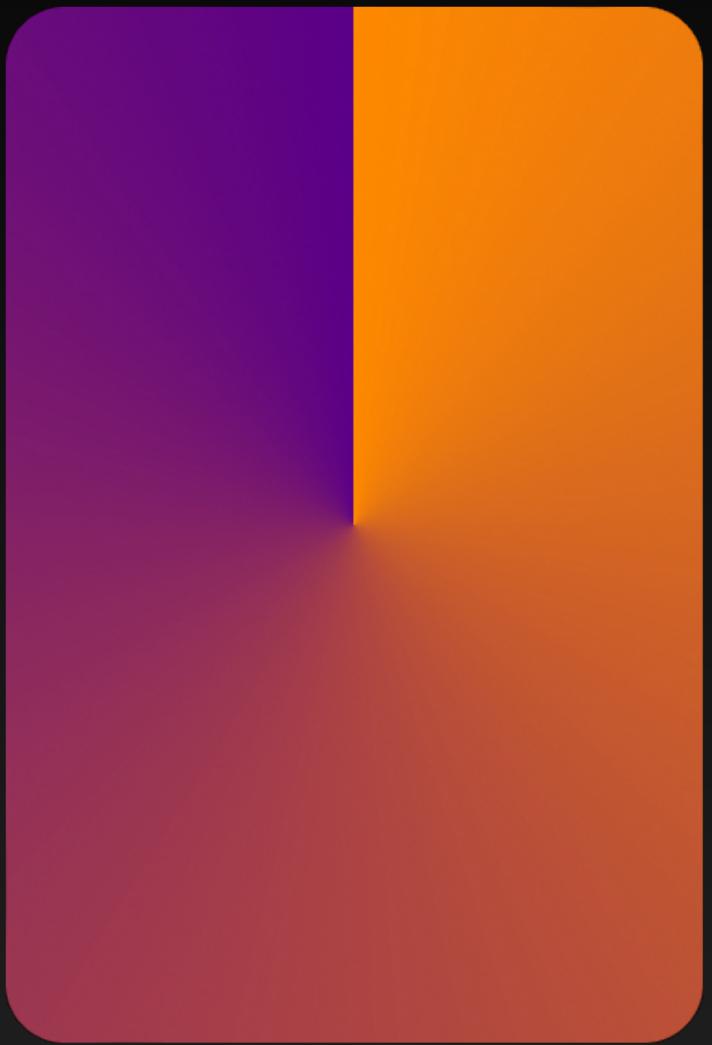
The radial-gradient notation accepts the following values:

- * Shape
- * Size
- * Position
- * Color stops

```
background-image: radial-gradient(circle at top center,  
#ff8a00, #5b0089);
```



Conic



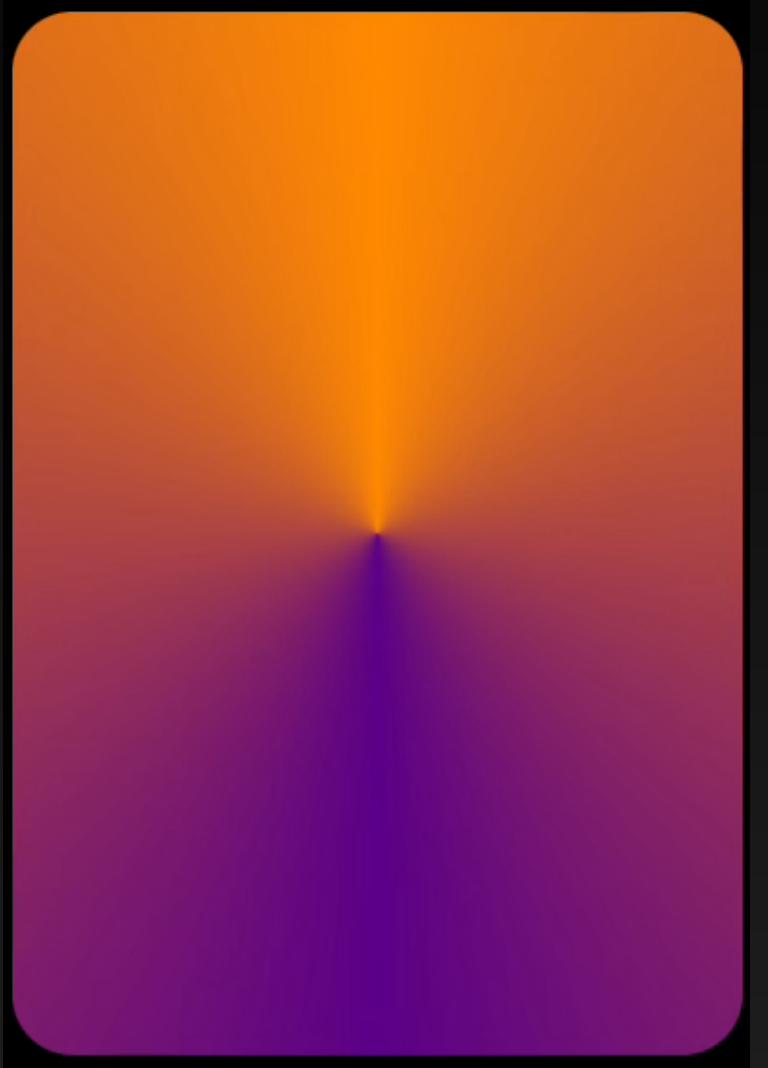
SYNTAX

```
background-image: conic-gradient(#ff8a00, #5b0089);
```

Looks a bit strange?

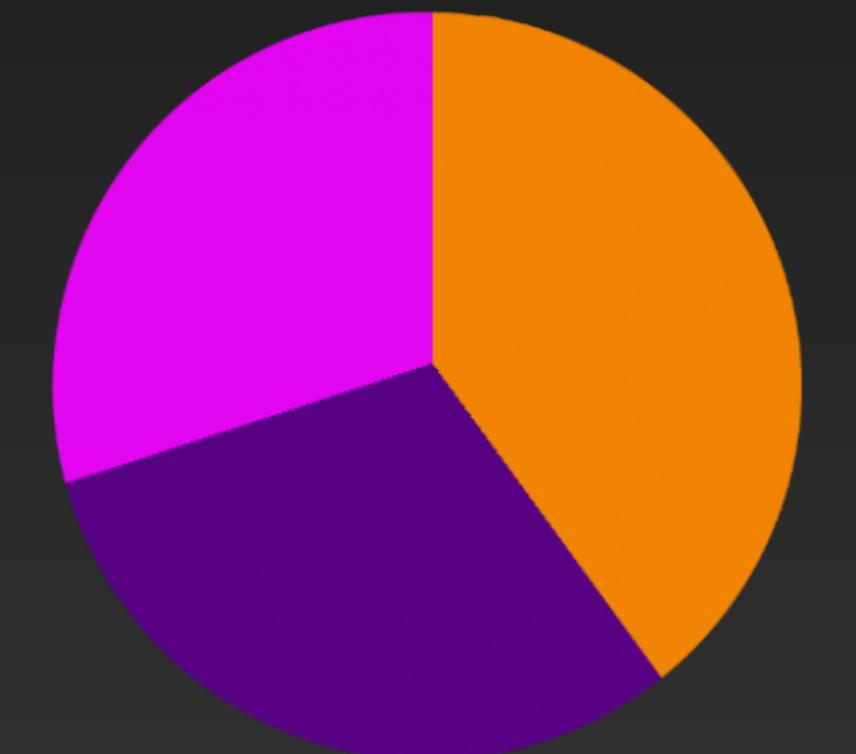
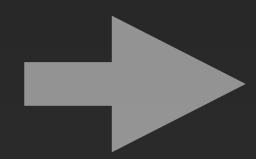
If we introduce a third value, then that creates a smoother gradient and we start to get that cool cone-looking perspective.

`background-image: conic-gradient(#ff8a00, #5b0089, #ff8a00);` →



Or, let's try a simple pie chart by adding hard stops between three color values:

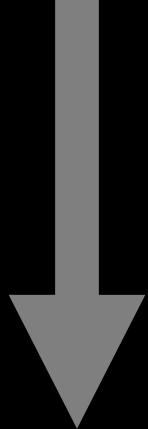
`background-image: conic-gradient(#ff8a00 40%,
#5b0089 0 70%, #f005ff 0);`



Text gradient

SYNTAX

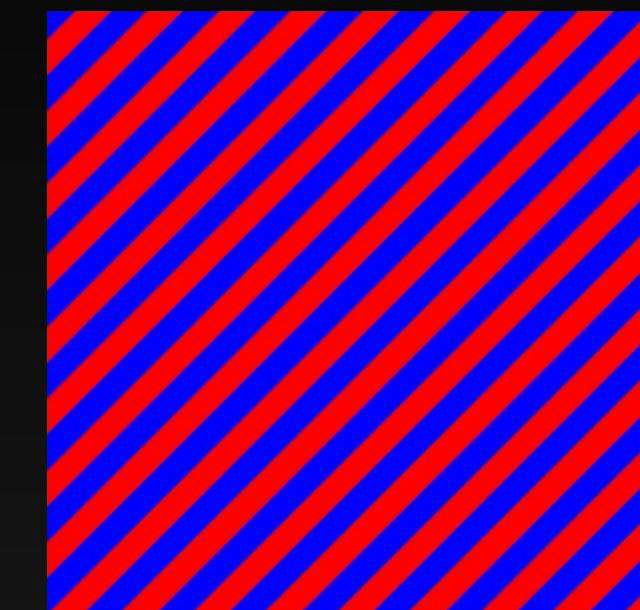
```
h1 {  
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#00FFFA, #004E89);  
-webkit-background-clip: text;  
-webkit-text-fill-color: transparent;  
}
```



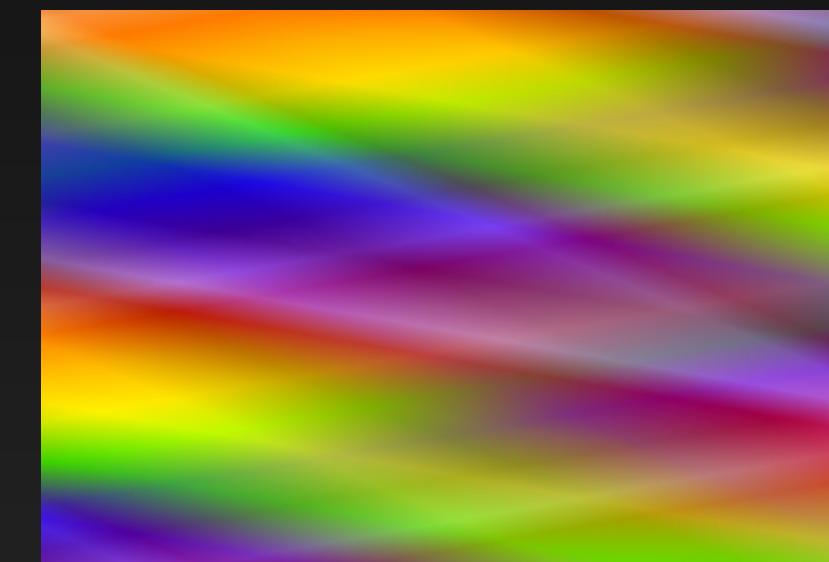
TechTalks at BeCode

Tricks

- * Repeating linear gradients (`repeating-linear-gradient`)



- * Multiple repeating linear gradients



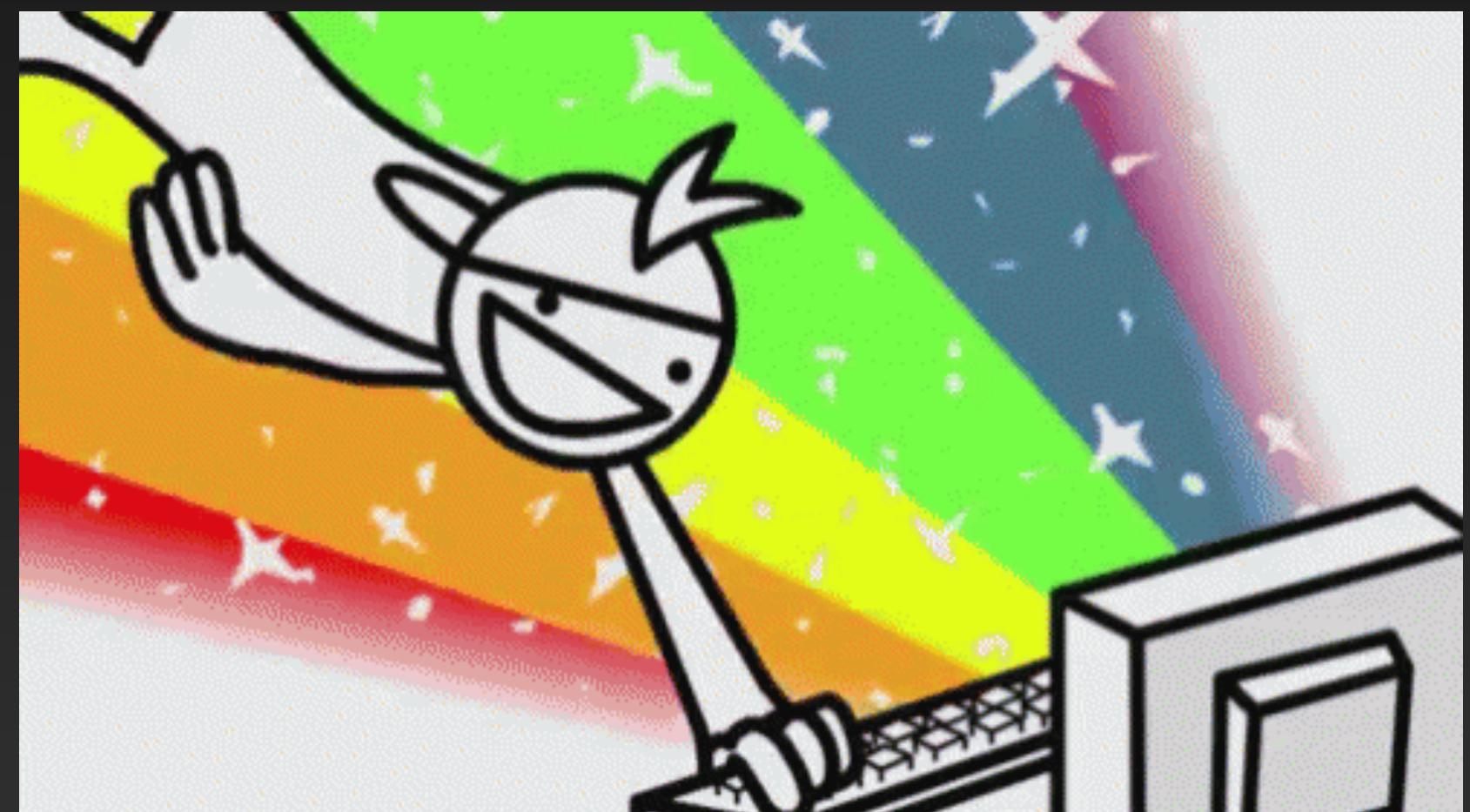
- * Repeating radial gradients(`repeating-radial-gradient`)



- * Using transparency (rgba) to overlay images.
- * Combining CSS gradients with background-blend-mode property to create impressive effects (patterns, spectrum background etc.)

Wanna be a gradient badass?

Use dynamic gradients



Accessibility

Don't forget to consider the **contrast** between background and foreground colors, just as you would working with background-color.

Make sure that all the colors used in the gradient and the transitions between them don't affect the legibility of any content that sits on top of it. You can use a contrast checker for it (<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>)



Do you have any questions?

I hope you don't

