

CSS Essentials

Background



- 1. Background color**
- 2. Background images**
- 3. Sizing/positioning background images**
- 4. Gradient backgrounds**
- 5. Multiple background images**
- 6. Background shorthand**

Section 1

Background color

1. Background color

- The **background-color** property specifies the background color of an element.
- The property accepts any valid color: color name, RGB, HEX,...

```
.box {  
  background-color: #567895;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  background-color: black;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
span {  
  background-color: rgba(255,255,255,.5);  
}
```

```
<div class="box">  
  <h2>Background Colors</h2>  
  <p>Try changing the background <span>colors</span>.</p>  
</div>
```

Background Colors

Try changing the background colors.

Section 2

Background images

2. Background images

- The ***background-image*** property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.
- By default, the image is ***repeated*** so it covers the entire element.

```
.a {  
  background-image: url(balloons.jpg);  
}  
  
.b {  
  background-image: url(star.png);  
}
```

```
<div class="wrapper">  
  <div class="box a"></div>  
  <div class="box b"></div>  
</div>
```



2. Background images

- **Controlling background-repeat:** The background-repeat property is used to control the tiling behavior of images. The available values are
- *no-repeat* — stop the background from repeating altogether.
 - *repeat-x* — repeat horizontally.
 - *repeat-y* — repeat vertically.
 - *repeat* — the default; repeat in both directions.

Section 3

Sizing/positioning background images

3. Sizing/positioning background images

- **Sizing the background image:** We can use the ***background-size*** property, which can take length or percentage values, to size the image to fit inside the background or you can use keyword ***cover*** and ***contain***
- ***cover***: the browser will make the image just large enough so that it completely covers the box area while still retaining its aspect ratio
 - ***contain***: the browser will make the image the right size to fit inside the box.

3. Sizing/positioning background images

- **Positioning the background image:** The ***background-position*** property allows you to choose the position in which the background image appears on the box it is applied to. You can use keywords such as ***top***, ***right***, ***bottom***, ***left***, ***center*** and ***length*** or ***percentage***

```
body {  
  background-image: url('w3css.gif');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
  background-position: bottom right;  
}
```

The background-position Property

Here, the background image will be positioned bottom right.



Section 4

Gradient backgrounds

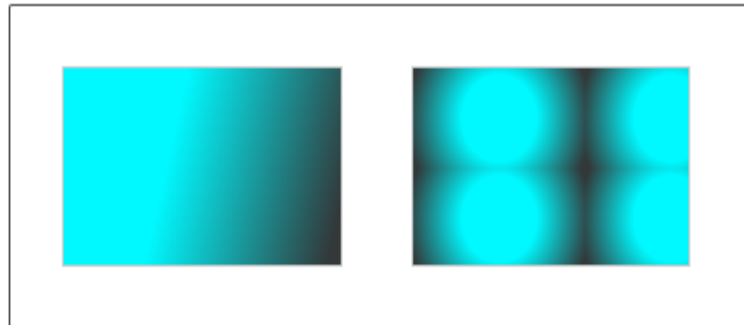
4. Gradient backgrounds

- **A gradient** — when used for a background — acts just like an image and is also set by using the **background-image** property.
- **CSS gradients** let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

```
.a {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(105deg, rgba(0,249,255,1) 39%,  
  rgba(51,56,57,1) 96%);  
}
```

```
.b {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(circle, rgba(0,249,255,1) 39%,  
  rgba(51,56,57,1) 96%);  
  background-size: 100px 50px;  
}
```

```
<div class="wrapper">  
  <div class="box a"></div>  
  <div class="box b"></div>  
</div>
```



Section 5

Multiple background images

5. Multiple background images

- You can specify **multiple background-image** values in a single property value, separating each one with a comma.
- The other **background-*** properties can also have values comma-separated in the same way as background-image

```
1 background-image: url(image1.png), url(image2.png), url(image3.png), url(image1.png);  
2 background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat;  
3 background-position: 10px 20px, top right;
```



Section 6

Background shorthand

6. Background shorthand

- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the background properties in one single property. This is called a **shorthand** property.
- Instead of writing:

```
body {  
    background-color: #ffffff;  
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}
```

- You can use the shorthand property background

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;  
}
```


6. Background shorthand

- When using the **shorthand** property the order of the property values is:
- *background-color*
 - *background-image*
 - *background-repeat*
 - *background-attachment*
 - *background-position*

Thank you

