# Learn CSS: Colors

### **Color Name Keywords**

Color name keywords can be used to set color property values for elements in CSS.

```
h1 {
  color: aqua;
}
li {
  color: khaki;
}
```

## **CSS Color Alpha Values**

Alpha values determine the transparency of colors in CSS. Alpha values can be set for both RGB and HSL colors by using rgba() and hsla() and providing a fourth value representing alpha. Alpha values can range between 0.0 (totally transparent) and 1.0 (totally opaque).

The CSS transparent value can also be used to create a fully transparent element.

```
.midground {
  background-color: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.5);
}
.foreground {
  background-color: hsla(34, 100%, 50%, 0.1);
}
.transparent {
  color: transparent;
}
```



#### **CSS Hexadecimal Colors**

CSS colors can be represented in *hexadecimal* (or *hex*) notation. Hexadecimal digits can represent sixteen different values using 0 - 9 and a - f.

Hexadecimal colors are composed of 6 characters–each group of two represents a value between 0 and 255 for red, green, or blue. For example #f0000 is all red, no green, and no blue.

When both characters of all three colors are repeated, hex colors can be abbreviated to only three values, so #0000ff could also be represented as #00f.

#### **CSS HSL Colors**

CSS colors can be declared with the *HSL* color system using hsl() syntax. This syntax contains three values: *hue* (the color value itself), *saturation* (intensity), and *lightness*.

Hue values range from 0 to 360 while saturation and lightness values are represented as percentages.

## CSS rgb() Colors

CSS colors can be declared with RGB colors using rgb() syntax.

rgb() should be supplied with three values representing red, green, and blue. These values range can from 0 to 255.

```
.red {
   color: #ff0000;
}
.short-blue {
   color: #00f;
}
```

```
.light-blue {
  background-color: hsl(200, 70%, 50%);
}
```

```
.hot-pink {
   color: rgb(249, 2, 171);
}
.green {
   color: rgb(0, 255, 0);
}
```

