Exercise 3-3-2 Adding a tiling background image

In this exercise, we're going to add a simple tiling background image to the menu. The images provided for this exercise should be in the *images* directory. Add a declaration to the body style rule that makes the image *bullseye.png* tile in the background of the page. Be sure to include the pathname relative to the style sheet (in this case, the current HTML document).

```
background-image: url(images/bullseye.png);
```

Easy, isn't it? When you save and view the page in the browser, it should look like the following figure.

I want to point out that *bullseye.png* is a slightly transparent PNG graphic, so it will blend into any background color. Try temporarily changing the background-color for the body element by adding a second background-color declaration lower in the stack so it overrides the previous one. Play around with different colors and notice how the circles blend in. Whenyou are done experimenting, delete the second declaration so the background is green again and you're ready to go for upcoming exercises.



Controlling tile direction

Now let's try some slightly more sophisticated tiling on the sample article page. This time we'll add a tiling background just along the top edge of the "header" div.

1. In the #header rule, add the image purpledot.gif and set it to repeat horizontally only.

```
header {
margin-top: 0;
padding: 3em 1em 2em 1em;
text-align: center;
background-color: rgba(255, 255, 255, .5);
background-image: url(images/purpledot.png);
```

```
background=repeat: repeat=x;
}
```

- 2. Save the file and look at it in the browser. It should look something like the following Figure. I recommend resizing your browser window to wider and narrower sizes and paying attention to the position of the background pattern. See how it's always anchored on the left? We're going to learn how to adjust position next.
- 3. Try changing the style rule to make the dot repeat vertically only, then make it not repeat at all (set it back to repeat-x when you're done).

