Chapter 2: Colour and Backgrounds

CSS rules are simple key-value pairs with a selector. we can write CSS rules to change color and set backgrounds.

The colour property.

- The CSS color property can be used to set the text color inside an element.

```
p {
                                    → Text color will be changed to red.
    colour : red;
}
```

Similarly we can set color for different elements.

Types of color values

- following are the most commonly used color values in CSS

1. RGB - specify color using Red, green, blue values eg: rgb(200, 10,
2. HEX code - specify color using hex code Eg: # FF7180
3. HSL - specify the color using hsl values Eg: hsl (8, 90%, 63%.)
                                    L hue, saturation, lightness

The value of the color or background color is provided as any one of these values.

Note: We also have an RGBA and HSLA values for color but they are rarely used by beginners. A stands for alpha.

• The Background - color property
- The css background color property specifics the background color of a containers.
  for eg:
  .brown {
       background-color : brown;
  }

  ┌ Can be other types of
  └ colors as well.

• The background - image property
- used to set an image as the background.

  body {
       background-image : url("harry.jpg")
  }

The image is by default repeated in x and y directions.

The background - repeat property.
- can be any of :
① repeat - X - repeat in horizontal direction.
② repeat - y - repeat in vertical direction
③ no - repeat - Image not repeat

"See more possible values at MDN Docs"

Note:
     source of img   alternative   [means what if img will not load] option
<img src = " "   alt = " ">

The Background-Size property:-

can be following:

- Cover : fits and no empty space remains
- contain : fits and image is fully visible
- Auto : Display in original size
- {{width}} : set width and height will be set auto
- {{width}}{{height}} : set width and height

Note: Always check the MDN docs to dissect a given CSS property. Remember, practice will make you perfect

The background-position property

Sets the starting position of a background image.

```
div{
    background-position : left top;
}
```

The background-attachment property

Defines a scrollable/non-scrollable character of a background image.

```
div 2 {
    background-attachment : fixed.
}
```

The background shorthand

A single property to set multiple background properties.

```
div 3 {
    background : red url('img.png') no-repeat fixed right
}
```
color   image   repeat

one of the properties can be missing given the others are in order.

{{ width }} {{ height }} → Set width and height.

The background-position property
Sets the starting position of a background image.

```
div 1 {
    background-position: left top;
}
```

The background-attachment property.
Defines a scrollable/non-scrollable character of a background image.

```
div 2 {
    background-attachment: fixed
}
```

The background shorthand
A single property to set multiple background properties

```
div 3 {
    background: red url ('img.png') no-repeat fixed
        right top;
}
```
        color   image   repeat   attachment
        position.

one of the properties can be missing given the others are in order.

Notes

- Actually we create most of time classes and apply the Rules of css over classes in html.
Besides,
we can make id too in our html page but mostly we create diff-diff classes and apply css over it to make websites.

- whatever the styles, you want to make in html file.
for that make seprate style css sheet.
`< link rel = "stylesheet" href = "style.css">`

<> color.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <title> Color and backgrounds </title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="Style.css">
    </head>

    <body>
        <div class="red">Lorem 30 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </div>

        <div class="green">Lorem 30 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
        _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ </div>
    </body>
</html>
```