

# CSS Backgrounds

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 [w3schools.com/css/css\\_background.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

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The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

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In these chapters, you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

- `background-color`
  - `background-image`
  - `background-repeat`
  - `background-attachment`
  - `background-position`
  - `background` (shorthand property)
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## CSS background-color

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The `background-color` property specifies the background color of an element.

### Example

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The background color of a page is set like this:

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

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With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

- a valid color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Look at [CSS Color Values](#) for a complete list of possible color values.

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## Other Elements

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You can set the background color for any HTML elements:

### Example

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Here, the `<h1>`, `<p>`, and `<div>` elements will have different background colors:

```
h1 {
  background-color: green;
}

div {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

p {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

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## Opacity / Transparency

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The `opacity` property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

opacity 1

opacity 0.6

opacity 0.3

opacity 0.1

### Example

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```
div {
  background-color: green;
  opacity: 0.3;
}
```

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**Note:** When using the `opacity` property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements inherit the same transparency. This can make the text inside a fully transparent element hard to read.

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## Transparency using RGBA

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If you do not want to apply opacity to child elements, like in our example above, use **RGBA** color values. The following example sets the opacity for the background color and not the text:

100% opacity

60% opacity

30% opacity

10% opacity

You learned from our [CSS Colors Chapter](#), that you can use RGB as a color value. In addition to RGB, you can use an RGB color value with an **alpha** channel (RGBA) - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An RGBA color value is specified with: `rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)`. The *alpha* parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

**Tip:** You will learn more about RGBA Colors in our [CSS Colors Chapter](#).

## Example

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```
div {  
  background: rgba(0, 128, 0, 0.3) /* Green background with 30% opacity */  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

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## The CSS Background Color Property

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Property	Description
<a href="#">background-color</a>	Sets the background color of an element

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