🎨 **CSS Color Properties — Concise Notes**

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1. Introduction

- CSS properties define how HTML elements look and behave.

- A **CSS rule** has two parts:
  property: value;
  Example:

- background-color: red;

This sets the page background to red.

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2. Types of Color Properties

1. **background-color** → sets the background color of an element.

2. **color** → sets the text color inside an element.

Always check **MDN Docs** to understand what each property does.

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3. Named Colors

- Predefined color names like red, blue, green, cornflowerblue, cadetblue, dimgrey, olivedrab, etc.

- Can be directly used in CSS:

- h1 { color: cornflowerblue; }

- Find the full list at *MDN Docs → CSS Named Colors*.

- "CSS Level 1/2/3" just refers to when those colors were added historically.

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4. Custom Color Palettes

- Named colors are limited; designers often use unique **color palettes**.

- Website recommendation: **colorhunt.co**
  → Offers professionally curated color combinations.

- Each palette has 3–4 tones:

  - Background color

  - Heading (H1) color

  - Subtitle (H2) color

  - Accent tones

5. Hex Codes

- Hex codes represent colors using numbers and letters:
  Example: #5D3891

- Based on RGB (Red, Green, Blue) values out of 255:

- Red: 93

- Green: 56

- Blue: 145

- More red/green/blue changes the shade.

- Equivalent RGB form:

- rgb(93, 56, 145)

- Use hex codes to apply precise or custom colors:

- h2 { color: #5D3891; }

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6. How to Use Hex Colors from Color Hunt

- Copy the hex value shown on the site.

- Paste it directly in your CSS where you'd normally use a color name.

- Example:

- body {

-   background-color: #FFE6E6;

- }

- h1 {

-   color: #6B4F4F;

}