CSS - Color & Background

CSS Color

The CSS color property is used to define the text color of an element. It can be applied to any text-based content within an element, such as paragraphs, headings, links, and so on. **In css we use color instead of colour**

Syntax: selector { color: value; }

```
p { color : red; } /* red */
```

Color Value Formats

1. Named Colors : CSS supports a range of predefined color names. There are 140 named colors in CSS. Explore them on W3C

```
p {color: red}
```

2. Hexadecimal Color Codes :

Syntax: #RRGGBB ranges from 00 to FF

```
p {color: ff0000}  /* Red */
p{color: ff6347} /* Tomato color */
```

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3. RGB Colors :

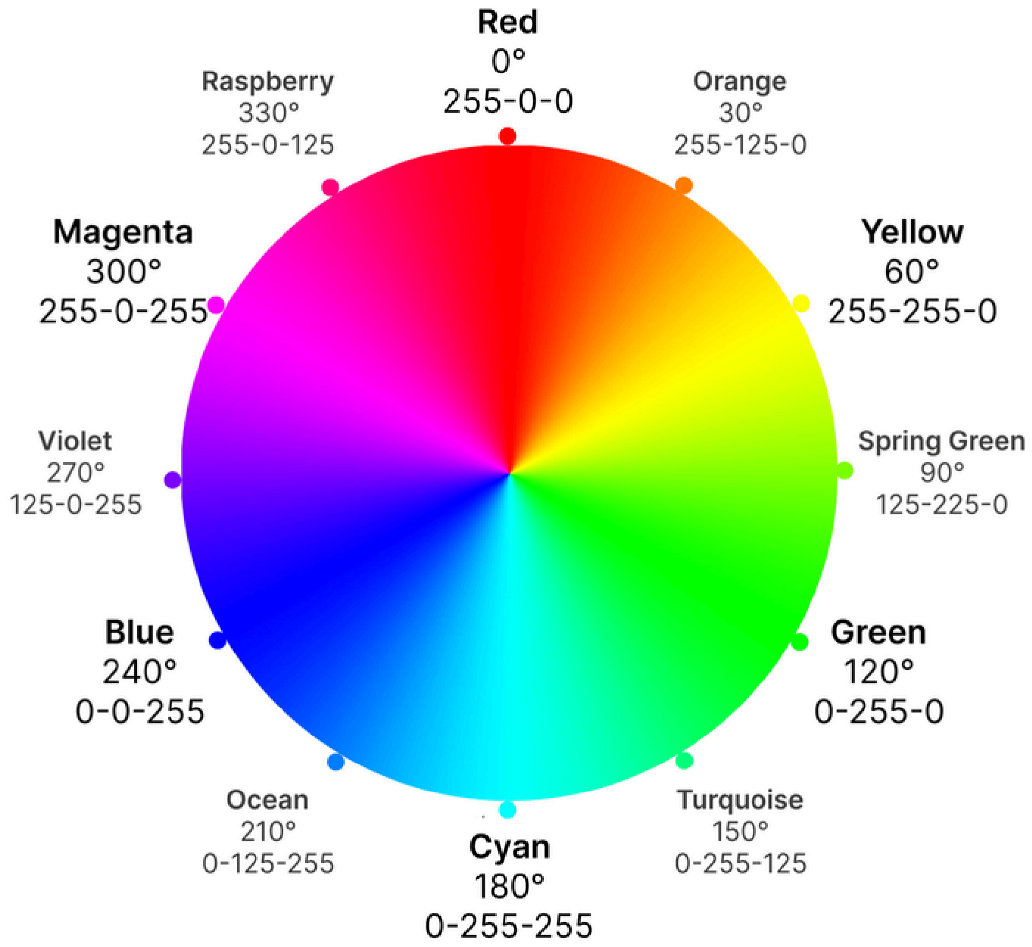
Syntax: rgb(red, green, blue) Values ranges from 0 to 255 for each

```
color: rgb(255, 87, 51); /* Orange */
color: rgb(0, 0, 0); /* Black */
```

4. HSL Colors :

Syntax: hsl(hue in deg**, saturation** (0 - 100%)**, lightness** (0 - 100%)**)**

```
color: hsl(9, 100%, 60%); /* Orange */
color: hsl()
```



CSS Colors Transparency

To control color transparency we use alpha channel where

1. Hex Color code : #RRGGBBAA or #RGBA where AA ranges from 00 to FF

```
color: #ff000088; /* Red with 50% transparency*/
```

2. RGBA :

Syntax: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)

```
color: rgba(255, 0, 0, .5); /* Red with 50% transparency*/
```

3. HSLA : The alpha value in hsla() ranges from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (fully opaque).

Syntax: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

```
color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%, .5); /* Red with 50% transparency*/
```

CSS Background

CSS offers a range of properties that let you control not only the color of an element’s background but also images, gradients, and even their behavior and positioning.

background-color: Sets a solid color as the background for an element.

Syntax: Selector{background-color: color-value} where color-value can be any css color

```
body {background-color: #fafafa}
```

background-image: sets one or more background images on an element.

Syntax: Selector{background-image: url(‘path/to/image/image-name.extension’)}

```
.bg-pattern {background-image: url(‘../images/pattern.png’)}
```

Multiple images can be layered by comma-separating the URLs, with the first image being on top

CSS Background

Background Repeat: This property defines how a background image is repeated.

Syntax:

```
selector { background-repeat : repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat }
```

Background Position: The background-position property specifies the position of the background image.

Syntax:

```
selector { background-position : value }
```

It accepts values such as top, bottom, left, right, center. We can also combine these as left top, right top, center top, center bottom, or center. Apart from these we can also specify in length / percentage value

Examples:

```
background-position: center top;
background-position: 60% center
```

CSS Background

Background Size: The background-size property allows control over the size of the background image.

Syntax:

```
selector { background-size : auto (default) | cover | contain | custom}
```

Background Attachment: This property controls whether the background image scrolls with the page or remains fixed.

Syntax:

```
selector { background-attachment : scroll (default) | fixed }
```

Examples:

```
background-attachment: scroll; /* Background scrolls with the page */
background-attachment: fixed; /* Background remains fixed on scroll */
```

CSS Background

Background Shorthand: CSS provides a shorthand property, background, to define multiple background properties in a single declaration

Syntax:

```
selector { background : background-color background-image background-repeat background-position/background size background-attachment }
```

Using Multiple Backgrounds: CSS allows multiple background images within an element. Each background layer is separated by a comma, with the first layer being the topmost.

Syntax:

```
div {

    background:
        url('image1.png') no-repeat center,
        url('image2.png') repeat-x top;
}
```

CSS Background

Gradient-backgrounds: CSS also allows the use of gradients as backgrounds without requiring images.

Linear Gradient

```
body { background-image : linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)}
body { background-image : linear-gradient(to bottom, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)}
```

Radial Gradient

```
body { background-image : radial-gradient(circle, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)}
```

Background Clip: The background-clip property defines how far the background (color or image) should extend within an element.

Syntax

```
selector { background-clip :  border-box | padding-box | content-box | text}
```

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THANK YOU

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