CSS Properties:

Color

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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.

Syntax:

```
selector {
  color: value;
}
```

Example:

```
p { color : red; } /* red */
li { color : #313231; } /* dark */
h1 { color : rgb(0, 230, 0); }  /* green */
a { color : rgba(0, 0, 230, .8); }  /* blue color with 20% transparancy */
span { color : hsl(39, 100%, 50%); }  /* Yellow */
strong { color : hsla(39, 100%, 50%, .7); }  /* Yellow color with 30% transparancy */
```

In css we use color instead of colour

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Color Value Formats

1. Named Colors : CSS supports a range of predefined color names. For example : blue, green, yellow, black etc.

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

There are 140 named colors in CSS. You can explore them on W3C documentation.

2. Hexadecimal Color Codes : Colors can be defined using hexadecimal values. Hex codes consist of a # symbol followed by 6 digits (or 3 digits for shorthand) representing the RGB (Red, Green, Blue) values. The format is

Syntax: #RRGGBB

Where,
RR - RED (ranges from 00 being black to ff being fully red)
GG - Green (ranges from 00 being black to ff being fully green)
BB - blue (ranges from 00 being black to ff being fully blue)

```
p {color: ff0000}  /* Red */
p {color: 00ff00} /* Green */
p {color: 0000ff} /* Green */
p{color: ff6347} /* Tomato color */
```

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3. RGB Colors : RGB specifies colors using three integer values ranging from 0 to 255, representing the intensity of red, green, and blue components. This method provides greater flexibility in defining colors than named colors.

Syntax: rgb(red, green, blue)

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

4. HSL Colors : HSL is a color model that defines colors based on hue, saturation and lightness.

Hue : Specifies the type of color (0-360 degrees on a color wheel, where 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue).

Saturation: Represents the intensity of the color, from 0% (gray) to 100% (full color).

Lightness: Determines the brightness of the color, from 0% (black) to 100% (white).

Syntax: hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

```
color: hsl(9, 100%, 60%); /* Orange */
color: hsl(235, 100%, 50%); /* blue*
color: hsl(0, 0%, 0%); /* black*/
color: hsl(235, 100%, 0%); /* black*/
```

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Color Transparency: Color transparency in CSS allows elements to appear partially see-through, blending with background content. There are multiple ways to achieve transparency, each with different effects and use cases.

1. Hex Color code : In hex color codes we add another alpha channel value that also start at 00 being no transparent to ff being fully transparent

Syntax: #RRGGBBAA or #RGBA

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

2. RGBA : The rgba() function extends rgb() by adding an alpha channel that controls transparency. The alpha value ranges from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (fully opaque).

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

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

2. HSLA : The hsla() function is also an extension of hsl() function that includes an alpha value to control transparency.

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

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

Conclusion

With color property we can color our text in a webpage and there are different ways to do so such as:

- Using named color like red, green, yellow, black, white etc.
- Using Hex Code eg. #ff0000
- Using RGB function eg. rgb(255, 0, 0)
- Using HSL Function eg. hsl(0, 100%, 50%).

We can also give transparency to our text colors with alpha channel property in HEX code, rgba() function and hsla() function.

THANK YOU

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