

# CSS Properties: Background



# CSS Properties

## CSS Background

The background of an HTML element plays a crucial role in design aesthetics, user experience, and content readability. 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.

Followings are the properties to define background of an element.

### background-color

The background-color property allows you to set 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

This property lets you set one or more background images on an element. The value is typically a URL pointing to an image file

**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

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

**Syntax:**

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

**Repeat (Default)** : Repeats the image both horizontally and vertically and fills entire area of that container.

**repeat-x** : Repeats the image horizontally.

**repeat-y** : Repeats the image vertically.

**no-repeat** : The image appears once either in original size or in defined with background-size property without repetition.

**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
```

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

**Syntax:**

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

**auto (Default)** : It keeps the original size of the image.

**cover** : Scales the image to cover the entire element.

**contain** : Scales the image to fit within the element without cropping.

**custom width and height** : We can manually set the width and height of the background image. But in this way image will get stretched and deformed

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

**Syntax:**

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

It accepts values such as scroll and fixed.

**Examples:**

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

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**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;  
}
```

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**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))
```

### Conic Gradient

```
body { background-image : conic-gradient(from 0deg, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6), rgba(255,0,0,.6))
```



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**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 }
```

**border-box :** Default value. The background extends behind the border

```
.bg-gradient { background-image : linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)); background-clip : border-box }
```

**padding-box :** The background extends to the inside edge of the border


```
.bg-gradient { background-image : linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)); background-clip : padding-box }
```

**content-box :** The background extends to the edge of the content box

```
.bg-gradient { background-image : linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)); background-clip : content-box }
```

**text :** The background extends to the text content inside the element

```
.bg-gradient { background-image : linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,.6), rgba(0, 0, 255, .6)); background-clip : text }  
.bg-gradient h2 { color: transparent }
```





# THANK YOU

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