

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

CSS MODULE 2

Background colour and Background image

Background colour Management using CSS

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

Example

```
body {background-color:#b0c4de;}
```

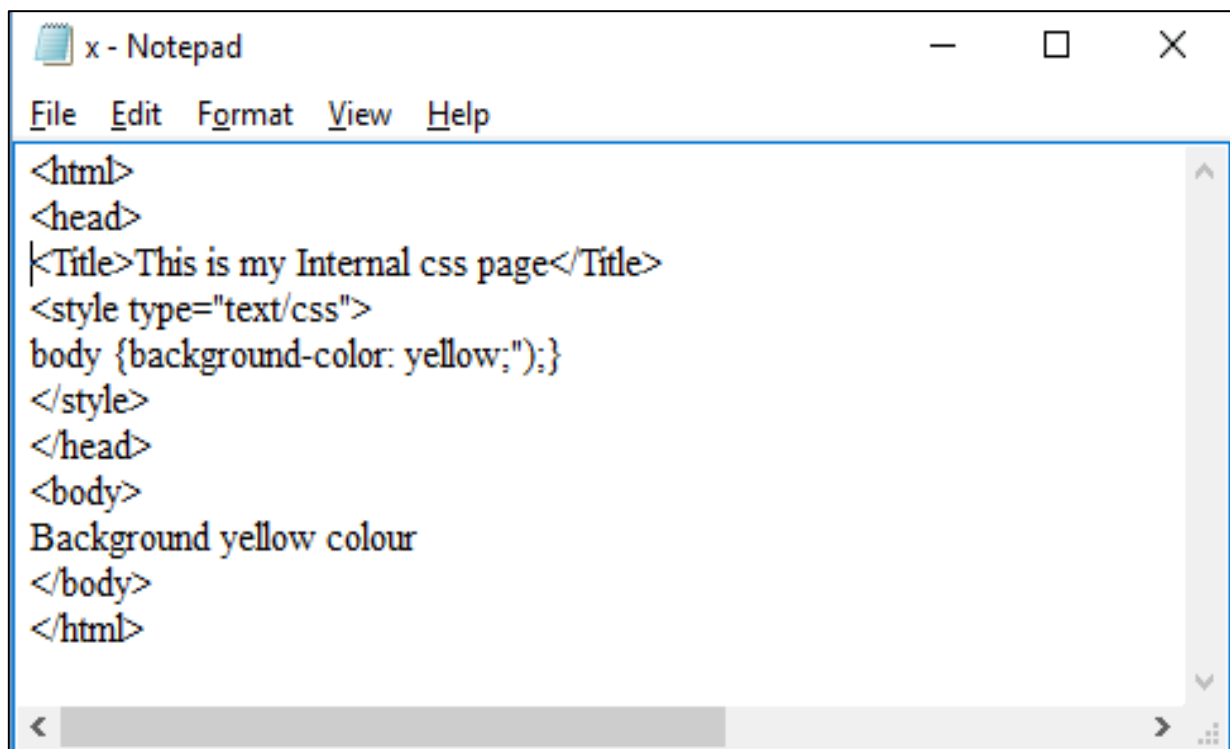
```
p{ background-color:yellow;}
```

<p>This text has a yellow background color. </p>

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

1. a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
2. an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
3. a color name - like "red"

Example:


A screenshot of a Notepad window titled 'x - Notepad'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'View', and 'Help'. The text area contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
<head>
<Title>This is my Internal css page</Title>
<style type="text/css">
body {background-color: yellow;};
</style>
</head>
<body>
Background yellow colour
</body>
</html>
```

The code is displayed in a monospaced font. The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner and a scrollbar on the right side.

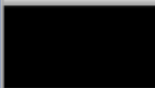



CSS Colors - Hex Codes

A hexadecimal is a 6 digit representation of a color. The first two digits (RR) represent a **red** value, the next two are a **green** value (GG), and the last are the **blue** value (BB). Each hexadecimal code will be preceded by a pound or hash sign '#'.

Color	Color HEX
	#000000
	#FF0000
	#00FF00
	#0000FF

CSS Colors - Short Hex Codes





This is a shorter form of the six-digit notation. In this format, each digit is replicated to arrive at an equivalent six-digit value. For example: #6A7 becomes #66AA77.

Color	Color HEX
	#000
	#F00
	#0F0
	#0FF

CSS Colors - RGB Values

This color value is specified using the `rgb()` property. This property takes three values, one each for red, green, and blue. The value can be an integer between 0 and 255 or a percentage.

NOTE: All the browsers does not support `rgb()` property of color, so it is recommended not to use it.

Color	Color RGB
	<code>rgb(0,0,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(255,0,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(0,255,0)</code>
	<code>rgb(0,0,255)</code>

Background image handling

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element. By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

Basic Syntax

```
selector {
  background-image: url("path/address with extension");
}
```

- The url() function specifies the path of the image file.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
  <Title>This is my Internal css page</Title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body
    {
      background-image:url("C:/Desktop/11.jpg");
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  Background Image
</body>
</html>
```

You can set the following background properties of an element:

1. background-image

- Sets a **background image** for an element.
- **Example:**

```
body {
  background-image: url("bg.jpg");
}
```

2. background-repeat

- The **background-repeat** property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.

Values:

- repeat → Repeats **both horizontally and vertically** (default).
- no-repeat → Image **appears once** only.
- repeat-x → Repeats **horizontally** only.
- repeat-y → Repeats **vertically** only.

- **Example:**

```
body {  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

3. background-position

- Sets the **position** of the background image.
- Can use keywords (top, bottom, left, right, center) or pixels.
- **Example:**

```
body {  
background-position: 100px 50px;  
}
```

4. background-attachment

- Controls if the background **scrolls with the page**.
- **Values:** scroll (default), fixed
- **Example:**

```
body { background-attachment: fixed; }
```

5. background (Shorthand Property)

- Combines **all background properties** in one line.
- **Example:**

```
body {  
  
background: url("bg.jpg") no-repeat center/cover fixed;  
  
}
```