

Background-color Properties

- The **background-color** property sets the background color of an element.
- The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).
- **Syntax :**

background-color: color|transparent|initial|inherit;

1. Specify the background color with a HEX value:

✓ **background-color:** #92a8d1;

2. Specify the background color with an RGB value:

✓ **background-color:** rgb(201, 76, 76);

3. Specify the background color with an RGBA value:

✓ **background-color:** rgba(201, 76, 76, 0.3);

4. Specify the background color with an HSL value:

✓ **background-color:** hsl(89, 43%, 51%);

5. Specify the background color with an HSLA value:

✓ **background-color:** hsla(89, 43%, 51%, 0.3);

Background Gradients Properties

- CSS3 gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.
- CSS3 defines two types of gradients:
 - **Linear Gradients**
 - **Radial Gradients**
 - **Conic Gradients**

1. Linear Gradients:

- To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops.
- Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among.
- You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.

- **Syntax :**

background: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);

background-image: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);


- **Example :**

 **background-image:** linear-gradient(red, yellow, blue);

 **background-image:** linear-gradient(to right, red , blue)

 **background-image:** linear-gradient(to bottom right, red , blue);

 **background-image:** linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue);

 **background-image:** linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0),
rgba(255,0,0,1));

2. Radial Gradients:

- A radial gradient is defined by its center.
- To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.
- **Syntax :**

background: radial-gradient(*shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color*);

background-image: radial-gradient(*shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color*);

- **Example :**

 **background-image:** radial-gradient(red, green, blue);

 **background-image:** radial-gradient(red 5%, green 15%, blue 60%);

 **background-image:** radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green);

3. Conic Gradients:


- A conic gradient is a gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point.
- To create a conic gradient you must define at least two colors.
- **Syntax :**


background: conic-gradient([form angle] [at position,] color [degree], color [degree], ...);


background-image: conic-gradient([form angle] [at position,] color [degree], color [degree], ...);


- **Example :**


 **background-image:** conic-gradient(red, yellow, green, blue, black);

 **background-image:** conic-gradient(red 45deg, yellow 90deg, green 210deg)

 **background-image:** conic-gradient(from 90deg, red, yellow, green);

 **background-image:** conic-gradient(at 60% 45%, red, yellow, green);

 **background-image:** conic-gradient(from 90deg at 60% 45%, red, yellow, green);

 **background-image:** conic-gradient(red 0deg, red 90deg, yellow 90deg, yellow 180deg, green 180deg);

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Background Image Properties

- (1) background property
- (2) background-image property
- (3) background-repeat property
- (4) background-size property
- (5) background-position property
- (6) background-origin property
- (7) background-clip property
- (8) background-blend-mode property
- (9) background-attachment property

1. background Property

➤ The **background** property is a shorthand property:

- **Syntax :**

background : bg-color | bg-image position/bg-size | bg-repeat | bg-origin | bg-clip | bg-attachment | initial | inherit;

2. background-image Property

➤ The **background-image** property sets one or more background images for an element.

- **Syntax :**

background-image : url () | none ;

3. background-repeat Property

➤ The **background-repeat** property sets if a background image will be repeated.

- **Syntax :**

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat | space | round;

4. background-size Property

➤ The **background-size** property specifies the size of the background images.

- **Syntax :**

background-size: auto | length | cover | contain;

5. background-position Property

➤ The **background-position** property sets the starting position of a background image.

- **Syntax :**

background-position : value;

Property	Value
Background-position	left top left center left bottom right top right center right bottom center top center center center bottom x% y% xpos ypos

6. background-origin property

- The **background-origin** property specifies the origin position (the background positioning area) of a background image.

- **Syntax :**

background-origin : border-box | padding-box | content-box;

background-origin: padding-box (default):



background-origin: border-box:



background-origin: content-box:



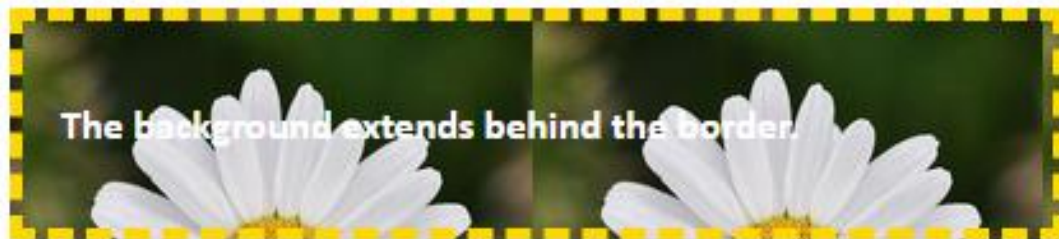
7. background-clip property

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

- **Syntax :**

background-clip : border-box | padding-box | content-box

background-clip: border-box (this is default):



background-clip: padding-box:



background-clip: content-box:



8. background-blend-mode property

- The **background-blend-mode** property defines the blending mode of each background layer (color and/or image).

- **Syntax :**

background-blend-mode: normal | multiply | screen | overlay | darken | lighten | color-dodge | saturation | color | luminosity;

9. background-attachment Property

➤ The **background-attachment** property sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed.

- **Syntax :**

background-attachment : scroll | fixed | local ;

- **Reference :**

1. https://www.w3schools.com/howto/tryhow_css_parallax_demo.htm
2. <http://porschevolution.com/#undefined>