

Chapter 2 - Colors & Backgrounds

CSS rules are simple key-value pairs with a selector. We can write CSS rules to change color and set backgrounds.

The color property

The CSS color property can be used to set the text color inside an element.

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

→ Text color will be changed to red.

Similarly we can set color for different elements.

Types of color values

Following are the most commonly used color values in CSS.

- 1> RGB → Specify color using red, green, blue values eg. `rgb(200, 98, 70)`
- 2> HEX Code → Specify color using hex code.
eg. `#ff7180`
- 3> HSL → Specify the color using hsl values
eg. `hsl(8, 90%, 63%)` → hue, saturation, lightness

The value of the color or background color is provided as any one of these values.

Note : We also have an RGBA and HSLA values for color but they are rarely used by beginners.
A stands for alpha.

The background-color property

The CSS background-color property specifies the background color of a container

For eg:

```
.brown {
```

```
background-color: brown;
```

```
}
```

Can be other types of colors as well

The background-image property

Used to set an image as the background.

```
body {
```

```
background-image: url("harry.jpg");
```

```
}
```

The image is by default repeated in x & y directions

The background-repeat property

Can be any of:

- repeat-x → repeat in horizontal direction
- repeat-y → repeat in vertical direction
- no-repeat → image not repeat

See more possible values at MDN docs

The background-size property

Can be following:

- cover → fits & no empty space remains
- contain → fits & image is fully visible
- auto → Display in original size
- {width} → Set width & height will be set automatically

→ `{{ width }} {{ height }}` → set width & height

Note: Always check the MDN docs to dissect a given CSS property. Remember, practice will make you perfect

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

```
div {
  background-position: left top;
}
```

The background-attachment property defines a scrollable/non-scrollable character of a background image.

```
div2 {
  background-attachment: fixed;
}
```

The background shorthand
A single property to set multiple background properties.

```
div3 {
  background: red url('img.png') no-repeat fixed right top;
}
```

↓color
 ↓image
 ↓repeat

One of the properties can be missing given the others are in order.

→ `{{ width }} {{ height }}` → set width & height

Note: Always check the MDN docs to dissect a given CSS property. Remember, practice will make you perfect

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

```
div1 {
  background-position: left top;
}
```

The background-attachment property defines a scrollable / non-scrollable character of a background image.

```
div2 {
  background-attachment: fixed;
}
```

The background shorthand
A single property to set multiple background properties.

```
div3 {
  background: red url('img.png') no-repeat fixed right top;
}
```

↓color
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One of the properties can be missing given the others are in order.