



## Background-color

Let's look at the background-color property.

As you'd imagine, the background-color property sets the background color of an element. The background of an element is the total size of the element, and that includes the padding box and the border box.

background-color can be defined using a color value or the keywords transparent or inherit. The transparent value sets the background color to transparent or see-through, and this is the initial or the default value. The inherit value inherits the property from its parent.

We want to focus on background colors and how we apply them. This can be done in a number of different ways:

- Use a keyword like red or yellow
- Use a six-integer or three-integer hexadecimal color.
- Use RGB values.
- Use RGBA values which means red, green, blue and alpha. This allows us to set the background color to be semi-transparent.
- Use HSL or HSLA, that stands for hue, saturation, and lightness and alpha.

## Exercise

Let's add some CSS rules to change background color of our containers:

```
.example01 { background-color: transparent; }
```

That's the default value, so when you reload the page, nothing will visually change.

```
.example02 { background-color: yellow; }
```

Here we are using a keyword.

```
.example03 { background-color: #ddd; }
```

Hexadecimal value is used for color in this case. #ddd is the soft gray color.

```
.example04 { background-color: rgba(255,255,0,.5); }
```

Here we are using RGBA to set background color. The last value is the alpha value, which we can set between 1 and 0 (1 being solid and 0 being completely transparent).