

Setting Backgrounds

background-color

To change background color of an element or the body of the html web page, use the `background` or `background-color` properties. The `background` property can accept both colors and images. The `background-color` property is specifically used to set solid background colors.

example:

```
body {  
background-color: #5hhfe2;  
}
```

background-image

To add a background image to your html use the `background-image` property.

example:

```
background-image: url (../images/fruits.jpg);
```

background-repeat

To repeat a background image, horizontally or vertically use the `background-repeat` property

example:

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

background-repeat

To repeat a background image, horizontally or vertically use the `background-repeat` property

example:

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

(`x`=horizontal and `y`=vertical)

repeat

repeat-x

repeat-y

other values

background-position

The default position for images is located in the top left corner. To control where you position the image relative to the corner you can use `background-position`. This property is set using two values (horizontal offset and vertical offset). If you only use one value it applies to the horizontal offset.

example:

```
background-position: 80px 40px;
```

Setting Gradients

Gradient Backgrounds

Gradient backgrounds function similar to background images. To format a gradient you would use the `background` or `background-image` properties. While gradients work in most contemporary browsers there are some browsers that do not display gradients. To ensure your gradient will display you can use vendor prefixes to add on to your property value.

Linear Gradients

To add a linear gradient, you would apply the function `linear-gradient()` as the value when using the `background` property. This property uses two color values. The first value is the beginning of the gradient and the second value is the last color in the gradient. With these two values the browser will then transition between the two colors.

example:

```
background: #436310;
```

```
background: linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
```


```
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
```

```
background: -moz-linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
```

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example:

```
background: #436310;  default solid color in case the browser doesn't support a gradient
background: linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
background: -moz-linear-gradient(#519459, #293f50);
```

Gradient Direction

The default direction of a gradient background is from top to bottom. To change the direction of your gradient you can use `to right` or `to bottom` inside the `linear-gradient()` function

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example:

```
background: #436310;
```

```
background: linear-gradient(to right bottom #519459, #293f50);
```

Radial Gradient Backgrounds

To add a radial gradient, you would apply the function `radial-gradient()` as the value when using the `background` property. The first color value is the center of the gradient and the second color value is the outer ring in the gradient.

example:

```
background: #466368;
```

```
background: radial-gradient (#648880, #293f50);
```

Gradient Stops

To add multiple colors to a gradient you can use gradient stops. By default all colors will be spaced equally in the transition. To change the color length you can add a percent value after the color.

example:

```
background: #466368;
```

```
background: linear-gradient (to right, #648880 25%, #293f50 75%,  
#f9aafa);
```