

Colours in HTML

Overview

The colour property is used to **set the foreground colour of an element's text context** and its decoration.

Background Color

The **background-color** property sets the background colour of an element. It has the same value as that of the colour property.

Example : `<p style=" background-color : yellow ; "> Hello World ! </p>`

Browser :



Text Color

The **color** property sets the colour of an element. It has the same value as that of the colour property.

Example : `<p style=" color :red ;"> Hello World ! </p>`

Browser :



Border

You can make borders around an element which have some specific width, type and colour. We will cover Borders later in the CSS module

Example : `<p style=" borde r: 2px solid green;"> Hello World ! </p>`

Browser:

Hello World !

Colour Values

The colour property can be specified in 6 different ways. Each one of them provides has some difference from the other.

By name

All modern browsers support **140 different colours** named in CSS. Unlike HTML, CSS will completely ignore unknown keywords.

The color keywords all represent plain, solid colours, without transparency.

Example: orangered, green, blue, light grey, etc.

Using rgb

RGB stands for **Red, Green and Blue**. It is a colour model where a **combination of red, green and blue** forms a colour. The intensity of each colour has values ranging from 0 to 255. This provides a very large number of colours dataset.

Example : the RGB value for black is: `rgb(0, 0, 0)` and for white is: `rgb(255, 255, 255)`.

By hex code

The colours can be represented by **6 digits hexadecimal code**. The codes are made using the 3 colours (Red, Green and Blue). The first 2 digits are red, the next 2 are green and the last 2 are blue. So, the syntax for hex code is: **#RRGGBB**.

Each hexadecimal value between **00 - FF** is similar to **0 - 255**.

Example : `#000000` is black and `#FFFFFF` is white.

Using hsl

The colour can also be specified using the **HSL (Hue, Saturation and Lightness)** components.

- Hue is a degree on the colour wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

- Saturation, represents the amount of saturation in the colour. It is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of grey, and 100% is the full colour.
- Lightness, represents the amount of light in the colour. It is also a percentage, 0% is black, 50% is neither light nor dark, 100% is white.

Using rgba

RGBA (**R**ed, **G**reen, **B**lue, **A**lpha) is an extension of RGB, provided with alpha transparency. This alpha value determines the opacity of the RGB defined colour. The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (transparent) and 1.0 (opaque).

Example : `rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.6)` is a red color, with 0.6 opacity will have the color



Using hsla

HSLA (**H**ue, **S**aturation, **L**ightness, **A**lpha) is also an extension of HSL, provided with alpha transparency. The alpha value and property is the **same as that in RGBA**.

Example : `hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 0.6)` is also a red color with 0.6 opacity and have same color

