CSS Background Properties

1. background:

    a. The CSS *background* properties are used to add background effects for elements.

    b. The background property is a shorthand property.

    c. In CSS, the background is the area behind an element's content.

    d. The background property in CSS allows you to control different aspects of this background, like ***setting the color***, ***adding an image***, and deciding how that image repeats or is positioned.

2. background-color:

    a. The *background-color* property is used to specify the background color of the element.

    b. **Syntax**: background-color : red, blue, etc.

3. background-image:

    a. The *background-image* property is used to set an image as a background of an element.

    b. By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

    c. **Syntax**:

```
background-image : url("path");
```

    d. By default the background image is repeated. So we need a property called ***background-repeat*** .

4. background-repeat:

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

 b. By default, the background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically.

 c. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.

 d. **Syntax**:

```
background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat
```

5. background-position:

 a. The *background-position* property is used to define the initial position of the background image.

 b. By default, the background image is placed on the **top-left** of the webpage.

 c. **Syntax**:

```
background-position: value;
```

 d. You can set the following positions values :

  i. center

  ii. top

  iii. bottom

  iv. Left

  v. right, etc

  vi. 25% 50% (Here 25% → from left and 50% → from top)

  vii. 25px 50px (Here 25px → from left and 50px → from top)

6. background-size:

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

    b. **Syntax**:

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

    c. **auto** ⇒ Default value. The background image is displayed in its original size

    d. **cover** ⇒ Resize the background image to cover the entire container, even if it has to stretch the image or cut a little bit off one of the edges

    e. **contain** ⇒ Resize the background image to make sure the image is fully visible

7. background-attachment:

    a. The *background-attachment* property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in the browser window.

    b. If you fix the background image then the image will not move during scrolling in the browser.

    c. **Syntax**:

```
background-attachment: scroll|fixed
```

    d. **scroll** ⇒ The background image will scroll with the page. (default)

    e. **fixed** ⇒ The background image will not scroll with the page.

8. background-origin:

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

    b. Basically this property is used where you want to start your background-image that may be *border-box*, *padding-box* or *content-box*.

    c. **Syntax**:

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

    d. **Default Value** ⇒ padding-box

9. background-clip:

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

    b. **Syntax**:

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

    c. **Default Value** ⇒ border-box

10. background-blend-mode:

    a. The *background-blend-mode* property defines how the element's background image should blend with each other and with the element's background color.

    b. **Syntax**:

```
background-blend-mode: normal|multiply|screen|darken|lighte
n|
color-dodge|saturation|difference|luminosity|overlay;
```

c. **normal** ⇒ This is the default value. It sets the blending mode to normal.

d. **Multiply** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to multiply. This leads to a darker image than before.

e. **Screen** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to screen. In this mode both image and color is inverted, multiplied and then inverted. again.

f. **Darken** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to darken. In this mode if the background-image is darker than the background-color then the image is replaced, otherwise, it is left as it was.

g. **Lighten** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to lighten. In this mode if the background-image is lighter than the background-color then the image is replaced, otherwise, it is left as it was.

h. **Color-Dodge** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to color-dodge. In this mode, the background-color is divided by the inverse of the background-image. This is very similar to the screen blend mode.

i. **Saturation** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to lighten. This mode keeps the saturation of the background-image whilst mixing the hue and luminosity of the background color.

j. **Difference** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to difference. This mode is the result by subtracting the darker color of the background-image and the background-color from the lightest one. Often the image will have very high contrast.

k. **Luminosity** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to luminosity. In this mode, the luminosity of the top color is preserved whilst using the saturation and hue of the background-color.

l. **Overlay** ⇒ It sets the blending mode to overlay. In this mode, the background-color is mixed with the background-image to reflect the lightness or darkness of the backdrop.