
CSS3 Backgrounds

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CSS3 Backgrounds

CSS3 contains a few new background properties, which allow greater control of the background element.

In this chapter you will learn how to add multiple background images to one element.

You will also learn about the following new CSS3 properties:

- `background-size`
- `background-origin`
- `background-clip`

Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by `-webkit-`, `-moz-`, or `-o-` specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property					
background-image (with multiple backgrounds)	4.0	9.0	3.6	3.1	11.5
background-size	4.0 1.0 -webkit-	9.0	4.0 3.6 -moz-	4.1 3.0 -webkit-	10.5 10.0 -o-
background-origin	1.0	9.0	4.0	3.0	10.5

CSS3 Multiple Backgrounds

CSS3 allows you to add multiple background images for an element, through the **background-image** property.

The different background images are separated by commas, and the images are stacked on top of each other, where the first image is closest to the viewer.

The following example has two background images, the first image is a flower (aligned to the bottom and right) and the second image is a paper background (aligned to the top-left corner):

Example

```
#example1 {  
    background-image: url(img_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);  
    background-position: right bottom, left top;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;  
}
```

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Multiple background images can be specified using either the individual background properties (as above) or the **background** shorthand property.

The following example uses the **background** shorthand property (same result as example above):

Example

```
#example1 {  
    background: url(img_flwr.gif) right bottom no-repeat, url(paper.gif) left  
top repeat;  
}
```

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The CSS3 `background-size` property allows you to specify the size of background images.

Before CSS3, the size of a background image was the actual size of the image. CSS3 allows us to re-use background images in different contexts.

The size can be specified in lengths, percentages, or by using one of the two keywords: contain or cover.

The following example resizes a background image to much smaller than the original image (using pixels):

Original background image:

Lorem Ipsum Dolor

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Resized background image:

Lorem Ipsum Dolor

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Here is the code:

Example

```
#div1 {  
  background: url(img_flower.jpg);  
  background-size: 100px 80px;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

The two other possible values for `background-size` are `contain` and `cover`.

The `contain` keyword scales the background image to be as large as possible (but both its width and its height must fit inside the content area). As such, depending on the proportions of the background image and the background positioning area, there may be some areas of the background which are not covered by the background image.

The `cover` keyword scales the background image so that the content area is completely covered by the background image (both its width and height are equal to or exceed the content area). As such, some parts of the background image may not be visible in the background positioning area.

The following example illustrates the use of `contain` and `cover`:

Example

```
#div1 {  
    background: url(img_flower.jpg);  
    background-size: contain;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}  
#div2 {  
    background: url(img_flower.jpg);  
    background-size: cover;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

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Define Sizes of Multiple Background Images

The `background-size` property also accepts multiple values for background size (using a comma-separated list), when working with multiple backgrounds.

The following example has three background images specified, with different background-size value for each image:

Example

```
#example1 {  
    background: url(img_flwr.gif) left top no-repeat, url(img_flwr.gif) right  
    bottom no-repeat, url(paper.gif) left top repeat;  
    background-size: 50px, 130px, auto;  
}
```

Full Size Background Image

Now we want to have a background image on a website that covers the entire browser window at all times.

The requirements are as follows:

- Fill the entire page with the image (no white space)
- Scale image as needed
- Center image on page
- Do not cause scrollbars

The following example shows how to do it; Use the html element (the html element is always at least the height of the browser window). Then set a fixed and centered background on it. Then adjust its size with the background-size property:

Example

```
html {
```

```
background: url(img_flower.jpg) no-repeat center fixed;
background-size: cover;
```

background-origin Property

The **background-origin** property specifies where the background image is positioned.

It has three different values:

border The background image starts from the upper left corner of the border

padding (default) the background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding

content the background image starts from the upper left corner of the content

The following example illustrates the **background-origin** property:

```
border: 2px solid black;
```

```
padding: 35px;
```

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```
background-origin: content-box;
}
```

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CSS3 background-clip Property

The CSS3 **background-clip** property specifies the painting area of the background.

The property takes three different values:

- border-box - (default) the background is painted to the outside edge of the border
- padding-box - the background is painted to the outside edge of the padding
- content-box - the background is painted within the content box

The following example illustrates the **background-clip** property:

Example

```
#example1 {
  border: 10px dotted black;
  padding: 35px;
  background: yellow;
  background-clip: content-box;
}
```

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CSS3 Background Properties

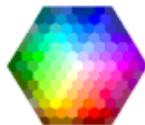
Property	Description
<u>background</u>	A shorthand property for setting all the background properties in one declaration
<u>background-clip</u>	Specifies the painting area of the background

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<u>background-origin</u>	Specifies where the background image(s) is/are positioned
<u>background-size</u>	Specifies the size of the background image(s)

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