**Creating Linear Gradients**

CSS3 gradients enable you to display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors. CSS3 defines two types of gradients: **Linear** and **Radial**.   
  
To create a linear gradient, you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors among which you want to render smooth transitions. You can also set a starting point and a direction - or an angle - along with the gradient effect.  
In the example below, the colors blue and black are used to create a linear gradient from top to bottom.

div {  
float: left;  
width: 300px;   
height: 100px;  
margin: 4px;  
color: #FFF;   
**background:-moz-linear-gradient**(DeepSkyBlue, Black);  
}

This syntax works in Mozilla (-moz). If you work with a different browser, add the corresponding prefix, so that the browser understands the gradient.

You can use **color names**, **Hex values**, **RGB**, or **HSL**colors to define the gradient color.

**Color Stops**

Colors can be added one after the other, separated with a comma. The browser will then determine each color stop position.  
In the example below, the linear gradient has multiple color stops and runs from top to bottom.

background:-moz-linear-gradient(**blue**, **yellow**, **green**, **pink**, **white**);

Color stop positions can be specified for each color.

background:-moz-linear-gradient(**blue 20%**, **yellow 30%**, **green 85%**);

In addition to percentages, you can also use **px**, **em**, and so on, to specify the color stops.  
If you use the same color stop position for two colors, a sharp line will be created between them.

**Direction of the Gradient**

The direction of the gradient can be changed.  
In the example below, the first gradient starts at **left**, moving **right**; the second one runs from**bottom**to **top**.

div.first {  
float: left;  
width: 300px;   
height: 100px;  
margin: 4px;  
color: #FFF;   
background:-moz-linear-gradient(**left**, blue, green, white);  
}   
div.second {   
float: left;  
width: 300px;   
height: 100px;  
margin: 4px;  
background:-moz-linear-gradient(**bottom**, blue, green, white);  
}

**left**, **right**, **top**, and **bottom**are supported values for the gradient direction. You can also use their various combinations to specify direction (e.g., **bottom right**)

**Angle of the Gradient**

As an alternative to predefined directions (bottom, top, right, left, bottom right, etc.), you can control the gradient's direction by specifying an angle.  
  
The angle is specified as an angle extending between a horizontal line and the gradient line. In other words, 0deg creates a left-to right-gradient, while 90deg generates a bottom-to-top gradient.

div.first {  
float: left;  
width: 300px;   
height: 100px;  
margin: 4px;  
color: #FFF;  
background:-moz-linear-gradient(**bottom left,** blue, green, white);  
}  
div.second {  
float: left;  
width: 300px;   
height: 100px;  
margin: 4px;  
background:-moz-linear-gradient(**100deg**, blue, green, white);  
}

**Repeating a Linear-Gradient**

The **repeating-linear-gradient()** function is used to repeat a linear gradient:

background:-moz-**repeating-linear-gradient**(blue, green 20px);