CSS Colors

Color Names

In CSS, a color can be specified by using a predefined color name.

Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements.

text Color

You can set the color of text.

Border Color

You can set the color of borders.

CSS Color Values

In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

**RGB Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

rgb(red, green, blue)

**HEX Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

#rrggbb

**HSL Value**

In CSS, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

**HSLA Value**

HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

* An HSLA color value is specified with:
* hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)
* The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all).

CSS Backgrounds

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

**background-color**

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element. With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

* a valid color name - like "red"
* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

**Opacity / Transparency**

The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

CSS background-image

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

* By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.
* The background image can also be set for specific elements, like the <p> element.

Ex: background-image: url("paper.gif");

background-repeat

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

If the image above is repeated only horizontally (background-repeat: repeat-x;), the background will look better.

Ex: background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

background-repeat: repeat-x;

background-repeat: no-repeat

Showing the background image only once is also specified by the background-repeat property.

Ex: background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position

The background-position property is used to specify the position of the background image.

Ex: background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

**CSS background-attachment**

The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).

Ex:

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

**background - Shorthand property**

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the background properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is

* + - background-color
    - background-image
    - background-repeat
    - background-attachment
    - background-position