

Chapter 16

IMAGES

- When **width** and **height** are declared inside an **** tag, then that space is reserved. That is, even if the **CSS** file doesn't load, the space will be reserved.
- When width is specified in %, it is the % of the width of the container inside of which that element is located.
- When either ** width** or **height** is set to **auto**, then those respective properties are automatically adjusted with a change in the browser windows' dimensions.
- An **** is an inline element and unlike other inline elements, it is designed to have a little space below it to give a space for a paragraph. It can be gotten rid of by setting **display: block;** to the **** element.
- The **<figcaption>** element can be used to write captions below images.
- The **box-radius: 50%;** rule can be used to make an image round.
- The **background-repeat** property can be set to **repeat** to repeat an image across both X and Y axes, **no-repeat** to not repeat the image, **repeat-x** to only repeat the image across the X-axis and **repeat-y** to repeat the image only across the Y-axis. The default value is **repeat**.
- The **background-cover: cover;** rule can be used to get an entire image in the background in such a way that all of the image is visible there and not only the part of the image that fits there.
- The **url()** function can be used to point to a particular resource on the disk or online.
- The **text-shadow** property can be used to increase the visibility of text.
- The **background-color** property if set to a colour using **hsla()** can be used to create a mask over an image.
- The **background-position** property helps us select the part of the image (top, right, bottom, left or combinations of these) that we want to display in the background.
- The **linear-gradient(direction, color_1, color_2, ..., color_n)** allows us to create a gradient of colours from one direction to another. The directions are: **to left** (right to left), **to right** (left to right), **to bottom** (top to bottom) and **to top** (bottom to top). The default is **to bottom**.

- It is possible to have more than one background image. This is done by layering background images, i.e., by putting one background image on top of another. When more than one image is used, then more than one value can be specified for the **background-repeat** and **background-position** properties. One good example is putting a gradient above the image.
- The **background-clip** property is a non-standard way of clipping a background image to the foreground text. In other words, it can put an image in the shape of text. Some browsers support a similar property called **-webkit-background-clip**. This property is applied when the **color** property is set to **transparent** or a similar transparency value.