




# CSS Gradients



# Linear Gradients

To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.





## Syntax :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(*direction*, *color-stop1*, *color-stop2*, ...);**


## Example :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow);**



# Directions

- Top to Bottom (**Default**)
- Left to Right
- Diagonal
- Angle (**deg**)
- Multicolors
- Transparency
- Repeating



## Top to Bottom

**background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow);**

## Left to Right :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(to right, red , yellow);**

## Diagonal :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red, yellow);**



Angle :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(180deg, red, yellow);**

Multiple colors :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow, green);**

Transparency :-

**background-image: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1));**



# Repeating a linear-gradient

**background-image: repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);**

# Radial Gradients

A radial gradient is defined by its center.

To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

**Syntax :-**

**background-image: radial-gradient(*shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color*);**

**Example :-**

```
#grad {  
    background-image: radial-gradient(red, yellow, green);  
}
```



# Differently Spaced Color Stops

Example :-

```
#grad {  
  background-image: radial-gradient(red 5%, yellow 15%, green 60%);  
}
```

