



CSS Gradients

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Gradient Backgrounds

CSS gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

CSS defines three types of gradients:

- **Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)**
- **Radial Gradients (defined by their center)**
- **Conic Gradients (rotated around a center point)**

CSS 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.



Direction - Top to Bottom (this is default)

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at the top. It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

top to bottom (default)

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Direction - Left to Right

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

left to right

Example

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Direction - Diagonal

You can make a gradient diagonally by specifying both the horizontal and vertical starting positions.

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at top left (and goes to bottom right). It starts red, transitioning to yellow:

top left to bottom right

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red, yellow);  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Using Angles

If you want more control over the direction of the gradient, you can define an angle, instead of the predefined directions (to bottom, to top, to right, to left, to bottom right,



```
background-image: linear-gradient(angle, color-stop1, color-stop2);
```

The following example shows how to use angles on linear gradients:

180deg

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(180deg, red, yellow);  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Using Multiple Color Stops

The following example shows a linear gradient (from top to bottom) with multiple color stops:

[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)[CSS](#) [JAVASCRIPT](#) [SQL](#) [PYTHON](#) [JAVA](#) [PHP](#) [HOW TO](#) [W3.CSS](#) [C](#)

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

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The following example shows how to create a linear gradient (from left to right) with the color of the rainbow and some text:

Rainbow Background

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right,  
  red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Using Transparency

CSS gradients also support transparency, which can be used to create fading effects.

To add transparency, we use the `rgba()` function to define the color stops. The last parameter in the `rgba()` function can be a value from 0 to 1, and it defines the

[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)[≡](#) [CSS](#) [JAVASCRIPT](#) [SQL](#) [PYTHON](#) [JAVA](#) [PHP](#) [HOW TO](#) [W3.CSS](#) [C](#)

transparent, transitioning to full color red:

Example

```
#grad {  
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0),  
  rgba(255,0,0,1));  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Repeating a linear-gradient

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

Example

A repeating linear gradient:

[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)[≡](#) [.](#) [CSS](#) [JAVASCRIPT](#) [SQL](#) [PYTHON](#) [JAVA](#) [PHP](#) [HOW TO](#) [W3.CSS](#) [C](#)[Try it Yourself »](#)[◀ Previous](#)[Log in to track progress](#)[Next ▶](#)

**Front-end
Certification
Program**



Prove your skills and
increase your earning
potential by becoming
a W3Schools Certified
Front-End developer.

[Check It Out!](#)

COLOR PICKER



[Tutorials ▼](#)[Exercises ▼](#)[Services ▼](#)[Sign Up](#)[Log in](#)

[CSS](#) [JAVASCRIPT](#) [SQL](#) [PYTHON](#) [JAVA](#) [PHP](#) [HOW TO](#) [W3.CSS](#) [C](#)

[SPACES](#) [UPGRADE](#) [AD-FREE](#)

[NEWSLETTER](#)[GET CERTIFIED](#)[REPORT ERROR](#)

Top Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)
[CSS Tutorial](#)
[JavaScript Tutorial](#)
[How To Tutorial](#)
[SQL Tutorial](#)
[Python Tutorial](#)
[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)
[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)
[PHP Tutorial](#)
[Java Tutorial](#)
[C++ Tutorial](#)
[jQuery Tutorial](#)

Top Examples

[HTML Examples](#)
[CSS Examples](#)
[JavaScript Examples](#)
[How To Examples](#)
[SQL Examples](#)
[Python Examples](#)
[W3.CSS Examples](#)
[Bootstrap Examples](#)
[PHP Examples](#)
[Java Examples](#)
[XML Examples](#)
[jQuery Examples](#)

Top References

[HTML Reference](#)
[CSS Reference](#)
[JavaScript Reference](#)
[SQL Reference](#)
[Python Reference](#)
[W3.CSS Reference](#)
[Bootstrap Reference](#)
[PHP Reference](#)
[HTML Colors](#)
[Java Reference](#)
[Angular Reference](#)
[jQuery Reference](#)

Get Certified

[HTML Certificate](#)
[CSS Certificate](#)
[JavaScript Certificate](#)
[Front End Certificate](#)
[SQL Certificate](#)
[Python Certificate](#)
[PHP Certificate](#)
[jQuery Certificate](#)
[Java Certificate](#)
[C++ Certificate](#)
[C# Certificate](#)
[XML Certificate](#)

[FORUM](#)[ABOUT](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our [terms of use](#), [cookie and privacy policy](#).

Copyright 1999-2023 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved. [W3Schools](#) is Powered by



Tutorials ▼

Exercises ▼

Services ▼



Sign Up

Log in



CSS

JAVASCRIPT

SQL

PYTHON

JAVA

PHP

HOW TO

W3.CSS

C