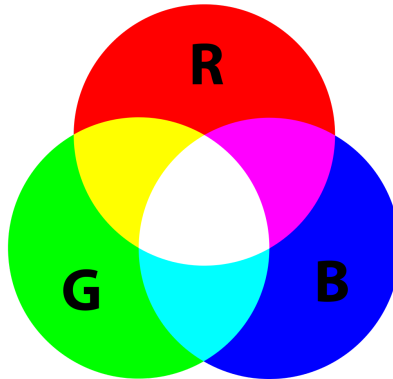


REF #3 CSS Colors

Colors

Using specific colors with `rgb()`









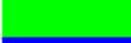




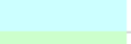

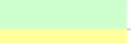






















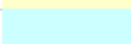


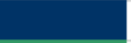


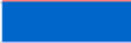













- **RGB** stands for **red**, **green**, and **blue**.
- In CSS, `rgb()` allows for the use of specific colors by providing three values that represent the red, green, and blue channel values of the colors. This allows you to define any color you want to use.

```
background-color: rgb(18, 138, 125);
```

- `rgba()` has the same function, but you can also change the text alpha (transparency).

```
background-color: rgba(18, 138, 125, .9);
```

- Here are some common colors and their `rgb()` code.

1		RGB(0,0,0)	29		RGB(128,0,128)
2		RGB(255,255,255)	30		RGB(128,0,0)
3		RGB(255,0,0)	31		RGB(0,128,128)
4		RGB(0,255,0)	32		RGB(0,0,255)
5		RGB(0,0,255)	33		RGB(0,204,255)
6		RGB(255,255,0)	34		RGB(204,255,255)
7		RGB(255,0,255)	35		RGB(204,255,204)
8		RGB(0,255,255)	36		RGB(255,255,153)
9		RGB(128,0,0)	37		RGB(153,204,255)
10		RGB(0,128,0)	38		RGB(255,153,204)
11		RGB(0,0,128)	39		RGB(204,153,255)
12		RGB(128,128,0)	40		RGB(255,204,153)
13		RGB(128,0,128)	41		RGB(51,102,255)
14		RGB(0,128,128)	42		RGB(51,204,204)
15		RGB(192,192,192)	43		RGB(153,204,0)
16		RGB(128,128,128)	44		RGB(255,204,0)
17		RGB(153,153,255)	45		RGB(255,153,0)
18		RGB(153,51,102)	46		RGB(255,102,0)
19		RGB(255,255,204)	47		RGB(102,102,153)
20		RGB(204,255,255)	48		RGB(150,150,150)
21		RGB(102,0,102)	49		RGB(0,51,102)
22		RGB(255,128,128)	50		RGB(51,153,102)
23		RGB(0,102,204)	51		RGB(0,51,0)
24		RGB(204,204,255)	52		RGB(51,51,0)
25		RGB(0,0,128)	53		RGB(153,51,0)
26		RGB(255,0,255)	54		RGB(153,51,102)
27		RGB(255,255,0)	55		RGB(51,51,153)
28		RGB(0,255,255)	56		RGB(51,51,51)

Using built-in colors

- CSS provides a set of built-in colors.
- To use a built-in colors, you would need to reference them by name.

```
color: red
```

red	pink
purple	deep-purple
indigo	blue
light-blue	cyan
aqua	teal
green	light-green
lime	sand
khaki	yellow
amber	orange
deep-orange	blue-gray
brown	light-gray
gray	dark-gray
pale-red	pale-yellow
pale-green	pale-blue

Setting the color opacity

opacity 1	opacity 0.6	opacity 0.3	opacity 0.1
-----------	-------------	-------------	-------------

- 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.

```
div {  
  background-color: green;  
  opacity: 0.3;  
}
```