Frontend^β → CSS → Basic properties → <u>Background</u>

Theory: Background

🕐 25 minutes   0 / 5 problems solved

[Skip this topic]   [Start practicing]

This css property is used for setting a background image/color to the element. It may also help to solve some advanced problems, but since we are completely new to this let's begin with the basics.

It turns out that web page can't be just some black text on a white page. At least that's not what people want it to look like. That's why you need to add some colors, which is what `background-color` is for. Here's what may be used as a value of the property:

- name of a color (ex: `red` | `green` | `yellow`)
- HTML name of a color (ex: `#ffffff` | `#7b917b` | `#d0d0d0`)
- default value (`initial`)
- inherited value (`inherit`)

Useful, right? But sometimes it's not enough, sometimes you want to set an image as a background, and here comes the `background-image` property. Here you can use as a value:

- absolute path to the image (ex: `background-image: url("`<u>https://clck.ru/R6MJV</u>`");`)
- relative path to the image in the project folder (ex: `background-image: url('assets/images/01.jpg');`)
- gradient (ex: `background-image: linear-gradient(red, yellow);`)

By default, background images are sticked to the **top-left corner** of the viewport and displayed in their natural size, and that's pretty annoying. Here's how it looks like:

800x800

Viewport

But let's say thank you to all the people who ever worked on improving HTML and made developer's work much easier. Like in our case by adding some fancy properties that we'll review below.

[Next section ⬇]   6 sections left   <u>Expand all</u>

Current topic:

Background   `Stage 2`   •••

Topic depends on:

✕ <u>Colors</u>   `Stage 2`   •••
✕ <u>Border</u>   `Stage 2`   •••
✕ Relative units   `Stage 2`   •••
✕ <u>Margin and padding</u>   `Stage 2`   •••

Table of contents:

<u>Feedback & Comments</u>