

Colors

In this lesson, we will see how CSS provides flexibility of assigning colors to several style properties. Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- The RGB notation
 - Syntax
- The RGBA Notation
 - Syntax
- The hexadecimal notation
 - Syntax
- The HSL notation
 - Syntax



Adding Colors with CSS



CSS provides several different ways to specify a color that you can assign to many different properties including those for fonts, backgrounds, and borders. The most readable way of declaring a color value is using a keyword such as red, green, blue, gray, black, white, orange, cyan, magenta, and so on.

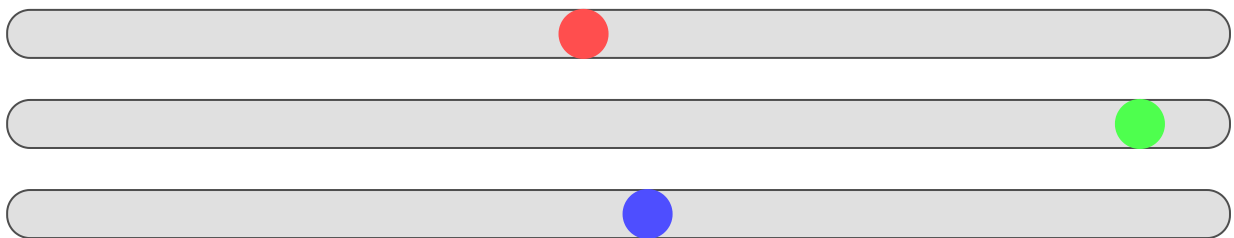
Here you can find the full list of color keywords defined by the [CSS3 specification](#).

This list is limited to only a very few percentages of all colors available with other notations:

The RGB notation

rgb (120 , 241 , 134)

output



Syntax

Here's how you can use the **rgb** notation in your CSS code. You can use the **RGB notation** using either **percentages** or **integer** values between **0** and **255**, as you can see in this example:

 style.css

```
p {  
  color: rgb(100%, 0%, 0%); /* red */  
  background-color: rgb(0, 255, 0); /* green */  
}
```



rgb notation

The RGBA Notation

With the **RGBA notation** you can add a fourth value for **transparency**. This float value must be between **0** and **1**. For example, the following rule adds a half-transparent (**0.5**) background to the **p** rule:

`rgba(249, 163, 197, 0.5)`output

Syntax

Here's how you can use the **rgba** notation in your CSS code.

 style.css

```
p {  
  background-color: rgba(249, 163, 197, 0.5); /* pink */  
}
```

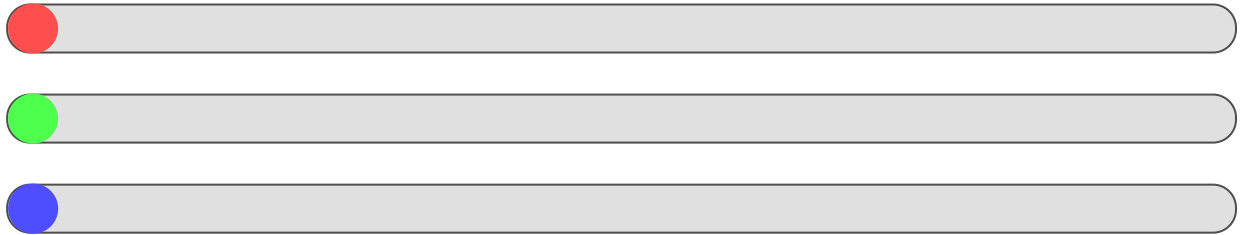


rgba notation

The hexadecimal notation

You can use hexadecimal values with the **#hhhhh** notation where **h** represents a hexadecimal digit. The six digits represent *three* values (each with two digits), the RGB (red, green, and blue) components of the color.

`rgb(0,0,0)`
`hex#000`



Syntax

Here's how you can use the hexadecimal `#` notation in your CSS code. If all three two-digit values are repeated pairs of digits, you can shorten the hex value by using just the first number of each pair. For example, `#0f8` means the same thing as `#00ff88`.

 style.css

```
p {  
  color: #ff0000; /* red */  
  background-color: #00ff00; /* green */  
}
```



hexadecimal notation

The HSL notation

As an alternative, you can use the **HSL (hue, saturation, and luminance) notation**, where the hue value is a degree value between `0` and `360`, saturation and luminance are percentage values.

You can also use HSLA that add a transparency value to HSL:

hsla(226, 100%, 70%, 1)



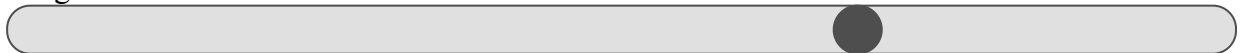
Hue



Saturation



Lightness



Alpha



Syntax

Here's how you can use the `hsla` notation in your CSS code.

 style.css

```
p {  
  color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%); /* red */  
  background-color: hsla(226, 100%, 70%, 1); /* light purple */  
}
```



hsla notation

In the *next lesson*, we will see the length and size types properties.