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Backgrounds in CSS

The CSS properties that allow you to style the background of an element with colors and images

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background-attachment

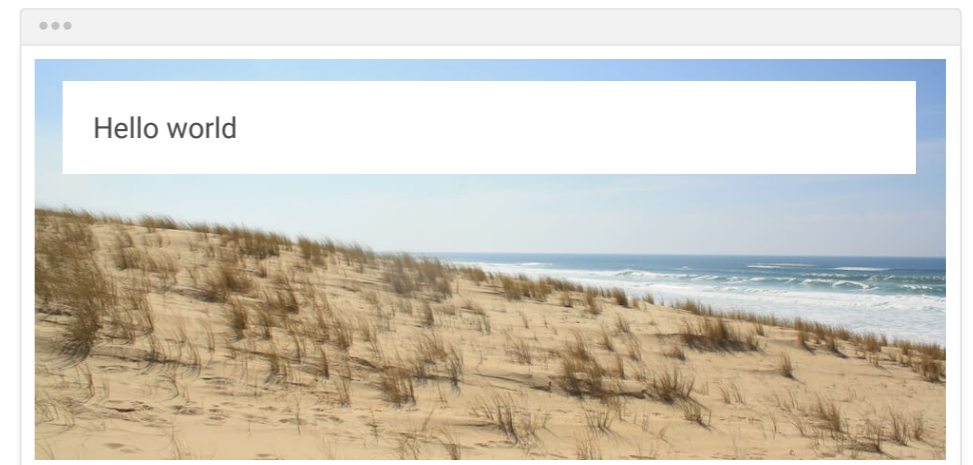
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Defines *how* the background image will behave when scrolling the page.

```
background-attachment: scroll;
```

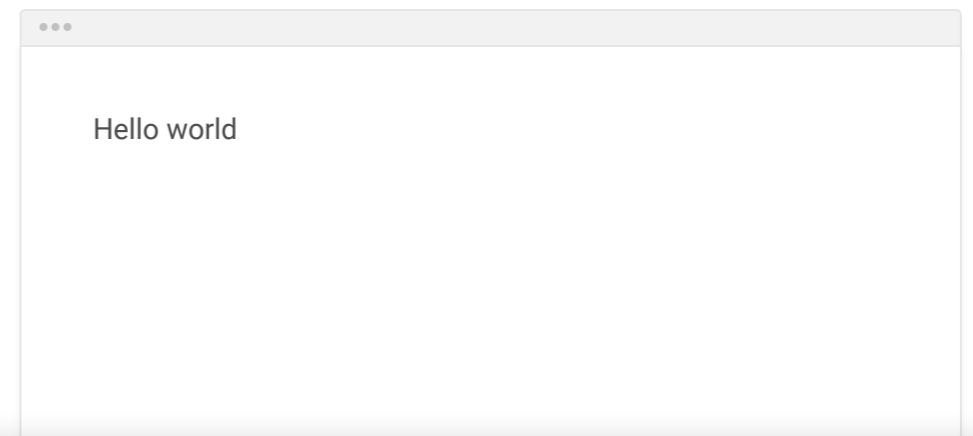
default

The background image will scroll with the page. It will also position and resize itself according to the element it's applied to.



```
background-attachment: fixed;
```

The background image will *not* scroll with the page, and remain positioned according to the viewport. It will also position and resize itself according to the viewport. As a result, the background image will probably only be partially visible.



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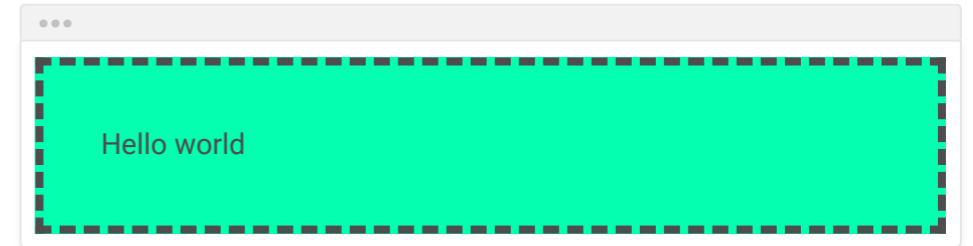
background-clip

Defines how far the background should **extend** within the element.

```
background-clip: border-box;
```

default

The background extends completely throughout the element, even **under** the border.



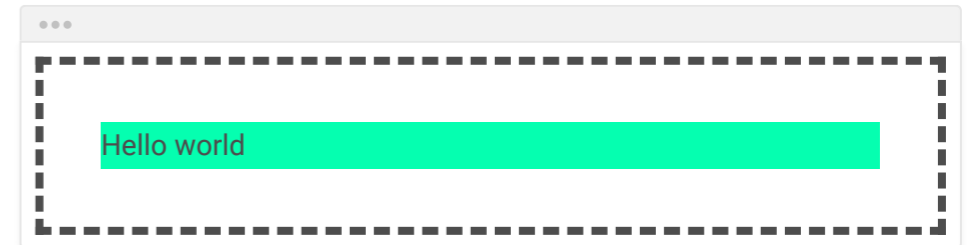
```
background-clip: padding-box;
```

The background only extends to the *edge* of the border: it includes the padding but *not* the border.



```
background-clip: content-box;
```

The background only extends to the edge of the *content*: it doesn't include the padding, nor the border.



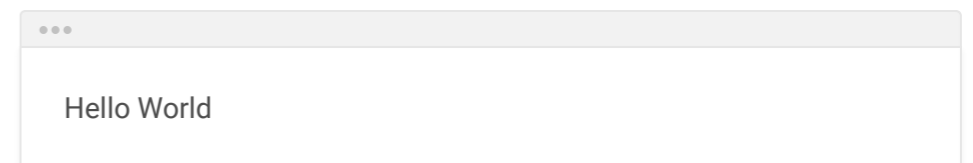
background-color

Defines the color of the element's background.

```
background-color: transparent;
```

default

By default, the background color is **transparent**, basically meaning that there is **no** background color.



```
background-color: red;
```

You can use one of the **140+** color names.





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You can use **hexadecimal** color codes.

```
background-color: rgb(50, 115, 220);
```

You can use **rgb()** color codes:

- the first value is for `red`
- the second value is for `green`
- the third value is for `blue`

Each of them can have a value between **0** and **255**.

```
background-color: rgba(50, 115, 220, 0.3);
```

You can use **rgba()** color codes:

- the first 3 values are for `rgb`
- the 4th value is for the `alpha` channel and defines the opacity of the color

The alpha value can go from zero **0** (transparent) to one **1** (opaque).

```
background-color: hsl(14, 100%, 53%);
```

You can use **hsl()** color codes:

- the first value is for `hue` and can go from **0** to **359**
- the second value is for `saturation` and go from **0%** to **100%**
- the third value is for `luminosity` and go from **0%** to **100%**

```
background-color: hsla(14, 100%, 53%, 0.6);
```

You can use **hsl(a)** color codes:

- the first 3 values are for `hsl`
- the 4th value is for the `alpha` channel and defines the opacity of the color

The alpha value can go from zero **0** (transparent) to one **1** (opaque).

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

background-image

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```
background-image: none;
```

```
default
```

Removes any background image.

Hello world

```
background-image: url(/images/jt.png);
```

Uses the image defined in the **url** path. This path can either be *relative* (to the css file) or *absolute* (like `http://cssreference.io/images/jt.png`).

⋮

Hello world

```
background-image: linear-gradient(red, blue);
```

You can define a **linear gradient** as the background image.

You need to define at least **two colors**. The first one will start at the top, the second one at the bottom.

The default angle is `to bottom` (or `180deg`), which means the gradient is **vertical**, starting at the top, ending at the bottom of the element.

⋮

Hello world

```
background-image: linear-gradient(45deg, red, blue);
```

You can specify an **angle**, either in **degrees**, or with keywords.

When using degrees, you specify the *direction* of the gradient, or when it ends. So `0deg` means the the **top** of the element, like 12:00 on a clock.

In this example, `45deg` means 2:30, or the top right corner.

⋮

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```
background-image: radial-gradient(green, purple);
```

You can define a **radial gradient** as the background image.

You need to define at least **two colors**. The first one will be at the center, the second one at the edges.



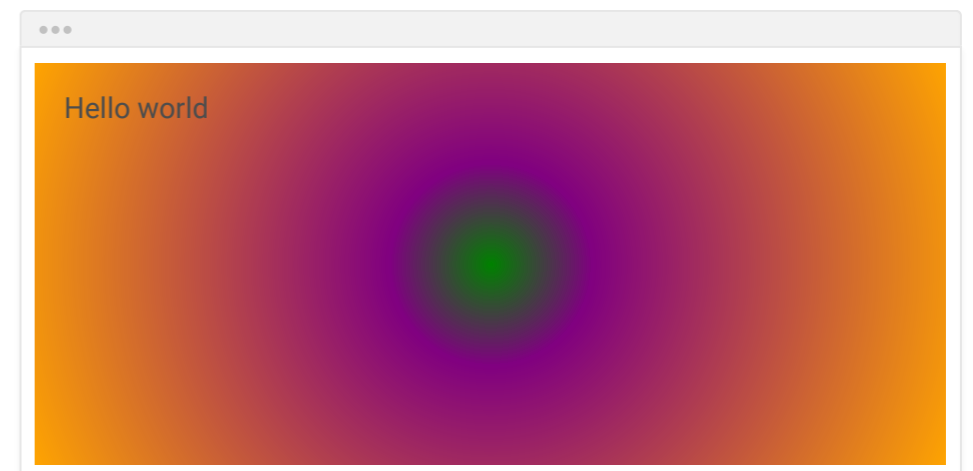
```
background-image: radial-gradient(circle, green, purple);
```

You can specify the **shape** of the radial gradient: **circle** or **ellipse** (default).



```
background-image: radial-gradient(circle, green 0%, purple 20%, orange 100%);
```

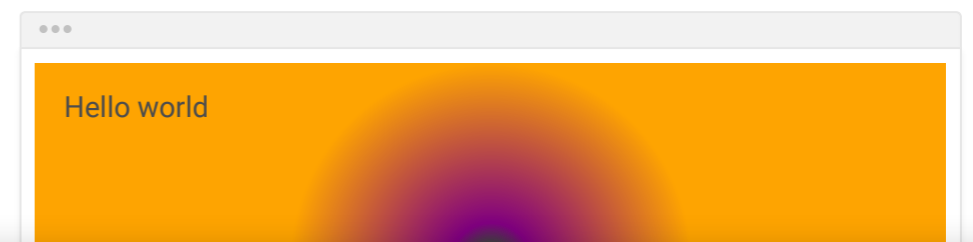
You can specify **color stops** using percentage values.



```
background-image: radial-gradient(circle closest-side, green 0%, purple 20%, orange 100%);
```

You can specify *where* the gradient should **end**:

- `closest-side`



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```
background-image: radial-gradient(circle closest-side at 45px 45px, green 0%, purple 20%, orange 100%);
```

Like with the `background-position`, you can specify the **position** of the gradient.



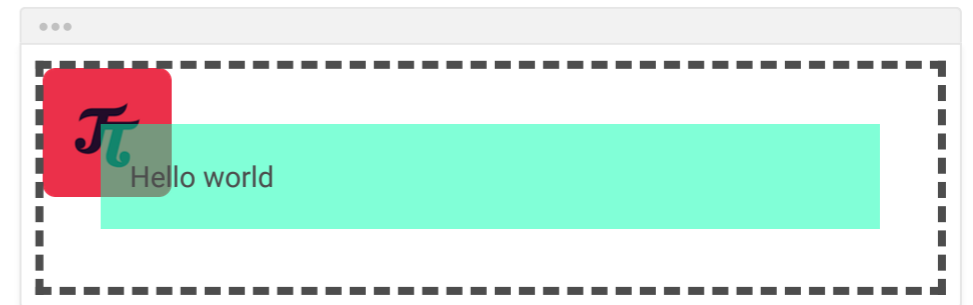
background-origin

Defines the origin of the background image.

```
background-origin: padding-box;
```

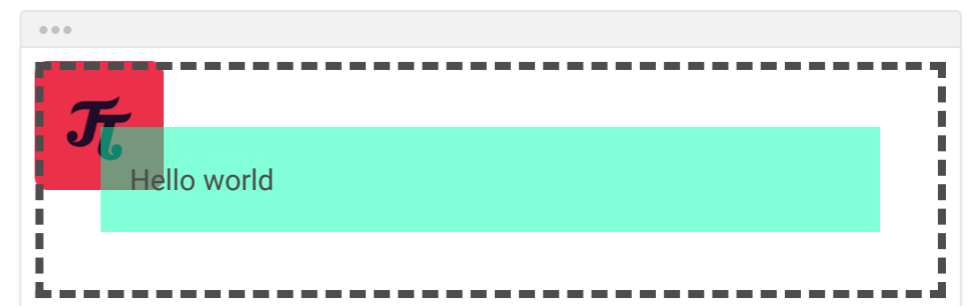
default

The background image starts at the *edge* of the border: within padding but *not* the border.



```
background-origin: border-box;
```

The background image starts **under** the border.



```
background-origin: content-box;
```

The background image only starts at the edge of the *content*: it doesn't include the padding, nor the border.



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background-position

Defines the position of the background image.

```
background-position: 0% 0%;
```

default

The background image will be positioned at **0%** on the horizontal axis and **0%** on the vertical axis, which means the top left corner of the element.

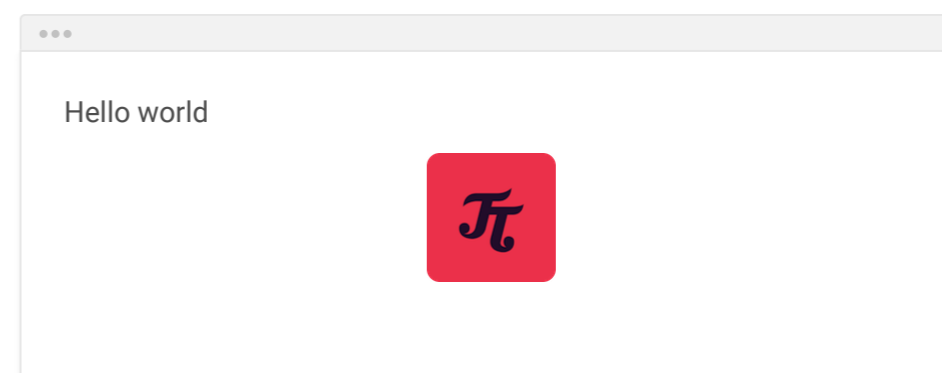
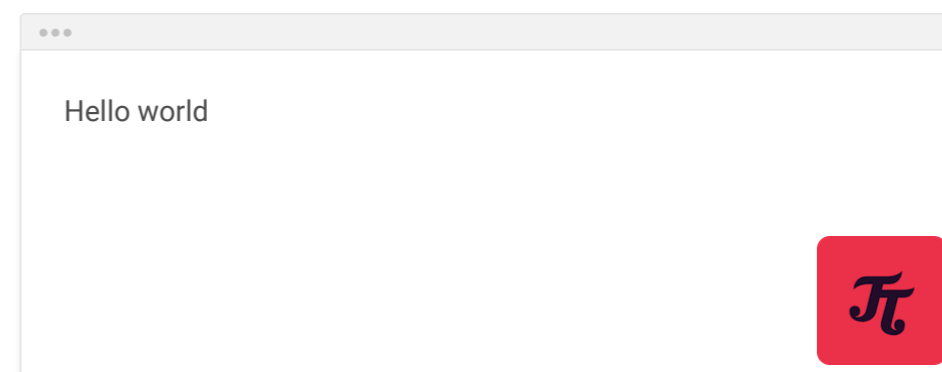
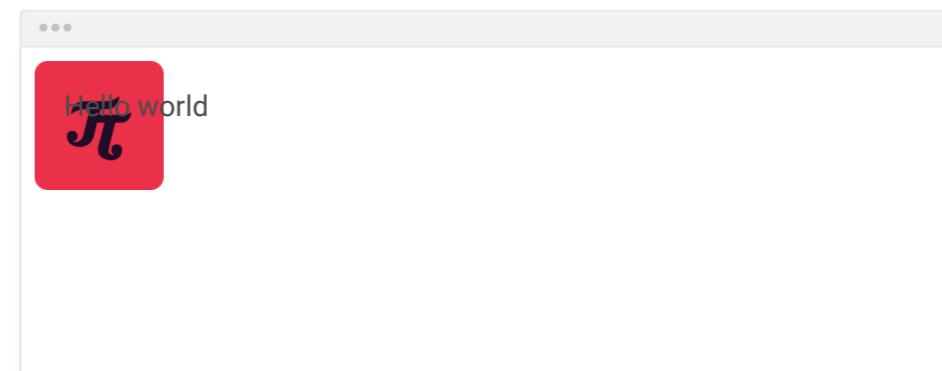
```
background-position: bottom right;
```

You can use a combination of **position keywords**: `center`, `top`, `bottom`, `left` and `right`.

```
background-position: center center;
```

The background image will be positioned in the center of the element.

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background-repeat

Defines how the background image repeats itself across the element's background, starting from the background position

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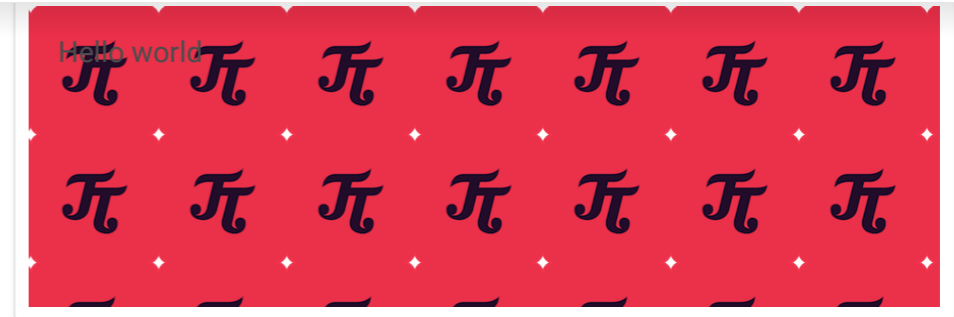
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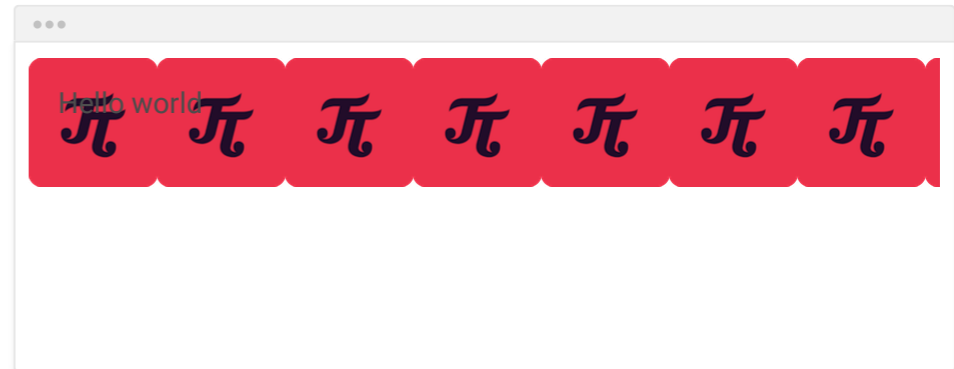
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The background image will repeat itself both **horizontally** and **vertically**.



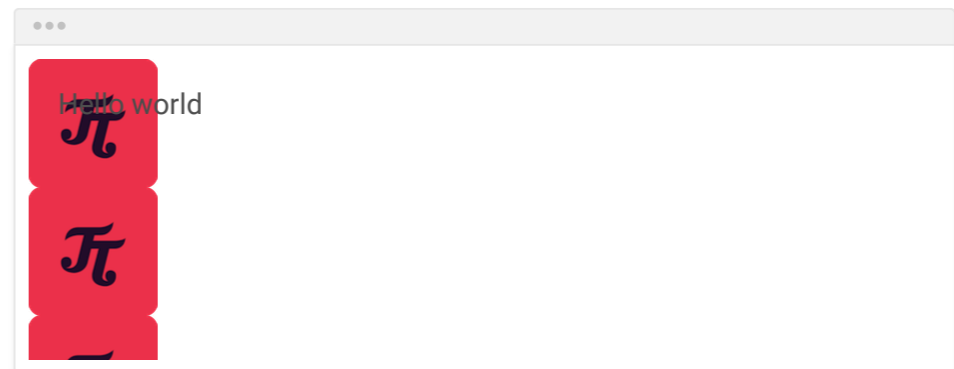
```
background-repeat: repeat-x;
```

The background image will only repeat itself **horizontally**.



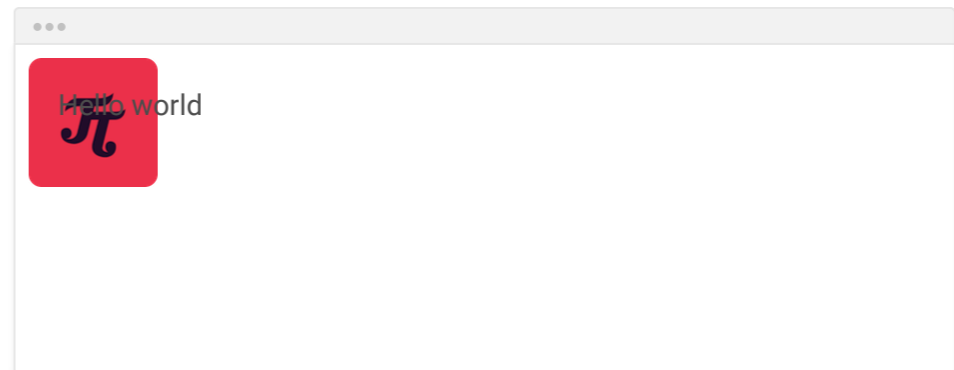
```
background-repeat: repeat-y;
```

The background image will only repeat itself **vertically**.



```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

The background image will only appear **once**.



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background-size

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`background-size: auto auto;`

`default`

The background image will retain its **original** size.

For example, this background image is **960px by 640px** large. Its aspect ratio is **3 by 2**. It's bigger than its container (which is 150px high) and will thus be **clipped**.

Hello world



`background-size: 120px 80px;`

You can specify a size in **pixels**:

- the first value is the **horizontal** size
- the second is the **vertical** size

...

Hello world



`background-size: 100% 50%;`

You can use **percentage** values as well. Beware that this can alter the **aspect ratio** of the background image, and lead to unexpected results.

...

Hello world



`background-size: contain;`

The keyword `contain` will resize the background image to make sure it remains **fully visible**.

...

Hello world

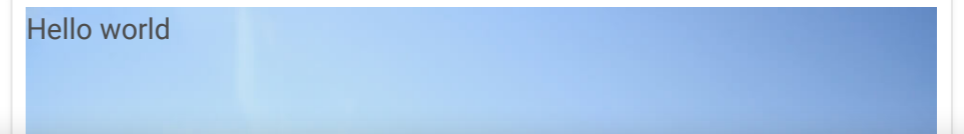


`background-size: cover;`

The keyword `cover` will resize the background image to make sure the element is **fully covered**.

...

Hello world



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background

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Shorthand property for `background-image` `background-position` `background-size` `background-repeat` `background-origin` `background-clip` `background-attachment` and `background-color` .



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