

# Background in CSS

CSS background properties are used to define background effects for elements.

CSS background properties are used to define background effects for elements. Background properties in CSS include:

1. background-color
2. background-image
3. background-repeat
4. background-attachment
5. background-position

## Background color

The background-color feature defines the background color for the element.

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Colors in CSS are usually determined by

1. color name, like 'red' .
2. HEX color values, like # ff0000 .
3. RGB value, like rgb (255,0,0) .

In the example below, the elements

,

and

There are different background colors.

```
h1 {  
  background-color: green;  
}  
  
div {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## **Background**

The `background-image` takes the image as the background for the element. By default the image will be duplicated to cover the entire element.

```
body {  
  background-image: url("paper.gif");  
}
```

Note that when using the image as a background, do not let it insert or make the text difficult to read.

## **Repeating vertical and horizontal background images**

By default, the `background-image` will be repeated both horizontally and vertically to cover the entire element. Some photos should only be repeated in one direction, otherwise they will look very bad. Then use the `background-repeat: repeat-x;` to repeat horizontally and `background-repeat: repeat-y;` to repeat vertically.

```
body {  
  background-image: url("gradient_bg.png");  
  background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}
```

## **Background image, set position and no repeat**

To get an image as a background and do not want to repeat it, use the `background-repeat`.

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_trejpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```



# Xin chào

Đây là đoạn văn bản.

Ảnh hiện một lần nhưng rất khó nhìn chữ

*Images appear once on the page*

The example on the picture appears only once and appears in the same place as the text. So we should change the image position with the background-position.

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.jpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: right top;  
  margin-right: 200px;  
}
```

# Xin chào

Đây là đoạn văn bản.

Ảnh hiện một lần và không chèn vào chữ.



*Images no longer insert text when changing positions*

## Background image, fixed position

To specify a fixed background image (without scrolling along the whole page), use the `background-attachment`.

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.jpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: right top;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
}
```

# Xin chào

Hãy thử kéo xuống dưới trang.

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... và tiếp tục kéo xuống.



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*When scrolling the page, the image remains in its original position*

### **Background image, shortened feature**

To shorten the code, you can specify all properties for the background in a single property, this is called a shortened feature. The shortened feature of the background is the background.

```
body {  
  background: #ffffff url("img_tree.jpg") no-repeat right top;  
}
```

When using the shortened feature, the order of values ??will be

1. background-color
2. background-image
3. background-repeat
4. background-attachment
5. background-position

Just write in the right order, not necessarily full of features.

Last lesson: Colors in CSS

The following article: Contour in CSS

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