

CSS Background

CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.

CSS properties used for background effects:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

Background Color

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.

The background color of a page is defined in the body selector:

<pre><html> <head> <style type="text/css"> body { background-color:#FFCCFF; } </style> </head> <body> <h1>My CSS web page!</h1> <p>Hello world! This is a W3Schools.com example. </p> </body> </html></pre>	<h2>My CSS web page!</h2> <p>Hello world! This is a W3Schools.com example.</p>
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Block elements can be aligned by setting the left and right margins to "auto".

Note: Using margin:auto will not work in Internet Explorer, **unless a !DOCTYPE is declared.**

Setting the left and right margins to auto specifies that they should split the available margin equally. The result is a centered element:

<pre><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1- transitional.dtd"> <html> <head> <style type="text/css"> .center { margin:auto; width:70%; background-color:#FFCCCC;</pre>	<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.</p> <p>'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p> <p>Note: Using margin:auto will not work in</p>
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```

}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<div class="center">
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father
gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my
mind ever since.</p>
<p>'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told
me, just remember that all the people in this world
haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>
</div>
<p><b>Note: </b>Using margin:auto will not work in
Internet Explorer, unless a !DOCTYPE is declared.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Internet Explorer, unless a !DOCTYPE is declared.

Tip: Aligning has no effect if the width is 100%.

Left and Right Aligning Using the position Property

One method of aligning elements is to use absolute positioning:

```

<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.right
{
position:absolute;
right:0px;
width:300px;
background-color:#FFCCCC;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<div class="right">
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my
father gave me some advice that I've been turning
over in my mind ever since.</p>
<p>'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told
me, just remember that all the people in this world
haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

Tip: Aligning has no effect if the width is 100%.

Crossbrowser Compatibility Issues

When aligning elements like this, it is always a good idea to predefine margin and padding for the <body> element. This is to avoid visual differences in different browsers.

There is also another problem with IE when using the position property. If a container element (in our case <div class="container">) has a specified width, and the !DOCTYPE declaration is missing, IE will add a 17px margin on

the right side. This seems to be space reserved for a scrollbar. Always set the !DOCTYPE declaration when using the position property:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-
transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
.container
{
position:relative;
width:100%;
}
.right
{
position:absolute;
right:0px;
width:300px;
background-color:#b0e0e6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<div class="right">
<p><b>Note: </b>When aligning using the position
property, always include the !DOCTYPE declaration! If
missing, it can produce strange results in IE browsers.
</p>
</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Note: When aligning using the position property, always include the !DOCTYPE declaration! If missing, it can produce strange results in IE browsers.

The background color can be specified by:

- name - a color name, like "red"
- RGB - an RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- Hex - a hex value, like "#ff0000"

In the example below, the h1, p, and div elements have different background colors:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h2
```

CSS background-color example!

This is a text inside a div element.

```
{
background-color:#FFCCCC;
}
p
{
background-color:#99CCFF;
}
div
{
background-color:#CCFFFF;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<h2>CSS      background-color
example!</h2>
<div>
This is a text inside a div element.
<p>This paragraph has it's own
background color.</p>
We are still in the div element.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph has it's own background color.
We are still in the div element

Background Image

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

The background image for a page can be set like this:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body      {background-
image:url('bgimg.jpg');}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
</body>

</html>
```

Hello World!