

# CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`:

## Example

```
/* This is a single-line comment */  
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

# CSS Color Names

In CSS, a color can be specified by using a predefined color name:

Tomato	Orange
DodgerBlue	MediumSeaGreen
Gray	SlateBlue
Violet	LightGray

# CSS Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

## Example

```
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

## CSS Color Values

In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values:

Same as color name "Tomato":

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:

```
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)
```

```
hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)
```

## Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>
```

## CSS background-color

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

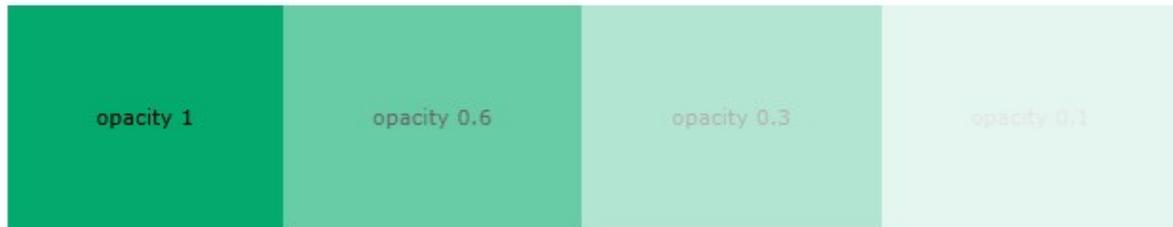
## Example

The background color of a page is set like this:

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

# Opacity / Transparency

The `opacity` property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

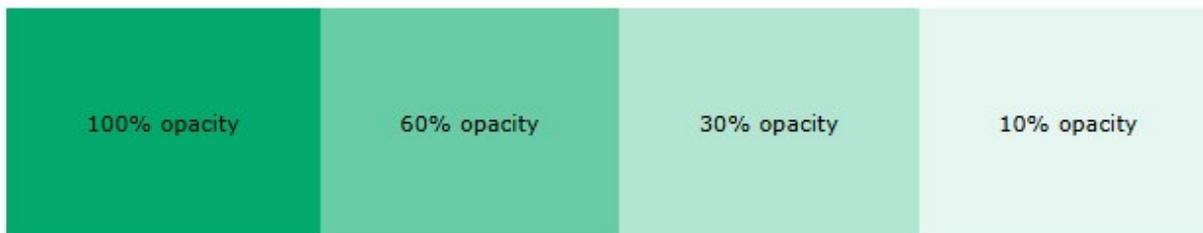


## Example

```
div {  
  background-color: green;  
  opacity: 0.3;  
}
```

## Transparency using RGBA

If you do not want to apply opacity to child elements, like in our example above, use **RGBA** color values. The following example sets the opacity for the background color and not the text:



You learned from our [CSS Colors Chapter](#), that you can use RGB as a color value. In addition to RGB, you can use an RGB color value with an **alpha** channel (**RGBA**) - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An RGBA color value is specified with: `rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)`. The *alpha* parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

**Tip:** You will learn more about RGBA Colors in our [CSS Colors Chapter](#).

## Example

```
div {  
  background: rgba(0, 128, 0, 0.3) /* Green background with 30% opacity */  
}
```

# CSS 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.

## Example

Set the background image for a page:

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

# CSS background-repeat

By default, the `background-image` property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

Some images should be repeated only horizontally or vertically, or they will look strange, like this:

## Example

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

If the image above is repeated only horizontally ( `background-repeat: repeat-x;` ), the background will look better:

## Example

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

**Tip:** To repeat an image vertically, set `background-repeat: repeat-y;`

Show the background image only once:

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

## CSS background-position

The `background-position` property is used to specify the position of the background image.

### Example

Position the background image in the top-right corner:

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