

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and small circles on a blue gradient background, resembling a circuit board or data flow diagram.

# 03 – CSS COLORS

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Your Nickname </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Colors </h1>

    <p> Today we are learning colors in css </p>
    <p> I'm just another paragraph</p>

    <table style="border: 1px solid black;">
      <tr >
        <td style="border: 1px solid black;"> Col 1 </td>
        <td style="border: 1px solid black;"> Col 2 </td>
      </tr>
    </table>

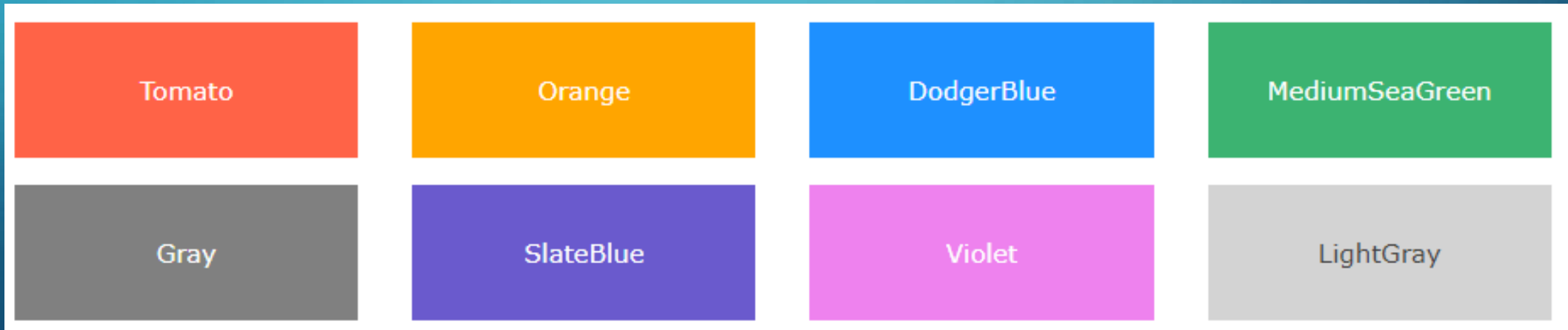
  </body>
</html>
```

# COLORS

- Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values
- Mostly we use color names, RGB and HEX values

# COLOR NAMES

- In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name
- There are 140 standard color names



# BACKGROUND COLOR

- In HTML we can change the background color of all elements
- We use a CSS property called **background-color**

```
background-color: name_of_color;
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

CHANGE YOUR CODE:

```
<p style=" background-color: FireBrick;">  
Today we are learning colors in css </p>
```

# TEXT COLOR

- With CSS we can also change the color of any text on our website
- We use a CSS property called **color**

```
color: name_of_color;
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

CHANGE YOUR CODE:

```
<p style="color: HotPink;">  
I'm just another paragraph</p>
```

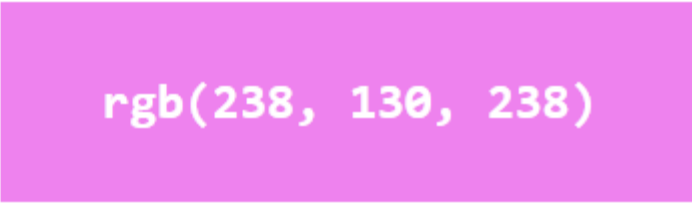

# BORDER COLOR

- Border color can also be changed by changing the name of the color in **border** property

```
<table style="border: 2px solid chocolate;">
```

# RGB COLOR VALUE

- In HTML, a color can be specified as an RGB value using this formula
  - **rgb (red, green, blue)**
- Each parameter defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255

 <code>rgb(255, 0, 0)</code>	 <code>rgb(0, 0, 255)</code>
 <code>rgb(60, 179, 113)</code>	 <code>rgb(238, 130, 238)</code>
 <code>rgb(255, 165, 0)</code>	 <code>rgb(106, 90, 205)</code>

# SHADES OF GRAY

- Shades of gray are defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources

`rgb(0, 0, 0)`

`rgb(60, 60, 60)`

`rgb(120, 120, 120)`

`rgb(180, 180, 180)`

`rgb(240, 240, 240)`

`rgb(255, 255, 255)`

# CHANGE YOUR CODE

```
<h1 style="color: rgb(128,128,0)"> Colors </h1>
```

# HEX VALUE

- In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form
  - **#rrggbb**
- Where rr(red), gg (green), bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff ( same as decimal 0-255)

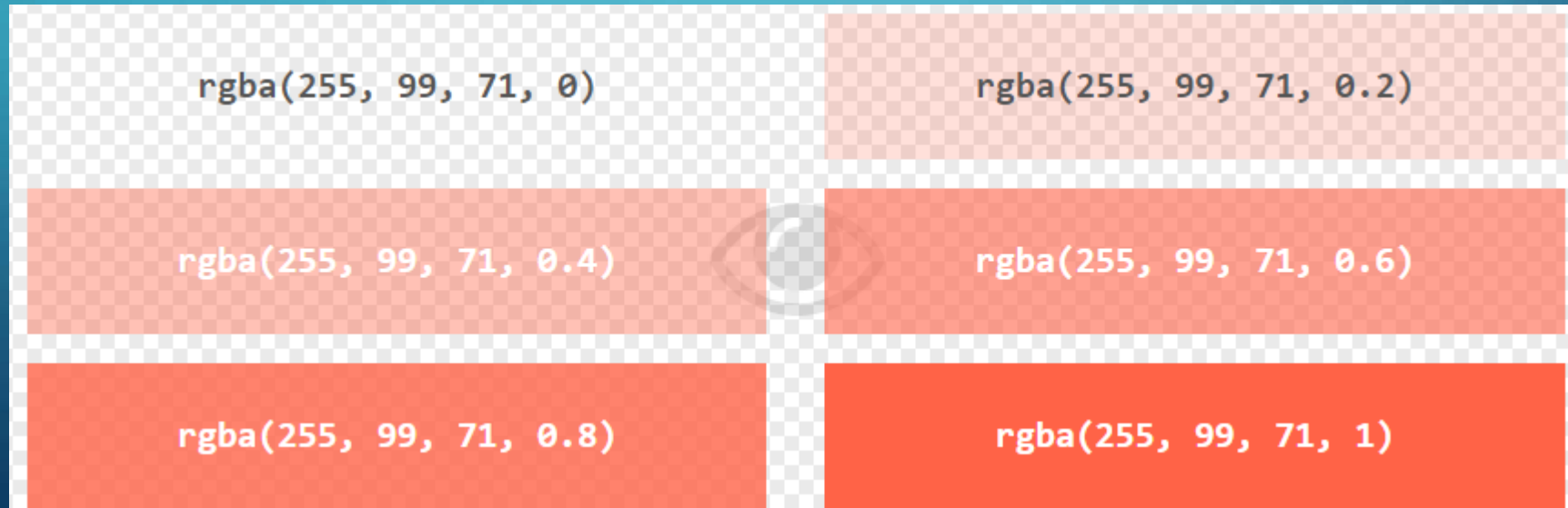


# CHANGE YOUR CODE

```
<h1 style="color: #808000"> Colors </h1>
```

# RGBA VALUE

- RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel – which specifies the opacity for a color
- **rgba (red, green, blue, alpha)**



WEBSITE

## Colors

Today we are learning colors in css

I'm just another paragraph

Col 1	Col 2
-------	-------

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are white line-art illustrations of circuit traces and nodes. The top-left and bottom-left corners feature more complex, branching circuit patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear traces.

ANY QUESTIONS?

# TAKS 1

- Create 2 separate files
  - HTML
  - CSS
- HTML file will contain only HTML elements
- CSS file will contain only CSS properties and values
- Use ID selectors

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
```

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

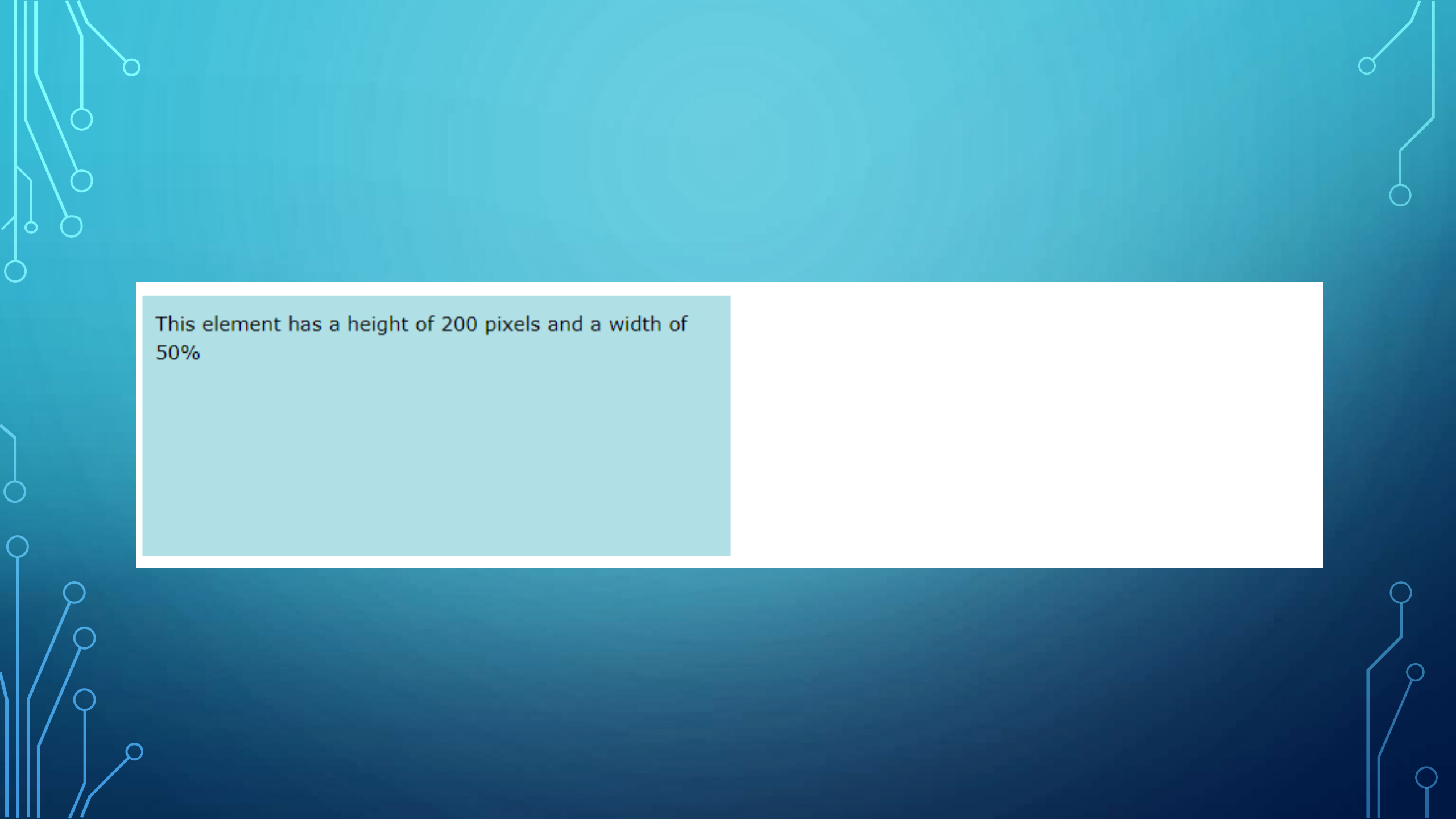
The image features a blue gradient background with white circuit board patterns in the corners. The patterns consist of lines and circles, resembling a PCB layout. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, branching patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear patterns.

# HEIGHT AND WIDTH

# SETTING HEIGHT AND WIDTH

- The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element
- They can be:
  - Auto - This is default, the browser calculates the width and height
  - Specified length – We decide how tall and how long it will be (px, cm, em, %)

```
div {  
  height: 200px;  
  width: 50%;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```

The background is a dark teal color with decorative white circuit-like lines in the corners. These lines consist of straight segments connected by small circles, resembling a network or data flow diagram. The lines are positioned in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners of the page.

This element has a height of 200 pixels and a width of 50%

The image features a dark blue gradient background. In the corners, there are white, stylized circuit board traces and nodes. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, branching patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear traces.

THE END