

HTML - Backgrounds

The webpage background is white in color by default. HTML provides following two good ways to decorate webpage background.

- HTML Background with Colors
- HTML Background with Images

Html Background with Colors

The **bgcolor** attribute is used to control the background of an HTML element, specifically page body and table backgrounds.

Following is the syntax to use bgcolor attribute with any HTML tag.

```
<tagname bgcolor = "color_value"...>
```

This color_value can be given in any of the following formats –

<!-- Format 1 - Use color name -->

```
<body bgcolor = "lime" >
```

<!-- Format 2 - Use hex value -->

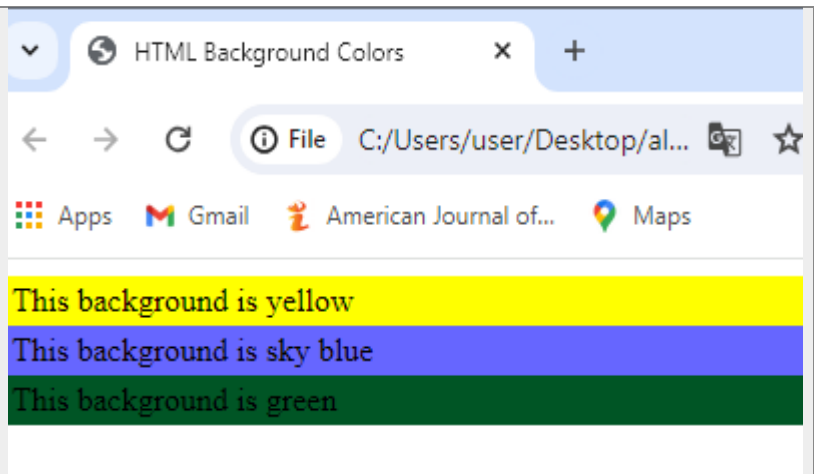
```
<body bgcolor = "#f1f1f1" >
```

<!-- Format 3 - Use color value in RGB terms -->

```
<body bgcolor = "rgb(0,0,120)" >
```

Here are other examples to set background of an HTML table:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Background Colors</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Format 1 - Use color name -->
    <table bgcolor = "yellow" width = "100%">
      <tr>
        <td>
          This background is yellow
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <!-- Format 2 - Use hex value -->
    <table bgcolor = "#6666FF" width = "100%">
      <tr>
        <td>
          This background is sky blue
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
```



```

<!-- Format 3 - Use color value in RGB terms -->
<table bgcolor = "rgb(255,0,255)" width = "100%">
  <tr>
    <td>
      This background is green
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Html Background with Images

The **background** attribute can also be used to control the background of an HTML element, specifically page body and table backgrounds. We can specify an image to set background of HTML page or table.

Following is the syntax to use background attribute with any HTML tag.

```

<tagname background = "Image URL" ...>
<body background="im.jpeg">

```

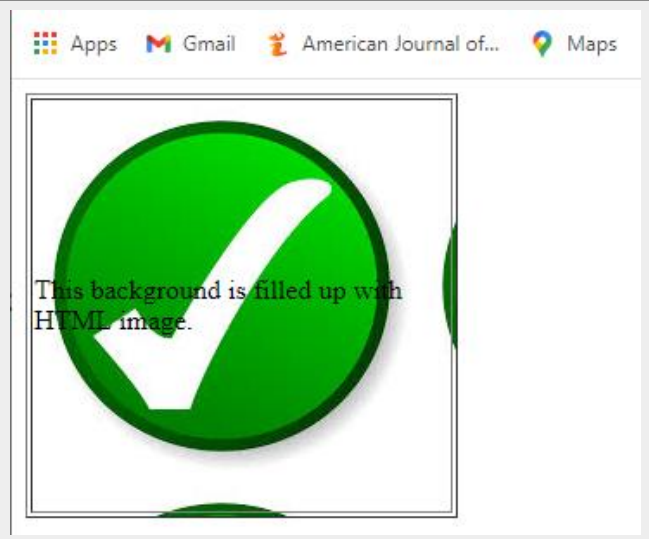
The most frequently used image formats are JPEG, GIF and PNG images.

Here are other examples to set background images of a table.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Background Images</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Set table background -->
    <table background = "/images/html.gif"
width = "100%" height = "100">
      <tr><td>
        This background is filled up with HTML image.
      </td></tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>

```



HTML - Colors

Colors are very important to give a good look and feel to website, to specify colors on page level using **<body>** tag or to set colors for individual tags using **bgcolor** attribute.

The **<body>** tag has following attributes which can be used to set different colors :

- **bgcolor** – sets a color for the background of the page.
- **text** – sets a color for the body text.
- **alink** – sets a color for active links or selected links.
- **link** – sets a color for linked text.
- **vlink** – sets a color for *visited links* – that is, for linked text that already clicked on.

HTML Color Coding Methods

There are following three different methods to set colors in web page –

- **Color names** – specify color names directly like green, blue or red.
- **Hex codes** – A six-digit code representing the amount of red, green, and blue that makes up the color.
- **Color decimal or percentage values** – This value is specified using the `rgb()` property.

Now we will see these coloring schemes one by one.

HTML Colors - Color Names

set text or background color by specify direct color name. W3C has listed 16 basic color names that will validate with an HTML validator but there are over 200 different color names supported by major browsers.

W3C Standard 16 Colors

Here is the list of W3C Standard 16 Colors names and it is recommended to use them.

	Black		Gray		Silver		White
	Yellow		Lime		Aqua		Fuchsia
	Red		Green		Blue		Purple
	Maroon		Olive		Navy		Teal

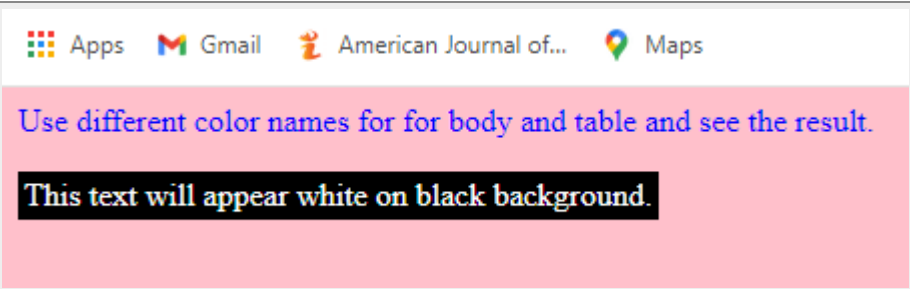
Example

Here are the examples to set background of an HTML tag by color name –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>HTML Colors by Name</title>
</head>

<body text = "blue" bgcolor = "pink">
  <p>Use different color names for for body and table and see the result.</p>
  <table bgcolor = "black">
    <tr>
      <td>
        <font color = "white">This text will appear white on black background.</font>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Colors - Hex Codes

A hexadecimal is a 6 digit representation of a color. The first two digits(RR) represent a red value, the next two are a green value(GG), and the last are the blue value(BB).

A hexadecimal value can be taken from any graphics software like Adobe Photoshop, Paintshop Pro or MS Paint.

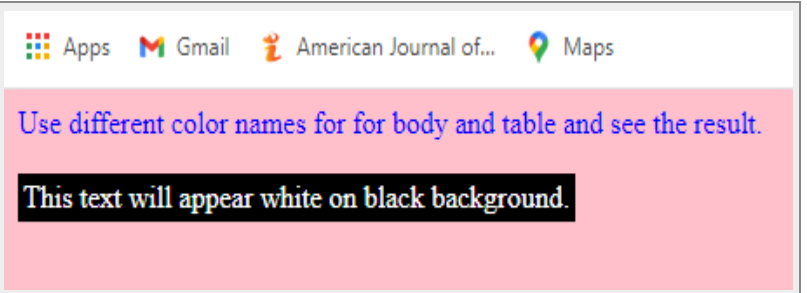
Each hexadecimal code will be preceded by a pound or hash sign #. Following is a list of few colors using hexadecimal notation.

Color	Color HEX
	#000000
	#FF0000
	#00FF00
	#0000FF
	#FFFF00
	#00FFFF
	#FF00FF
	#C0C0C0
	#FFFFFF

Example

Here are the examples to set background of an HTML tag by color code in hexadecimal –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Colors by Hex</title>
  </head>
  <body text = "#0000FF" bgcolor = "#ffdee4">
    <p>Use different color hexa for for body
      and table and see the result.</p>
    <table bgcolor = "#000000">
      <tr>
        <td>
          <font color = "#FFFFFF">This text will appear white on black background.</font>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```



HTML Colors - RGB Values

This color value is specified using the **rgb()** property. This property takes three values, one each for red, green, and blue. The value can be an integer between 0 and 255 or a percentage.

Note – All the browsers does not support rgb() property of color so it is recommended not to use it.

Following is a list to show few colors using RGB values.

Color	Color RGB
	rgb(0,0,0)
	rgb(255,0,0)
	rgb(0,255,0)
	rgb(0,0,255)
	rgb(255,255,0)
	rgb(0,255,255)
	rgb(255,0,255)
	rgb(192,192,192)
	rgb(255,255,255)

Example

Here are the examples to set background of an HTML tag by color code using rgb() values –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Colors by RGB code</title>
  </head>

  <body text = "rgb(0,0,255)" bgcolor = "rgb(9,190,99)">
    <p>Use different color code for for body and table and see the result.</p>
    <table bgcolor = "rgb(0,0,0)">
      <tr>
        <td>
          <font color = "rgb(255,255,255)">This text will appear white on black background.</font>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML - Fonts

Fonts play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability. Font face and color: **depends entirely on the computer and browser that is being used to view the page** and use HTML **** tag to add style, size, and color to the text on website.

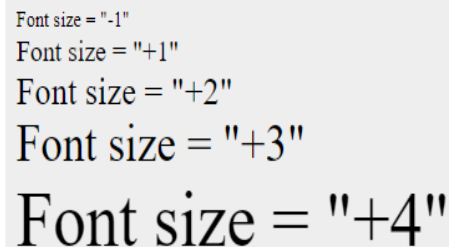
The font tag is having three attributes called **size**, **color**, and **face** to customize fonts. To change any of the font attributes at any time within webpage, simply use the tag. The text that follows will remain changed until close it with the tag to change one or all of the font attributes within one tag.

Set Font Size

using **size** attribute can set content font size. The range of accepted values is from 1(smallest) to 7(largest). The default size of a font is 3.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Setting Font Size</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <font size = "1">Font size = "1"</font><br />
    <font size = "2">Font size = "2"</font><br />
    <font size = "3">Font size = "3"</font><br />
    <font size = "4">Font size = "4"</font><br />
    <font size = "5">Font size = "5"</font><br />
    <font size = "6">Font size = "6"</font><br />
    <font size = "7">Font size = "7"</font>
  </body>
</html>
```



Font size = "-1"
Font size = "+1"
Font size = "+2"
Font size = "+3"
Font size = "+4"

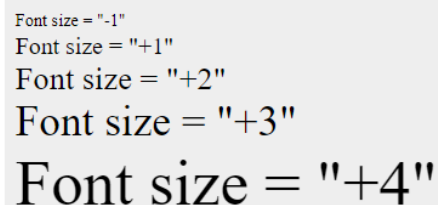
Relative Font Size

To specify how many sizes larger or how many sizes smaller than the preset font size should be, and to specify it like or

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Relative Font Size</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <font size = "-1">Font size = "-1"</font><br />
    <font size = "+1">Font size = "+1"</font><br />
    <font size = "+2">Font size = "+2"</font><br />
    <font size = "+3">Font size = "+3"</font><br />
    <font size = "+4">Font size = "+4"</font>
  </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Font size = "-1"
Font size = "+1"
Font size = "+2"
Font size = "+3"
Font size = "+4"

Setting Font Face

face attribute used to set font face but be aware that if the user viewing the page doesn't have the font installed, they will not be able to see it. Instead, user will see the default font face applicable to the user's computer.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
  <title>Font Face</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <font face = "Times New Roman" size = "5">Times New Roman</font><br />
  <font face = "Verdana" size = "5">Verdana</font><br />
  <font face = "Comic sans MS" size = " 5">Comic Sans MS</font><br />
  <font face = "WildWest" size = "5">WildWest</font><br />
  <font face = "Bedrock" size = "5">Bedrock</font><br />
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

Times New Roman
Verdana
Comic Sans MS
WildWest
Bedrock

Specify alternate font faces

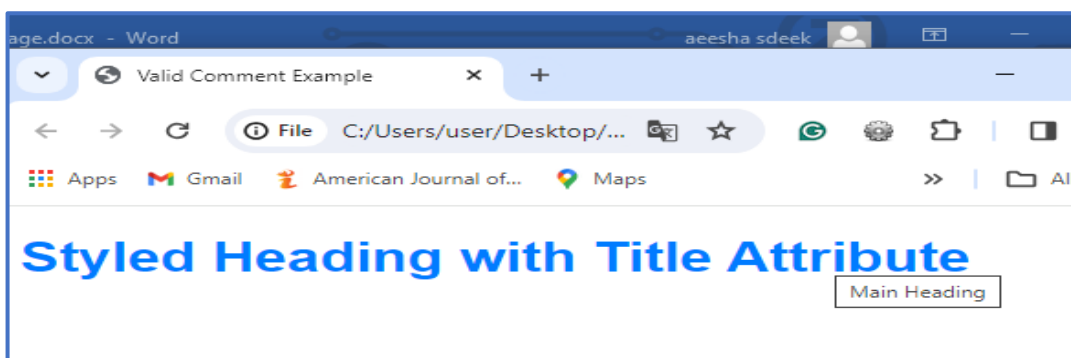
A visitor will only be able to see the font if they have that font installed on their computer. So, it is possible to specify two or more font face alternatives by listing the font face names, separated by a comma.

```
<font face = "arial, Helvetica">
<font face = "Lucida Calligraphy, Comic Sans MS, Lucida Console">
```

When page is loaded, their browser will display the first font face available. If none of the given fonts are installed, then it will display the default font face *Times New Roman*.

Example about attribute with header tag **<h1>** tag with the **style**, **title**, and **border** attributes:

<h1 style="color: #007bff; font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;" title="Main Heading" > Styled Heading with Title Attribute</h1>



Explanation:

1. style Attribute:

- **Purpose:.**
- **Example:** `<h1 style="color: #007bff; font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;">test</h1>`

2. title Attribute:

- **Purpose:** Provides additional information about the element (tooltip when hovering).

- **Example:** title="Main Heading"
- `<h2 title=" learn html">try header</h2>`

Other examples:

`<body style=" color: red; font-size:40px; border: 15px solid black; background-color: blue;">learn Applies inline CSS styles to the heading </body>`

`<h5 style=" color: red; font-size:20px; border: 1px solid black;">learn HTML</h5>`

