CSS Backgrounds

- description : CSS Backgrounds
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CSS   .

CSS Background-color

`background-color`   .

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

CSS   ,   .

- - ex) red
- HEX   - ex) #ff0000
- RGB   - ex) rgb(255, 0, 0)

(Other Elements)

HTML   .

```css
h1 {
  background-color: green;
}

div {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

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

/   (Opacity / Transparency)

(opacity)   /   . 0.0 ~ 1.0
.   .

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

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: green;
}

div.first {
  opacity: 0.1;
}
```

```
div.second {
  opacity: 0.3;
}

div.third {
  opacity: 0.6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Transparent Box</h1>
<p>When using the opacity property to add transparency to the background of
an element, all of its child elements become transparent as well. This can
make the text inside a fully transparent element hard to read:</p>

<div class="first">
  <h1>opacity 0.1</h1>
</div>

<div class="second">
  <h1>opacity 0.3</h1>
</div>

<div class="third">
  <h1>opacity 0.6</h1>
</div>

<div>
  <h1>opacity 1 (default)</h1>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Note: (opacity) ,
.
.

RGBA (Transparency using RGBA)

, RGBA .
RGBA **rgba(rerd, green, blue, alpha)** . 0.0( ) ~
1.0( ) .

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

CSS Background Image

background-image   .
                                  .

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

. (: <p>   )

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

CSS Background Repeat

, CSS, background, color,, image,, repeat,, attachement,, position,