

## CSS Background Color

You can set the background of the entire page or any element by adding information to the style section in the header.

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

This changes the entire page to light green.

```
h1 {background-color: lightgreen;
}
```

This changes the any H1 headings to light green.

```
div {background-color: lightgreen;
}
```

This changes any division to light green.

When you specify colors, you can use the standard color names, hexadecimal code (#909293), RGB rgb(200, 100, 0), or RGBA rgba(0, 128, 0, 0.3).

## Background Images

You can add an image that repeats across the entire page or you can add one image at the top of the page.

Download the PNG file called Dog from the Handouts page. Save it in your Computer Class folder.

Next, copy this text and save it as Day6.html in your folder.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style2.css">
</head>
<style>

body {background-image: url(dog.png);
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>Charlie!</h1>
<p>This is my cute dog, Charlie. I got him when he was just a few months old. He was just a big
puffball, but now he's a puffball with fast little legs and he runs everywhere! </p>
</p> He LOVES playing fetch. I will throw the ball across the yard, and he will race after it and drop it
right at my feet. Charlie is the best!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Now, add this text underneath the line that says background-image: `background-repeat: no-repeat;`

Save your file, then refresh the Day6 page in your browser. What changed?

Now, add this text underneath the text you just added:  
Save your file and look at the page.

```
background-position: left top;
margin-left: 250px;
```

If you want the dog picture to stay in the top corner even if you scroll down the page, add this line to the code:

```
background-attachment: fixed;
```

## CSS Borders

There are several different border styles in CSS:

dotted	groove	none
dashed	ridge	hidden
solid	inset	
double	outset	

Copy this code and add it to the style section of Day6.html.

```
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
```

Inside the brackets of the first paragraph, add this code `<p class="dotted">`

Inside the brackets of the second paragraph, add this code `<p class="dashed">`

Save your file and view your page.

Now play around with other border styles. Change the words *dotted* and *dashed* to some of the other styles and see what they look like.

## Border Width

There are three ways to set the border width.

If you want the width on all sides the same, add: `border-width: 4px;`

If you want the top and bottom to be the same but the left and right to be different, add: `border-width: 4px 10px;`

If you want all four sides different, add this: `border-width: 4px 10px 6px 8px;`  
The order of the numbers is top right bottom left

## Border Color

You can change the color of the borders the same way.

If you want the color on all sides the same, add: `border-color: red;`

If you want the top and bottom to be the same but the left and right to be different, add: `border-color: red blue;`

If you want all four sides different, add this: `border-color: red blue green orange;`  
The order of the colors is top right bottom left

### Rounded Borders

To make a border with round corners, add: `border-radius: 8px;`

### Padding

To put more space around the text, add: `padding: 10px;`

You can add different amounts of padding on each side. `padding: 5px 50px 8px 20px;`