mPDF

Backgrounds & Borders

Page background

The background colour can be set by CSS styles on the <body> tag. This will set the background for the whole page. In this document, the background has been set as a gradient (see below).

Background Gradients

Background can be set as a linear or radial gradient between two colours. The background has been set on this element to a linear gradient. CSS style used here is:

```
background-gradient: linear #c7cdde #f0f2ff 0 1 0 0.5;
```

The four numbers are coordinates in the form (x1, y1, x2, y2) which defines the gradient vector. x and y are values from 0 to 1, where 1 represents the height or width of the box as it is printed.

Background gradients can be set on all block elements e.g. P, DIV, H1-H6, as well as on BODY.

The background has been set on this element to a radial gradient. CSS style used here is:

```
background-gradient: radial #00FFFF #FFFF00 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.65;
```

The five numbers are coordinates in the form (x1, y1, x2, y2, r) where (x1, y1) is the starting point of the gradient with color1, (x2, y2) is the center of the circle with color2, and r is the radius of the circle. (x1, y1) should be inside the circle, otherwise some areas will not be defined.

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Background Images

The CSS properties background-image, background-position, and background-repeat are supported as defined in CSS2, as well as the shorthand form "background".
The background has been set on this element to:

```
background: transparent url('bg.jpg') repeat fixed right top;
```

Background gradients can be set on all block elements e.g. P, DIV, H1-H6, as well as on

BODY.

Rounded Borders

Rounded corners to borders can be added using border-radius as defined in the draft spec. of CSS3.
The two length values of the border-*-radius properties define the radii of a quarter ellipse that defines the shape of the corner of the outer border edge. The first value is the horizontal radius.
`border-top-left-radius: 55pt 25pt;` 55pt is radius of curve from top end of left border starting to go round to the top.
If the second length is omitted it is equal to the first (and the corner is thus a quarter circle). If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded.
The border-radius shorthand sets all four border-*-radius properties. If values are given before and after a slash, then the values before the slash set the horizontal radius and the values after the slash set the vertical radius. If there is no slash, then the values set both radii equally. The four values for each radii are given in the order top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left. If bottom-left is omitted it is the same as top-right. If bottom-right is omitted it is the same as top-left. If top-right is omitted it is the same as top-left.

```
border-radius: 4em;
```
would be equivalent to
```
border-top-left-radius: 4em;
border-top-right-radius: 4em;
border-bottom-right-radius: 4em;
border-bottom-left-radius: 4em;
```

and
```
border-radius: 2em 1em 4em / 0.5em 3em;
```
would be equivalent to
```
border-top-left-radius: 2em 0.5em;
border-top-right-radius: 1em 3em;
border-bottom-right-radius: 4em 0.5em;
border-bottom-left-radius: 1em 3em;
```