### gradientFill (Gradient)

This element defines a gradient-style [cell](cell.docx) fill. Gradient [cell](cell.docx) [fills](fills.docx) can use one or two [colors](colors.docx) as the end points of [color](color.docx) interpolation.

[Example:

This example shows a gradient [cell](cell.docx) [fill](fill.docx), with [color](color.docx) green at the top transitioning into blue at the bottom.

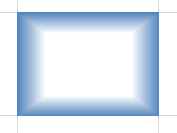


This [is](is.docx) the XML:

<[fill](fill.docx)>  
 <gradientFill degree="90">  
 <[stop](stop.docx) position="0">  
 <[color](color.docx) rgb="FF92D050"/>  
 </[stop](stop.docx)>

<[stop](stop.docx) position="1">  
 <[color](color.docx) rgb="FF0070C0"/>  
 </[stop](stop.docx)>  
 </gradientFill>  
</[fill](fill.docx)>

This example shows a gradient [cell](cell.docx) [fill](fill.docx), from the center. Note the left, right, top, and bottom values (and see explanation in the attribute section):



<[fill](fill.docx)>  
 <gradientFill type="path" left="0.2" right="0.8" top="0.2" bottom="0.8">  
 <[stop](stop.docx) position="0">  
 <[color](color.docx) theme="0"/>  
 </[stop](stop.docx)>

<[stop](stop.docx) position="1">  
 <[color](color.docx) theme="4"/>  
 </[stop](stop.docx)>  
 </gradientFill>  
</[fill](fill.docx)>

end example]

|  |
| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [fill](fill.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [stop](stop.docx) (Gradient Stop) | § |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attributes | Description |
| [bottom](bottom.docx) (Bottom Convergence) | Valid values are 0 to 1. Specifies in percentage [format](format.docx) (from the top to the bottom) the position of the bottom edge of the inner rectangle (color 1). For bottom, 0 means the bottom edge of the inner rectangle is on the top edge of the [cell](cell.docx), and 1 means it is on the bottom edge of the cell.  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the XML [Schema](Schema.docx) double datatype. |
| degree (Linear Gradient Degree) | Angle of the linear gradient - [vertical](vertical.docx), [horizontal](horizontal.docx), diagonal.  [Example:  Note: in these examples, [color](color.docx) 1 is white and [color](color.docx) 2 is blue.  90 = Horizontal & [color](color.docx) 1 to [color](color.docx) 2    270 = Horizontal & [color](color.docx) 1 to [color](color.docx) 2    0 = Vertical & [color](color.docx) 1 to [color](color.docx) 2    180 = Vertical & [color](color.docx) 1 to [color](color.docx) 2    45 = Diagonal Up & top to bottom (color 1 to [color](color.docx) 2)  225 = Diagonal Up & bottom to top (color 1 to [color](color.docx) 2)  135 = Diagonal Down & top to bottom (color 1 to [color](color.docx) 2)  315 = Diagonal Down & bottom to top (color 1 to [color](color.docx) 2)  end example]  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the XML [Schema](Schema.docx) double datatype. |
| [left](left.docx) (Left Convergence) | Valid values are 0 to 1. Specifies in percentage [format](format.docx) (from the left to the right) the position of the left edge of the inner rectangle (color 1). For left, 0 means the left edge of the inner rectangle is on the left edge of the [cell](cell.docx), and 1 means it is on the right edge of the cell. (applies to From Corner and From Center gradients).  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the XML [Schema](Schema.docx) double datatype. |
| [right](right.docx) (Right Convergence) | Valid values are 0 to 1. Specifies in percentage [format](format.docx) (from the left to the right) the position of the right edge of the inner rectangle (color 1). For right, 0 means the right edge of the inner rectangle is on the left edge of the [cell](cell.docx), and 1 means it is on the right edge of the cell. (applies to From Corner and From Center gradients).  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the XML [Schema](Schema.docx) double datatype. |
| [top](top.docx) (Top Gradient Convergence) | Valid values are 0 to 1. Specifies in percentage [format](format.docx) (from the top to the bottom) the position of the top edge of the inner rectangle (color 1). For top, 0 means the top edge of the inner rectangle is on the top edge of the [cell](cell.docx), and 1 means it is on the bottom edge of the cell. (applies to From Corner and From Center gradients).  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the XML [Schema](Schema.docx) double datatype. |
| type (Gradient Fill Type) | Type of this gradient fill.  The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_GradientType](ST_GradientType.docx) simple type (§). |

The following XML [Schema](Schema.docx) fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_GradientFill">

<sequence>

<element name="[stop](stop.docx)" type="CT\_GradientStop" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

</sequence>

<attribute name="type" type="[ST\_GradientType](ST_GradientType.docx)" use="optional" default="linear"/>

<attribute name="degree" type="xsd:double" use="optional" default="0"/>

<attribute name="left" type="xsd:double" use="optional" default="0"/>

<attribute name="right" type="xsd:double" use="optional" default="0"/>

<attribute name="top" type="xsd:double" use="optional" default="0"/>

<attribute name="bottom" type="xsd:double" use="optional" default="0"/>

</complexType>