Selectors: is a way by which we can select an element.

When you want apply property to a group of elements then **class selector** comes into a picture.

When you want to apply property to a specific tag then **id selector** comes into a picture. Id is unique.

Pseudo-classes Selector – A CSS Pseudo-class is a **keyword** added to a selector (element or tag) that **specifies a special state to the selected elements.** Example - :hover can be used to change a button’s color when the user’s pointer hovers on it.

Inline CSS – you can add style attribute directly to the opening tag.

Internal CSS – you can add style element inside the head element.

External CSS – when HTML and CSS are in separate files, the files must be linked. The link element must be placed within the head of the HTML file.

The space between content and border is known as padding.

margin-left, margin-right, margin-top and margin-bottom.

Smallest single unit in display is known as pixel.

**Difference between viewport and root element:-**

The viewport generally refers to the viewable area of a browser window in which a page is rendered on screen. The initial containing block is the logical area within the page in which the root element and everything else is rendered.

CSS GRADIENTS: CSS gradients let you display smooth transition between two or more specified colors.

Three types of gradients:

Linear gradients

Radial gradients

Conic gradients

* in max-height after the content reaches the max-height it will cause overflow.
* In min-height if the content grow the height will also grow.
* By default, overflow is visible.
* In transform 2D CSS property translate means to move in x and y direction.
* Scale property basically zoom the content.
* In skew property it is basically used to tilt the content.
* display:inline-block -> the element is arranged in horizontal row.
* An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor which is non-static.
* Flex-box model is a layout model in which we can do space distribution and perform alignment capabilities.
* Through **using flex-wrap** in a way we can intact width and height till possible.

Flex flow is short-hand notation of flex-direction and flex-wrap.

* **Justify -content** align the items on the main axis. (By default main-axis is horizontal direction)
* **Align-items** align the item on the cross-axis.
* Multiple rows spacing is handle by **align-content.**
* **Flex grow** is used that space which is available in the viewport. (By default flex-grow is 0)
* **Flex-shrink** is used to increase the speed of shrinking when the viewport is decreasing. (By default flex-grow is 1)
* **Flex-basis** is basically used to give **the width of a flex-items**. By using flex-basis we can remove the problem of overflow content. And by using width the overflow content is hidden

and it helps to make **responsive website**. By using flex-basis the flex-item width is increased.

* **Align-self** is used to align only one items.

**Parallax effect- when in a frame object move in a different speed due to distance (moon and home when moving in a car)**. Parallax effect is made with two images background image and foreground image and there is difference of speed.

Perpective is the distance between your eye and z-axis.

**CSS Grid:-**

Flex-box is how content flows (basically positions) and grid is basically used to create layout.

**3D-Transform:-**

Transform means movement, scaling and rotation.

Whenever we work on 3D axis we have to on perspective section.

What is responsive- Auto-adjust with different screen size.

**Group property in Tailwind** – whenever we want to set child element property on the basic of parent then we use parent property.

**Whenever we want to hide property, we can use hidden-block and opacity-0 and later opacity-1.**