1. The gap property defines the size of the gap between the rows *and* columns. It is a shorthand for the following properties:

* [row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_row-gap.asp)
* [column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp)
* gap: *row-gap column-gap*;

1. The grid-template-columns property specifies the number (and the widths) of columns in a grid layout. The values are a space separated list, where each value specifies the size of the respective column.
2. The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

* static
* relative
* fixed
* absolute
* sticky

Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

1. 100vw means 100% of the viewport width. 100vh; 100% of the height. Very handy when doing full screen slides.
2. When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order.

1. If the padding property has four values:

* padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
  + top padding is 25px
  + right padding is 50px
  + bottom padding is 75px
  + left padding is 100px

1. The justify-content property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis (horizontally).

**Tip:** Use the [align-items](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) property to align the items vertically.

1. CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.
2. The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.
3. The cursor property specifies the mouse cursor to be displayed when pointing over an element. The cursor is a pointer and indicates a link.
4. The flex-direction property specifies the direction of the flexible items.

Note: If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-direction property has no effect.

1. The CSS object-fit property is used to specify how an <img> or <video> should be resized to fit its container.
2. The top property affects the vertical position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.
3. The left property affects the horizontal position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.
4. The bottom property affects the vertical position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.
5. The !important rule in CSS is used to add more importance to a property/value than normal.

In fact, if you use the !important rule, it will override ALL previous styling rules for that specific property on that element!

1. The ::after selector inserts something after the content of each selected element(s).

Use the [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) property to specify the content to insert.

Use the [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) selector to insert something before the content.

1. With CSS Grid Layout, we get a new flexible unit: the Fr unit. Fr is a fractional unit and 1fr is for 1 part of the available space.
2. Repeat(/\*Number of repeats\*/, /\*Code to be repeated\*/)
3. If you have a website with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page.
4. The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.
5. The flex-direction property specifies the direction of the flexible items.

Note: If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-direction property has no effect.