Assignment-13

Answer-1 : Pseudo-Class- A CSS pseudo-class is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s). For example, the pseudo-class :hover can be used to select a button when a user's pointer hovers over the button and this selected button can then be styled. Pseudo class consists of a colon (:) followed by pseudo class name. Example : SelectorName : after { } , SelectorName : visited etc.

Answer-2 : Gradient- Gradients are CSS elements of the image data type that show a transition between two or more colors. These transitions are shown as either linear or radial. Because they are of the image data type, gradients can be used anywhere an image might be. The most popular use for gradients would be in a background element.
CSS defines three types of gradients:

1. **Linear Gradient** - To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. You can also set a starting

point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.

Syntax- background-image: linear-gradient(direction, yellow, green);

2. **Radial Gradient** : - It is defined by its center.To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

   Syntax- background-image: radial-gradient(shape size at position, red, blue);

3. **Conic-gradient :** - The conic-gradient() CSS function creates an image consisting of a gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point (rather than radiating from the center).

   Syntax- background: conic-gradient(red, orange, yellow, green, blue);

Answer-3 - Transition - Transitions in CSS allows us to control the way in which transition takes place between the two states of the element. For example, when hovering our mouse over a button, we can change the background color of the element with help of CSS selector and pseudo-class. We can change any other or combination of properties,

though. Transition allows us to determine how the change in color takes place. We can use the transitions to animate the changes, and make the changes visually appealing to the user and hence, giving better user experience and interactivity.

Type of transition-

- ease - specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- linear - specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end
- ease-in - specifies a transition effect with a slow start.
- ease-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow end.
- ease-in-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end.