

# LINEAR-GRADIENT

## 1. Basic Syntax:

The basic syntax for a linear gradient in CSS involves using the `linear-gradient()` function as a value for properties like `background` or `background-image`.

CSS

```
.gradient {  
    background: linear-gradient(direction, color1, color2, ...);  
}
```

**direction:** Specifies the direction of the gradient. It can be specified in degrees (deg), where 0deg is from top to bottom, 90deg is from left to right, etc.

**color1, color2, ...:** The colors you want to use in the gradient.

## 2. Simple Example:

CSS

```
.gradient {
```

```
background: linear-gradient(45deg, #ff7e5f, #feb47b);  
  
width: 100%;  
  
height: 200px;  
  
}
```

This creates a linear gradient at a 45-degree angle, transitioning from #ff7e5f to #feb47b.

### 3. Adding Color Stops:

You can also specify color stops to control where each color appears in the gradient.

css

```
.gradient {  
  
    background: linear-gradient(90deg, #3498db 0%, #e74c3c 50%,  
#f39c12 100%);  
  
    width: 100%;  
  
    height: 200px;  
  
}
```

This creates a horizontal gradient transitioning from #3498db to #e74c3c, with a stop at 50% for #f39c12.

## 4. Applying to Specific Elements:

You can apply gradients to specific elements by using their class or ID.

html

```
<div class="gradient"></div>
```

## 5. Repeating Gradients:

You can create repeating gradients using the `repeating-linear-gradient()` function.

css

```
.repeating-gradient {  
    background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, #3498db, #3498db  
10px, #e74c3c 10px, #e74c3c 20px);  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 200px;  
}
```