5. MARGIN & PADDING: Control the spacing around elements.

APPLICATION:
margin-
i. The py-4 and py-16 classes set padding top and bottom for the navigation bar and sections, respectively.
ii. The px-4 class sets padding left and right for the navigation bar.
iii. The gap-8 class sets the gap between grid items in the portfolio section

padding-
i. The p-6 class sets padding for the project card content.

6. DISPLAY FLEX: The flex property sets the flexible length on flexible items.

APPLICATION:
The flex class is used to create a flexbox container for the navigation menu, allowing the items to be arranged horizontally.

7. DISPLAY GRID: The CSS grid layout module excels at dividing a page into major regions or defining the relationship in terms of size, position, and layer, between parts of a control built from HTML primitives.

APPLICATION:
The grid class is used to create a grid layout for the portfolio section, allowing the project cards to be arranged in a grid.

8. POSITION: STATIC, RELATIVE, FIXED, ABSOLUTE
i. Relative- The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document, and then offset relative to itself based on the values of top, right, bottom, and left. The offset does not affect the position of any other elements; thus, the space given for the element in the page layout is the same as if position were static.
ii. Absolute- The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. The element is positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor (if any) or to the initial containing block. Its final position is determined by the values of top, right, bottom, and left.
iii. Fixed- The element is removed from the normal document flow, and no space is created for the element in the page layout. The element is positioned relative to its initial containing block, which is the viewport in the case of visual media. Its final position is determined by the values of top, right, bottom, and left.