27th Jan More on CSS2 Assignments

Q.1) Why is it called a pseudo-class?

Ans.) A CSS pseudo-class is a special keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s). For example, the ":hover" pseudo-class selects and styles elements when the user hovers over them with a mouse pointer.

The term "pseudo" means "fake" or "appearing to be", which refers to the fact that these states aren't inherent to the elements themselves but are instead generated by the browser based on user interaction.

Q.2) What are gradients in CSS?

Ans.) Basically gradients are new image types , added in CSS3.As an image , gradients are set with the background-image property.

There are two types of gradient functions , linear and radial. Each type has as non-repeating variant and a repeating variant:

- Linear-gradient()

- Repeating-linear-gradient()
- Radial-gradient()
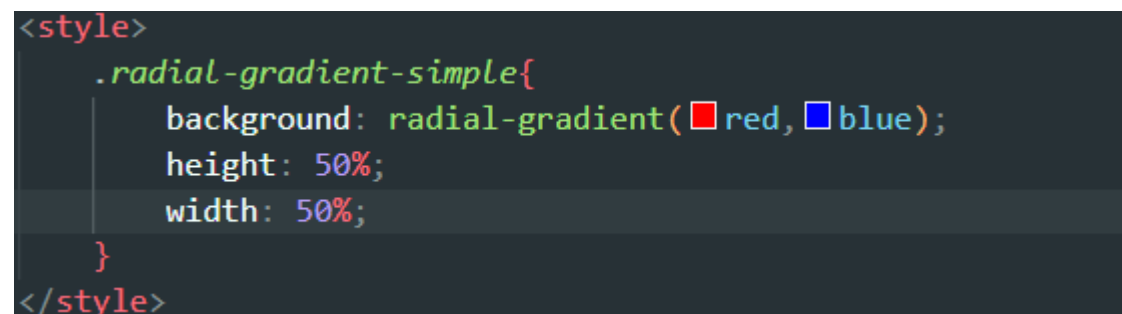- Repeating-radial-gradient()

1.)Linear-gradient():

Syntax: background:linear-gradient(<direction>?,<color-stop-1> , <color-stop-2>…..);

Direction: to top , to bottom , to left , to right or an angle as 0deg , 90deg…

Color-stop-list: List of colors.

```
<style>
    div{
        background:linear-gradient(to left, ■red,■blue,■green);
    }
</style>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Facere numquam laudantium molestias quaerat adipisci amet repellendus enim dignissimos quidem! Deserunt officiis voluptas deleniti odio quos, unde molestias recusandae? Neque nesciunt corporis dolorem maiores molestias officia veniam laboriosam iusto quisquam, ducimus debitis consequatur optio qui quod, laborum, eius esse dignissimos ullam adipisci. Id, inventore tempora quas minus suscipit numquam laudantium ad velit, mollitia officiis nesciunt distinctio ipsa. Illo blanditiis repellendus odio natus quas quia doloremque? Atque hic laborum suscipit voluptas magnam debitis nemo unde, quod quia velit aliquam dignissimos officia beatae nobis fuga, aut adipisci? Cupiditate officiis ducimus, minus natus assumenda eaque cumque fuga velit quibusdam expedita porro, esse eligendi ad praesentium, ab nulla quaerat iste ex. Dolorem odit eos ut aliquam similique nam iure voluptatibus, expedita asperiores dolor nostrum recusandae dolore fugit, eaque ad fuga debitis. Voluptatem aliquam esse explicabo saepe provident dolorem illo eius ut sint, veniam reprehenderit nemo, placeat veritatis numquam quos delectus deleniti eaque quam minus soluta perferendis sint est dolor nihil? Quae mollitia vel rerum facilis quisquam sint magnam, nisi quo tempora qui praesentium similique commodi aspernatur fugit quasi laboriosam ipsum perspiciatis exercitationem ullam dolor placeat nam ratione. Tempora, perferendis! Ipsa quam, soluta voluptas, dolores atque sed odio dicta suscipit rem iure impedit error eius! Et cum consectetur perspiciatis quos vel aut nostrum amet! Dolor dignissimos quo quibusdam reprehenderit cumque repudiandae, consectetur dolores rem maxime numquam vitae eius sint beatae excepturi, ad libero temporibus. Mollitia, cum! Nihil sapiente vero officiis necessitatibus nam. Cum nostrum velit facilis non aliquid hic earum deleniti magni commodi, nihil quo eligendi quasi accusantium dolorem ut, error nobis! Voluptas, tenetur nesciunt, alias animi esse libero necessitatibus aspernatur nulla nostrum asperiores suscipit ad, fugiat ipsum ex vero officia possimus accusamus temporibus porro sed. Libero animi, id modi ex laborum officiis quam nostrum dolorum.

2) Radial gradient:

```
<style>
    .radial-gradient-simple{
        background: radial-gradient(■red,■blue);
        height: 50%;
        width: 50%;
    }
</style>
```

These are mainly two types of gradient here we can add repeating keyword as well before linear and radial they will just repeat the pattern and nothing.

Q.2) What are the different transition in CSS?

Ans.) CSS transition allow elements on a web page to smoothly change from one style to another over a specified duration of time , without the need of JavaScript.Some common CSS transitions include:

"opacity" transition, which changes the transparency of an element over time.

"transform" transition, which changes the size, position, or shape of an element over time.

"background-color" transition, which changes the background color of an element over time.

"width" or "height" transition, which changes the width or height of an element over time.

"font-size" transition, which changes the font size of text over time.

To apply a transition, we can add the **"transition"** property to an element in your CSS, along with specific values for the duration, timing function, and other options.
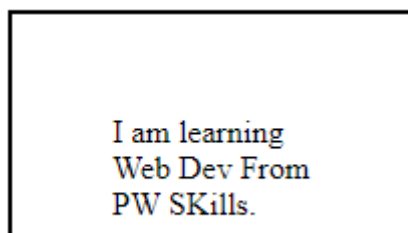
```
<style>
    p{
        border: 2px solid ☐black;
        height: 10px;
        width: 100px;
        padding: 50px;
        transition: ease-in-out;
        transition-duration: 3s;

    }
    p:hover{
        font-size: larger;
        background: linear-gradient(☐orange,☐blue);
        color: ☐White;
        height:100px;
        width: 200px;
    }
</style>
ead>
dy>
 <p>I am learning Web Dev From PW SKills.</p>
```
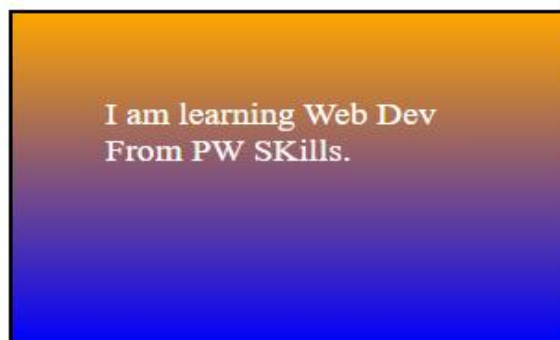
When Hover Mouse

Pointer not there.

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On hovering->

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Thank you 😃