☀ pseudo classes

pseudo classes are used to select elements based on their state, such as when the element is hovered over, when it has focus, or when it is the first or last child of its parent element.

Most frequently used css pseudo class selectors.

- hover
- focus
- link
- visited
- active
- first-child
- lang
- nth-child()

☀ hover :-: The hover selector is for selecting the elements when we move the mouse on them. we can use it on almost every Html element.

☀ focus :- The focus selector is used to select the element that has focus

☀ link :- The link selector is used to select unvisited links.

✱ first child:-

The first-child selector is used to select the specified selector, only if it is the first child of its parent.

✱ lang

The :lang() selector is used to select elements with a lang attributes with the specified value.

NOTE:- The lang attribute value is most often a two letter language code, like lang - "fr" (for french).

✱ nth child:-

The nth-child (n) selector matches every element that is the nth child of its parent.

✗ Gradient

• Its lets you display smooth transitions b/w two or more specified colors

• CSS defines three types of gradient.

• Linear gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)

• Radial gradients (defined by their center)

• Conic gradients (rotated around a center point)

✗ 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, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...)

❋ Radial gradient

- It is defined by its center.
- To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two colors stops.

Syntax:-

background-image: radial-gradient (shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color);

- By default, shape is ellipse, size is farthest-corner, and position is center.

❋ Repeating a radial gradient

- The repeating radial-gradient() function is used to repeat radial gradients.

* Transitions

css transitions allow you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.

To create a transition effect, you must specify two things:
- the css property you want to add an effect to
- the duration of the effect.

Note: If the duration part is not specified, the transition will have no effect, because the default value is 0.

Specify the speed curve of transition

The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect. The transition-timing-function property can have the following values:

- 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.
- cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - lets you define your own value in a cubic bezier function.