**What are CSS @rules?**

* **@import**: This rule imports another style sheet into the present style sheet.
* **@charset** : This rule signifies the character set of the style sheet uses.
* **@font-face:** This rule is utilized to exhaustively describe a font face to use in a document.
* **!important**: This rule indicates that a **user-defined rule should take priority** over the author's style sheets.

**CSS Box Model and what are its elements?**

**Margin**: the top most layer, the overall structure is shown  
**Border**: the padding and content option with a border around it is shown.  Background color affects the border.  
**Padding**: Space is shown. Background colour affects the border.  
**Content**: Actual content is shown.

A color can be specified in two ways:

A color is represented by 6 characters : e. g {color: #00cjfi}

The value of a color can also be specified. e.g.: rgb(r,g,b):  integers 0 and 255. rgb(r%,g%,b%):  red, green and blue

Quotes are optional in URL, and it can be **single or double.**

The **universal selector** (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

### **position: static(default);**

HTML elements are static by default, meaning that they **go with the flow of the page**, wherever on the page they are located.

### **position: relative;**

Relative positioning will move an element around away from the space it would normally occupy, **leaving empty space.**

### **position: absolute;**

Absolute positioning removes an element from the normal flow of the document and **places it exactly where you tell it to.** The elements surrounding an element with absolute positioning act as if the element does not exist, and will move back together **without leaving an empty space** for the element.

### **position: fixed;**

Fixed positions are nearly identical to absolute positions,

The main difference between absolution positioning and fixed positioning is that a fixed position will remain in the spot on the page, even when the **page is scrolled.**

See example to better understand: <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_absolute>

A **CSS pseudo-element** is used to style specified parts of an element.

p::first-line /first-letter {  
  color: #ff0000;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

The::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

h1::before {  
  content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

See example: <https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp>

**Gradients** in CSS is used to display the collaboration **more than** **two colors**