**Assignment no-13**

Ans 1)-

It is called a pseudo-class because this use of "class" is more in the sense "a set or category of things having a common characteristic and differentiated from others by kind or quality", rather than borrowing from Object Oriented terminology.

A pseudo class is "not quite a real one" as the user agent defines when and/or how much content qualifies (like :hover, :active, etc).

Ans 2)-

**Gradient:-**

The Gradient in CSS is a special type of image that is made up of progressive & smooth transition between two or more colors.by using the gradient in CSS, we can create variant styling of images which can help to make an attractive webpage.

CSS defines 3 types of gradients:

● Linear Gradients ( down/up/left/right/diagonally)

● Radial Gradients (defined by their center)

● Conic Gradients (rotated around a center point)

**● Linear Gradients :-**

It includes the smooth color transitions to going up, down, left, right, and diagonally. The minimum two-color required to create a linear gradient.

Syntax:-

background-image: linear-gradient(direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...);

**● Radial Gradients:-**

A radial gradient differs from a linear gradient. It starts at a single point and emanates outward. By default, the gradient will be elliptical shape, the size will be farthest-corner the first color starts at the center position of the element and then fades to the end color towards the edge of the element.

Syntax:-

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

● **Conic Gradients:-**

The conic-gradient() function is an inbuilt function in CSS which is used to set a conic gradient as the background image. The conic gradient angle starts from 0 degrees – 360 degrees. Conic are circular and use the center of the element as the source point for color stop.

Syntax:-

Background image: conic-gradient(color degree, color degree,...) ;

Ans 3)-**Transitions:-**

Transitions in CSS allows us to control the way in which transition takes place between the two states of the element.

There are different types of Transitions in CSS:-

**(1) Transition-property:-**

This property allows us to select the CSS properties which we want to animate during transition(change).

**Syntax:-**

transition-property: none | all | property | property1,

property2, ...;

**(2)Transition-duration:-**

This property allows us to determine how long it will take to complete the transition from one CSS property to the other.

**Syntax:-**

transition-duration: time;

(3)**Transition-timing-function:-**

This property allows us to determine the speed of change and the manner of change, during the transition. Like, the change should be fast at the beginning and slow at the end, etc.

**Syntax:-**

transition-timing-function:ease | ease-in|ease-out| ease-in-out|linear|step-start|step-end;

(4) **Transition-delay:-**

This property allows you to determine the amount of time to wait before the transition actually starts to take place.

**Syntax:-**

transition-delay: time;