

## 1. Global Styles & Variables

This section sets up the foundational look and feel of the page.

- **:root:** This block defines CSS variables for a consistent color palette and theme. It includes colors for the background (`--background`), cards (`--card-bg`), text (`--text-primary`, `--text-secondary`), and accent colors (`--blue`, `--green`).
  - **@import:** This line imports the "Montserrat" font family from Google Fonts.
  - **body:** It applies the imported font, the background color, and the primary text color to the entire page.
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## 2. Card Component

These styles define the appearance of the main content containers.

- **.card:** Styles the basic card element with a white background, rounded corners, padding, a subtle border, and a box shadow.
  - **.card:hover:** Adds a visual effect where the card lifts slightly (`transform: translateY(-4px)`) and its shadow becomes more prominent when the user hovers over it.
  - **.card-title:** Styles the title within each card, giving it a larger font size, a bold weight, and a green accent line underneath.
  - **.card-list:** Formats the list of links inside a card to be displayed as a vertical column with spacing between items.
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## 3. Link Item

This section styles the individual links within each card.

- **.link-item:** Defines the layout for each link, using Flexbox to align the text and icon. It sets padding, rounded corners, and a smooth transition effect.
  - **.link-item:hover:** Changes the text color to the theme's blue and adds a light blue background color when hovered.
  - **.link-text:** Ensures the text part of the link grows to fill the available space.
  - **.link-icon:** Sets a fixed size for the icon and uses `background-color: currentColor` so the icon's color matches the text color (changing on hover).
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## 4. Icons (SVG Masks)

This is an efficient technique for displaying icons. Instead of using full image files, it uses black-and-white SVG shapes as masks.

- **.download-icon & .external-icon:** These classes apply an SVG mask-image. The browser renders the element's background-color only where the mask shape is opaque.

This makes it easy to change the icon's color with just CSS.

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## 5. OS Button & Footer

These styles handle the UI controls and the page footer.

- **.os-btn.selected**: Defines the appearance of the active "Windows" or "Linux" button, giving it a solid blue background and white text to indicate it's selected.
  - **.footer**: Styles the page footer with a dark background, padding, and centered text.
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## 6. Animations

These rules create the smooth fade-in/fade-out transition when switching between "Windows" and "Linux".

- **@keyframes fadeIn / @keyframes fadeOut**: Defines the animation sequences. `fadeIn` animates from transparent to opaque with a slight upward movement. `fadeOut` does the opposite.
  - **.fade-in / .fade-out**: These are helper classes that apply the respective keyframe animations to an element when added via JavaScript.
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## 7. Custom Scrollbar

This section customizes the browser's default scrollbar to match the site's aesthetic.

- **::-webkit-scrollbar**: Targets scrollbars in WebKit-based browsers (Chrome, Safari, Edge). It sets the width of the scrollbar.
- **::-webkit-scrollbar-track**: Styles the "track" (the background) of the scrollbar, making it transparent.
- **::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb**: Styles the draggable part of the scrollbar, giving it a dark color, rounded corners, and a border to create a "padding" effect.
- **\* { scrollbar-width: thin; ... }**: Provides similar scrollbar styling for Firefox, which uses a different syntax.