

Why is it called a pseudo-class?

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add styles to selectors, but only when those selectors meet certain conditions. A pseudo class is expressed by adding a colon (:) after a selector in CSS, followed by a pseudo-class such as "hover", "focus", or "active", like this:

```
a:hover {  
  /* your style here */  
}
```

The idea with pseudo-classes is that you can stylize elements differently when users are hovering over them (:hover) or tabbing to them with the keyboard (:focus) or at that exact moment when users are selecting a link (:active). You can also stylize links differently after users have visited them (:visited). There are many other pseudo-classes available.

What are gradients in CSS?

CSS defines three types of gradients:

- Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)
- Radial Gradients (defined by their center)
- Conic Gradients (rotated around a center point)

CSS Linear Gradients

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, ...);
```

CSS Radial Gradients

A radial gradient is defined by its center.

To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

Syntax

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

CSS Conic Gradients

A conic gradient is a gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point.

To create a conic gradient you must define at least two colors.

Syntax

```
background-image: conic-gradient([from angle] [at position,] color  
[degree], color [degree], ...);
```

What are different types of transitions in CSS?

- `transition`
- `transition-delay`
- `transition-duration`
- `transition-property`
- `transition-timing-function`