CSS transitions allow you to change property values smoothly (over a given duration**Pseudo-Class in CSS**

A **pseudo-class** in CSS is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected elements. For example, `:hover` can be used to apply a style when the user hovers over an element. Here are a few common pseudo-classes:

- `:hover` - Applies when the user designates an element (usually with a mouse pointer).
- `:active` - Applies when an element is being activated (for example, pressed down by a mouse button).
- `:focus` - Applies when an element has received focus (for example, when a user clicks on an input field).

Gradients in CSS

Gradients in CSS are used to display a smooth transition between two or more specified colors. CSS supports two types of gradients:

1. **Linear Gradients** (`linear-gradient`):

    Defined along a line.

Example:
css
Copy code
```css
background: linear-gradient(to right, red, yellow);
```

2. **Radial Gradients** (`radial-gradient`):

    Defined along a radius.

Example:
css

Copy code
```css
background: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow);
```

Transitions in CSS

). Different types of transitions are used to create smooth effects:

1. **Property Transition**:
   - Change in CSS property over time.

     Example:
     css
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     ```css
     transition: all 0.5s ease;
     ```

2. **Timing Function**:

   Determines the speed curve of the transition effect.

   Common values:

   i. `ease` - Slow start, then fast, then end slowly.
   ii. `linear` - Same speed from start to end.
   iii. `ease-in` - Slow start.
   iv. `ease-out` - Slow end.
   v. `ease-in-out` - Slow start and end.

3. **Transition Delay**:

   Specifies a delay before the transition starts.

Example:
css
Copy code
```css
transition-delay: 1s;
```