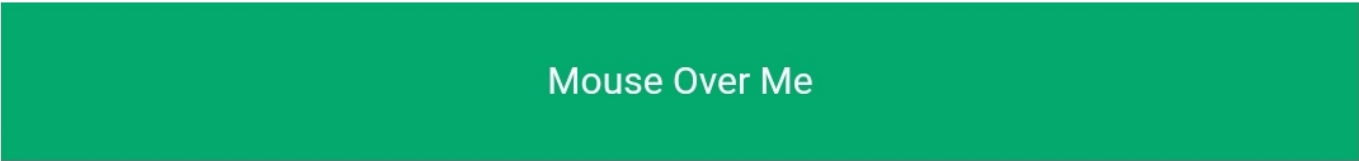


# What are Pseudo-classes?

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style an element when a user mouses over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus



Mouse Over Me



Click Me To Get Focus

## Syntax

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
  property: value;  
}
```

## Anchor Pseudo-classes

Links can be displayed in different ways:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: hotpink;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Links</h2>
<p><b><a href="default.asp"
target="_blank">This is a
link</a></b></p>
</body>
</html>
```

## CSS Links

This is a link

# CSS Links

[This is a link](#)

# CSS Links

[This is a link](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: green;
    color: white;
    padding: 25px;
    text-align: center;
}

div:hover {
    background-color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Mouse over the div element
below to change its
background color:</p>

<div>Mouse Over Me</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Mouse over the div element below  
to change its background color:

Mouse Over Me

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: green;
    color: white;
    padding: 25px;
    text-align: center;
}

div:hover {
    background-color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Mouse over the div element
below to change its
background color:</p>

<div>Mouse Over Me</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Mouse over the div element below  
to change its background color:

Mouse Over Me

CSS gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

CSS defines two types of gradients:

- **Linear Gradients** (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)
- **Radial Gradients** (defined by their center)

---

## 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, ...);
```

#### Direction - Top to Bottom (this is default)

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at the top. It starts red, transitioning to yellow:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
    height: 200px;
    background-color: red; /*
For browsers that do not
support gradients */
    background-image: linear-
gradient(red, yellow);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Linear Gradient - Top to
Bottom</h1>
<p>This linear gradient
starts red at the top,
transitioning to yellow at
the bottom:</p>

<div id="grad1"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

# Linear Gradient - Top to Bottom

This linear gradient starts red at the top, transitioning to yellow at the bottom:





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
    height: 200px;
    background-color: red; /*
For browsers that do not
support gradients */
    background-image: linear-
gradient(red, yellow);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Linear Gradient - Top to
Bottom</h1>
<p>This linear gradient
starts red at the top,
transitioning to yellow at
the bottom:</p>

<div id="grad1"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

# Linear Gradient - Top to Bottom

This linear gradient starts red at the top, transitioning to yellow at the bottom:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#grad1 {
    height: 55px;
    background-color: red; /*
For browsers that do not
support gradients */
    background-image: linear-
gradient(to right, red,
orange, yellow, green, blue,
indigo, violet);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div id="grad1" style="text-
align:center;margin:auto;colo
r:#888888;font-
size:40px;font-weight:bold">
Rainbow Background
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

# Rainbow Background