

{ flatiron  
font awesome } explore both the websites.

Day 14

June 16, 2021

using Attribute :-

①- [attributeName] { . . . . . }

②- [attributeN="itsValue"] { . . . . . }

③- [attributeN="itsValue"] { . . . . . }

④- [attributeName \$="itsValue"] { . . . . . }

⑤- [attributeName \*="itsValue"] { . . . . . }

→ value can be in starting, middle, ending  
→ wherever that value is written, it will be applicable. even though it is attached or \$ is used.

→ kahi bhi raho, it will be applicable.

opposite of \$

⑥- [attributeName ^="itsValue"] [ . . . . . ]

(expecting value in the very beginning)

→ wherever (e.g. programming word) its value is written separately, it will select that.

⇒ Pseudo Classes :-

- 1) They are also called as builtin classes
- 2) They are used to apply the styles based on user actions or dynamically

## classes

3) The Syntax:- Some pseudo use (:) whereas some other pseudo classes use (::).

4) The concept of (:) used for both pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes.

① p :: after {

content: "!!";

}

② :: after {

content: "!!";

}

③ :: before {

content: "!!";

}

④ p :: first-letter {

font-size: 48px;

}

⑤ p:hover {

color: blue;

}



- ⑦ P: first-line {  
background-color: blue;  
}
- ⑧ P: first-child {  
background-color: green;  
}
- ⑨ P: last-child {  
background-color: green;  
}
- ⑩ P: nth-child (even) {  
color: red;  
font-weight: bold;  
}
- ⑪ P: first-of-type {  
color: red;  
font-weight: bold;  
}
- ⑫ P: nth-of-type (even) {  
color: green;  
font-weight: bold;  
}

or odd.

⑬ To ~~are~~ a selector, giving attribute and pseudo class both.

eg. `input [type = "text"] :focus {`  
border: 1px solid black;  
background-color: yellow;  
}

## using border using CSS

~~the result~~

th, td {

border: 2px solid black;

padding: 5px;

table {

border-collapse: collapse

## using attribute in input element

→ input [type = "text"] {

border: 1px solid green;

}

→ input [type = "submit"] {

border: 1px solid green;

background-color: yellow;

}