

[Lesson 7]

Roi Yehoshua 2018

[What we learnt last time?]

- Placing several block elements on top of one line using “float”
- How to make several columns using “float”
- Place adjacent content under floating elements using “clear: both”
- 3 different ways of including fonts into your project
- Font families: serif, sans-serif, monospace, proportional, script, fantasy
- Web safe fonts - what does it mean

[Our targets for today]

- How to apply different style to elements upon hovering a mouse
- How to apply specific CSS rules for n-th element with the same class
- How to create blockquote using only CSS.
- How to bind additional content to elements using ::before and ::after

[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
- The syntax of pseudo-classes:

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

- An example of using the :hover pseudo-class on a <div> element:

```
div:hover {  
    background-color: blue;  
}
```

Mouse Over Me

[Anchor Pseudo-Classes]

→ Links can be displayed in different ways:

```
/* 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;  
}
```

This is a link

This is a link

This is a link

This is a link

→ Note: a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective, and a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition.

[Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes]

- Pseudo-classes can be combined with CSS classes
- When you hover over the link in the example, it will change color:

```
a.highlight:hover { color:  
    darkgoldenrod;  
}
```

```
<p><a class="highlight" href="Page2.html">Page2</a></p>
```

Page2

[Pseudo-Elements]

- A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.
- For example, it can be used to:
 - Style the first letter, or line, of an element
 - Insert content before, or after, the content of an element
- The syntax of pseudo-elements:

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

- The double colon replaced the single-colon notation for pseudo-elements in CSS3

```
h1::before {  
    content: url(images/smiley.png);  
}
```

😄 **This is a heading**

The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.

[Control questions]

1. What is the difference between pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements?
2. To which tags you can apply :hover pseudo-class?
3. How to change css-rules for 4-th element with the same class?
4. How does “:not” pseudo-class work?
5. What CSS property is required when you use pseudo-elements?
6. What is the default value of “display” property for pseudo-elements
::before and ::after?
7. How to change style for a first letter in text block?