

The background of the slide is a light beige color. In the top left corner, there is a corkboard with a few papers pinned to it. In the center, there is a large, dark blue banner with the text 'WEB TECHNOLOGIES' in white. To the right of the banner, there are several colorful circles containing text: 'www' (blue), 'HTML5' (red), 'js' (red), 'Cloud' (grey), 'XML' (orange), and 'PHP' (green). These circles are connected by dashed lines. In the bottom left, there is a red mechanical device with two gauges and a pipe. In the bottom right, there is a laptop displaying a colorful bar chart on its screen.

ECAP472

WEB TECHNOLOGIES

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Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- understand CSS Pseudo-classes.

CSS Pseudo-classes

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
  </html>
```

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



CSS Pseudo-classes

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
  </html>
```

Style an element when a user mouses over it.



CSS Pseudo-classes

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>...</title>  
  
  </html>
```

- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus



Syntax-The syntax of pseudo-classes:

selector: pseudo-class

{

property: value;

}

Important points

While defining pseudo-classes in a `<style>...</style>` block, following points should be noted –

- `a:hover` MUST come after `a:link` and `a:visited` in the CSS definition in order to be effective.
- `a:active` MUST come after `a:hover` in the CSS definition in order to be effective.
- Pseudo-class names are not case-sensitive.
- Pseudo-class are different from CSS classes but they can be combined.

Anchor Pseudo-classes

Links can be displayed in different ways:

```
/* unvisited link */
```

```
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}
```

```
/* visited link */
```

```
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}
```


Anchor Pseudo-classes

/ mouse over link */*

```
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}
```

/ selected link */*

```
a:active {  
    color: #0000FF;  
}
```

Pseudo-classes and HTML Classes

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

```
a.highlight:hover
```

```
{
```

```
  color: #ff0000;
```

```
}
```

Hover on <div>

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

```
div:hover
```

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

Simple Tooltip Hover

Hover over a <div> element to show a <p> element (like a tooltip):

Example

```
p {  
    display: none;  
    background-color: yellow;  
    padding: 20px;  
}  
  
div:hover p {  
    display: block;  
}
```

What are 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

Syntax

- The syntax of pseudo-elements:

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

The ::first-line Pseudo-element

The `::first-line` pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

Example

```
p::first-line {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```


The ::first-line pseudo-element

- The ::first-line pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.
- font properties
- color properties
- background properties
- word-spacing
- letter-spacing
- text-decoration
- vertical-align

The ::first-letter Pseudo-element

- The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

Example

```
p::first-letter
```

```
{
```

```
  color: #ff0000;
```

```
  font-size: xx-large;
```

```
}
```

CSS - The ::before Pseudo-element

The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

Example

```
h1::before
```

```
{
```

```
  content: url(smiley.gif);
```

```
}
```

Practical

That's all for
now...