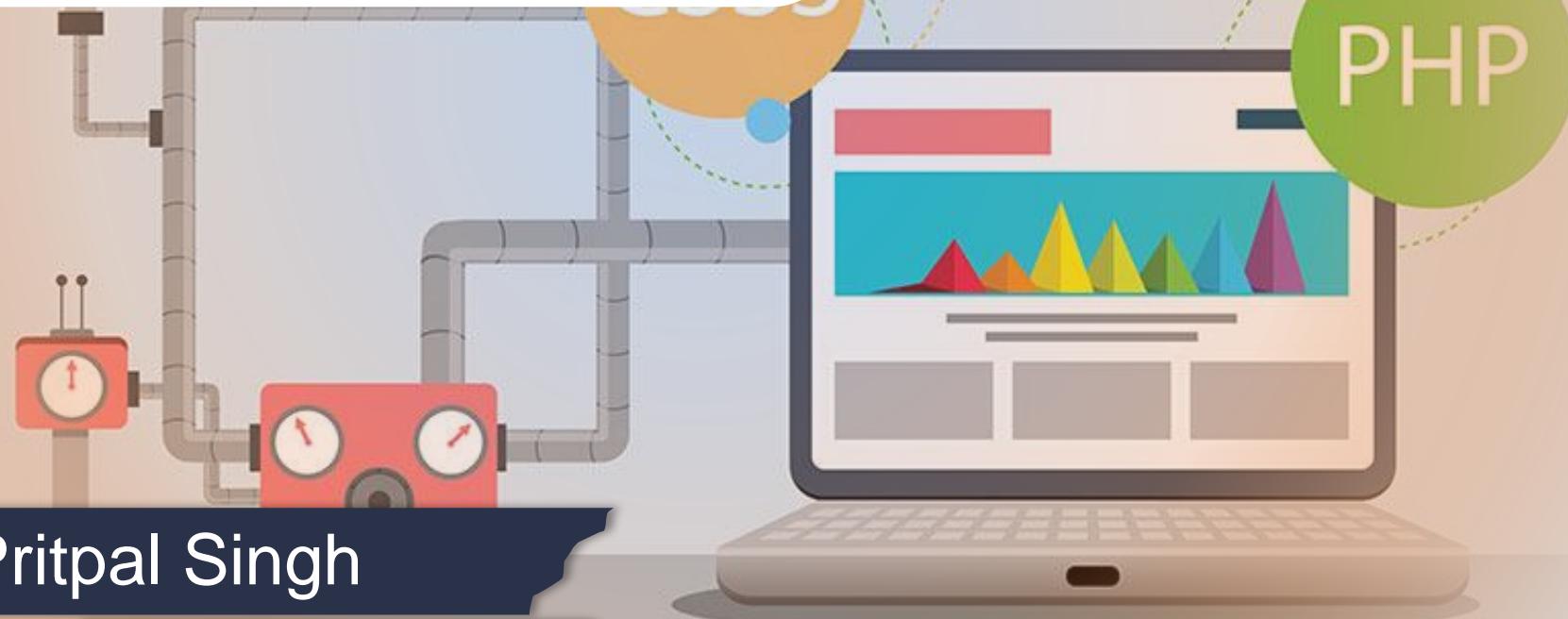


ECAP472

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...