



# **WEB & Mobile** **Application development**

**Module – 01**

**CSS Class 3**

Saylani Mass IT Training Faisalabad

## Attribute Selectors

- Attribute Selector `tagname[attribute]{ }`
- Attribute value Selector `tagname[attribute="value"]{ }`
- Attribute start with `^=` (wedge symbol)
- Attribute end with `$=`
- Attribute contain words `~=` (tilde symbol)

## Multiple Selectors

- Multiple Selector `h1,p,button { }`
- Parent Child selector `#id p { } , #id > p { }`
- Select immediate after the tag `h1+p { }`
- Select immediate before the tag `p ~ h4 { }`

## 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

```
a:link {}
```

```
a:hover {}
```

```
a:active {}
```

```
a:visited {}
```

## Pseudo-classes

- ❖ `a:link {}`
- ❖ `a:hover {}`
- ❖ `a:active {}`
- ❖ `a:visited {}`
  
- ❖ `Input[type="checkbox"]:checked { outline }`
- ❖ `Input[type="text"]: disabled {}`
- ❖ `Input[type="text"]: focous {}`
- ❖ `p:nth-child() {}`

## 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



```
#paragraph::first-letter {}  
#paragraph::first-line {}  
#paragraph::selection {}  
.class::before {Content : "" }  
.class:: after {Content : "" }
```

Understand The CSS