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# CSS Pseudo-classes

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## What are 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

Mouse Over Me

Click Me To Get Focus

## Syntax

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

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

COLOR  
PICKER



## Anchor Pseudo-classes

Links can be displayed in different ways:

### Example

```
/* unvisited link */  
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/* mouse over link */  
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/* selected link */  
a:active {
```

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```
color: #0000FF;
}
```

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**Note:** `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-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:

### Example

```
a.highlight:hover {
  color: #ff0000;
}
```

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Sort List

SHARE



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# Hover on <div>

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

## Example

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

Try it Yourself »

# Simple Tooltip Hover

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

**Hover over me to show the `<p>` element.**

## Example

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

```
display: block;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class

The `:first-child` pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element.

### Match the first <p> element

In the following example, the selector matches any <p> element that is the first child of any element:

#### Example

```
p:first-child {
  color: blue;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

### Match the first <i> element in all <p> elements

In the following example, the selector matches the first `<i>` element in all `<p>` elements:

### Example

```
p i:first-child {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Match all `<i>` elements in all first child `<p>` elements

In the following example, the selector matches all `<i>` elements in `<p>` elements that are the first child of another element:

### Example

```
p:first-child i {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Try it Yourself »

# CSS - The :lang Pseudo-class

The `:lang` pseudo-class allows you to define special rules for different languages.

In the example below, `:lang` defines the quotation marks for `<q>` elements with `lang="no"`:

## Example

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
q:lang(no) {
  quotes: "~" "~";
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Some text <q lang="no">A quote in a paragraph</q> Some
text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself »

# More Examples

## Add different styles to hyperlinks

This example demonstrates how to add other styles to hyperlinks.

## Use of :focus

This example demonstrates how to use the :focus pseudo-class.

## Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](#)[Exercise 2 »](#)[Exercise 3 »](#)[Exercise 4 »](#)

# All CSS Pseudo Classes

Selector	Example	Example description
<u><a href="#">:active</a></u>	a:active	Selects the active link
<u><a href="#">:checked</a></u>	input:checked	Selects every checked <input> element
<u><a href="#">:disabled</a></u>	input:disabled	Selects every disabled <input> element
<u><a href="#">:empty</a></u>	p:empty	Selects every <p> element that has no children
<u><a href="#">:enabled</a></u>	input:enabled	Selects every enabled <input> element



<u>:first-child</u>	p:first-child	Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent
<u>:first-of-type</u>	p:first-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent
<u>:focus</u>	input:focus	Selects the <input> element that has focus
<u>:hover</u>	a:hover	Selects links on mouse over
<u>:in-range</u>	input:in-range	Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range
<u>:invalid</u>	input:invalid	Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value
<u>:lang(<i>language</i>)</u>	p:lang(it)	Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it"
<u>:last-child</u>	p:last-child	Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent
<u>:last-of-type</u>	p:last-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent
<u>:link</u>	a:link	Selects all unvisited links
<u>:not(selector)</u>	:not(p)	Selects every element that is not a <p> element
<u>:nth-child(n)</u>	p:nth-child(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent
<u>:nth-last-child(n)</u>	p:nth-last-child(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child

<u>:nth-last-of-type(n)</u>	p:nth-last-of-type(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child
<u>:nth-of-type(n)</u>	p:nth-of-type(2)	Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent
<u>:only-of-type</u>	p:only-of-type	Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent
<u>:only-child</u>	p:only-child	Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent
<u>:optional</u>	input:optional	Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute
<u>:out-of-range</u>	input:out-of-range	Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range
<u>:read-only</u>	input:read-only	Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified
<u>:read-write</u>	input:read-write	Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute
<u>:required</u>	input:required	Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified
<u>:root</u>	root	Selects the document's root element
<u>:target</u>	#news:target	Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name)
<u>:valid</u>	input:valid	Selects all <input> elements with a valid value

[:visited](#)

`a:visited`

Selects all visited links

## All CSS Pseudo Elements

Selector	Example	Example description
<u><a href="#">::after</a></u>	<code>p::after</code>	Insert content after every <p> element
<u><a href="#">::before</a></u>	<code>p::before</code>	Insert content before every <p> element
<u><a href="#">::first-letter</a></u>	<code>p::first-letter</code>	Selects the first letter of every <p> element
<u><a href="#">::first-line</a></u>	<code>p::first-line</code>	Selects the first line of every <p> element
<u><a href="#">::selection</a></u>	<code>p::selection</code>	Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user

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