

3-伪类选择器

动态伪类

这些伪类并不存在于HTML中，只有当用户和网站交互的时候才能体现出来

锚点伪类

: link

超链接本身的样式

: visited

访问过的超链接

用户行为伪类

: hover

鼠标经过

: active

鼠标点击

: focus

获取鼠标光标后

UI元素状态伪类

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera(checked)

enable可输入

disable不可输入

checked选中的

```
input {  
    width:200px;  
    height:30px;  
}  
  
input:enabled{  
    border:1px solid #f00;  
}  
  
input:disabled{
```

```
background:blue;

}

<input type="text" disabled="disabled" placeholder="我的边框是蓝色的">

<input type="text" placeholder="我的边框是红色的">
```

element:first-child

选择属于其父元素的首个子元素的每个element元素,并为其设置样式

IE8+ FireFox Chrome Safari Opera

计数从1开始

```
div:first-child{

    color:#f00;

}

<div>红</div>

<div>不红</div>

<div>不红</div>

<section>

    <div>红</div>

    <div>不红</div>

    <div>不红</div>

</section>

<section>

    <div>红</div>

    <div>不红</div>

    <div>不红</div>

</div>
```

element: last-child

选择属于其父元素的最后一个子元素的每个element元素,并为其设置样式

IE8+ FireFox Chrome Safari Opera

```
div:first-child{

    color:#f00;

}
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div> //此处div不是body的最后一个子元素
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
</div>
```

element:nth-child (N)

Element元素的父元素的第N个元素,不论元素的类型

IE9+ FireFox4+ Chrome Safari Opera

```
div:nth-child(3){
```

```
background:#f00;
```

```
}
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<section>红</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
</div>
```

关于参数n

CSS3中不支持n*n（星号作为注释/通配符）

n从0开始计数

n 全部

2n 偶数//even

2n+1奇数//odd

3n+1.....

```
ul>li:nth-child(2n) {  
    background:#ff0;  
}
```

element:nth-last-child(N)

匹配属于其元素的第N个子元素的每个元素，不论元素的类型，从最后一个子元素开始计数

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

计数从1开始

element:nth-of-type(N)

匹配属于父元素的特定类型的第N个子元素的每个元素

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

```
div:nth-of-type(2) {  
    color:#f00;  
}
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
<div>红</div>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

element:nth-last-of-type(N)

匹配属于父元素的特定类型的第N个子元素的每个元素，从最后一个子元素开始计数

element:first-of-type

匹配属于其父元素的特定类型的首个子元素的每个元素

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

element:last-of-type

匹配属于父元素的特定类型的最后一个子元素的每个元素

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

element:only-child

匹配属于其父元素的唯一子元素的每个元素

其父元素下的子元素必须只有一个并且是原来的类型

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

```
article:only-child{
```

```
background:#f00;
```

```
}
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>不红</article>
```

```
<article>不红</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>不红</article>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>红</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

element:only-of-type

匹配属于其父元素的特定类型的唯一子元素的每个元素

IE9+ Firefox4+ Chrome Safari Opera

```
article:only-child{
```

```
background:#f00;
```

```
}
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>不红</article>
```

```
<article>不红</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>红</article>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>红</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div>不红</div>
```

```
</section>
```

element:empty

匹配没有子元素（包括文本节点）的每个元素

IE9+ Firefox Chrome Safari Opera

```
div:empty{
```

```
background:#f00;
```

```
}
```

```
<div></div>
```

否定选择器(:not)

匹配非指定元素/选择器的每个元素

IE9+ FireFox Chrome Safari Opera

```
a:not(:last-of-type) {  
    border-right:1px solid red;  
}
```