# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

## Pseudo-Classes

#### Pseudo-Classes

- Selector for a particular "state" of an element, e.g. hover
- Preceded by a colon (e.g. ":hover")
- List of pseudo-classes

# Hyperlink Styling

- Relevant pseudo-classes:
  - :link unvisited link
  - :visited visited link
  - :hover hovering with mouse
  - :active link being pressed
- Should be defined in that order

### Advanced Effects

- Link Effects Demo
  - Tutorial
  - Note: these use a concept called <u>pseudo-elements</u>
- Hover.css
- <u>Smashing Magazine</u>: Pseudo-elements and -classes



# Fixed Navbar & Long Scroll

e.g. bitelabs.org

### Anchor Links

```
<a href="#section-1">Go to Section 1</a>
<!-- Rest of page... -->

<section id="section-1">
        <!-- Content here... -->
</section>
```

## smooth-scroll.js

- A JavaScript library for animated scrolling to anchor links
- Source
- CDN
- Uses a custom "data-scroll" attribute to find links:

## Fixed Navbar

- 1. Create a fixed navbar
  - 1. Set position to fixed
  - 2. Give a it a height (e.g. 80px)
  - 3. Set line-height to center text in navbar
- 2. Give the body a top margin or padding equal to the navbar's height
- 3. Style the hyperlinks (if necessary)

# Centering Anything

## Approaches

- Horizontal
  - inline/inline-block elements
    - text-align: center;
  - block elements
    - margin: auto;
- Vertical
  - Single line of text
    - line-height
  - block/inline-block
    - margin
    - position: absolute;

## Absolute + Relative

#### Is the element of unknown width and height?

If you don't know the width or height, you can use the transform property and a negative translate of 50% in both directions (it is based on the current width/height of the element) to center:

```
.parent {
  position: relative;
}
.child {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
}
```

CSS-Tricks Complete Centering Guide