

CSS

Pseudo-classes & Pseudo-elements

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Introduction

A Pseudo class in CSS is used to define the **special state** of an element.


A state pseudo-class usually comes into play when the user performs an **action**.

It can be combined with a CSS selector to add an effect to existing elements based on their states.

For Example, changing the style of an element

- when the user **hovers** over it, or
- when a **link is visited**.

CSS pseudo-class	
:link	It adds style to unvisited link.
:visited	It adds style to a visited link. TutorialBrain.com
:hover	It adds style to element when we mouse over it.
:active	It adds style to the active link.
:focus	It adds style to element when it has focus.
:first-child	This class adds style to the first child of the element.
:last-child	This class adds style to the second child of the element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Pseudo-class Selector Practice</title>

  <style>

    /* Add your CSS rules here */

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <header>

    <h1>Welcome to the Pseudo-class Selector Practice</h1>

  </header>

  <nav>

    <ul>

      <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">About</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>

      <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

    </ul>

  </nav>

  <main>

    <section>

      <h2>About Us</h2>

      <p>We are a web development company...</p>
```

```
</section>

<section>

  <h2>Our Services</h2>

  <ul>

    <li>Web Design</li>

    <li>Front-end Development</li>

    <li>Back-end Development</li>

  </ul>

</section>

</main>

<div id="additional-info">

  <div class="paragraphs">

    <p>Paragraph 1</p>

    <p>Paragraph 2</p>

    <p>Paragraph 3</p>

  </div>

  <div class="links">

    <a href="#">Link 1</a>

    <a href="#">Link 2</a>

  </div>

</div>

<footer>

  <p>&copy; 2023 Pseudo-class Selector Practice</p>

</footer></body></html>
```



Exercises:

1. Change the font color of the `hover` state of the `a` elements inside the `nav`.
2. Apply a different background color to the `active` state of the `a` elements inside the `nav`.
3. Change the font color of the `link` state of the `a` elements inside the `nav`.
4. Apply italic font style to the `visited` state of the `a` elements within the `div` with the class "links".
5. Apply a `hover` effect to the `h2` elements, changing their background color.
6. Add an underline to the `active` state of the `h2` elements.
7. Change the font color of the `last-child` of the `a` elements inside the `div` with the class "links".
8. Apply a background color to the `nth-child(odd)` of the `li` elements within the `ul` inside the `nav`.
9. Change the font color of the `nth-child(3)` of the `p` elements inside the `div` with the class "paragraphs".
10. Apply a `focus` effect to the `input` elements, adding a border when they are selected.

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

```
•selector::pseudo-element {  
  property: value;  
}
```

::first-line - add a special style to the first line of a text.

::first-letter - add a special style to the first letter of a text.

::before - to insert some content before the content of an element.

::after - to insert some content after the content of an element.

:: selection - matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.

::marker - selector selects the marker of a list item

1. Apply a different font size and color to the `first letter` of the `

` elements inside the `

`.
2. Change the font style of the `first line` of the text within the `

` element in the ``.
3. Add a decorative element before the content of the `


` elements in the `` using the `before` pseudo-element.
4. Add a content marker (e.g., a star or bullet) after the content of the `- ` elements inside the `
` in the `` using the `after` pseudo-element.
- 5. Change the background color of the `selection` (text highlight) within the `

` elements in the `

` with the class "paragraphs".
- 6. Apply a different font color to the text in the `first-line` of the `

` elements within the `

` with the class "paragraphs".

- 
7. Insert a content element before the `<a>` elements inside the `<nav>` using the `before` pseudo-element.
 8. Add a content marker after the content of the `last-child` of the `li` elements inside the `ul` in the `nav` using the `after` pseudo-element.
 9. Change the font style of the content of the `marker` pseudo-element in the `ul` within the `nav`.
 10. Apply a content element after the content of the `footer` using the `after` pseudo-element.