Lecture No: 7
Topic: CSS3

What are Pseudo Classes
- A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.
- Pseudo class selectors are CSS selectors with a colon preceding them.
- 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
- **Syntax of Pseudo-Classes**
  selector:pseudo-class { property:value; }

Link-related pseudo class selectors

:link - This selects only those that do, thus is essentially the same as a[href].

:visited - Selects links that have already been visited by the current browser.

:hover - When the mouse cursor rolls over a link.

:active - Selects the link while it is being activated

Anchor Pseudo-classes
- Links can be displayed in different ways:

/* unvisited link */ a:link { color: #FF0000; }

/* visited link */ a:visited { color: #00FF00; }

/* mouse over link */ a:hover { color: #FF00FF; }

/* selected link */ a:active { color: #0000FF; }

Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes
- When you hover over the link in the example, it will change color:
  a.highlight:hover { color: #ff0000; }

Hover on <div>
- An example of using the :hover pseudo-class on a <div> element:
  div:hover { background-color: #f00; }

Input & link related pseudo class selectors

:focus - will select links that are the current focus of the keyboard. This is not limited to links, but can be used (and really should be used) on inputs and textareas as well.

HTML
<input class="red-input" value="I'll be red when focused.">
<input class="blue-input" value="I'll be blue when focused.">
CSS
.red-input:focus {
 background: yellow;
 color: red;
}
.blue-input:focus {

```
  background: yellow;
  color: blue;
}
```

:enabled - Selects inputs that are in the default state of enabled and ready to be used.
:disabled - Selects inputs that have the disabled attribute. A lot of browsers will make the input a faded out gray, you can control that with this selector.
<label>Defines a label for an <input> element

HTML
```
<label for="FirstField">First field (enabled):</label>
<input type="text" id="FirstField" value="your text here"><br>
<label for="SecondField">Second field (disabled):</label>
<input type="text" id="SecondField" value="disabled" disabled="disabled"><br>
```
CSS
```
/*:enabled and :disabled */
input:enabled {
  color: #2b2;
}
input:disabled {
  color: #aaa;
}
```

:checked
HTML
```
<input type="radio" checked="checked" value="male" name="gender"> Male<br>
 <input type="radio" value="female" name="gender"> Female<br>
<input type="checkbox" checked="checked" value="Bike"> I have a bike<br>
<input type="checkbox" value="Car"> I have a car
```
CSS
```
input:checked {
  height: 50px;
  width: 50px;
}
```

Position/Number-based pseudo class selectors
:first-child - Selects the first element within a parent.
:last-child - Selects the last element within a parent.
HTML
```
<ul>
 <li>Item 1</li>
 <li>Item 2</li>
 <li>Item 3
  <ul>
```

```
      <li>Item 3.1</li>
      <li>Item 3.2</li>
      <li>Item 3.3</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```
CSS
```
/*:first-child */
ul li {
 color: blue;
}
ul li:first-child {
 color: red;
 font-weight: bold;
}
```

Pseudo-Elements
- A CSS **pseudo-element** is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected element(s).
- For example, ::first-line can be used to change the font of the first line of a paragraph.

SYNTAX
```
selector::pseudo-element { property: value; }
/* The first line of every <p> element. */ p::first-line { color: blue; text-transform: uppercase; }
```

HTML
```
<p>Styles will only be applied to the first line of this paragraph. After that, all text will be styled like normal. See what I mean?</p>
<span>The first line of this text will not receive special styling because it is not a block-level element.</span>
```
CSS
```
::first-line { color: blue; text-transform: uppercase;
```

CSS ::first-letter
```
p::first-letter { color: red; font-size: 130%; }
```

References:
- https://css-tricks.com/
- www.w3schools.com