



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;  
}
```

Anchor Pseudo-classes



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Example

```
/* 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;
}
```

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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 HTML Classes

Pseudo-classes can be combined with HTML classes:

When you hover over the link in the example, it will change color:



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```
div:hover {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```

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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;  
}
```

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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;  
}
```



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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;  
}
```

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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



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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;  
}
```

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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: "~" "~";  
  }
```



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

</body>
</html>
```

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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:

Set the background-color to red, when you mouse over a link.

```
<style>
    {
        background-color: red;
    }
</style>

<body>
```



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</body>

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All CSS Pseudo Classes

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



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		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"

HTML	CSS	JAVASCRIPT	
<u>:target</u>	<code>#news:target</code>		Selects the current active <code>#news</code> element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name)
<u>:valid</u>	<code>input:valid</code>		Selects all <code><input></code> elements with a valid value
<u>:visited</u>	<code>a:visited</code>		Selects all visited links

All CSS Pseudo Elements

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

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