CSS Borders

[❮ Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)[Next ❯](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

CSS Border Properties

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

I have borders on all sides.

I have a red bottom border

I have rounded borders.

I have a blue left border.

Border Style

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

* dotted - Defines a dotted border
* dashed - Defines a dashed border
* solid - Defines a solid border
* double - Defines a double border
* groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* none - Defines no border
* hidden - Defines a hidden border

The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

Example

p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}  
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}  
p.solid {border-style: solid;}  
p.double {border-style: double;}  
p.groove {border-style: groove;}  
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}  
p.inset {border-style: inset;}  
p.outset {border-style: outset;}  
p.none {border-style: none;}  
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}  
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}

Result:

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-style)

**Note:** None of the OTHER CSS border properties described below will have ANY effect unless the border-styleproperty is set!

Border Width

The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.

The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick.

The border-width property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

5px border-width

Example

p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: medium;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 2px 10px 4px 20px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-width)

Border Color

The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The color can be set by:

* name - specify a color name, like "red"
* Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"
* RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
* transparent

The border-color property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

If border-color is not set, it inherits the color of the element.

Red border

Example

p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: green;  
}  
  
p.three {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red green blue yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color1)

Border - Individual Sides

From the examples above you have seen that it is possible to specify a different border for each side.

In CSS, there is also properties for specifying each of the borders (top, right, bottom, and left):

Different Border Styles

Example

p {  
    border-top-style: dotted;  
    border-right-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-style: dotted;  
    border-left-style: solid;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-side)

The example above gives the same result as this:

Example

p {  
    border-style: dotted solid;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-side2)

So, here is how it works:

If the border-style property has four values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double dashed;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right border is solid
  + bottom border is double
  + left border is dashed

If the border-style property has three values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right and left borders are solid
  + bottom border is double

If the border-style property has two values:

* **border-style: dotted solid;**
  + top and bottom borders are dotted
  + right and left borders are solid

If the border-style property has one value:

* **border-style: dotted;**
  + all four borders are dotted

The border-style property is used in the example above. However, it also works with border-width and border-color.

Border - Shorthand Property

As you can see from the examples above, there are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color

Example

p {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}

Result:

Some text

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border)

You can also specify all the individual border properties for just one side:

Left Border

p {  
    border-left: 6px solid red;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

Result:

Some text

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border_left)

Bottom Border

p {  
    border-bottom: 6px solid red;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

Result:

Some text

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border_bottom)

Rounded Borders

The border-radius property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

Normal border

Round border

Rounder border

Roundest border

Example

p {  
    border: 2px solid red;  
    border-radius: 5px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border_round)

**Note:** The border-radius property is not supported in IE8 and earlier versions.

More Examples

[All the top border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top)  
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration.

[Set the style of the bottom border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-style)  
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the bottom border.

[Set the width of the left border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-width)  
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the left border.

[Set the color of the four borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color)  
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the four borders. It can have from one to four colors.

[Set the color of the right border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-color)  
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the right border.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border4)

All CSS Border Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration |
| [border-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) | Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration |
| [border-bottom-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Sets the color of the bottom border |
| [border-bottom-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Sets the style of the bottom border |
| [border-bottom-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Sets the width of the bottom border |
| [border-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Sets the color of the four borders |
| [border-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) | Sets all the left border properties in one declaration |
| [border-left-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Sets the color of the left border |
| [border-left-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Sets the style of the left border |
| [border-left-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Sets the width of the left border |
| [border-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp) | Sets all the four border-\*-radius properties for rounded corners |
| [border-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) | Sets all the right border properties in one declaration |
| [border-right-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Sets the color of the right border |
| [border-right-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Sets the style of the right border |
| [border-right-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Sets the width of the right border |
| [border-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Sets the style of the four borders |
| [border-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) | Sets all the top border properties in one declaration |
| [border-top-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Sets the color of the top border |
| [border-top-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Sets the style of the top border |
| [border-top-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Sets the width of the top border |
| [border-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Sets the width of the four borders |

CSS Margins

[❮ Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)[Next ❯](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

This element has a margin of 70px.

CSS Margins

The CSS margin properties are used to generate space around elements.

The margin properties set the size of the white space outside the border.

With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are CSS properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Margin - Individual Sides

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

* margin-top
* margin-right
* margin-bottom
* margin-left

All the margin properties can have the following values:

* auto - the browser calculates the margin
* *length* - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
* *%* - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element
* inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

**Tip:** Negative values are allowed.

The following example sets different margins for all four sides of a <p> element:

Example

p {  
    margin-top: 100px;  
    margin-bottom: 100px;  
    margin-right: 150px;  
    margin-left: 80px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_sides)

Margin - Shorthand Property

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the margin properties in one property.

The margin property is a shorthand property for the following individual margin properties:

* margin-top
* margin-right
* margin-bottom
* margin-left

Example

p {  
    margin: 100px 150px 100px 80px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_shorthand)

So, here is how it works:

If the margin property has four values:

* **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**
  + top margin is 25px
  + right margin is 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px
  + left margin is 100px

If the margin property has three values:

* **margin: 25px 50px 75px;**
  + top margin is 25px
  + right and left margins are 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px

If the margin property has two values:

* **margin: 25px 50px;**
  + top and bottom margins are 25px
  + right and left margins are 50px

If the margin property has one value:

* **margin: 25px;**
  + all four margins are 25px

The auto Value

You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:

Example

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_auto)

The inherit Value

This example lets the left margin be inherited from the parent element:

Example

div.container {  
    border: 1px solid red;  
    margin-left: 100px;  
}  
  
p.one {  
    margin-left: inherit;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-left_inherit)

Margin Collapse

Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

This does not happen on left and right margins! Only top and bottom margins!

Look at the following example:

Example

h1 {  
    margin: 0 0 50px 0;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    margin: 20px 0 0 0;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_collapse)

In the example above, the <h1> element has a bottom margin of 50px. The <h2> element has a top margin set to 20px.

Common sense would seem to suggest that the vertical margin between the <h1> and the <h2> would be a total of 70px (50px + 20px). But due to margin collapse, the actual margin ends up being 50px.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin4)

All CSS Margin Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [margin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) | A shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration |
| [margin-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin of an element |
| [margin-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) | Sets the left margin of an element |
| [margin-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) | Sets the right margin of an element |
| [margin-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) | Sets the top margin of an element |

CSS Pseudo-elements

[❮ Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)[Next ❯](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

What are 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

Syntax

The syntax of pseudo-elements:

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

**Notice the double colon notation -**::first-line versus :first-line  
  
The double colon replaced the single-colon notation for pseudo-elements in CSS3. This was an attempt from W3C to distinguish between **pseudo-classes** and **pseudo-elements**.  
  
The single-colon syntax was used for both pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements in CSS2 and CSS1.  
  
For backward compatibility, the single-colon syntax is acceptable for CSS2 and CSS1 pseudo-elements.

The ::first-line Pseudo-element

The ::first-line pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

The following example formats the first line of the text in all <p> elements:

Example

p::first-line {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline)

**Note:** The ::first-line pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-line pseudo-element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* word-spacing
* letter-spacing
* text-decoration
* vertical-align
* text-transform
* line-height
* clear

The ::first-letter Pseudo-element

The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

The following example formats the first letter of the text in all <p> elements:

Example

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstletter)

**Note:** The ::first-letter pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-letter pseudo- element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* margin properties
* padding properties
* border properties
* text-decoration
* vertical-align (only if "float" is "none")
* text-transform
* line-height
* float
* clear

Pseudo-elements and CSS Classes

Pseudo-elements can be combined with CSS classes:

Example

p.intro::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size:200%;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-element)

The example above will display the first letter of paragraphs with class="intro", in red and in a larger size.

Multiple Pseudo-elements

Several pseudo-elements can also be combined.

In the following example, the first letter of a paragraph will be red, in an xx-large font size. The rest of the first line will be blue, and in small-caps. The rest of the paragraph will be the default font size and color:

Example

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
    color: #0000ff;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline_letter)

CSS - The ::before Pseudo-element

The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

The following example inserts an image before the content of each <h1> element:

Example

h1::before {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_before)

CSS - The ::after Pseudo-element

The ::after pseudo-element can be used to insert some content after the content of an element.

The following example inserts an image after the content of each <h1> element:

Example

h1::after {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_after)

CSS - The ::selection Pseudo-element

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

The following CSS properties can be applied to ::selection: color, background, cursor, and outline.

The following example makes the selected text red on a yellow background:

Example

::selection {  
    color: red;   
    background: yellow;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_selection)

Test Yourself with Exercises!

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements3)

All CSS Pseudo Elements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element |
| [::before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element |
| [::first-letter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of each <p> element |
| [::first-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of each <p> element |
| [::selection](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

All CSS Pseudo Classes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_first-of-type.asp) | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
| [:focus](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lastchild.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-of-type.asp) | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
| [:link](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-of-type.asp) | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |

CSS pseudo-elementos

[❮ Anterior](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)[Siguiente ❯](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

¿Cuáles son los pseudo-elementos?

Un pseudo-elemento CSS se utiliza para estilo especificado partes de un elemento.

Por ejemplo, se puede utilizar para:

* Estilo de la primera letra o línea, de un elemento
* Insertar contenido antes de, o después de, el contenido de un elemento

Sintaxis

La sintaxis de los pseudo-elementos:

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

**Observe la notación de dos puntos dobles -** ::first-line contra :first-line  
  
Los dos puntos dobles sustituye la notación de una sola de colon para los pseudo-elementos en CSS3. Este fue un intento de W3C para distinguir entre **las pseudo-clases** y **pseudo-elementos** .   
  
La sintaxis de una sola de colon se utilizó tanto para los pseudo-clases y pseudo-elementos en CSS2 y CSS1.   
  
Por compatibilidad con versiones anteriores, la sintaxis de un solo colon es aceptable para CSS2 y CSS1 pseudo-elementos.

La primera línea :: pseudo-elemento

El ::first-linepseudo-elemento se utiliza para añadir un estilo especial a la primera línea de un texto.

El siguiente ejemplo se da formato a la primera línea del texto en todos los elementos <P>:

Ejemplo

p::first-line {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline)

**Nota:** El ::first-linepseudo-elemento sólo se puede aplicar a los elementos a nivel de bloque.

Las siguientes propiedades se aplican a la ::first-line pseudo-elemento:

* propiedades de la fuente
* propiedades de color
* propiedades de fondo
* word-spacing
* espaciado de letras
* text-decoration
* vertical-align
* text-transform
* altura de la línea
* claro

La :: pseudo-elemento first-letter

El ::first-letterpseudo-elemento se utiliza para añadir un estilo especial a la primera letra de un texto.

El siguiente ejemplo se da formato a la primera letra del texto en todos los elementos <P>:

Ejemplo

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstletter)

**Nota:** El ::first-letterpseudo-elemento sólo se puede aplicar a los elementos a nivel de bloque.

Las siguientes propiedades se aplican al elemento pseudo-first-letter :::

* propiedades de la fuente
* propiedades de color
* propiedades de fondo
* propiedades de los márgenes
* propiedades de relleno
* propiedades de los bordes
* text-decoration
* vertical-align (sólo si "flotar" es "ninguna")
* text-transform
* altura de la línea
* flotador
* claro

Los pseudo-elementos y clases CSS

Pseudo-elementos se pueden combinar con clases CSS:

Ejemplo

p.intro::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size:200%;  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-element)

El ejemplo anterior mostrará la primera letra de los párrafos con class = "intro", en rojo y en un tamaño más grande.

Múltiples pseudo-elementos

Varios pseudo-elementos también se pueden combinar.

En el siguiente ejemplo, la primera letra de un párrafo será de color rojo, en un tamaño de fuente xx-large. El resto de la primera línea será de color azul, y en small-caps. El resto del párrafo será el tamaño de fuente predeterminado y color:

Ejemplo

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
    color: #0000ff;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline_letter)

CSS - La :: antes de pseudo-elemento

El ::beforepseudo-elemento se puede utilizar para insertar un cierto contenido antes de que el contenido de un elemento.

En el siguiente ejemplo se inserta una imagen antes de que el contenido de cada elemento <h1>:

Ejemplo

h1::before {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_before)

CSS - La :: después de pseudo-elemento

El ::afterpseudo-elemento se puede utilizar para insertar algún contenido después de que el contenido de un elemento.

En el siguiente ejemplo se inserta una imagen después de que el contenido de cada elemento <h1>:

Ejemplo

h1::after {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_after)

CSS - La selección :: pseudo-elemento

El ::selectionpseudo-elemento coincide con la porción de un elemento que es seleccionado por un usuario.

Las siguientes propiedades CSS se pueden aplicar a ::selection: color, background, cursor, y outline.

El siguiente ejemplo hace que el texto seleccionado rojo sobre un fondo amarillo:

Ejemplo

::selection {  
    color: red;   
    background: yellow;  
}

[Inténtalo tú mismo "](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_selection)

Ponte a prueba con los ejercicios!

[Ejercicio 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements1)  [Ejercicio 2»](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements2)  [Ejercicio 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements3)

Todos los elementos Pseudo CSS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element |
| [::before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element |
| [::first-letter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of each <p> element |
| [::first-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of each <p> element |
| [::selection](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

Todas las clases CSS Pseudo

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_first-of-type.asp) | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
| [:focus](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lastchild.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-of-type.asp) | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
| [:link](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-of-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-of-type.asp) | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |