Pseudo Class and Element

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)
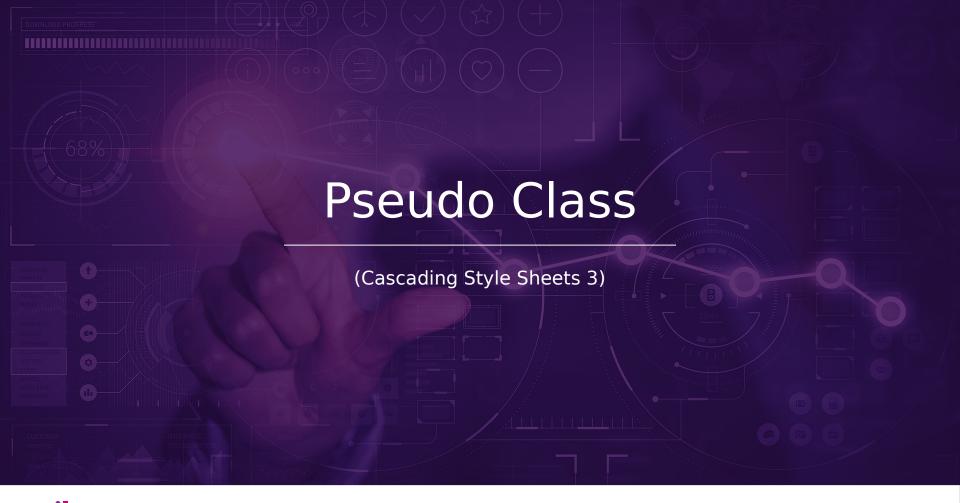
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Pseudo Class

(Cascading Style Sheets 3)

Pseudo-class

- A CSS pseudo-class is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s)

- Pseudo-classes let you apply a style to an element in relation to

  - Content of document tree

  - External factors such as

    - History of the navigator (like :visited on links)

    - Status of its content (like :checked on certain form elements)

    - Position of the mouse (like :hover mouse hover over an element)

Pseudo-class

- Example :hover can be used to change a button's color when the user hovers the mouse pointer over it

- Usage

  – Style an element when user hover mouse over it

  – Style visited and unvisited links differently

  – Style an element when it gets focus

Pseudo-class Syntax

Syntax :

selector:pseudo-class { */* no space character before or after colon */*
    property : value;
}

Example : */* change the font color when hovering over link associated with anchor element */*

a:hover {
    color : deeppink;
}

Anchor Pseudo-classes

Example :

a:link { color : blue; }   /* Unvisited link */

a:visited { color : purple; }   /* visited link */

/* font color when hovering mouse pointer over link */

a:hover { color : deeppink; }

a:active { color : green; }   /* font color of active link */

Standard Pseudo-classes

:active	:first	:lang()	:nth-of-type()	:root
:any	:first-child	:last-child	:only-child	:scope
:any-link	:first-of-type	:last-of-type	:only-of-type	:target
:checked	:fullscreen	:left	:optional	:valid
:default	:focus	:link	:out-of-range	:visited
:dir()	:hover	:not()	:read-only	
:disabled	:indeterminate	:nth-child()	:read-write	
:empty	:in-range	:nth-last-child()	:required	
:enabled	:invalid	:nth-last-of-type()	:right	

Pseudo Element

(Cascading Style Sheets 3)

Pseudo-element

- A CSS pseudo-element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected element(s)

- This selector allow you to style the elements or parts of the elements without adding any IDs or classes to them

- Only one pseudo-element can be used in a selector

- It must appear after the simple selectors in the statement

Pseudo-element

Syntax :

/* no space character before or after double colon */
selector::pseudo-element {
    property : value;
}

Pseudo-element

Example :

/* The first line of every paragraph element */

p::first-line {

  color: blue;

  /* *text-transform: uppercase;* */

}

p::first-letter {

    color: red;

    font-size: xx-large;

}

Pseudo element Vs class

- As a rule, double colons (::) should be used instead of a single colon (:)

- This distinguishes pseudo-classes from pseudo-elements

- This distinction was not present in older versions of the W3C spec

- Therefore, most browsers support both syntaxes for the original pseudo-elements

Standard Pseudo-elements

::after	::backdrop
::before	::placeholder
::cue	::marker
::first-letter	::spelling-error
::first-line	::grammar-error
::selection	

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