Pseudo Class

w3schools

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

Syntax

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

```
selector:pseudo-class {
    property: value;
}
```

```
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}
/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green;
}
/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: hotpink;
}
/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue;
}
```

Styling a link depending on state

This is a link

Styling a link depending on state

This is a link

Styling a link depending on state

This is a link

```
<style>
a.highlight:hover {
  color: red;
  font-size: 22px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Pseudo-classes and HTML Classes</h2>

<p>When you hover over the first link below, it will change color
and font size:</p>

<p><a class="highlight" href="css_syntax.asp">CSS Syntax</a></p>

<p><a href="default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
```

Pseudo-classes and HTML Classes

When you hover over the first link below, it will change color and font size:

CSS Syntax

CSS Tutorial

```
<style>
div {
  background-color: green;
  color: white;
  padding: 25px;
  text-align: center;
}

div:hover {
  background-color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Mouse over the div element
below to change its background
color:</p>

<div>Mouse Over Me</div>
```

```
<style>
p {
  display: none;
  background-color: yellow;
  padding: 20px;
}

div:hover p {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Hover over this div element to show the
p element
  <p>Tada! Here I am!</p>
</div>
```

matches a specified element that is the first child of another element.

```
<style>
p:first-child {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>

<div>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>
```

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

```css
p i:first-child {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
<style>
p i:first-child {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i>
person.</p>
<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i>
person.</p>

</body>
```

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;
}
```

```
<style>
p:first-child i {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>
<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>

<div>
  <p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>
  <p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>
</div>

</body>
```