

CSS Notes – Link Styling & Specificity

1. Link Styling

The `<a>` tag is used to create hyperlinks. You can style links using CSS properties like color, text-decoration, and cursor.

Basic Properties:

- 1 color – Changes link text color
- 2 text-decoration – Removes underline (none) or adds underline/overline
- 3 cursor – Changes mouse pointer (pointer, default, etc.)

Example: `a { color: blue; text-decoration: none; cursor: pointer; }`

2. Pseudo Classes

- 1 `:visited` – Styles visited links
- 2 `:hover` – Styles when mouse is over the link
- 3 `:focus` – Styles when link is focused
- 4 `:active` – Styles when link is clicked

Correct order: `a:link → a:visited → a:hover → a:active`

Example:

```
a:link { color: blue; } a:visited { color: purple; } a:hover { color: red; } a:active { color: green; }
```

3. CSS Specificity

Specificity determines which CSS rule is applied when multiple rules target the same element.

- 1 Inline styles – Highest priority
- 2 ID selectors
- 3 Class, attribute, pseudo-class
- 4 Element and pseudo-element – Lowest priority

Specificity Value Format:

Inline → 1000 | ID → 100 | Class → 10 | Element → 1

Example:

```
#id { color: red; } /* 100 */ .class { color: blue; } /* 10 */ p { color: green; } /* 1 */
```