

Session :

PSEUDO CLASSES

CSS Pseudo-classes

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:

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



CSS Pseudo-classes

Anchor Pseudo-classes: Links can be displayed in different ways:

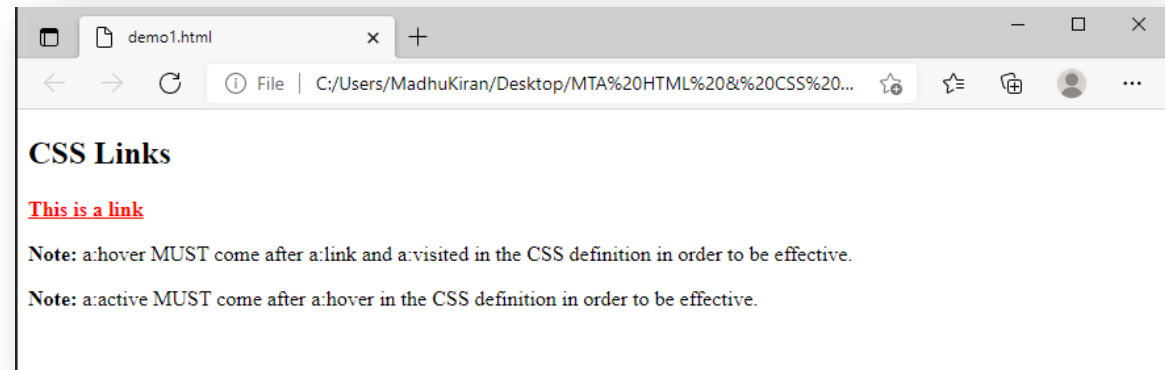
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<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;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS Links</h2>
<p><b><a href="https://facebook.com" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be
effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes: Pseudo-classes can be combined with CSS classes:

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a.highlight:hover {
color: #ff0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes</h2>
```

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

```
<p><a class="highlight" href="https://facebook.com">Facebook</a></p>
```

```
<p><a href="https://google.com">Google</a></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

Hover on <div>:An example of using the :hover pseudo-class on a <div> element

Example:

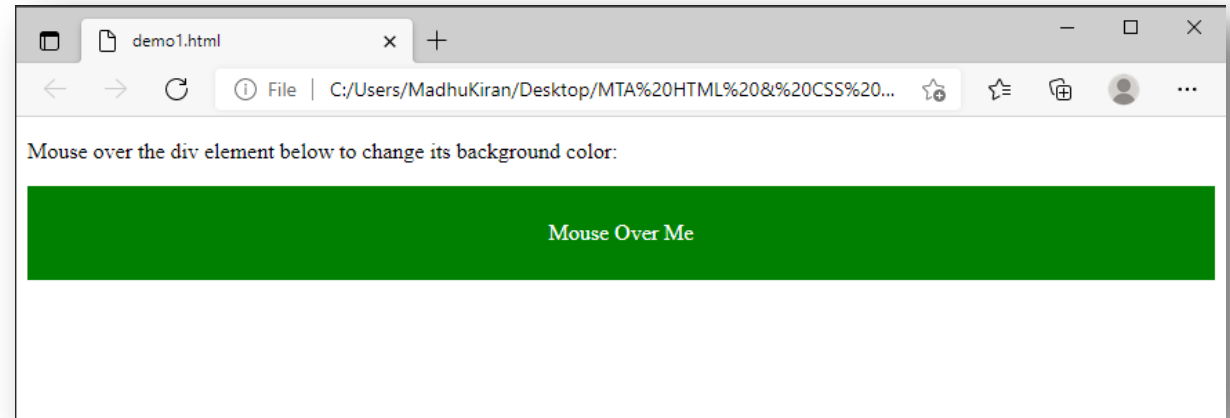
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: green;
  color: white;
  padding: 25px;
  text-align: center;
}

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>

</body>
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

Simple Tooltip Hover

Hover over a <div> element to show a <p> element (like a tooltip):

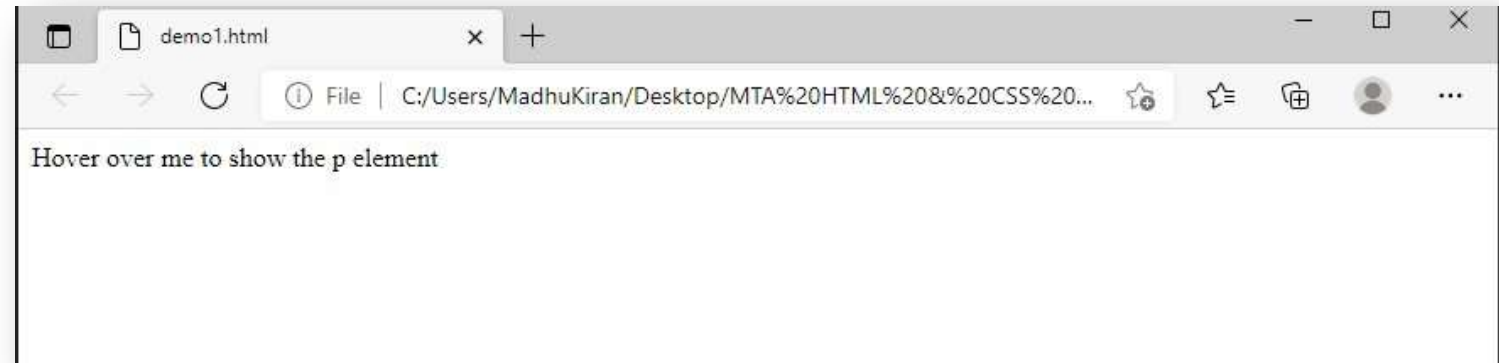
Example:

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

div:hover p {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Hover over me to show the p element
  <p>Tada! Here I am!</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class

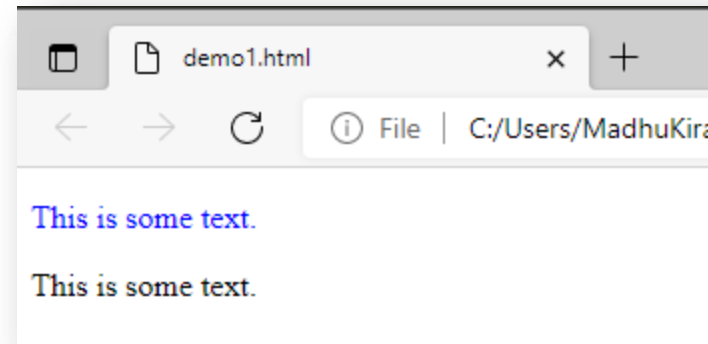
The :first-child pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element.

Match the first <p> element

In the following example, the selector matches any <p> element that is the first child of any element:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:first-child {
color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

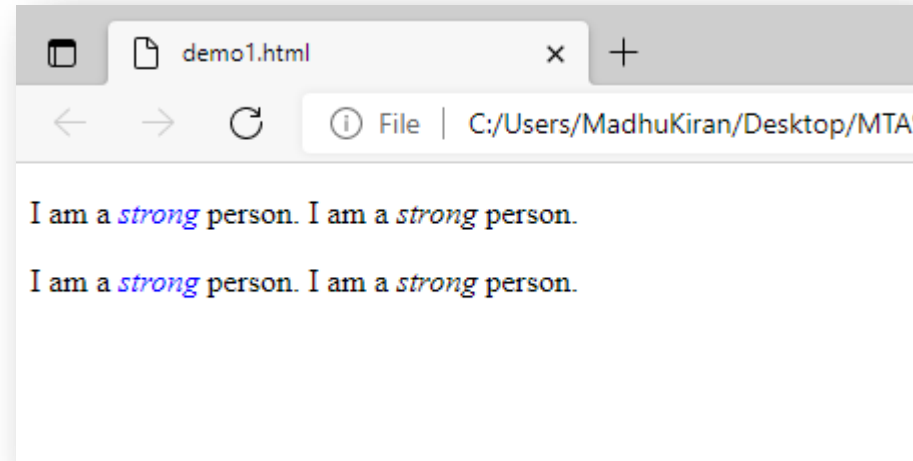
Match the first `<i>` element in all `<p>` elements

In the following example, the selector matches the first `<i>` element in all `<p>` elements:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<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></html>
```



CSS Pseudo-classes

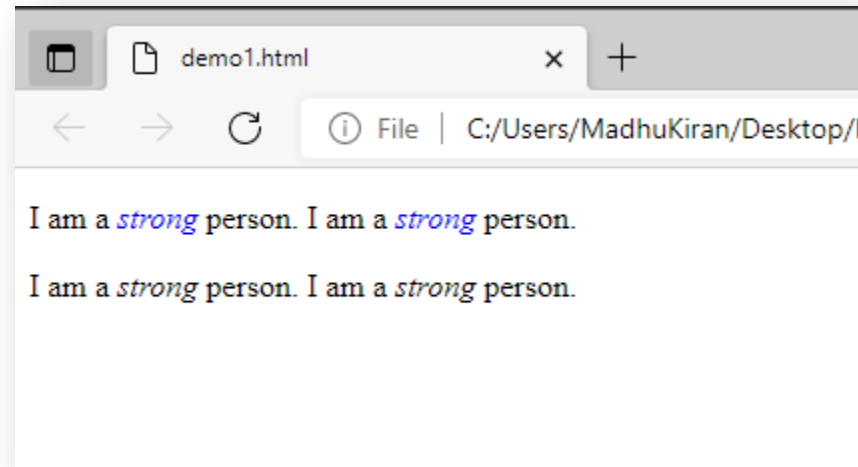
Match all `<i>` elements in all first child `<p>` elements

In the following example, the selector matches all `<i>` elements in `<p>` elements that are the first child of another element:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<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>
</body></html>
```





Session : PSEUDO ELEMENTS

CSS Pseudo-Elements

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

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



CSS Pseudo-Elements

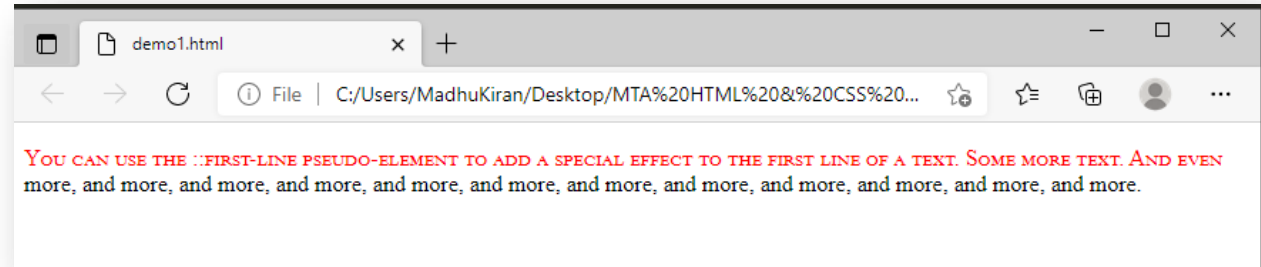
The ::first-line Pseudo-element

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

[illegible]

```
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Pseudo-Elements

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



CSS Pseudo-Elements

The ::first-letter Pseudo-element

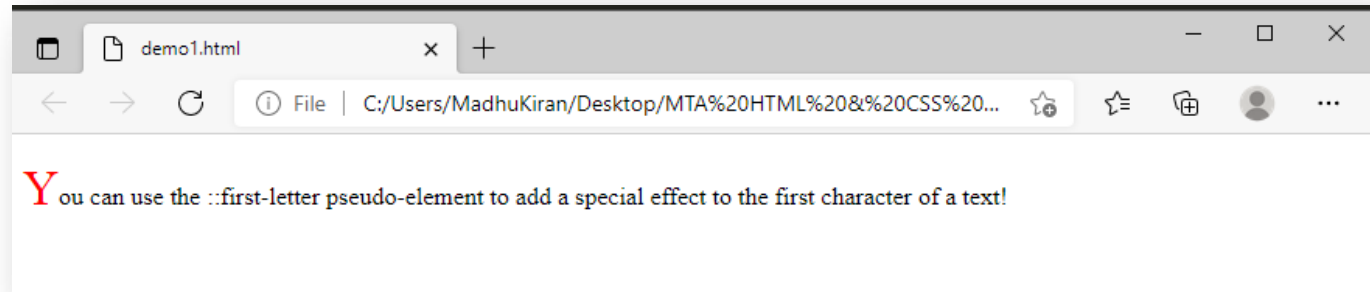
The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

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

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-letter {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-size: xx-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>You can use the ::first-letter pseudo-element to add a special effect to the
first character of a text!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



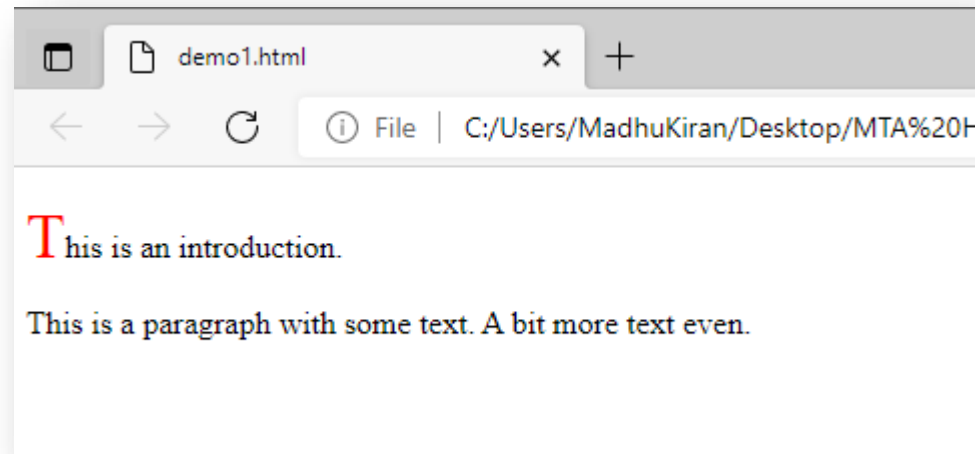
CSS Pseudo-Elements

Pseudo-elements and CSS Classes

Pseudo-elements can be combined with CSS classes:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.intro::first-letter {
color: #ff0000;
font-size: 200%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="intro">This is an introduction.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph with some text. A bit more text
even.</p></body></html>
```



CSS Pseudo-Elements

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:

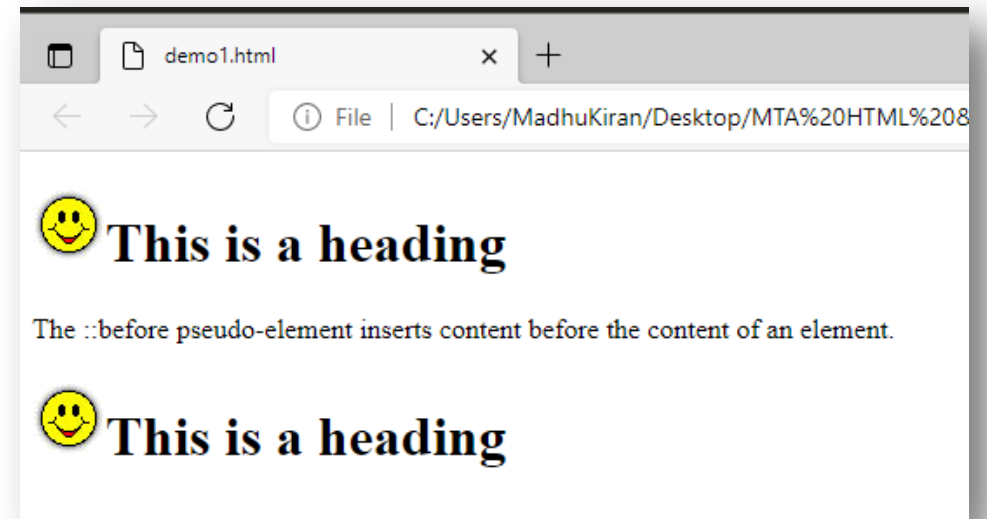
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::before {
  content: url(smileyface.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.</p>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-Elements

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::after{
  content: url(smileyface.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

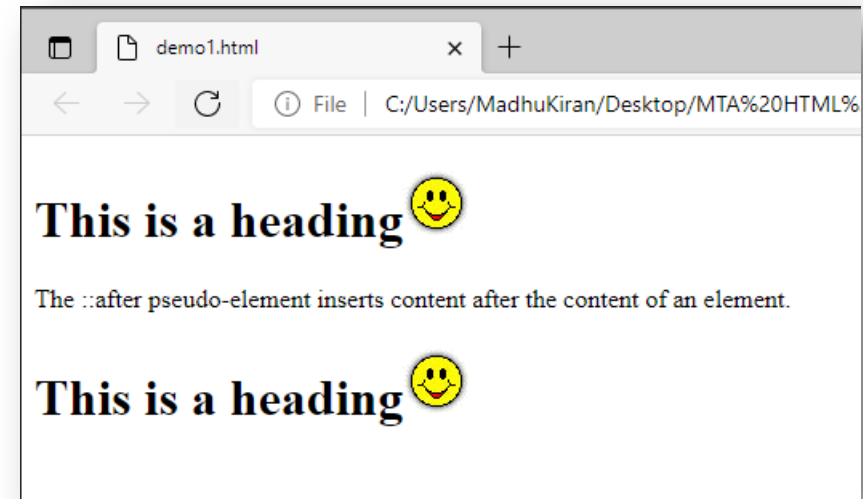
```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>The ::after pseudo-element inserts content after the content of an element.</p>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



CSS Pseudo-Elements

CSS - The ::marker Pseudo-element

The ::marker pseudo-element selects the markers of list items.

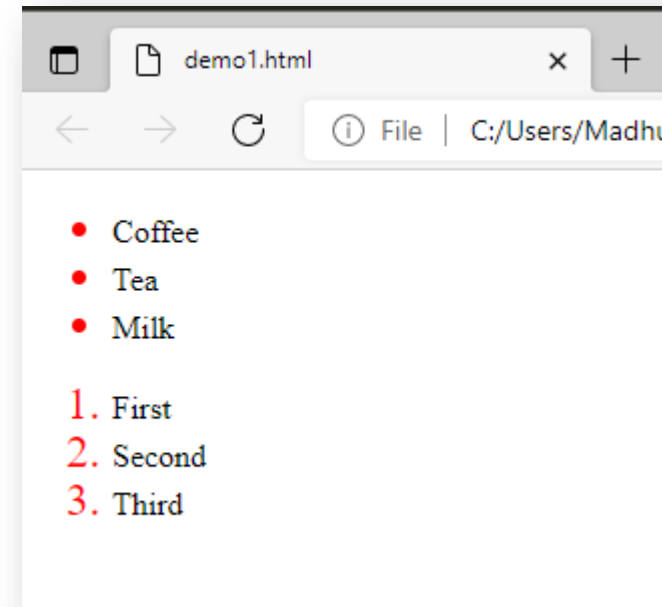
The following example styles the markers of list items:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
::marker {
  color: red;
  font-size: 23px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>First</li>
  <li>Second</li>
  <li>Third</li>
</ol></body></html>
```



Questions??

Every engineer has a tendency to tinker on a problem, lets answer few of them.





Session: CSS COMMENTS

CSS Comments

CSS comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your source code.

CSS Comments

- ✓ Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.
- ✓ Comments are ignored by browsers.

Syntax: `/* content */`

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`:

Example:

```
<style>
```

```
/* This is a single-line comment */
```

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
</style>
```



CSS Comments

You can add comments wherever you want in the code:

Example:

```
<style>
p {
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */
}
</style>
```

Comments can also span multiple lines:

Example:

```
<style>
/* This is
a multi-line
comment */
```

```
p {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```



CSS Comments

HTML and CSS Comments

From the HTML tutorial, you learned that you can add comments to your HTML source by using the `<!--...-->` syntax.

In the following example, we use a combination of HTML and CSS comments:

Example:

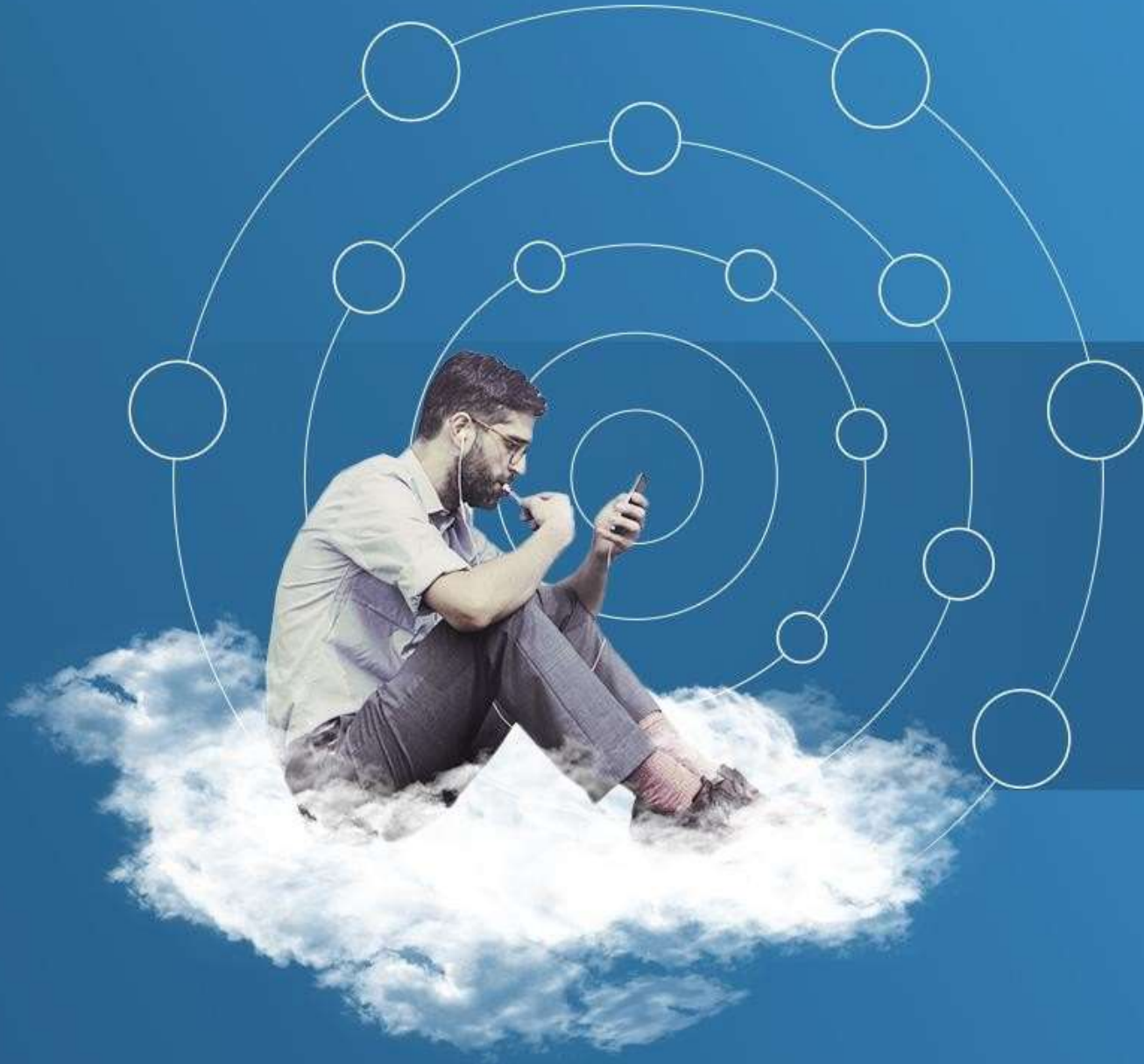
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>My Heading</h2>

<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body></html>
```





Session : LAYOUTS

IMPORTANT CSS LAYOUT PROPERTIES

font-style
font-weight
text-decoration
border
border-width
border-color
border-radius
color
background-color
cursor

font-size
font-family
height
width
background-image
background-size
margin
padding



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

font-style: normal;

italic;

oblique;

font-weight: bold;

100 to 1000;



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

text-decoration: underline;
overline;
line-through;

border: solid;
dashed;
dotted;



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

`border-width: 0px;
 2px;`

`border-color: red;
 green;`



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

```
border-radius: 0px;  
              10px;
```

```
color: red;  
      green;
```



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

```
background-color: red;
                green;
```

```
cursor: pointer;  
      move;  
      crosshair;
```



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

font-size: 10px;
50px;

height: 100px;
50%;



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

width: 100px;
50%;

background-image: url('link address');
background-size: cover;



IMPORTANT CSS PROPERTIES

Syntax:

margin: 10px;
5%;

padding: 10px;
5%;

