Front End Technologies CSS - Day 8

Agenda

Pseudo classes



Pseudo-classes: A pseudo-class can be defined as a keyword which is combined to a selector that defines the special state of the selected elements. It is added to the selector for adding an effect to the existing elements based on their states. A pseudo-class starts with a colon (:).

There are three types of pseudo-classes available:

- Tree structural based pseudo-classes
- Dynamic pseudo classes
- UI States pseudo classes

Tree structural based pseudo-classes: CSS structural pseudo classes are part of the CSS pseudo classes. Let's understand different CSS structural pseudo classes with an examples.

➤ Only-child pseudo class: Selects a specified element if it is the only child element under the parent element.

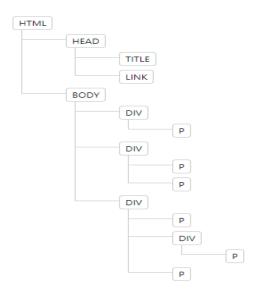
Example: selects elements when they are the only child element of another element.

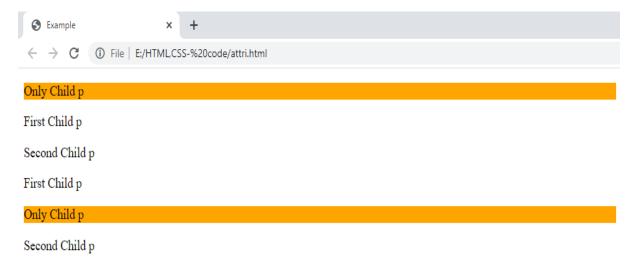
Index.html

Index.css

```
p:only-child{
    background-color: orange;
}
```

Tree representation:

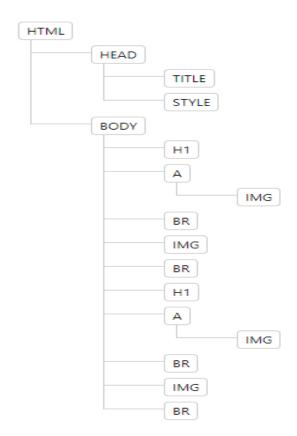




Example: To add a border to any image that's the only child of another element.

Index.html

Tree Representation:

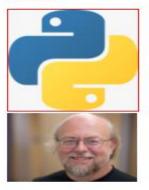


Output:

Java



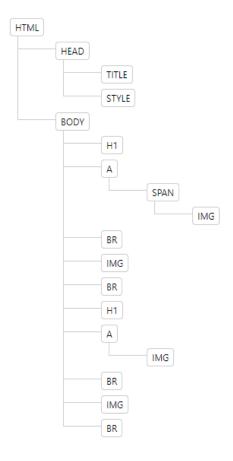
Python



Example: To select any image that's the only-child and is direct child of an element.

Index.html

Tree representation:



Java





Python

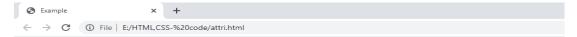


➤ Only-of-type pseudo class: Selects a specified child element if it is the only child element of its type under the parent element.

Example:

Index.html

```
OCTYPE html>
<title>Example</title>
<style type="text/css">
     a:only-of-type{
         background-color: orange;
     Python is an <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreted_language">interpreted</a>
     , high-level and general-purpose programming language. Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with
     its notable use of significant whitespace. Its language constructs and object-oriented approach aim to help
     programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.
     Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation
     dependencies as possible. It is a <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_language">general-purpose</a
     > programming language intended to let application developers write once, run anywhere (WORA), meaning that <a href=
     https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler">compiled</a> Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without
     the need for recompilation. This is achieved using <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_virtual_machine">JVM</
     a>
     cyplavaScript is often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification.
JavaScript is high-level, often <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Just-in-time_compilation">just-in-time_compiled</a>, and multi-paradigm. It has curly-bracket syntax, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_system#DYNAMIC">dynamic</a> typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.
```



Python is an <u>interpreted</u>, high-level and general-purpose programming language. Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of significant whitespace. Its language constructs and object-oriented approach aim to help programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.

Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is a <u>general-purpose</u> programming language intended to let application developers write once, run anywhere (WORA), meaning that <u>compiled</u> Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. This is achieved using <u>JVM</u>

JavaScript is often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript is high-level, often just-in-time compiled, and multiparadigm. It has curly-bracket syntax, <u>dynamic</u> typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.

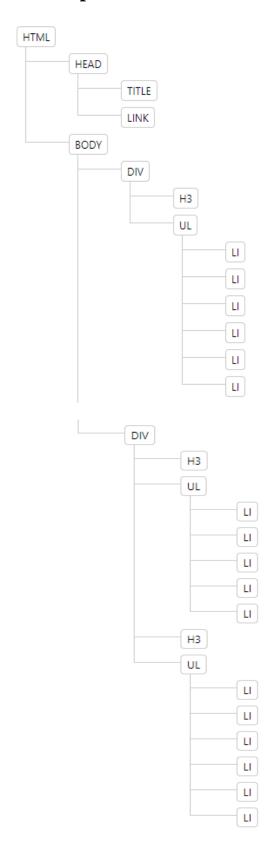
First-child: Selects first child element under the parent element when first child element is a specified element.

Example:

Index.html

```
</
   <h3>Popular languages</h3>
       li>Java
      PythonC++
       .i>C#</
      >JavaScript
       3>Popular Framework</h3>
         Spring
Django
Node.JS
NET Core
         >Flask
       3>Highest Paying Jobs</h3>
         Devops Engineer
         Full Stack DeveloperData Scientist
         AI-ML Engineer</or>Cloud Engineer</or>Cyber Security Expert</or>
     </div>
   />
```

Tree Representation:



Index.css

```
li:first-child{
   background-color: orange;
}
```

Output:



Popular languages

- C
- Java
- Python
- C++
- C#
- · JavaScript

Popular Framework

- Spring
- Django
- Node.JS
- .NET Core
- Flask

Highest Paying Jobs

- Devops Engineer
- Full Stack Developer
- · Data Scientist
- AI-ML Engineer
- · Cloud Engineer
- · Cyber Security Expert

➤ Last-child: Selects last child element under the parent element when last child element is a specified element.

Example:

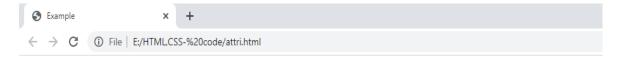
Index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
   <title>Example</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>
<body>
      <h3>Popular languages</h3>
      <l
         C
         Java
         Python
         C++
         C#
         JavaScript
      <h3>Popular Framework</h3>
            SpringDjangoNode.JSNET Core
             Flask
         <h3>Highest Paying Jobs</h3>
             Devops Engineer
             Full Stack Developer
Data Scientist
AI-ML Engineer
Cloud Engineer

             Cyber Security Expert
     </div>
```

Index.css

```
li:last-child{
    background-color: orange;
}
```



Popular languages

- C
- Java
- Python
- C++
- C#
- JavaScript

Popular Framework

- Spring
- Django
- · Node.JS
- .NET Core
- Flask

Highest Paying Jobs

- · Devops Engineer
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- Cloud Engineer
- Cyber Security Expert

➤ **nth child:** Using nth child you can select elements that are the first, last, or only children of other elements. Let's understand how this nth- child works with an example.

Example: Index.html

Index.css

```
li:nth-child(3){
   background-color: orange;
}
```

Output:

