Introduction to Pseudo-class Selectors

Pseudo-class selectors are a powerful tool in CSS that allow you to target specific elements based on their state or position within the document. They provide an extra layer of control and customization for your web designs.

by IT Vedant

Commonly Used Pseudo-class Selectors

1 **:hover**

Applies styles when the user hovers over an element.

2 **:active**

Applies styles when an element is being activated, such as clicking on a button.

3 **:focus**

Applies styles when an element has focus, like when a user clicks on an input field.

4 **:visited**

Applies styles to links that the user has already visited.

Syntax and Usage of Pseudo-class Selectors

Syntax

Pseudo-class selectors are written with a colon (:) followed by the name of the pseudo-class, such as :hover or :focus.

Usage

They can be combined with other selectors, such as element or class selectors, to target specific elements in your HTML.

Examples

a:hover { color: red; }
button:active { transform: scale(0.95); }
input:focus { border-color: blue; }

Combining Pseudo-class Selectors

1 Multiple Pseudo-classes

You can combine multiple pseudo-classes to create more specific targeting, such as a:hover:focus.

2 Pseudo-classes with Other Selectors

Pseudo-classes can also be used with element, class, or ID selectors to further refine your targeting.

3 Chaining Selectors

You can chain multiple selectors together, like div.button:hover, to apply styles to a specific element in a particular state.

Practical Applications and Examples

Navigation Menus

Use hover effects to enhance the user experience and provide visual feedback.

Interactive Buttons

Apply styles to buttons when they are hovered over, clicked, or focused on.

Form Interactions

Style form fields differently when they have focus or when the user has filled them out.

Link Styling

Differentiate visited links from unvisited links to provide context for the user.