

# CSS structural pseudo-classes

 **:root**

 **:nth-child()**

 **:nth-last-child()**

 **:nth-last-of-type()**

 **:first-child**

 **:last-child**



# :root

:root targets the highest-level element (usually <html>). Please make two copies of the Layout Kit, so you have a backup in your account.

✓ Used for declaring global CSS variables (e.g., --main-color).

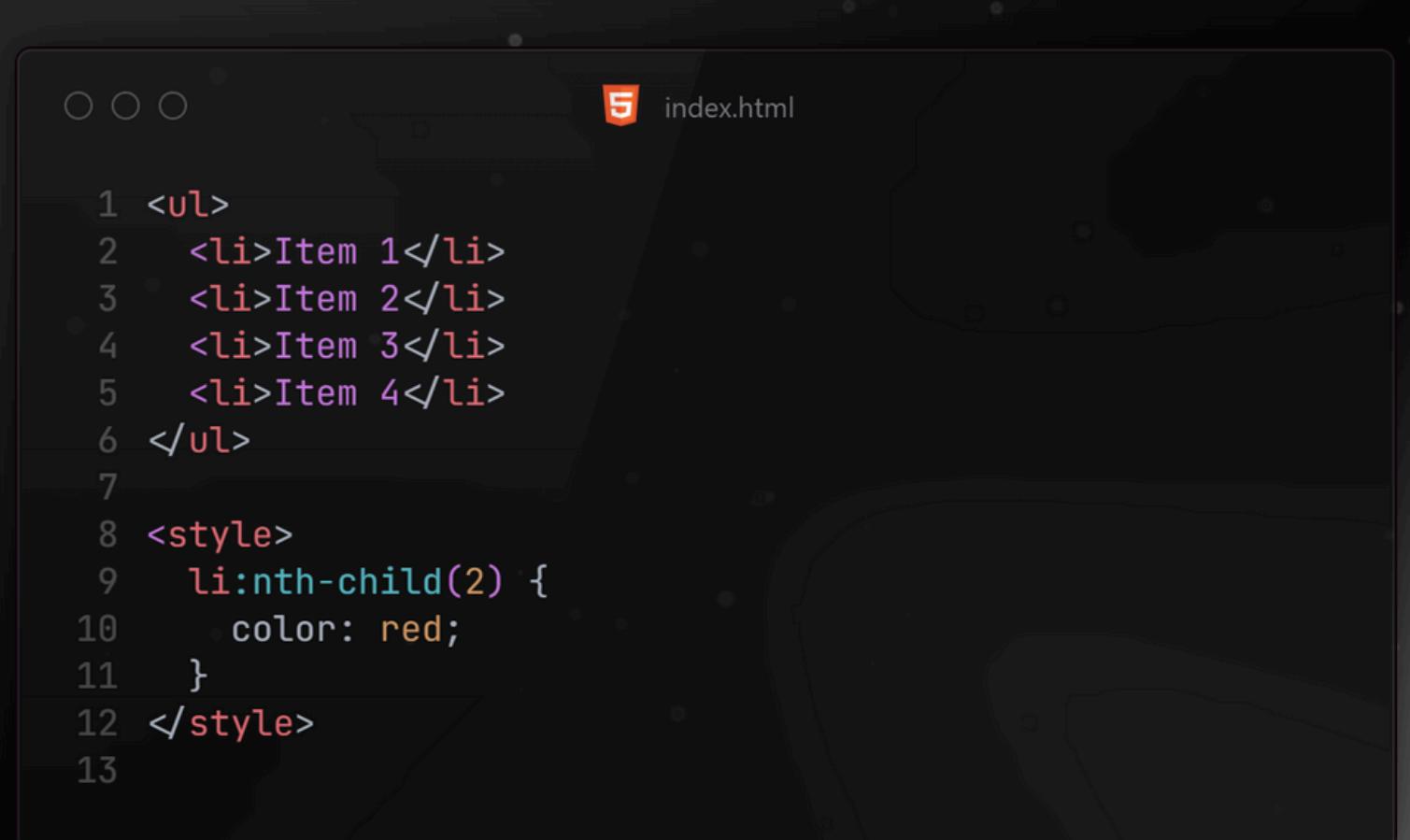
✓ Variables can be reused throughout the stylesheet with var(--variable-name).

```
1 :root {  
2   --main-color: #3498db;  
3   --font-size: 16px;  
4 }  
5  
6 body {  
7   color: var(--main-color);  
8   font-size: var(--font-size);  
9 }  
10
```



# :nth-child()

- ✓ :nth-child(n) selects elements based on their position within their parent.
- ✓ In this example, the second <li> element (Item 2) will have red text.
- ✓ You can use n as a number or formula to target specific or repeated positions (e.g., 2n selects every second item).

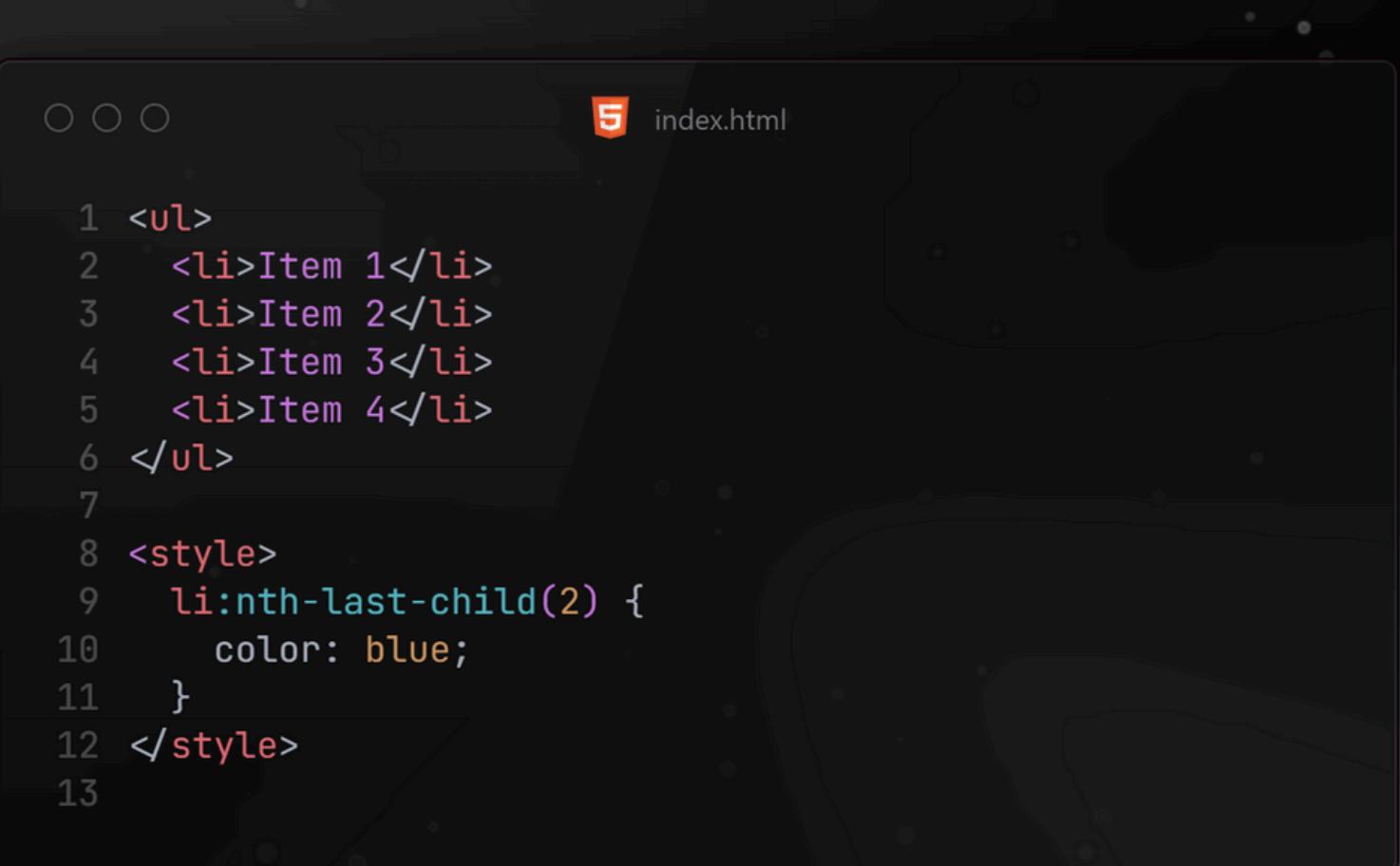


```
1 <ul>
2   <li>Item 1</li>
3   <li>Item 2</li>
4   <li>Item 3</li>
5   <li>Item 4</li>
6 </ul>
7
8 <style>
9   li:nth-child(2) {
10     color: red;
11   }
12 </style>
13
```



# :nth-last-child()

- ✓ :nth-last-child(n) selects elements based on their position from the end of the parent.
- ✓ In this example, the second-to-last <li> element (Item 3) will have blue text.
- ✓ You can use n to target elements from the last position backward.



```
index.html
1 <ul>
2   <li>Item 1</li>
3   <li>Item 2</li>
4   <li>Item 3</li>
5   <li>Item 4</li>
6 </ul>
7
8 <style>
9   li:nth-last-child(2) {
10     color: blue;
11   }
12 </style>
13
```



# :nth-last-of-type()

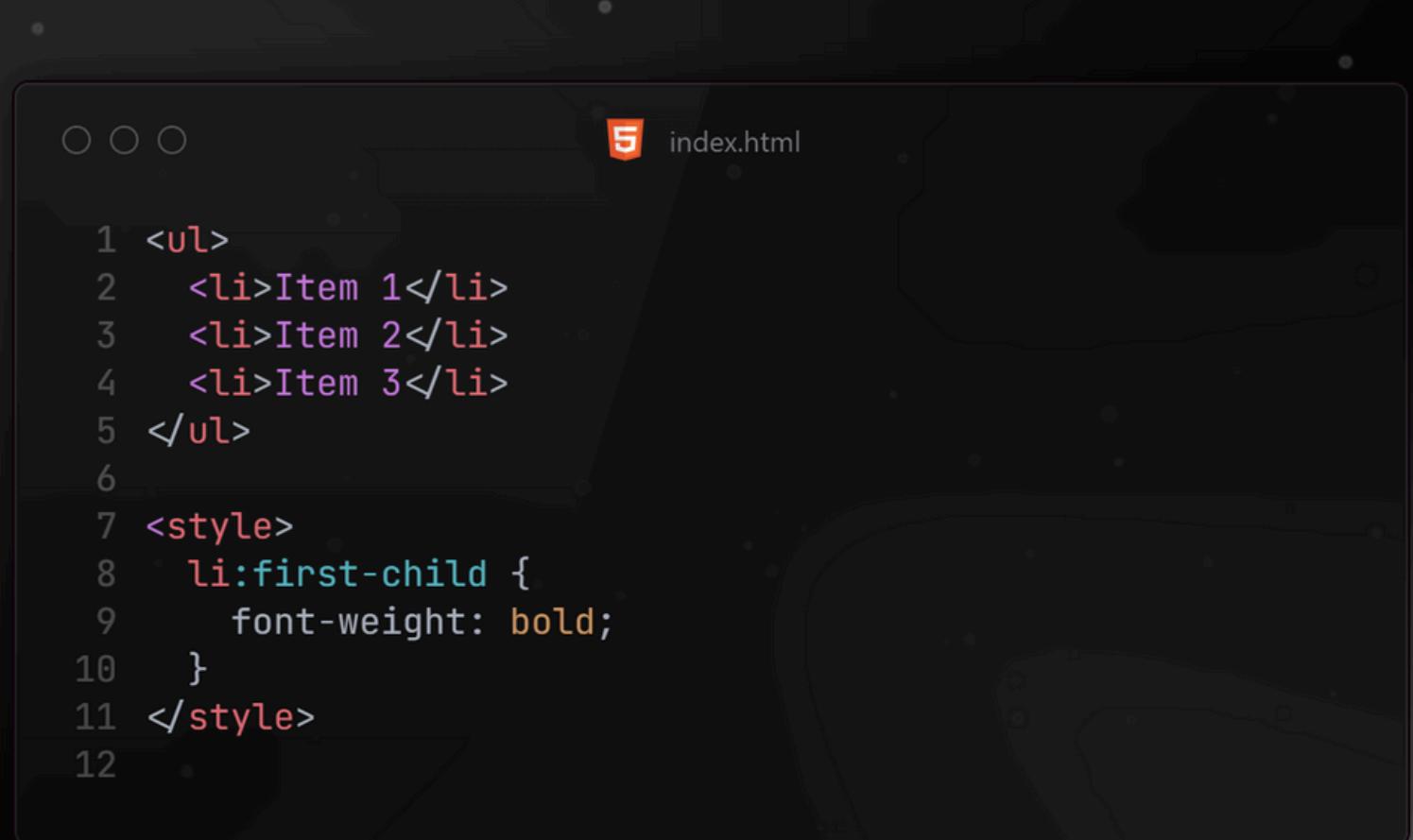
- ✓ :nth-of-type(n) selects elements of a specific type (<p>, <div>, etc.) based on their position within their parent.
- ✓ In this example, the second <p> element (Paragraph 2) will have orange text.
- ✓ Unlike :nth-child(), this only counts elements of the specified type, ignoring others (like <span>).

```
○ ○ ○      5 index.html
1 <div>
2   <p>Paragraph 1</p>
3   <p>Paragraph 2</p>
4   <span>Span 1</span>
5   <p>Paragraph 3</p>
6   <p>Paragraph 4</p>
7 </div>
8
9 <style>
10  p:nth-of-type(2) {
11    color: orange;
12  }
13 </style>
14
15
```



# :first-child

- ✓ :first-child selects the first element within its parent.
- ✓ In this example, the first <li> element (Item 1) will have bold text.
- ✓ Targets only the very first child of the parent, regardless of type.



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. The file is named "index.html". The code contains an unordered list with three items and a CSS style block targeting the first child of the list.

```
1 <ul>
2   <li>Item 1</li>
3   <li>Item 2</li>
4   <li>Item 3</li>
5 </ul>
6
7 <style>
8   li:first-child {
9     font-weight: bold;
10  }
11 </style>
12
```



# :last-child

✓ :last-child selects the last element within its parent.

✓ In this example, the last <li> element (Item 3) will have purple text.

✓ It targets only the last child, regardless of its type.

```
index.html
1 <ul>
2   <li>Item 1</li>
3   <li>Item 2</li>
4   <li>Item 3</li>
5 </ul>
6
7 <style>
8   li:last-child {
9     color: purple;
10  }
11 </style>
12
```



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US**

</>

{;}

<?>



**PHP**

**CSS3**

**HTML**

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