CSS Pseudo-classes

- description : CSS Pseudo-classes
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- lastupdate : 2021-03-29

What are Pseudo-classes?

(Pseudo classes, ,)

.

,

-
- (visited) (unvisited)
- (focus)

.

Syntax

.

selector:pseudo-class { property: value; }

Anchor Pseudo-classes ( )

.

CSS Links /* 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; }

CSS Links

This is a link 02

Note: a:hover come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective.

Note: a:active MUST cone after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.

Note:
```
a:hover  CSS       a:link  a:visited              .
a:active CSS        a:hover               .
                                 .
```

Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes

CSS   .

,   .

a.hightlight:hover { color: #ff0000; }

Pseudo-clsses and CSS Classes

When you hover over the first link below, it will change color:

CSS Syntax

CSS Tutorial

Hover on <div>

```
<div>          :hover                    .
```

div { background-color: green; color: white; padding: 25px; text-align: center; } div:hover { background-color: blue; ; }

Mouse over the div element below to change its background color:

Mouse Over Me

Simple Tooltip Hover

`<hover>`   (tooltip)   `<p>`   .

p { display: none; background-color: yellow; padding: 20px; } div:hover p { display: block; }
Hover over me to show the p element

Tada! Here I am!

CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class

`first-child`   .

Match the first <p> element

(selector)   `<p>`   .

p:first-child { color: blue; }

This is some text.

This is some text.

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

(selector)   `<p>`   `<i>`   .

p i:first-child { color: blue; }

I am a *strong* person. I am a *strong* person

I am a *strong* person. I am a *strong* person

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

, (selector) <p> <i>

:

p:first-child i { color: blue; }

I am a *strong* person. I am a *strong* person

I am a *strong* person. I am a *strong* person

CSS - The :lang Pseudo-class

`:lang` .

`:lang` lang = "no" <q> (quotation marks) .

q:lang(no) { quotes: "~""~"; }

Some text *A quote in a paragraph* Some text.

In this exmaple, ;lang defines the quotation marks for q elements with lang="no":

(~) .

All CSS Pseudo Classes

Selector	Example	Example description
:active	**a:active**	.
:checked	input:checked	<input>
:disabled	**input:disabled**	**<input>** .
:empty	p:empty	<p> .
:enabled	**input:enabled**	**<input>** .
:first-child	p:first-child	<p> .
:first-of-type	**p:first-of-type**	**<p>** **<p>** .
:foucs	input:focus	<input> .
:hover	**a:hover**	.
:in-range	input:in-range	<input> .

Selector	Example	Example description
:active	**a:active**	.
:invalid	**input:invalid**	**<input>** .
:lang(language)	p:lang(it)	"it" lang <p> .
:last-child	**p:last-child**	**<p>** .
:last-of-type	p:last-of-type	<p> <p> .
:link	**a:link**	.
:not(selected)	:not(p)	<p> .
:nth-child(n)	**p:nth-child(2)**	**<p>** .
:nth-last-child(n)	p:nth-last-child(2)	<p> .
:nth-last-of-type(n)	**p:nth-last-of-type(2)**	, **<p>** **<p>** .
:nth-of-type(n)	p:nth-of-type(2)	<p> <p> .
:only-of-type	**p:only-of-type**	**<p>** **<p>** .
:only-child	p:only-child	<p> .
:optional	**input:optional**	**<input>** .
:out-of-range	input:out-of-range	<input> .
:read-only	**input:read-only**	**"readonly"** **<input>** .
:read-write	input:read-write	"readonly" <input> .
:required	**:input:required**	**"required(**)"** **<input>** .
:root	root	root .
:target	**#news:target**	**#news** (**URL**)
:valid	input:valid	<input> .
:visited	**a:visited**	.

, [CSS](#), [Pseudo-classes](#)