

## 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 moves the mouse over an element.

---->> It can be used to Style visited and unvisited links differently

--->> It can be used to Style an element when it gets focus

--->> It can be used to identify elements based on position with other elements and apply the styles to them.

### Syntax

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The syntax of pseudo-classes:

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

---->> some names of Pseudo classes are

:hover ---->> when mouse moving on element then identify element and apply styles

:first-child ---->>

### Pseudo-classes and HTML Classes

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Pseudo-classes can be combined with HTML classes:

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

### Example

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```
a.highlight:hover {
```

```
color: #ff0000;
}
```

Hover on <div>

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

Example

=====

```
div:hover {
  background-color: blue;
}
```

Simple Tooltip Hover

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

Hover over me to show the <p> element.

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 this div element to show the p element

```
<p>Tada! Here I am!</p>
</div>
```

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

## CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class

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

```
body * {
  border : 5px solid red;
  padding : 10px;
}
```

```
p:first-child {
  color: blue;
  border : 5px solid blue;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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

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

Example

=====

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

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

=====

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

CSS :focus Selector

=== =====

Select and style an input field when it gets focus:

```
input:focus {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Example:

=====

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

input:focus {

```
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<form>
  First name: <input type="text" name="firstname"><br><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```