

Pseudo-Class in CSS

Pseudo-Class in CSS is used to add special effects to some Selector.

Pseudo-Class in CSS is used to add special effects to some Selector without using JavaScript or any Script language. For example, write CSS to change the color of links when you hover over, change an element's attribute when clicked, format the path when it has not been clicked .



Syntax

The simple syntax for **Pseudo-Class** in CSS is:

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

Pseudo-Class for the link

The Pseudo-Class is most often used with links (tags) to create an effect that changes the text state every time the user moves the mouse over it.

There are 4 states equivalent to the 4 Pseudo-Class of the link:

1. *a: link {color: blue;}*: Show different effects so readers know this is a link.
2. *a: visited {color: green;}*: The link has been clicked on.
3. *a: hover {color: red;}*: Hover over the link.
4. *a: active {color: navy;}*: The link is being clicked on.

Note :

1. *a: hover* must appear after *a: link* and *a: visited* in CSS to create the effect.
2. Similarly, *a: active* must appear after *a: hover*.
3. The names used for the Pseudo Class are not case sensitive.
4. The Pseudo Class is different from other Classes in CSS, but they can be combined.

For example :

Website homepage Network administrator

The code above defines the link at:

1. Normally it will be green (blue) and underlined is the default value.
2. The link has been clicked by the user, it will be green.
3. The user hovers over (not yet clicked) it will be pink.
4. Users only click and hold the mouse will be red (rarely happens).

Pseudo-class and CSS Class

Pseudo-classes can be combined with CSS classes.

For example, when you hover over the link, it changes color:

```
a.highlight:hover {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```

[Trang chủ website Quản trị mạng](#) (Sử dụng Pseudo-class kết hợp CSS Class)

[Làng Công nghệ - Website Quản trị mạng](#) (Không sử dụng Pseudo-class kết hợp CSS Class)

Website homepage

Network Administration (Use Pseudo-class to combine CSS Class)

Technology Village - Administration

network (Do not use Pseudo-class to combine CSS Class)

Mouse over

An example of using pseudo-class : *hover* above

changes the background color of the element.

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

Di chuột qua phần tử div bên dưới sẽ làm thay đổi màu nền của nó:

Thử di chuột vào đây xem

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Hovering over the div element below will change its background color:

Try hovering here

Create tooltip: simple hover

Create a tooltip : simple *hover* type of mouse movement on the element

to display an element

```
p {  
  display: none;  
  background-color: yellow;  
  padding: 20px;  
}  
  
div:hover p {  
  display: block;  
}
```

Di chuột qua đây để thấy điều thú vị!

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Hover over here to see what's interesting!

Pseudo-class: first-child in CSS

Pseudo-class : *first-child* defines a specific element as the first child of another element and adds a special style to that element.

Select all tags

first and style it

```
p:first-child {  
  color: purple;  
}
```

To : *first-child* can work in IE, need to declare the element at the beginning of the document.

For example, to

first with purple text, can do the following:

Website Administration Network.

Website Administration Network.

Note: To: first-child can work in IE, need to declare element! DOCTYPE at the beginning of the document.

Website [Quản trị mạng](#).

Website [Quản trị mạng](#).

Chú ý: Để `:first-child` có thể làm việc trong IE, cần phải khai báo phân tử ở đầu tài liệu.

Choose *first in all*

and style it

```
pi:first-child {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

The following example uses `:first-child` to define the element as the first child in all and add special styles for .

Website [TipsMake.com](#) . Website [TipsMake.com](#) .

Website [TipsMake.com](#) . Website [TipsMake.com](#) .

Note: To `:first-child` can work in IE, need to declare the element! DOCTYPE at the beginning of the document.

Website [Quantrimang.com](#). Website [Quantrimang.com](#).

Website [Quantrimang.com](#). Website [Quantrimang.com](#).

Chú ý: Để `:first-child` có thể làm việc trong IE, cần phải khai báo phân tử !DOCTYPE ở đầu tài liệu.

Select all *in*

first and style it

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

The following example uses *:first-child* to identify all elements as the first child element in first and add special style for .

Website [TipsMake.com](#) . Website [TipsMake.com](#) .

Website [TipsMake.com](#) . Website [TipsMake.com](#) .

Note: To *:first-child* can work in IE, need to declare the element! DOCTYPE at the beginning of the document.

Website [Quantrimang.com](#). Website [Quantrimang.com](#).

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Chú ý: Để *:first-child* có thể làm việc trong IE, cần phải khai báo phần tử !DOCTYPE ở đầu tài liệu.

Pseudo-class: lang in CSS

Use Pseudo-class *:lang* in CSS to define a special rule for a particular language in a specific element.

Vietnamese "A" Vietnamese "text is quoted."

This class is very useful for documents presented by many languages and has different conventions.

For example:

Vietnamese "A" Vietnamese "text is quoted."

English "A quoted English text."

French "A" French "text is quoted."

Note: To `:lang` can work in IE, need to declare element! DOCTYPE at the beginning of the document.

```
Tiếng Việt ~Một đoạn văn Tiếng Việt được trích dẫn.~  
Tiếng Anh "Một đoạn văn Tiếng Anh được trích dẫn."  
Tiếng Pháp <<Một đoạn văn Tiếng Pháp được trích dẫn.>>  
Chú ý: Để :lang có thể làm việc trong IE, cần phải khai báo phần tử !DOCTYPE ở đầu tài liệu.
```

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Next lesson: [Pseudo-element in CSS](#)

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