

# CSS :nth-of-type() Pseudo-class

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## Example

How to use the :nth-of-type() selector:

```
/* Selects the second element of div siblings */
div:nth-of-type(2) {
  background: red;
}

/* Selects the second li element in a list */
li:nth-of-type(2) {
  background: lightgreen;
}

/* Selects every third element among any group of siblings */
:nth-of-type(3) {
  background: yellow;
}
```

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## Definition and Usage

The CSS **:nth-of-type(*n*)** pseudo-class matches every element that is the *n*th child, of the same type (tag name), of its parent.

*n* can be a number/index, a keyword (odd or even), or a formula (like *an + b*).

**Tip:** Look at the **:nth-child()** pseudo-class to select the element that is the *n*th child, **regardless of type**, of its parent.

**Version:** CSS3

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the pseudo-class.

Pseudo-class	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Safari	Opera
:nth-of-type()	4.0	9.0	3.5	3.2	9.6

## CSS Syntax

```
:nth-of-type(index | odd | even | an+b) {
  css declarations;
}
```

[Demo](#)

## More Examples

### Example

Odd and even are keywords that can be used to match child elements whose index is odd or even (the index of the first child is 1).

Here, we specify two different background colors for odd and even p elements:

```
p:nth-of-type(odd) {
  background: red;
}

p:nth-of-type(even) {
  background: blue;
}
```

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### Example

Using a formula (*an + b*). Description: *a* represents an integer step size, *n* is all non negative integers, starting from 0, and *b* is an integer offset value.

Here, we specify a background color for all p elements whose index is a multiple of 3 (will select the third, sixth, ninth, etc):

```
p:nth-of-type(3n+0) {
  background: red;
}
```

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### Example

Here, we specify a background color for all p elements whose index is a multiple of 3. Then we subtract 1 (will select the second, fifth, eight, etc):

```
p:nth-of-type(3n-1) {
  background: red;
}
```

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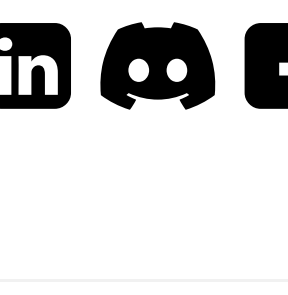
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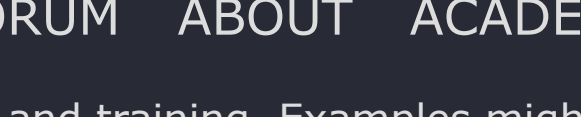
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