

<!-- ! Pseudo-elements Selector -->

Pseudo-elements in CSS are used to style specific parts of an element.

`::before`

The `::before` pseudo-element can be used to insert content before the content of an element. It is often used to add decorative content or icons.

<!--? syntax -->

```
selector::before {  
    content: "content";           <!--! Required property -->  
  
    <!-- Other CSS properties -->  
}
```

`::after`

The `::after` pseudo-element can be used to insert content after the content of an element. It is often used to add decorative content or to clear floats.

<!-- ? syntax -->

```
selector::after {  
    content: "content";           <!--! Required property -->  
  
    <!-- Other CSS properties -->  
}
```

`::first-line`

The `::first-line` pseudo-element applies styles to the first line of a block-level element. It is useful for creating drop caps or emphasizing the first line of text.

`::first-letter`

The `::first-letter` pseudo-element applies styles to the first letter of a block-level element. It is often used to create drop caps.

`::selection`

The `::selection` pseudo-element applies styles to the portion of a document that has been highlighted by the user (e.g., selected with the mouse).

`::marker`

The `::marker` pseudo-element is used to style the marker box of a list item (i.e., the bullet points or numbers).

Combining Pseudo-elements with Pseudo-classes

we can also combine pseudo-elements with pseudo-classes for more advanced styling.

****Example:****

```
p:hover::first-letter {  
    color: red;  
}
```

<!-- ! Attribute Selectors -->

It will target the elements based on attribute name.
Instead of creating new id names and class names we can use existing attributes.

1. `[attr]`: represents elements with an attribute name of attr.
2. `[attr=value]`: Represents element with an attribute name of attr whose value is exactly value.