



# Pseudo selectors (or pseudo classes and pseudo elements)

Are used to define the style of specific parts of elements, parts of elements or elements in specific states, without needing to add extra classes or IDs.

## 1. Pseudo-classes

Pseudo classes target elements based on their state or position.

Syntax:

```
selector: pseudo-class {  
    /* styles */  
}
```

Examples:

`:hover` — targets when the mouse is over the element.

`:focus` — when the element is focused (e.g. an input field)





\* :nth-child ( $n$ ) - targets the  $n$ th child in a parent.

\* : first-child , : last-child - for the first or last child,

\* : checked - for checkboxes or radio buttons that are checked.

\* : disabled , : enabled , : required - for form state

## 2 Pseudo-element

let us to style specific parts of element (like the first letter or line), or insert content without modifying the HTML.

Syntax:

selector : pseudo-element {  
/\* syntax \*/

}



## Examples



2: before - inserts content before an element

2: after - inserts content after an element.

2: first-letter - styles the first letter of a block

2: first-line - styles the first line

## Difference

Feature	Pseudo-class	Pseudo-element
What it targets	A state or condition of an element.	A part of position of an element.
Syntax	Single colon (:) e.g. : hover	Double colon (::) e.g. :: before
Examples	: hover, :nth-child (n) : focus	:: before, :: after :: first-letter
Function	Selects existing elements based on state	Creates or styles virtual parts of content.