

# Prosensia Internship Report

**Week 3 - Day 4**

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**Name: Hamza Rafique**

**Topic: Pseudo-classes and Pseudo-elements in CSS**

## Overview:

Today, I learned about pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements in CSS, which are powerful tools to style elements dynamically and selectively without adding extra classes or IDs in HTML.

### 1. Pseudo-Classes:

Pseudo-classes define a special state of an element. They are used to apply styles based on user interaction or element position.

Common Pseudo-Classes:

- :hover – Applies when a user hovers over an element.
- :active – Applies when an element is activated (clicked).
- :focus – Applies when an element gains focus.
- :nth-child(n) – Targets the nth child of a parent.
- :first-child, :last-child – Target the first or last child of a parent element.

Example:

```
css
button:hover {
  background-color: blue;
  color: white;
}
```

### 2. Pseudo-Elements:

Pseudo-elements allow you to style specific parts of an element.

Common Pseudo-Elements:

- ::before – Inserts content before an element's content.
- ::after – Inserts content after an element's content.
- ::first-letter – Styles the first letter of text.
- ::first-line – Styles the first line of text.

Example:

css

```
p::first-letter {  
  font-size: 200%;  
  color: red;  
}
```

### Conclusion:

Understanding pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements gave me more control and flexibility in designing interactive and well-structured web pages. These tools reduce the need for additional HTML and help keep the markup cleaner.