

Attribute Selector

The **[attribute]** selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE
html>

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    input[type="text"],input[type="email"],input[type="password"]{
      width: 100%;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <input type="text" name="" id="">
  <input type="password" name="" id="">
  <input type="email" name="" id="">
  <input type="radio" name="" id=""> Male
  <input type="radio" name="" id=""> Female

</body>
</html>
```

Pseudo Selector

- Pseudo selector is used to give the animation and as well as the different type of classes like:

1. Link
2. Visited
3. Active
4. Focus
5. Hover

:focus	input:focus	Selects the <input> element that has focus
:hover	a:hover	Selects links on mouse over
:link	a:link	Selects all unvisited links
:active	a:active	Selects when mouse click is press.
:focus	a:focus	The :focus selector is used to select the element that has

Pseudo Element

1. First Letter

- The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p::first-letter {
```

```
  color: #ff0000;
```

```
  font-size: xx-large;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>You can use the ::first-letter pseudo-element to add a special  
effect to the first character of a text!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

2. First Line

- The ::first-line pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can use the ::first-line pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first line
of a text. Some more text. And even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and
more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

YOU CAN USE THE ::FIRST-LINE PSEUDO-ELEMENT TO ADD A SPECIAL EFFECT TO THE FIRST LINE OF A TEXT. SOME MORE text. And even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more.

3. Before

- The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

```


<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::before {
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.</p>


<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>
</html>

```

 This is a heading

The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.

 This is a heading

4. After

- The ::after pseudo-element can be used to insert some content after the content of an element.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::after {
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>The ::after pseudo-element inserts content after the content of an element.</p>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>
</html>

```

This is a heading 😊

The ::after pseudo-element inserts content after the content of an element.

This is a heading 😊

5. nth child

- If we want to give the selector matches every element that is the child of parent then we use nth child.

Ex

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-child(odd) {
  background: red;
}

p:nth-child(even) {
  background: lightgreen;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>
<p>The fifth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

The first paragraph.

The second paragraph.

The third paragraph.

The fourth paragraph.

The fifth paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-child(3n+0) {
  background: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>
<p>The fifth paragraph.</p>
<p>The sixth paragraph.</p>
<p>The seventh paragraph.</p>
<p>The eighth paragraph.</p>
<p>The ninth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The first paragraph.

The second paragraph.

The third paragraph.

The fourth paragraph.

The fifth paragraph.

The sixth paragraph.

The seventh paragraph.

The eighth paragraph.

The ninth paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-child(3n+1) {
  background: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>
<p>The fifth paragraph.</p>
<p>The sixth paragraph.</p>
<p>The seventh paragraph.</p>
<p>The eighth paragraph.</p>
<p>The ninth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The first paragraph.

The second paragraph.

The third paragraph.

The fourth paragraph.

The fifth paragraph.

The sixth paragraph.

The seventh paragraph.

The eighth paragraph.

The ninth paragraph.