Day 07

Pseudo Class and Elements

CSS Learning series







CSS Pseudo-classes

A pseudo-class is used to define the special state of an element, like when it's hovered, focused, selected, or even its position among siblings.

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

It can be used to:

- Style an element when a user moves the mouse over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus
- Style valid/invalid/required/optional form elements



Syntax:

```
selector:pseudo-class {
  property: value;
}
```

Pseudo-Class	Description	Example
:hover	Styles element when hovered with a mouse.	<pre>a:hover { color: red; }</pre>
:focus	When element (input, button) gets focus.	<pre>input:focus { border: blue; }</pre>
:active	While element is being clicked.	<pre>button:active { scale: 1.1; }</pre>
:visited	Links that have already been visited.	<pre>a:visited { color: purple; }</pre>
:first-child	Matches the first child of a parent.	li:first-child
:last-child	Matches the last child of a parent.	li:last-child
<pre>:nth-child(n)</pre>	Matches the nth child of a parent.	<pre>li:nth-child(2)</pre>
:nth-of-type(n)	Matches the nth element of a specific type.	p:nth-of-type(2)
<pre>:not(selector)</pre>	Excludes elements that match the selector.	<pre>div:not(.box)</pre>
:checked	Targets selected radio/checkboxes.	input:checked $\{ \ \dots \ \}$
:disabled	Matches disabled form fields.	button:disabled $\{\ \dots\ \}$





CSS Pseudo-elements

A pseudo-element allows you to style specific parts of an element that you normally can't select with regular selectors (like the first line of text or adding content before or after elements).

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specific parts of an element.

It can be used to:

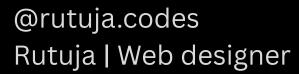
- Style the first letter or line, of an element
- Insert content before or after an element
- Style the markers of list items
- Style the viewbox behind a dialog box



Syntax:

```
selector::pseudo-element {
  property: value;
}
```

Pseudo-Element	Description	Example
::before	Inserts content before an element's content.	<pre>h1::before { content: "* "; }</pre>
::after	Inserts content after an element's content.	p::after { content: "♥"; }
::first-letter	Styles the first letter of a block.	<pre>p::first-letter { font-size: 200%; }</pre>
::first-line	Styles the first line of a block.	<pre>p::first-line { color: red; }</pre>
::selection	Styles the text selected by the user.	<pre>::selection { background: yellow; }</pre>
::placeholder	Styles placeholder text in inputs.	<pre>input::placeholder { color: gray; }</pre>
::marker	Styles the marker (e.g., bullet) of list items.	<pre>li::marker { color: red; }</pre>
::file-selector-button	Styles the upload button ir input.	<pre>input[type="file"]::file-selector-button { }</pre>

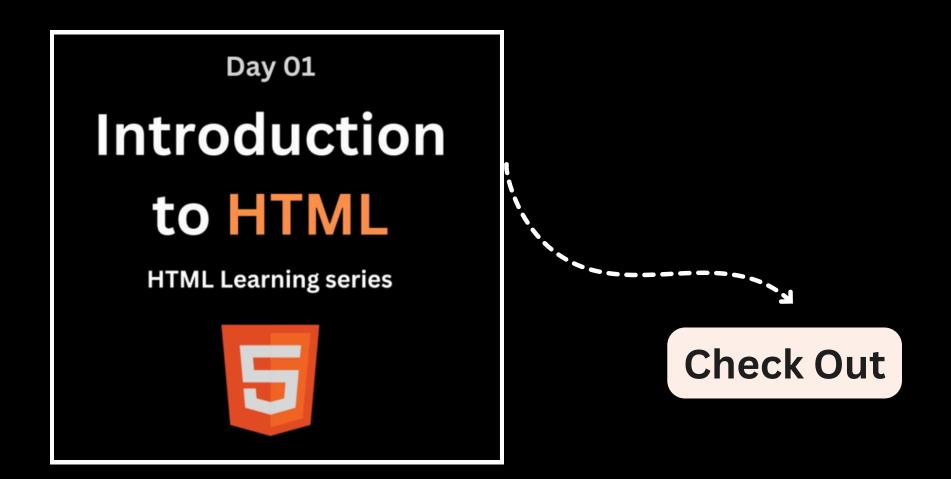


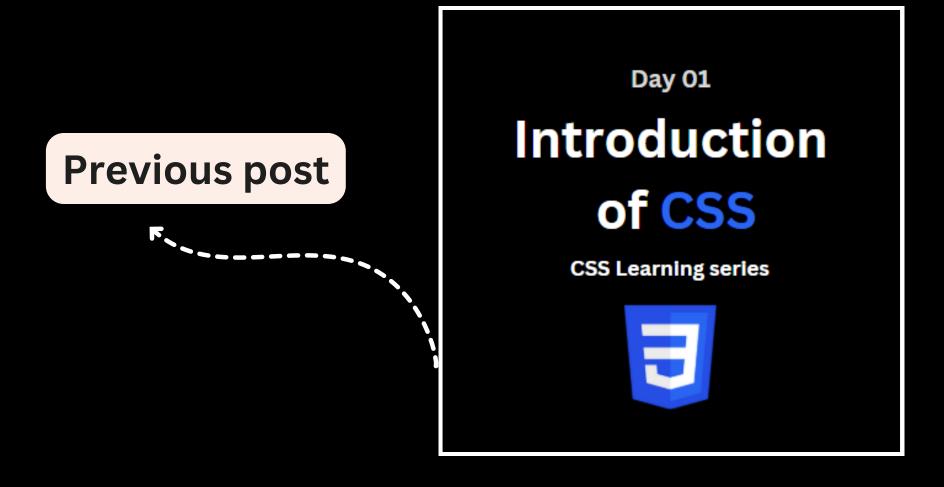


Pseudo-Class vs Pseudo-Element

Feature	Pseudo-Class (:)	Pseudo-Element (::)
Targets	State of element	Part of element
Syntax	:hover , :focus , etc.	::before , ::after , etc.
Affects	Whole element	Specific content or part
Use Cases	Interaction, structure, condition	Inject content, highlight pieces







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