Pseudo class:A pseudo-class styles an element based on its state It uses a single colon,example: a:hover

Pseudo element: A pseudo-element styles a specific part of an element. It uses two colons, for example: p::first-line

Difference :   
A pseudo-class styles an element based on its state or the user's interaction, like when a link is hovered or a button is active, and uses a single colon (:) such as :hover or :active. In contrast, a pseudo-element targets and styles a specific part of an element’s content, like adding something before the text or changing only the first line, and uses double colons (::) such as ::before or ::first-line.

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

Usage of Pseudo class: Used in webpages like blogs, e-commerce sites, contact forms, buttons, navigation menus

Usage of Pseudo element: Used in webpages like articles, news sites, portfolios, product descriptions, quotes, list items decoration

When we using all our webpage?:

* Blogs and articles for styling text parts
* Online stores for interactive buttons and product highlights
* Forms and inputs for better usability
* Navigation bars and menus for hover effects
* Any webpage requiring UI interaction and attractive design

Position: Position in CSS controls how an element is placed on the webpage. It allows you to move elements from their normal place.

* Relative: Moves the element slightly from its normal place. The space it originally took stays the same.
* Absolute: Moves the element based on its closest parent that has a position. It is removed from the normal page flow and can overlap other elements.
* Fixed: Fixes the element to the screen so it stays in the same place even when scrolling.
* Sticky: Acts like relative until you scroll past it, then it sticks to a fixed position on the screen

What is Z-index:

* Z-index controls the layering order of elements
* Higher z-index means the element appears on top of elements with lower z-index.
* Used when elements overlap (like popups, menus, or positioned elements) to control which appears in front.

Use Z-index?

* When elements overlap and you want to control which one is visible on top.
* Commonly used with positioned elements (relative, absolute, fixed, sticky) to manage stacking.