

## Descendant Selector

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

```
div p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## Child Selector (>)

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are children of a <div> element:

```
div > p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

example –

**<div>**

**<p>Paragraph 1 in the div.</p>**

**<p>Paragraph 2 in the div.</p>**

**<section>**

**<!-- not Child but Descendant -->**

**<p>Paragraph 3 in the div (inside a section element).</p>**

**</section>**

**<p>Paragraph 4 in the div.</p>**

**</div>**

## Pseudo-classes

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

Syntax –

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

## Pseudo-Elements

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

Syntax –

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

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

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

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

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

**::selection** pseudo-element matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.

Example –

```
::selection: color, background
```