

Nth Pseudo class

The **:n-th** child and **:n-th type** pseudo-classes are interesting compared to other types of pseudo-classes because they select elements based on their position among a group of siblings.

Whereas some pseudo-classes (e.g hover, active, target) select a specific state of an element.

The **:nth-child()** Pseudo class:

A more specific way to select specific children is using nth-child. Where n is represented by a single argument, and it can be either a number, a keyword, or a formula.

Important components to consider for the nth-child pseudo-class:

- The element/elements selected that will have the pseudo-class applied to it/them.
- The value passed to the pseudo-class

:nth-child() Syntax-

There are few options for what values you can pass the nth-child pseudo-class.

- **:nth-child(odd/even)**: The keyword odd or even can be passed to select whose numeric position is odd and even.
- **:nth-child(A n +B)**: It can be read as the A n +Bth element of a list.

For e.g. 2 n +1 where n will start from 0 and increment from there.

It will iterate through your selected element by updating the values: 2(0)+1 = 1, 2(1)+1= 3, 2(2)+2 = 4, and so on.

e.g.

```
<div>
  <h1>This is a header.</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
elit. Expedita, perspiciatis?</p>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
adipisicing.</p>
```

```
<p>Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing  
elit.</p>  
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>  
<p>Lorem, ipsum dolor.</p>  
<h3>This is a Subheader</h3>  
<p>blah blah blah</p>  
<p>And maybe just one more.</p>  
</section>
```

Now apply the following style on the paragraph element and make the font color grey like :

```
div p {  
  color: grey;  
}
```

Will show up as:

This is a header.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita, perspiciatis?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing.

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem, ipsum dolor.

This is a Subheader

blah blah blah

And maybe just one more.

Let's say you want every odd-numbered paragraph element to be a green color with the help of the **nth-child** pseudo-class.

```
div p:nth-child(odd) {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Will show up as:

This is a header.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita, perspiciatis?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing.

Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem, ipsum dolor.

This is a Subheader

blah blah blah

And maybe just one more.

Now our odd-numbered paragraphs are blue in color. Did you notice what happened after the sub-header?

The grey color was repeated and then switched back to blue.

Let's look at why that happened.

Determining Which Elements are Selected with:

In the above example, the paragraphs that match our **p:nth-child(odd)** styling have to **nth-child** meet the following criteria:

- They are an odd child of the parent element.
- They are paragraph elements.

The odd or even check looks at all the children in the parent element and then looks to select all the paragraphs that are considered odd elements.

To know more about pseudo-class and pseudo-elements click [here](#)
[here](#)