# **Chapter 21: Pseudo-Elements**

pseudo-element

podado didilio	Decemption
::after	Insert content after the content of an element
::before	Insert content before the content of an element
::first-letter	Selects the first letter of each element
::first-line	Selects the first line of each element
::selection	Matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user
::backdrop	Used to create a backdrop that hides the underlying document for an element in the top layer's stack
∷placeholder	Allows you to style the placeholder text of a form element (Experimental)
::marker	For applying list-style attributes on a given element (Experimental)
::spelling-error Re	presents a text segment which the browser has flagged as incorrectly spelled (Experimental)
::grammar-error	Represents a text segment which the browser has flagged as grammatically incorrect (Experimental)

**Description** 

Pseudo-elements, just like pseudo-classes, are added to a CSS selectors but instead of describing a special state, they allow you to scope and style certain parts of an html element.

For example, the ::first-letter pseudo-element targets only the first letter of a block element specified by the selector.

### **Section 21.1: Pseudo-Elements**

Pseudo-elements are added to selectors but instead of describing a special state, they allow you to style certain parts of a document.

The **content** attribute is required for pseudo-elements to render; however, the attribute can have an empty value (e.g. **content**: "").

```
div::after {
   content: 'after';
   color: red;
   border: 1px solid red;
}

div {
   color: black;
   border: 1px solid black;
   padding: 1px;
}

div::before {
   content: 'before';
   color: green;
   border: 1px solid green;
}
```

before div element <mark>after</mark>

## **Section 21.2: Pseudo-Elements in Lists**

Pseudo-elements are often used to change the look of lists (mostly for unordered lists, ul).

The first step is to remove the default list bullets:

```
ul {
   list-style-type: none;
}
```

Then you add the custom styling. In this example, we will create gradient boxes for bullets.

```
li:before {
  content: "";
  display: inline-block;
  margin-right: 10px;
  height: 10px;
  width: 10px;
  background: linear-gradient(red, blue);
}
```

#### **HTML**

```
            Test I
            Test II

                  <l>
                   <l
```

### Result

