CSS Selectors Review

Working with Different Attribute Selectors and Links

- **Definition**: The attribute selector allows you to target HTML elements based on their attributes like the href or title attributes.

```
a[href] {

  color: blue;

  text-decoration: underline;

}
```

- **title Attribute**: This attribute provides additional information about an element. Here is how you can target links with the title attribute:

```
a[title] {

  font-weight: bold;

  text-decoration: none;

}
```

Targeting Elements with the lang and data-lang Attribute

- **lang Attribute**: This attribute is used in HTML to specify the language of the content within an element. You might want to style elements differently based on the language they are written in, especially on a multilingual website.

```
p[lang="en"] {

  font-style: italic;

}
```

- **data-lang Attribute**: Custom data attributes like the data-lang attribute are commonly used to store additional information in elements, such as specifying the language used within a specific section of text. Here is how you can style elements based on the data-lang attribute:

```
div[data-lang="fr"] {

  color: blue;
```

}

Working with the Attribute Selector, Ordered List Elements and the type Attribute

- **type Attribute**: When working with ordered lists in HTML, the type attribute allows you to specify the style of numbering used, such as numerical, alphabetical, or Roman numerals.

/*Example targeting uppercase alphabetical numbering*/

ol[type="A"] {

  color: purple;

  font-weight: bold;

}

/*Example targeting lowercase Roman numerals*/

ol[type="i"] {

  color: green;

}