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## CSS Briefing

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## CSS Briefing

Lets explore CSS

Email \*

[priyanka.markonda@gmail.com](mailto:priyanka.markonda@gmail.com)

The following code attempts to style a paragraph using the **<style>** tag, but fails to do so. Why?

```
<head>
  <style>
    <p style="color:red;">I'm learning to code!</p>
  </style>
</head>
```

\*

- ☐ The style attribute of the <p> element can be removed because the <style> tag replaces it.
- ☐ The color attribute must be changed to color-style.

- ☐ You must use either inline styles or the <style> tag but not both.
- ☒ The contents of the <style> tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The <p> will not appear at all.

What does the **<style>** HTML tag allow?

\*

- ☒ Writing one or more CSS rules in CSS syntax inside an HTML file.
- ☐ It links external CSS files to the HTML document.
- ☐ It is the only way to apply styles inside an HTML file.
- ☐ It automatically adds common styles to your webpage.

What is the main difference between inline styles and the **<style>** tag?

\*

- ☐ Inline styles allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas the <style> tag embeds CSS directly within HTML opening tags.
- ☐ There is no difference between inline styles and the <style> tag.
- ☐ The <style> tag allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas inline styles embed CSS directly within HTML opening tags.
- ☒ Inline styles directly modify individual HTML elements using a style attribute, whereas the <style> tag allows you to write CSS in a dedicated section of the HTML file.

What is the most specific selector in the code below?

```
p {
```

```
}
```

```
#side-bar {
```

```
}
```

```
.main-content {  
  
}
```

```
.main-content p {  
  
}
```

- ☐ .main-content
- ☒ #side-bar
- ☐ .main-content p
- ☐ p

Separating HTML and CSS into their own files helps accomplish which of the following?

\*

- ☐ More specific CSS selectors.
- ☒ Separating HTML structure from CSS style makes the code in both languages easier to read and maintain.
- ☐ Enhances webpage load time.
- ☐ Better-looking CSS styles.

What is the purpose of the HTML **<link>** tag when it comes to styling a page?

\*

- ☒ To link a specific stylesheet file to an HTML file so that the styles get applied on the page.
- ☐ To make sure that all links are styled correctly on the page.
- ☐ To make sure that your inline styles are applied correctly.

- ☐ To determine the specificity of CSS rules.

The following HTML code attempts to use inline styling to change the color of the paragraph text, but fails to do so. Why?

```
<p color="red;">I am learning to code!</p>
```

\*

- ☐ The value of the color attribute must be changed to style: red;.
- ☐ The color red should be set to Red instead.
- ☐ A <style> tag must be used to add styles to HTML.
- ☒ The color attribute is invalid. It should be changed to style and then set equal to color: red;; <p style="color:red;">.

What will the color of the links be after applying the CSS below?

```
body {  
  color: green;  
}
```

```
.main-content a {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
a {  
  color: red !important;  
}
```

\*

- ☐ Black
- ☐ Blue
- ☐ Green
- ☒ Red

What does the **font-family** property control?

\*

- ☐ It defines and creates a new font.
- ☒ The typeface used by the element.
- ☐ It allows you to group all the fonts you use in your stylesheet into a family.

Which of the following is a correct CSS declaration?

\*

- ☐ "color": green
- ☒ color: green;
- ☐ color = green;
- ☐ font green

The **font-weight** property will adjust which of the following?

\*

- ☐ The spacing between letters.
- ☐ How transparent text appears.
- ☒ How thin or thick text appears.
- ☐ How small or large text appears.

Which of the following will set an element's background to an image?

\*

- ☒ background-image: url("image.jpg");

- ☐ background-image: url = "image.jpg";
- ☐ background-image: "image.jpg";
- ☐ background.image = url("image.jpg");

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}  
  
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}  
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