CSS Briefing

Total points 0/0

Lets explore CSS

Email * sravya.it24@gmail.com
✓ The font-weight property will adjust which of the following? *
The spacing between letters.
How transparent text appears.How thin or thick text appears.
O How small or large text appears.
Feedback Orrect! font-weight sets the thickness of letters in text.

✓ 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.
Feedback
© Correct! <link/> is used to connect stylesheets to HTML files.

```
✓ 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
  Feedback
  Correct! The !important rule will override the other color declarations.
```

✓ 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.
Feedback orange font-family allows you to apply a typeface to a particular selector.
The following code attempts to style a paragraph using the <style> tag, but * fails to do so. Why? <head> <style></td></tr><tr><td><pre>I'm learning to code! </style>
The style attribute of the element can be removed because the <style> tag replaces it.</td></tr><tr><td>The color attribute must be changed to color-style.</td></tr><tr><td>You must use either inline styles or the <style> tag but not both.</td></tr><tr><td>The contents of the <style> tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The will not appear at all.</td></tr><tr><td>Correct answer</td></tr><tr><td>The contents of the <style> tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The will not appear at all.</td></tr></tbody></table></style>

✓ 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"); 	~
Feedback Correct! The background-image takes a url() with an image path.	
✓ What does the <style> HTML tag allow? *</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 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. </td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>Feedback Correct</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></style>	

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✓ 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 р **Feedback** Correct! ID selectors with # are more specific than any selector only using element type and/or class selectors.

✓ What is the main difference between inline styles and the <style> tag? *</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>Inline styles allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas the <style> tag embeds CSS directly within HTML opening tags.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>There is no difference between inline styles and the <style> tag.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>The <style> tag allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas inline styles embed CSS directly within HTML opening tags.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>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.</th><th>✓</th></tr><tr><th>Feedback Correct</th><th></th></tr></tbody></table></style>

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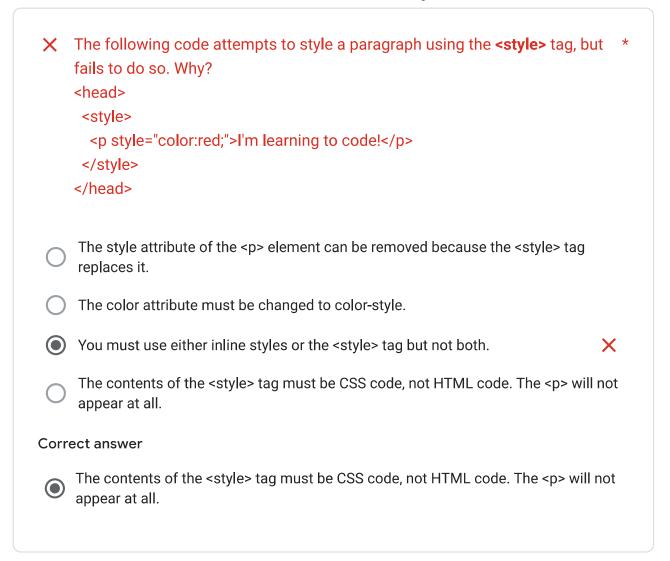
✓ Separating HTML and CSS into their own files helps accomplish which of the * following?
More specific CSS selectors.
Separating HTML structure from CSS style makes the code in both languages easier to read and maintain.
Enhances webpage load time.
Better-looking CSS styles.
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