**CSS**

Add an external style sheet with the URL: "mystyle.css".

<head>

**<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">**

</head>

Set "paper.gif" as the background image of the page.

body {

**background-image: url("paper.gif")**;

}

Make the background image repeat only vertically.

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

**background-repeat: repeat-y**;

}

Specify that the background image should be shown once, in the top right corner.

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-position: top right;**

}

Use the correct background property to make the background image NOT scroll with the rest of the page.

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

**background-attachment: fixed;**

}

Set a solid, 5px outline border for the <div> element.

div {

**outline-style: solid**;

**outline-width: 5px**;

}

Style text in <h1> to uppercase letters, and text in <p> to capitalized letters.

h1 {

**text-transform: uppercase**;

}

p {

**text-transform: capitalize**;

}

**text-indent** property is used to indent line in <p> tag**.**

Use the correct font- property to style the <p> elements as "small-caps".

p {

**font-variant: small-caps**;

}

Remove the default underline style for links, but add a underline when you mouse over a link (hover).

/\* unvisited link \*/ **a:link** {text-decoration: none;}

/\* visited link \*/ **a:visited** {text-decoration: none;}

/\* mouse over link \*/ **a:hover** {text-decoration: underline;}

Change the list's item marker to an image called 'bling.jpg':

ul {

**list-style-image: url("bling.jpg")**;

}

Set the list style to I, II, III, instead of 1, 2, 3 for ordered lists.

ol {

**list-style-type: upper-roman**;

}

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

table {

**border-collapse: collapse**;

}

Hide the <h1> element. It should still take up the same space as before.

h1 {

**visibility: hidden**;

}

Change the color of the first <p> element that is directly after a <div> element, to "red".

**div + p** {

color: red;

}

</style>

Change the color of the <p> elements that are siblings of a <div> element, to "red".

**div ~ p** {

color: red;

}

Set the background-color to red, of any <p> element that are the first child of any element.

**p:first-child** {

background-color: red;

}

Set the background-color to red, of the first line of the paragraph.

.**intro::first-line** {

background-color: red;

}

Insert the image "smiley.gif" before, and after any <p>element, using the ::before and ::after pseudo-elements.

**p::before** {

**content**: url('smiley.gif');

}

**p::after** {

**content**: url('smiley.gif');

}

Opacity in decimal is from 0.0 – 1.0.

Set the background color to "red" for <a> elements that have a target attribute.

**a[target]** {

background-color: red;

}

Set a border for <img> elements that have a title attribute that contains the word blue.

**img[title~="blue"]** {

border: 5px solid red;

}

Starting with blue: **img[title^="blue"]**

Ending with blue: **img[title$="blue"]**

Containing blue: **img[title\*="blue"].** In this example, blues will also be taken since it contains blue

Give the div element a rounded corner on the bottom left side.

div {

**border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;**

}

Add two background images to the <body> element.img1.gif and img2.gif. Make sure that img2.gif is displayed on top of img1.gif.

body {

background-image: **url('img2.gif'), url('img1.gif')**;

}

Set the width of the background image to 100px, and the height to 80px.

body {

background-image: url('img1.gif');

**background-size: 100px 80px**;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

Position the two background images in each top corner. img1.gif at the left and img2.gif at the right.

body {

background-image: url('img1.gif'), url('img2.gif');

background-repeat: no-repeat, no-repeat;

**background-position: top-left, top-right**;

}

There is a CSS property that allows us to specify if the background image should be positioned according to the border, padding or the content. Insert the correct CSS background property, and value, to position the image according to where the content is positioned.

#example1 {

padding: 20px;

background-image: url('img1.gif');

background-repeat: no-repeat;

**background-origin: content-box**;

}

Insert the RGBA color value for a full red background color of the <h1> element, with no transparency.

h1 {

**background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 1.0)**;

}

Use hue, saturation and lightness to set a background color of the <h1> element. Set the hue to red, saturation to 100%, and lightness to 50%.

h1 {

background-color: **hsl(0, 100%, 50%)**;

}

In CSS, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value. 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage. 0% is black, 50% is neither light or dark, 100% is white

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going from the top to bottom, transitioning from "white" to "green".

div {

**background-image: linear-gradient(white, green)**;

}

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going from left to right.

div {

background-image: linear-gradient(**to right**, white, green);

}

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going diagonally from top left to bottom right.

div {

background-image: linear-gradient(**to bottom right**, white, green);

}

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going at a 70 degree angle.

div {

background-image: linear-gradient(**70deg**, white, green);

}

Set a radial gradient background for the <div> element, transitioning from "white" to "green", in a circle shape.

div {

background-image: radial-gradient(**circle, white, green**);

}

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, "green" text shadow for the <h1> element, with a "5px" blur radius.

h1 {

text-shadow: **2px 2px 5px green**;

}

In addition to the green shadow, add a red shadow with 3px horizontal and vertical shadow, and a 10px blur effect.

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green, **3px 3px 10px red**;

}

Specify that the overflowed content for the <p> element should be signaled with an ellipsis (...).

p {

text-overflow: **ellipsis**;

}

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 150deg around its X-axis..

div {

transform: **rotateX(150deg)**;

}

Specify that the transition of the <div> element should have a "ease-in-out" speed curve.

div {

**transition-timing-function: ease-in-out**;

}

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should continue to loop for ever.

div {

**animation-iteration-count: infinite**;

}

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should alternate between running forwards and backwards.

div {

animation-direction: **alternate**;

}