CSS Briefing

Lets explore CSS

Total points 0/0

Email *

mallesh_bhm@yahoo.co.in

✓ Which of the following is a correct CSS declaration? *

○ "color": green

◉ color: green;   ✓

○ color = green;

○ font green

Feedback

👏
Correct! Properties and values are separated by a colon (:), and declarations should end with a semicolon (;).

✓ 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.

Feedback

Correct

✗ 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. ✗

Correct answer

⦿ How thin or thick text appears.

✓ **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

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? *

○ 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. ✓

Feedback

Correct

✗ 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");

Correct answer

◉ background-image: url("image.jpg");

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

○   The spacing between letters.

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○   How small or large text appears.

Feedback

👏
Correct! font-weight sets the thickness of letters in text.

✓   Which of the following is a correct CSS declaration? *

○   "color": green

◉   color: green;   ✓

○   color = green;

○   font green

Feedback

👏
Correct! Properties and values are separated by a colon (:), and declarations should end with a semicolon (;).

✕ 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;">.

Correct answer

◉ The color attribute is invalid. It should be changed to style and then set equal to
color: red;: <p style="color: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. ✕

Correct answer

◉ The typeface used by the element.

✓ 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.

Feedback

Correct

✓ 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 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.   ✕

Correct answer

◉   To link a specific stylesheet file to an HTML file so that the styles get applied on the page.

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○   Green

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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.

Feedback

👏
Correct!

✓   What is the most specific selector in the code below? *
    p {

    }

    #side-bar {

    }

    .main-content {

    }

    .main-content p {

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○   .main-content

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