

# CSS Briefing

Total points 0/0

Lets explore CSS

Email \*

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✓ 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



✓ 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.

✓ 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!



✓ 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.



#### Feedback



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

✗ 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;">`.



✓ 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 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.



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Correct answer

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✓ 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



*font-family allows you to apply a typeface to a particular selector.*

✗ 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.



✓ 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.
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- ☒ 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.





✗ 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.

Correct answer

- ☒ The contents of the `<style>` tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The `<p>` will not appear at all.

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Correct answer

- ☒ The contents of the <style> tag must be CSS code, not HTML code. The <p> will not appear at all.

✓ 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. ✓

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

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body {  
  color: green;  
}
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```
.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 most specific selector in the code below? \*

p {

}

#side-bar {

}

.main-content {

}

.main-content p {

}

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

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ #side-bar



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- ☐ The spacing between letters.
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- ☒ .main-content p
- ☐ p

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ #side-bar



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**Feedback**

*Correct*

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