

# 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



- ✓ 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 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");`



Feedback



Correct! The `background-image` takes a `url()` with an image path.



- ✓ 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;">.

#### Feedback



Correct! The style attribute is used to add inline styles to HTML elements.

- ✓ 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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#### Feedback



Correct! The background-image takes a url() with an image path.

✓ 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.



✓ 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 is the most specific selector in the code below? \*

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p {  
  
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.main-content {  
  
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.main-content p {  
  
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- ☐ .main-content
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- ☐ p



#### Feedback



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





✓ 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.*



✓ 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.*



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

- ☐ "color": green
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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.



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