

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a Microsoft Edge browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page title is "Seguridad de API y aplicación". The CSS code shown is:

```
<style>
p {
    color: red;
}
</style>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Enviar respuesta" and "Mostrar respuesta". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" is open, showing a video of a young man. The video interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

Ejercicio:

Establezca el color del texto en rojo, para todos los elementos <p>.

```
<style>
p {
    color: red;
}
</style>
```

```
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p id="para1">This is a paragraph</p>
```

Enviar respuesta

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a Microsoft Edge browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page title is "Ejercicio". The CSS code shown is:

```
#para1 {
    color: red;
}
```

The page content contains the text "MUERDE UNA Jumbo". Below the code are two buttons: "Enviar respuesta" and "Mostrar respuesta". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" is open, showing a video of a young man. The video interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

Ejercicio:

Establezca el color del texto en rojo, para el elemento con id="para1".

```
#para1 {
    color: red;
}
```

```
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p id="para1">This is a paragraph</p>
```

Enviar respuesta

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a Microsoft Edge browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page title is "Ejercicio". The CSS code shown is:

```
#para1 {
    color: red;
}
```

The page content contains the text "MUERDE UNA Jumbo". Below the code are two buttons: "Enviar respuesta" and "Mostrar respuesta". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" is open, showing a video of a young man. The video interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

Set the text color to red, for elements with `class="colortext"`.

```
<style>
.colortext {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="colortext">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="colortext">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Set the text color to red, for all `<p>` and `<h1>` elements. Group the selectors to minimize code.

```
<style>
h1, p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a smaller heading</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

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

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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20°C
Parc. nublado

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY

22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

7:10 p. m. 4/03/2023

Exercise:

Set the page's background color to red.

```
<style>
body {
    background-color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

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20°C
Parc. nublado

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY

22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

7:11 p. m. 4/03/2023

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a navigation bar with 'CRÉATELLA' and 'Jumbo' logos, followed by the word 'Exercise'. Below this is a heading 'Exercise:' and a text instruction: 'Set the page's background color to red, by using an inline style.' Underneath is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<body style="background-color: red">
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

At the bottom of the browser window are two buttons: 'Submit Answer >' and 'Show Answer'. On the right side of the desktop, there is a video player window titled 'yo.jpeg' showing a young man. The video frame has a timestamp '00:19:94' and a 'PLAY' button. At the bottom of the video frame, it says '22.9.1993 Thu 8:39'. The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the date/time '7:12 p. m. 4/03/2023'.

A screenshot of a Windows desktop, similar to the one above. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a navigation bar with 'CRÉATELLA' and 'Jumbo' logos, followed by the word 'Exercise'. Below this is a heading 'Exercise:' and a text instruction: 'Insert the missing parts to make the CSS code correct.' Underneath is a code editor with the following partial CSS code:

```
<style>
p {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```

At the bottom of the browser window are two buttons: 'Submit Answer >' and 'Show Answer'. On the right side of the desktop, there is a video player window titled 'yo.jpeg' showing a young man. The video frame has a timestamp '00:19:94' and a 'PLAY' button. At the bottom of the video frame, it says '22.9.1993 Thu 8:39'. The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the date/time '7:14 p. m. 4/03/2023'.

Exercise:

Set the background color of the `<h1>` element to "lightblue".

```
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

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

```
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Make the background image repeat only vertically.

```
<style>
body {
background-image: url("img_tree.png");
background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Parc. nublado

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

7:24 p. m. 20
4/03/2023

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

```
<style>
body {
background-image: url("img_tree.png");
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-position: top right;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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19°C
Mayorm. nublado

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

7:29 p. m. 20
4/03/2023

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Start today

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-attachment: fixed;
}
</style>
```

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19°C
Mayorm. nublado

Buscar

Exercise:

Use the border shorthand property to set a "4px", "dotted", "red" border for the `<p>` elements.

```
<style>
p {
    border: 4px dotted red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Submit Answer > **Show Answer**



Exercise:

Use the correct border property to set the border color to "red".

```
<style>
p {
    border-style: dotted;
    border-width: 4px;
    border-color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise asks to set the border color to red using the border property. The code provided uses border-style: dotted; border-width: 4px; and border-color: red;. The browser's address bar shows the URL: w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise... . On the right, a video player window titled 'yo.jpeg' is open, showing a young man with headphones. The video player interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39). The system tray at the bottom shows various icons and the date/time (7:41 p. m. 4/03/2023).

EXERCISE.

Use the correct border property to set the LEFT border to "dotted".

```
<style>
p {
    border-left-style: dotted;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same browser exercise and video player window. The only difference is the title of the browser tab, which now reads 'EXERCISE.' instead of 'Exercise:'.

Use the correct border property to add ROUNDED borders to the `<p>` elements.

```
<style>
p {
    border: 2px solid red;
    border-radius: 5px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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19°C Mayorm. nublado

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39



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Exercise:

Add a 20 pixels left margin to the `<h1>` element.

```
<style>
h1 {
    margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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19°C Mayorm. nublado

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39



Exercise:

Use the shorthand margin property to add 20 pixels top and bottom margins, and 40 pixels left and right margins, on the `<h1>` element.

```
<style>
h1 {
    margin: 20px 40px;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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For the `<h1>` element, use the shorthand margin property to add these margins:
left: 10px
right: 15px
top: 20px
bottom: 25px

```
<style>
h1 {
    margin: 20px 15px 25px 10px;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Use the `margin` property to center align the `<h1>` element.

```
<style>
h1 {
    margin: auto;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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17°C Nublado Buscar ESP LAA 11:58 p. m. 4/03/2023

Exercise:

Set the top padding of the `<h1>` element to 30 pixels.

```
<style>
h1 {
    padding-top: 30px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Esperando a securepubads.g.doubleclick.net...



17°C Nublado Buscar ESP LAA 11:58 p. m. 4/03/2023

Exercise:

Set the padding of all sides of the `<h1>` element to 30 pixels.

```
<style>
h1 {
    padding: 30px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Use the shorthand padding property to add 10 pixels left and right padding, and 40 pixels top and bottom padding, on the `<h1>` element.

```
<style>
h1 {
    padding: 40px 10px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Set the height of the `<h1>` element to "100px".

```
<style>
h1 {
    height: 100px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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EXERCISE.

Set the width of the `<h1>` element to "50%".

```
<style>
h1 {
    width: 50%;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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EXERCISE.

Set the width of the <div> element to "200px".

```
<style>
div {
    width: 200px;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>
```

Submit Answer > **Show Answer**



Exercise:

Add a 2px solid red border to the <div> element.

```
<style>
div {
    width: 200px;
    border: 2px solid red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
```

Submit Answer > **Show Answer**



Exercise:

Add 25 pixels space between the `<div>` element's border and its content.

```
<style>
div {
    width: 200px;
    border: 2px solid red;
    padding: 25px;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,

```

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00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39



17°C Nublado

Correos Documentos Exercise

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...

... 41%

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39



The image shows a Windows desktop environment with two browser windows open and a video player window.

Top Browser Window:

- Title bar: Correo, Documento, Exercise
- Address bar: w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...
- Content area:

```
<style>
div {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 5px;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>

</body>
```
- Buttons: Submit Answer, Show Answer

Bottom Browser Window:

- Title bar: Correo, Documento, Exercise
- Address bar: w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...
- Content area:

```
Set the color of the outline border to red.
```

```
<style>
div {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 5px;
    outline-color: red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>
```
- Buttons: Submit Answer, Show Answer

Video Player Window:

- Title bar: yo.jpeg
- Content:
- Buttons: standard video player controls (play/pause, volume, etc.)

System tray icons include: Nublado (17°C), Buscar, Spotify, Google Chrome, File Explorer, Task View, and battery/Bluetooth status.

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...

Use the outline shorthand property to set a "4px", "dotted", "red" outline border for the <div> element.

```
<style>
div {
    outline: 4px dotted red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</div>
```

Submit Answer > Show Answer

yo.jpeg

17°C Nublado

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise...

Teléfonos OPPO y la UEFA

Exercise:

Change the text color of all <p> elements to "red".

```
<style>
p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Submit Answer > Show Answer

yo.jpeg

17°C Nublado

Exercise:

Center align the <p> elements.

```
<style>
p {
    text-align: center;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Submit Answer **Show Answer**



Exercise:

Remove the underline from the link.

```
<style>
a {
    text-decoration: none;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

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

```
<style>
h1 {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
p {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Indent the first line of the <p> element with 20px.

```
<style>
p {
    text-indent: 20px;
}
</style>

<p>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
</p>
```

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Exercise:

Set the font for `<h1>` to "Verdana".

```
<style>
h1 {
    font-family: verdana;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

1:30

Exercise:

Set the style of `<h1>` to "italic" text.

```
<style>
h1 {
    font-style: italic;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

1:30

Exercise:

Set the font size of `<h1>` to 50px.

```
<style>
h1 {
    font-size: 50px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

Exercise:

Set the style of `<p>` elements as "bold" text.

```
<style>
p {
    font-weight: bold;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
p {
    font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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21°C Llueve ahora

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

6:10 p.m. 6/03/2023

Exercise:

Set the color of links to "red".

```
<style>
a {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

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21°C Llueve ahora

yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

6:11 p.m. 6/03/2023

EXERCISE.

Set the style when you mouse over a link (hover) to red.

```
<style>
a:hover {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

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21°C Llueve ahora Buscar 41% 6/03/2023 21

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

Exercise:

Set the style for links to pages you have visited to red.

```
<style>
a:visited {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

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21°C Llueve ahora Buscar 41% 6/03/2023 21

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

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

```
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {text-decoration: none;}

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

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {text-decoration: underline;}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none;">
<li>Item 1</li>
<li>Item 2</li>
<li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

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Set the list style for unordered lists to "square".

```
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: square;
}
</style>

<body>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

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

```
<style>
ul {
    list-style-image: url("bling.jpg");
}
</style>

<body>
<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

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yo.jpeg

00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

21°C Llueve ahora

Buscar ESP ES 6/03/2023 21

yo.jpeg



00:19:94 PLAY
22.9.1993 Thu 8:39

21°C Llueve ahora

Buscar ESP ES 6/03/2023 21

EXERCISE.

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

```
<style>
ol {
    list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
</style>

<body>
<ol>
- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

</ol>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Set the border to "2px solid green" for table, th and td elements.

```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 2px solid green;
}
</style>

<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datory</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
```

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Exercise:

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

```
<style>
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}

table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
}
</style>

<body>
<table>
```

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Exercise:

Use inline styles to set the width of the table to "100%".

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
```

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```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
}

td {
    text-align: right;
}
</style>



| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
| Peter     | Griffin  |


```

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21°C Llueve ahora

Buscar

yo.jpeg

6:19 p. m. 6/03/2023

EXERCISE.

Set the padding in <th> elements to "15px".

```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
}

th {
    padding: 15px;
}
</style>



| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
|-----------|----------|


```

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Buscar

yo.jpeg

6:20 p. m. 6/03/2023

EXERCISE.

Set the background color of <th> elements to "lightblue".

```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
}

th {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>

<table>
<tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    ..

```

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Exercise:

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

```
<style>
h1 {
    visibility: hidden;
}
</style>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Exercise.

Hide the <h1> element. It should NOT take up any space.

```
<style>
h1 {
    display: none;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

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Display the list items as inline elements.

```
<style>
li {
    display: inline;
}
</style>

<body>
<ul>
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Orange</li>
    <li>Pear</li>
</ul>
</body>
```

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The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the right side, there is a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" displaying a video of a young man. The video frame includes timestamp "00:19:94", a "PLAY" button, and a date/time stamp "22.9.1993 Thu 8:39". On the left side, there is a web browser window from w3schools.com showing an exercise about CSS styling. The exercise asks to display strong elements as block elements. The provided code is:

```
<style>
strong {
    display: block;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a <strong>paragraph</strong></p>
</body>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer >" and "Show Answer".

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the right side, there is a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" displaying a video of a young man. The video frame includes timestamp "00:19:94", a "PLAY" button, and a date/time stamp "22.9.1993 Thu 8:39". On the left side, there is a web browser window from w3schools.com showing an exercise about CSS styling. The exercise asks to position the h1 element 50px from the top and 10px from the right. The provided code is:

```
<style>
h1 {
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    right: 10px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer >" and "Show Answer".

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a heading "Exercise:" and a code snippet:

```
<style>
h1 {
    position: relative;
    top: 50px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer >" and "Show Answer". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" shows a video of a young man. The video interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a heading "Exercise:" and a code snippet:

```
<style>
h1 {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50px;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer >" and "Show Answer". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" shows a video of a young man. The video interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a purple header with text and an image, followed by a heading and some CSS code. Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer" and "Show Answer". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" shows a young man's face. The video player interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39).

A screenshot of a Windows desktop. On the left, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The page contains a header and a paragraph, with instructions to position the header above the paragraph. Below the text is some CSS code. On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" shows a young man's face. The video player interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39). The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons.

Exercise:

Force a scroll bar to the <div> element with class="intro".

```
<style>
.intro {
    width: 200px;
    height: 70px;
    overflow: scroll;
}
</style>

<body>

<div class="intro">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,

```

[Submit Answer >](#) [Show Answer](#)



Exercise:

Specify that the overflowing text in the <div> element should not be visible, not even with a scroll bar.

```
<style>
.intro {
    width: 200px;
    height: 70px;
    overflow: hidden;
}
</style>

<body>

<div class="intro">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.

```

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Exercise:

Add a horizontal scrollbar to the <div> element.

```
<style>
.intro {
    width: 200px;
    height: 70px;
    overflow-x: scroll;
}
</style>

<body>

<div class="intro">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.
Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum,

```

[Submit Answer >](#) [Show Answer](#)



Use the margin property to make sure that the <div> element is center aligned according to its parent element.

```
<style>
.intro {
    width: 200px;
    margin: auto;
}
</style>

<body>

<div class="intro">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.
Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum,
nisi lorem egestas odio,
vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor.

```

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EXERCISE.

Position the <div> element all the way to the right by using absolute positioning.

```
<style>
.intro {
    width: 200px;
    margin: auto;
    position: absolute;
    right: 0px;
}
</style>

<body>

<div class="intro">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit.
</div>

```

Submit Answer **Show Answer**

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. In the top half, a browser window displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise asks to position a div element to the right using absolute positioning. The code provided includes a style block for a .intro class and a body block containing a single div with placeholder text. Below the code are 'Submit Answer' and 'Show Answer' buttons. In the bottom half, a video player window titled 'yo.jpeg' is open, showing a video of a young man with headphones. The video player interface includes a play button, timestamp (00:19:94), date (22.9.1993 Thu), and time (8:39). The taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the system tray with battery level (41%), network status, and the date/time (6/3/2023, 6:32 p.m.).

Exercise:

Change the color of all <p> elements, that are descendants of <div> elements, to "red".

```
<style>
div p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
<n>This is a paragraph.</n>

```

Submit Answer **Show Answer**

This screenshot is identical to the one above it, showing the same browser exercise and video player window. The taskbar at the bottom remains the same, displaying the date/time (6/3/2023, 6:32 p.m.) and system status.

A screenshot of a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a code editor window is open, showing an exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise asks to change the color of all `<p>` elements that are immediate children of `<div>` elements to "red". The code provided is:

```
<style>
div > p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer" and "Show Answer". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" is open, showing a video of a young man. The video player interface includes a play button, a timestamp (00:19:94), a date (22.9.1993 Thu), and a time (8:39).

A screenshot of a Windows desktop environment, identical to the one above. It shows a code editor window with the same exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise asks to change the color of the first `<p>` element that is directly after a `<div>` element to "red". The code provided is:

```
<style>
div + p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Below the code are two buttons: "Submit Answer" and "Show Answer". On the right, a video player window titled "yo.jpeg" is open, showing the same video of a young man. The video player interface includes a play button, a timestamp (00:19:94), a date (22.9.1993 Thu), and a time (8:39).

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

```
<style>
div ~ p {
    color: red;
}
</style>

<body>

<div>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

[Submit Answer](#) [Show Answer](#)



yo.jpeg

20°C
Llueve ahora



6:34 p. m.
6/03/2023 21