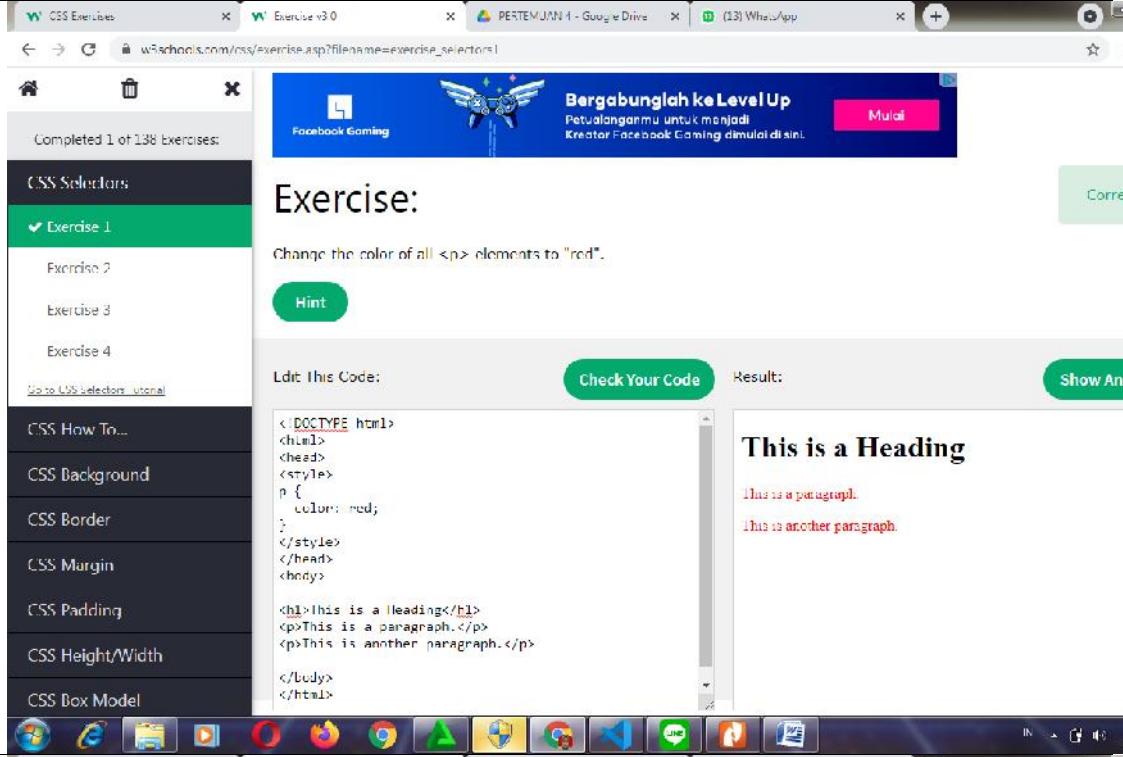
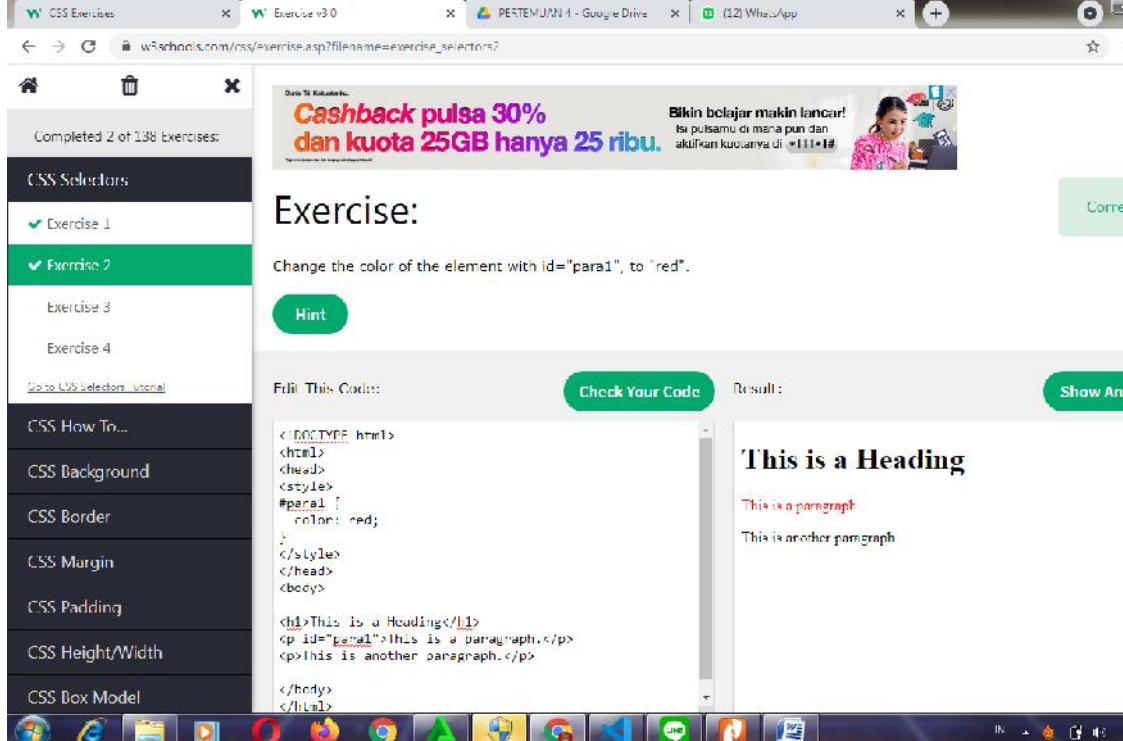


Laporan pembelajaran CSS pada w3school.com

Sesillia | 2004606 | Pemrograman Web

No	Jawaban
1.	
2.	

3.

Completed 3 of 138 exercises:

CSS Selectors

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Selectors tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Change the color of all elements with the class "colortext", to "red".

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.colortext {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="colortext">This is another paragraph.</p>
<p class="colortext">This is also a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

This is also a paragraph.

Show Ans

4.

Completed 4 of 138 exercises:

CSS Selectors

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4**

[Go to CSS Selectors tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Change the color of all <p> and <h1> elements, to "red". Group the selectors to minimize code.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1, p {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a smaller heading</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a heading

This is a smaller heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Show Ans

5.

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph
This is another paragraph

Show Ans

6.

Exercise:

Set "background-color: linen" for the page, using an internal style sheet.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph
This is another paragraph

Show Ans

7.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body style="background-color: linen">
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

The result shows the heading and paragraphs with a light beige background color.

Exercise:

Set "background-color: linen" for the page, using an inline style.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph

8.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyles.css" type="text/css" />
<style>
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

The result shows the heading and paragraphs with a blue background color.

Exercise:

Remove all styles, except the external style sheet "mystyles.css".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph.

9.

Completed 9 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS Flow In...
- CSS Background
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Save CSS Background Image

Exercise:

Set the background color for the page to "linen" and the background color for <h1> to "lightblue".

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph.

10.

Completed 10 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS Flow In...
- CSS Background
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Save CSS Background Image

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph

This is another paragraph.

11.

Exercise:

Set "gradient_bg_vertical.png" as the background image of the page, and repeat it vertically only.

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("gradient_bg_vertical.png");
background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph
This is another paragraph.

12.

Exercise:

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

Edit This Code:

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

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph
This is another paragraph.

13.

Exercise:

Use the shorthand background property to set background image to "img_tree.png", show it once, in the top right corner.

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background: url("img_tree.png") no-repeat top right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.



21:10
25/09/2021

14.

Exercise:

Set a "4px", "dotted" border for <p>.

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
border-style: dotted;
border-width: 4px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

.....

This is a paragraph.

21:11
25/09/2021

15.

Exercise:

Set the border color for <p> to "red".

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
P {
    border-style: dotted;
    border-width: 4px;
    border-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.

Show Answer

16.

Exercise:

Change the 3 border properties, so that they only show the border on the top side.

Edit This Code:

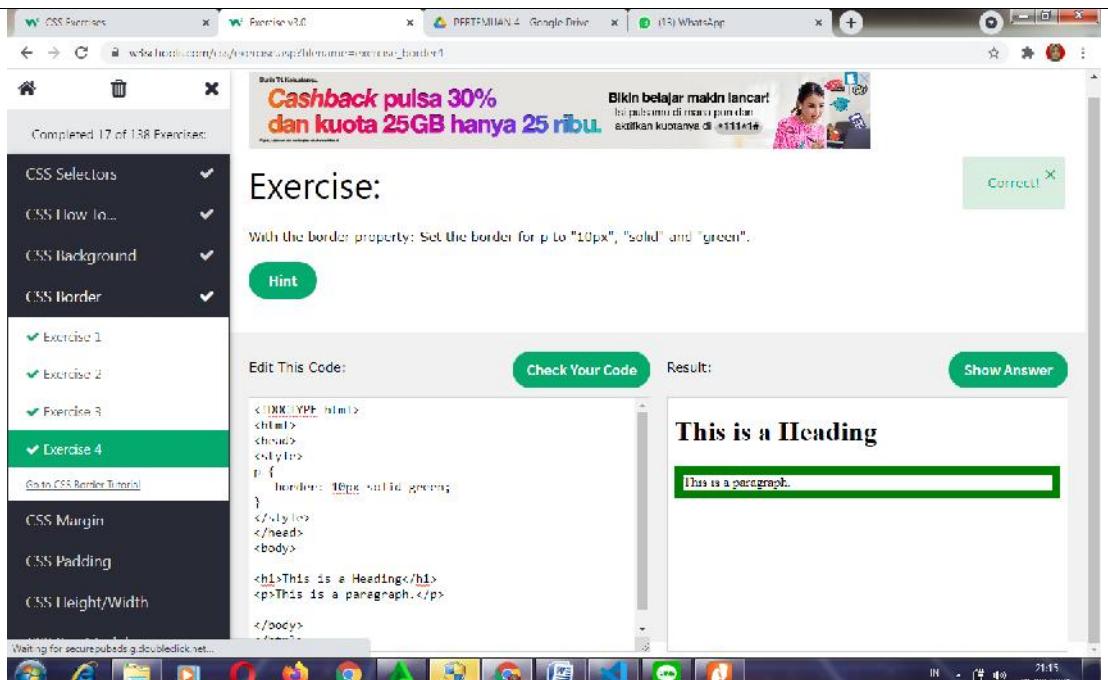
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
P {
    border-top-style: dotted;
    border-top-width: 4px;
    border-top-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.

Show Answer

17.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border". The page content is a "Exercise:" section from W3Schools. It asks to set the border for p to "10px", "solid" and "green". The "Edit This Code:" section contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border: 10px solid green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The "Result:" section shows the heading and paragraph with a thick green border.

Completed 17 of 138 Exercises

CSS Selectors ✓

CSS Flow In...

CSS Background ✓

CSS Border ✓

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

Go to CSS Border Tutorial

CSS Margin

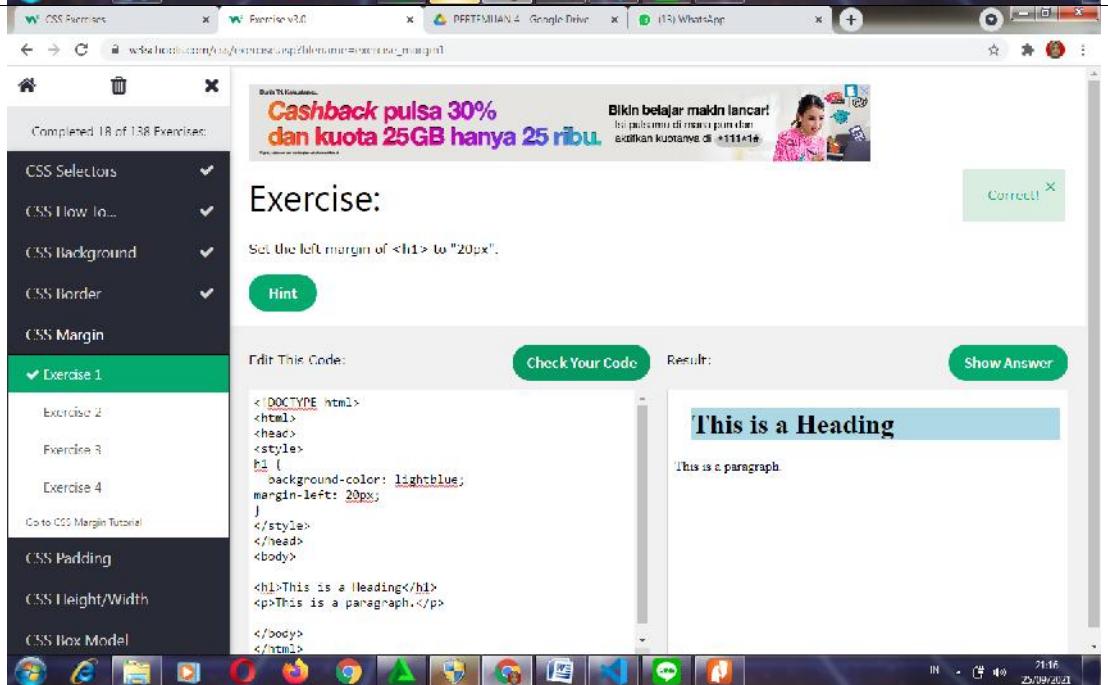
CSS Padding

CSS Height/Width

Waiting for securepubs.g.doubleclick.net...

Correct! ×

18.

A screenshot of a web browser window, identical to the previous one but with a different exercise selected. The address bar shows "w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin". The "Edit This Code:" section contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h2 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The "Result:" section shows the heading with a light blue background and a 20px left margin.

Completed 18 of 138 Exercises

CSS Selectors ✓

CSS Flow In...

CSS Background ✓

CSS Border ✓

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

Go to CSS Margin Tutorial

CSS Padding

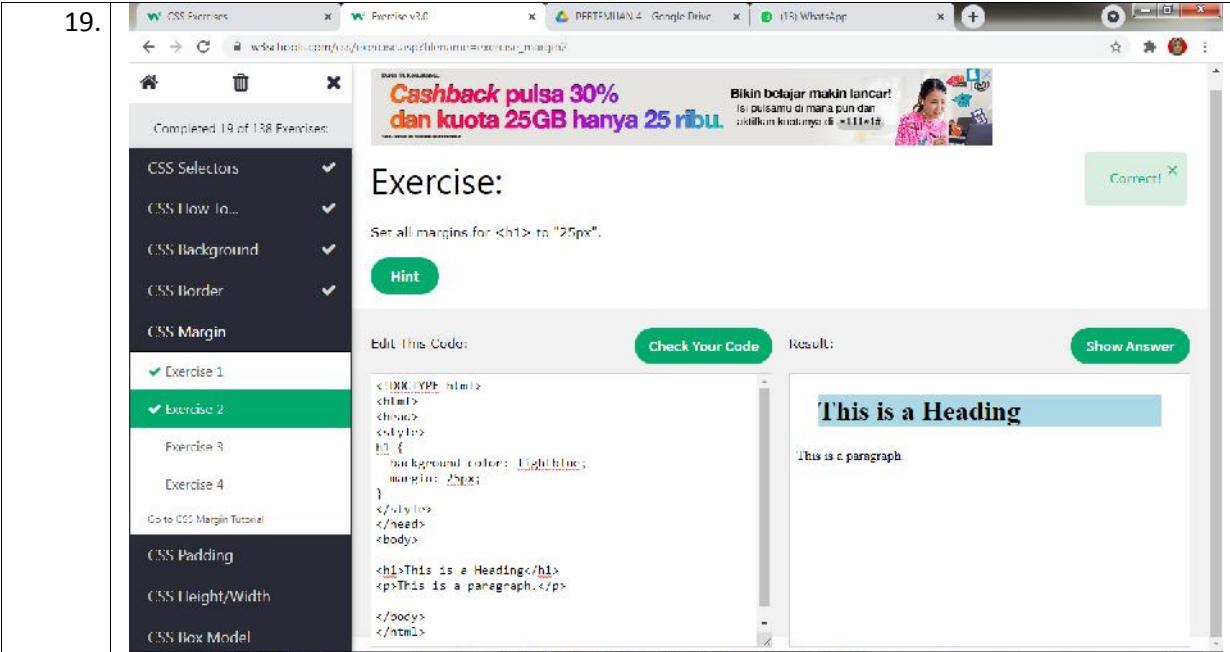
CSS Height/Width

CSS Box Model

Waiting for securepubs.g.doubleclick.net...

Correct! ×

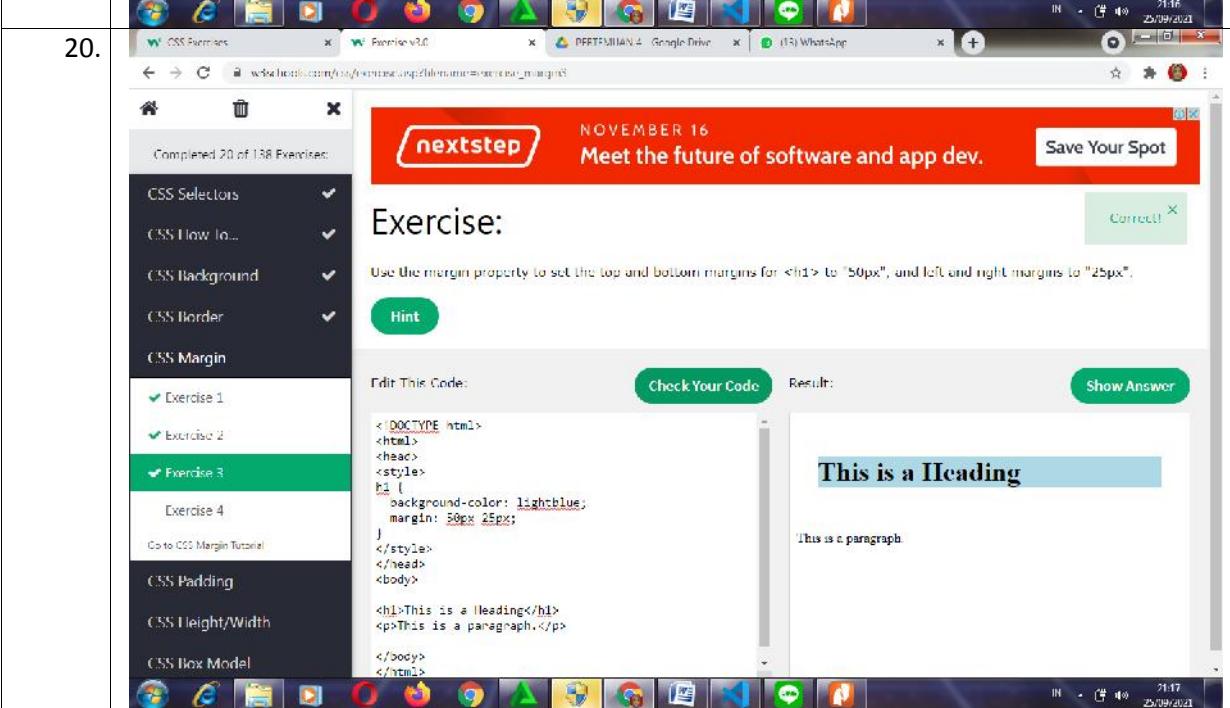
19.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin'. The page content is a 'CSS Margin' exercise from 'CSS Purposes'. It displays a sidebar with navigation links like 'CSS Selectors', 'CSS Flow', etc., and a main area with a 'Cashback pulsa 30% dan kuota 25GB hanya 25 ribu!' banner. The exercise asks to set all margins for <h1> to "25px". A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The result panel shows the heading 'This is a Heading' with a blue background and a 25px margin, and the paragraph 'This is a paragraph' below it. A 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right.

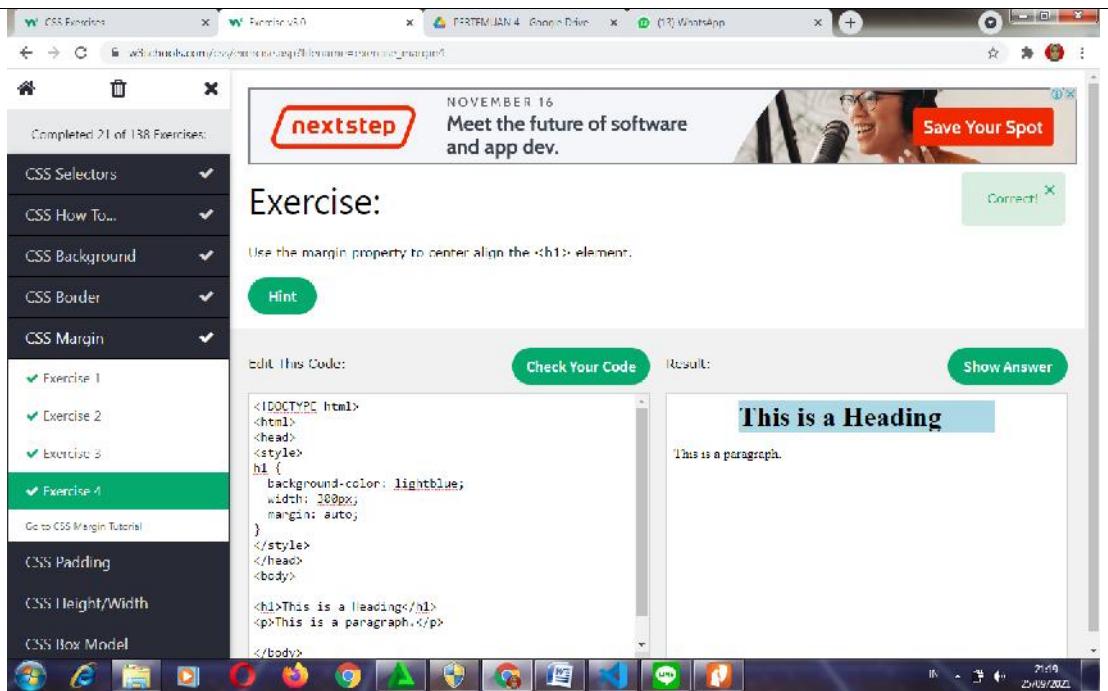
20.

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin'. The page content is a 'CSS Margin' exercise from 'CSS Purposes'. It displays a sidebar with navigation links like 'CSS Selectors', 'CSS Flow', etc., and a main area with a 'nextstep NOVEMBER 16 Meet the future of software and app dev.' banner. The exercise asks to use the margin property to set the top and bottom margins for <h1> to "50px", and left and right margins to "25px". A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin: 50px 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The result panel shows the heading 'This is a Heading' with a blue background and a 50px margin at the top and bottom and 25px margins on the left and right, and the paragraph 'This is a paragraph' below it. A 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right.

21.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a Codecademy exercise titled "Exercise:". The exercise instructions say "Use the margin property to center align the <h1> element.". The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

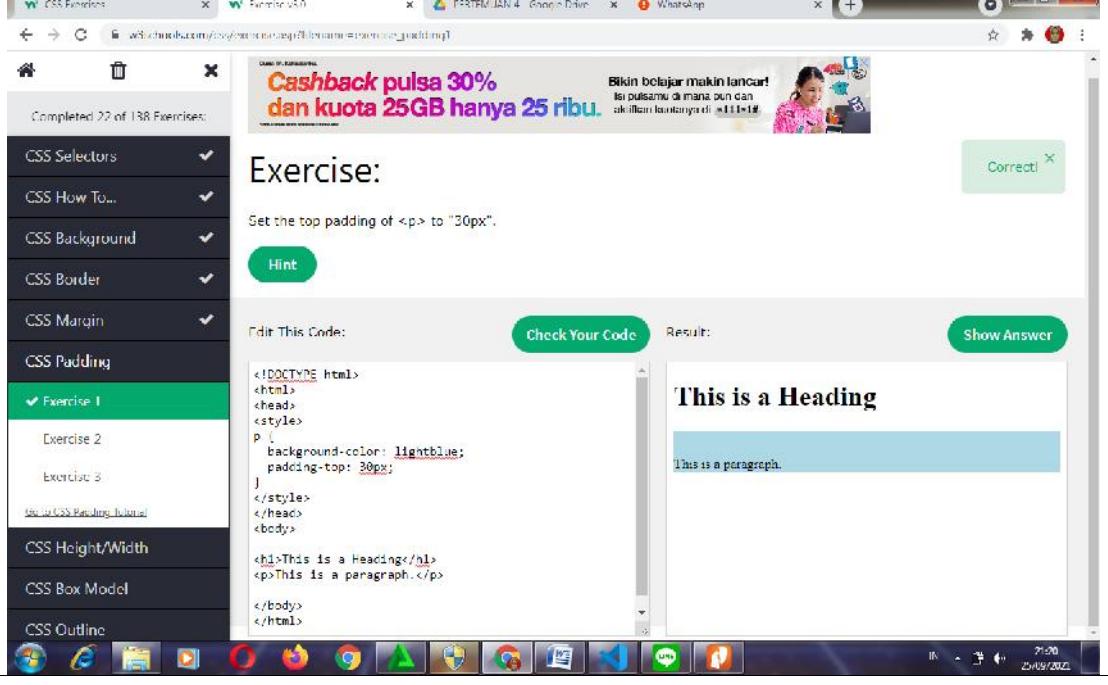
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 300px;
    margin: auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" centered within a light blue box, and the paragraph "This is a paragraph." below it. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner of the result panel.

22.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a Codecademy exercise titled "Exercise:". The exercise instructions say "Set the top padding of <p> to '30px'.". The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding-top: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" and the paragraph "This is a paragraph." both within light blue boxes. The paragraph has a 30px top padding. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner of the result panel.

23.

Completed 23 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ **Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Padding Tutorial](#)
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline

Exercise:

Set all paddings for <p> to "50px".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

24.

Completed 25 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width**
- ✓ **Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Height/Width Tutorial](#)
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

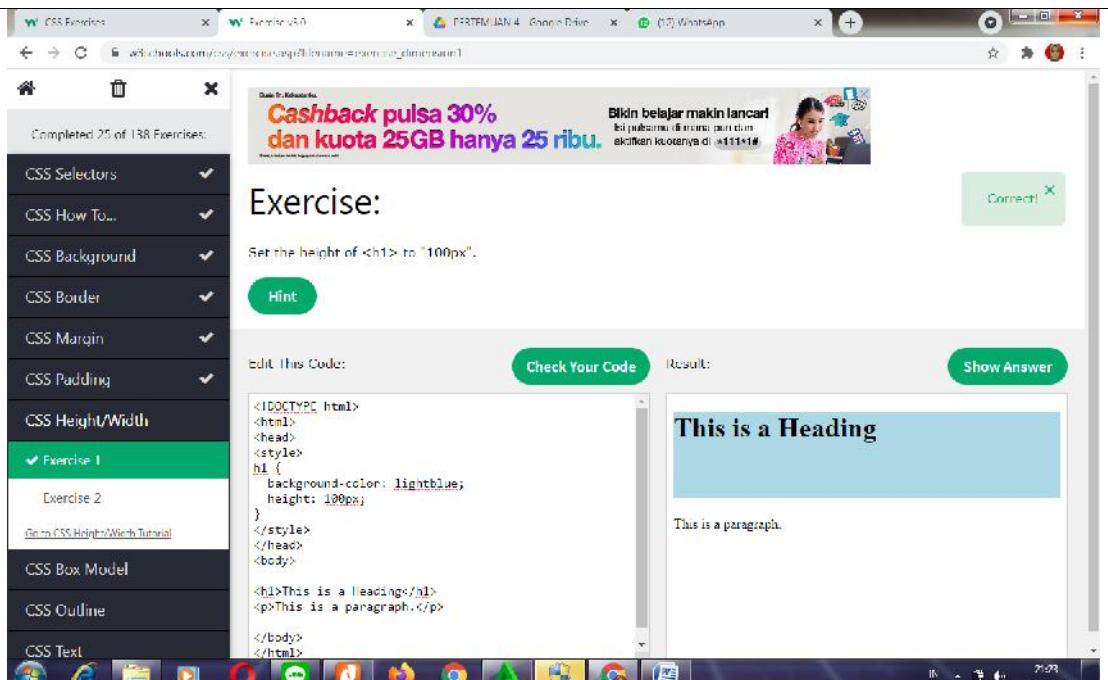
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

25.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a Codecademy exercise titled "Exercise: Set the height of <h1> to "100px".". The sidebar on the left shows "Completed 25 of 188 Exercises" and a list of CSS topics. The main area displays the exercise code and its result. The code is:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The result shows a blue box containing the text "This is a Heading". Below it, a smaller box contains the text "This is a paragraph." A green "Check Your Code" button is visible.

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

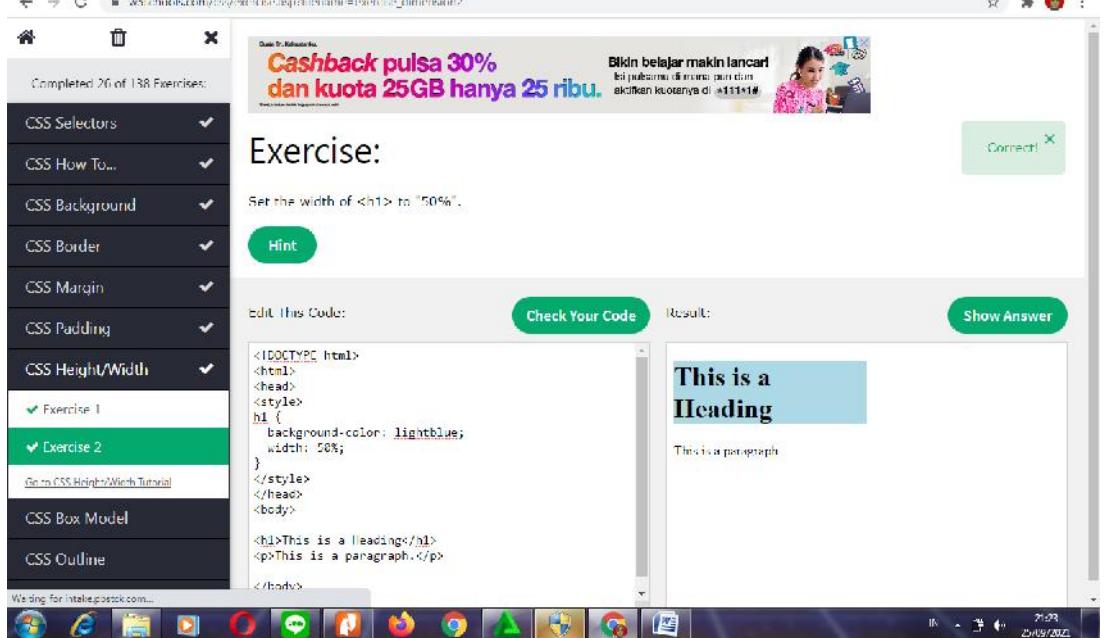
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

26.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a Codecademy exercise titled "Exercise: Set the width of <h1> to "50%".". The sidebar on the left shows "Completed 26 of 188 Exercises" and a list of CSS topics. The main area displays the exercise code and its result. The code is:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 50%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The result shows a blue box containing the text "This is a Heading". Below it, a smaller box contains the text "This is a paragraph." A green "Check Your Code" button is visible.

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 50%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

27.

Exercise:
Set the width of the div to "200px".

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
```

Check Your Code **Show Answer**

Result:

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

28.

Exercise:
Set the padding of the div to "25px".

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code **Show Answer**

Result:

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

29.

Completed 29 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model**

Exercise:

Set the border of the div to "25px solid navy".

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
    border: 25px solid navy;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

Lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

20.

Completed 30 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model**

Exercise:

Bikin belajar makin lancar!
Beli pulsa di Indomaret
dapat kuota 25GB hanya 25 ribu.
www.indomaret.id

Set the margin of the div to "25px".

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
    border: 25px solid navy;
    margin: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

Tanem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

31.

Completed 31 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3

Exercise:

Set a "solid", "5px" outline for <p>.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.

32.

Completed 32 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3

Exercise:

Set the outline color for <p> to "green".

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 4px;
    outline-color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.

33.

Exercise:

With the outline property: Set the outline for p to "red", "dotted" and "10px".

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p{
    outline-color: red;
    outline-style: dotted;
    outline-width: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is a paragraph.

Show Answer

34.

Exercise:

Set the text color for the page to "red", and the text color for <h1> to "blue".

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    color: red;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

Show Answer

35.

Completed 35 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text

Exercise:

Center align the `<h1>` element.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code **Result:**

Show Answer

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Correct!

36.

Completed 36 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text

Exercise:

Remove the underline from the link.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
    text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p><a href="css_text.asp">CSS text tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code **Result:**

Show Answer

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

CSS text tutorial

Correct!

37.

Completed 37 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Go to CSS Text Tutorial
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
p {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

THIS IS A HEADING

This Is A Paragraph.

This Is Another Paragraph.

38.

Completed 38 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**
- Go to CSS Text Tutorial
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    text-indent: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

39.

Exercise:

Set the font family for the page to "Courier New", and the font family for `<h1>` to "Verdana".

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    font-family: "Courier New";
}

h1 {
    font-family: Verdana;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code **Result:**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Show Answer

40.

Exercise:

Show `<p>` elements as "italic" text.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    font-style: italic;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code **Result:**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Show Answer

41.

Completed 41 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- [Begin CSS Font Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set the font size for the page to "20px", and the font size for <h1> to "3em".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    font-size: 20px;
}

h1 {
    font-size: 3em;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

42.

Completed 42 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- [Begin CSS Font Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Show <p> elements as "bold" text.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

43.

Completed 43 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5**
- Go to CSS Font Tutorial
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning

Exercise:

With the font property: Set the <p> to "italic", "20px" and "Verdana".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
P {
    font: italic 20px Verdana;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

44.

Completed 44 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- Exercise 1**

Exercise:

Set the color for links to "green".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.W3schools.com">W3Schools.com</a></p>

</body>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

[W3Schools.com](https://www.W3schools.com)

45.

Completed 45 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [View CSS Links Tutorial](#)
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

Set the color for unvisited links to "red", and the color for visited links "blue".

Hint

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
  color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
  color: blue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: black;
}
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
[W3Schools.com](#)

46.

Completed 46 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- [View CSS Links Tutorial](#)
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning

Exercise:

Remove underline for visited and unvisited links, and specify "underline" for the hover and active link states.

Hint

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
text-decoration: none;
}

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

/* selected Link */
a:active {
  text-decoration: underline;
}

```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
[W3Schools.com](#)

47.

Completed 47 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- Exercise 4**
- Go to CSS Links Tutorial
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow

Exercise:

Set the background color for visited and unvisited links to "lightblue", and the background color for the hover and active link states to "yellow".

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
background-color: lightblue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    background-color: yellow;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
[W3Schools.com](#)

48.

Completed 48 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Go to CSS Lists Tutorial
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

Set the list style for unordered lists to "square", and the list style for ordered lists to "upper-roman".

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: square;
}

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

<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
```

This is an unordered list:
■ Coffee
■ Tea
■ Coca Cola

This is an ordered list:
I. Coffee
II. Tea
III. Coca Cola

49.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: Set the image "sqpurple.gif" as the list item marker for the unordered list." On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of exercises under "CSS Lists": Exercise 1, Exercise 2 (which is selected), Exercise 3, Exercise 4, and "Get CSS Lists Tutorial". Below the sidebar, there's a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

On the right, there's a "Result" preview showing the list items with purple square markers. A "Check Your Code" button is visible at the top of the code editor.

50.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: With the list-style property: Set the unordered list marker to "img_marker.png", with a backup style of "circle", and display the markers inside the content flow." On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of exercises under "CSS Lists": Exercise 1, Exercise 2, Exercise 3 (which is selected), Exercise 4, and "Get CSS Lists Tutorial". Below the sidebar, there's a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style: circle inside url('img_marker.png');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

On the right, there's a "Result" preview showing the list items with green circular markers. A "Check Your Code" button is visible at the top of the code editor.

51.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: Remove the bullets/markers from the list items." On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for CSS exercises. Under "CSS Lists", "Exercise 4" is selected. The main area contains a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

The "Result" panel shows the output: "Coffee", "Tea", and "Coca Cola", each on a new line, indicating that the list items are no longer preceded by bullet points.

52.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: Collapse the table borders into a single border." On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for CSS exercises. Under "CSS Tables", "Exercise 2" is selected. The main area contains a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Griffin</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Lisa</td>
        <td>Griffin</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

The "Result" panel shows a table with three rows and two columns. The first row has the header "Firstname" and "Lastname". The second row contains the values "Peter" and "Griffin". The third row contains the values "Lisa" and "Griffin". All cells are separated by a single border, demonstrating that the table's border has been collapsed.

53.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Exercises". On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of exercises under "CSS Tables": Exercise 1, Exercise 2 (which is selected), Exercise 3, Exercise 4, Exercise 5, Exercise 6, and "Go to CSS Tables Tutorial". Below the sidebar is a toolbar with various icons. The main content area has a title "Exercise:" and a sub-instruction "Collapse the table borders into a single border.". It includes a "Hint" button, "Edit This Code" and "Check Your Code" buttons, and a "Result" section showing a table with two rows and two columns. The table has a single border around the entire structure, and each cell contains a name. A "Show Answer" button is also present.

54.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different exercise. The sidebar lists exercises 1 through 6 and a tutorial link. The main content area has a banner for "nextstep NOVEMBER 16 Meet the future of software and app dev." and a "Save Your Spot" button. The exercise title is "Exercise:" with the instruction "Set the width of the table to '100%'". It features a "Hint" button, "Edit This Code" and "Check Your Code" buttons, and a "Result" section showing a table with two rows and two columns. The table is wider than the cells, demonstrating the effect of setting the width to 100%. A "Show Answer" button is available.

55.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Exercises" and displays a list of exercises under "CSS Tables". The fourth exercise, "Exercise 4", is selected and highlighted with a green background. The exercise title is "Exercise: Set the text alignment in <td> elements to "right"".

The code editor contains the following CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
td {
    text-align: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

```

The result preview shows a table with two rows. The first row has the header "Firstname" and "Lastname". The second row contains the data "Peter" and "Griffin".

56.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Exercises" and displays a list of exercises under "CSS Tables". The fifth exercise, "Exercise 5", is selected and highlighted with a green background. The exercise title is "Exercise: Set the padding in <th> elements to "15px"".

The code editor contains the following CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
th {
    padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

```

The result preview shows a table with two rows. The first row has the header "Firstname" and "Lastname". The second row contains the data "Peter" and "Griffin".

57.

Completed 57 of 188 Exercises:

CSS Tables

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5
- Exercise 6**
- [Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
th {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
```

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Grimm
Lora	Grimm

58.

Completed 58 of 188 Exercises:

CSS Text

CSS Font

CSS Links

CSS Lists

CSS Tables

CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise 1

- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Display/Visibility Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

59.

Completed 59 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    display: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

60.

Completed 60 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

Display the list items as inline elements.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
li {
    display: inline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<ul>
<li>Apple</li>
<li>Orange</li>
<li>Pear</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

Apple Orange Pear

61.

Completed 61 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- Exercise 4**
- Go to CSS Display/Visibility Tutorial
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes

Exercise:

Display the `` elements as block elements.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
strong {
    display:block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a <strong>paragraph</strong>, with some words more important than others</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>

```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph, with some words more important than others

This is another paragraph

62.

Completed 62 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial
- CSS Overflow

Exercise:

Position the `<h1>` element to always be 50px from the top, and 50px from the right, relative to the window/frame edges.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    right: 50px;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>

```

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

This is a Heading

63.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Positioning". On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of exercises under "CSS Positioning": Exercise 1 (selected), Exercise 2 (highlighted in green), Exercise 3, Exercise 4, Exercise 5, "Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial", "CSS Overflow", and "CSS Align".

The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a task: "Position the <h1> element 20px left, and 30px down, relative to its normal position." It includes a "Hint" button, "Edit This Code" and "Check Your Code" buttons, and a "Result" section.

The code editor contains:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: relative;
    top: 30px;
    left: -20px;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The result panel shows the output:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

64.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Positioning". On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of exercises under "CSS Positioning": Exercise 1, Exercise 2 (highlighted in green), Exercise 3 (selected), Exercise 4, Exercise 5, "Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial", "CSS Overflow", "CSS Align", and "CSS Combinators".

The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a task: "Position the <h1> element 50px from the left, and 100px from the top, relative to the HTML page." It includes a "Hint" button, "Edit This Code" and "Check Your Code" buttons, and a "Result" section.

The code editor contains:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: absolute;
    top: 100px;
    left: 50px;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The result panel shows the output:

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

65.

Completed 65 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes

Exercise:

Position the element behind the text.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    position: absolute;
    left: 0px;
    top: 0px;
    z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

66.

Completed 138 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**
- [Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements

Exercise:

Position the element with the "topleft" class 30px from the left, and 15px from the top, relative to its container.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.container {
    position: relative;
}
.topleft {
    font-size: 18px;
    left: 30px;
    top: 15px;
    position: absolute;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
    <img alt="Top Left" class="topleft" />
</div>

</body>
```

67.

Completed 67 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Overflow tutorial](#)
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes

Exercise:

Add a scrollbar to the <div> element.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: #eee;
    width: 200px;
    height: 70px;
    border: 1px dotted black;
    overflow: scroll;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
    <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my
    
```

68.

Completed 67 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Overflow tutorial](#)
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes

Exercise:

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

Hint

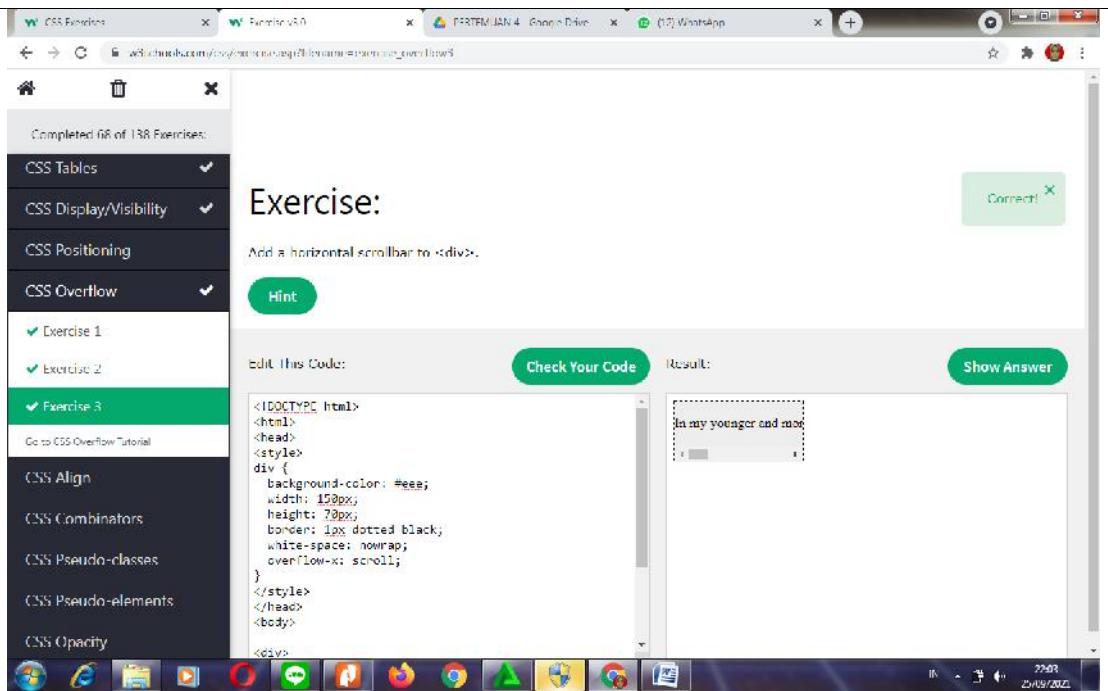
Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    overflow: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
consequat. Duis aute irure
dolor in reprehenderit in
veluptate velit esse cillum

```

69.



Completed 68 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Go to CSS Overflow Tutorial

Exercise:

Add a horizontal scrollbar to <div>.

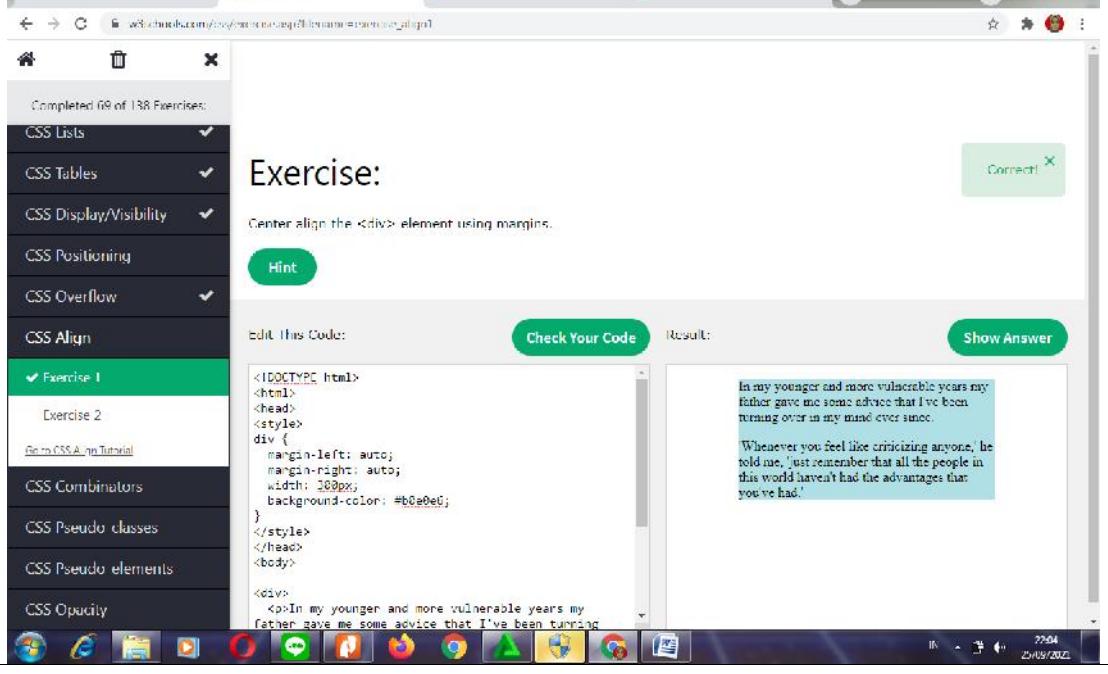
Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: #eee;
    width: 150px;
    height: 70px;
    border: 1px dotted black;
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow-x: scroll;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
```

22:03 25/9/2022

70.



Completed 69 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Go to CSS Align Tutorial

Exercise:

Center align the <div> element using margins.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    width: 300px;
    background-color: #b0e0e6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
    <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

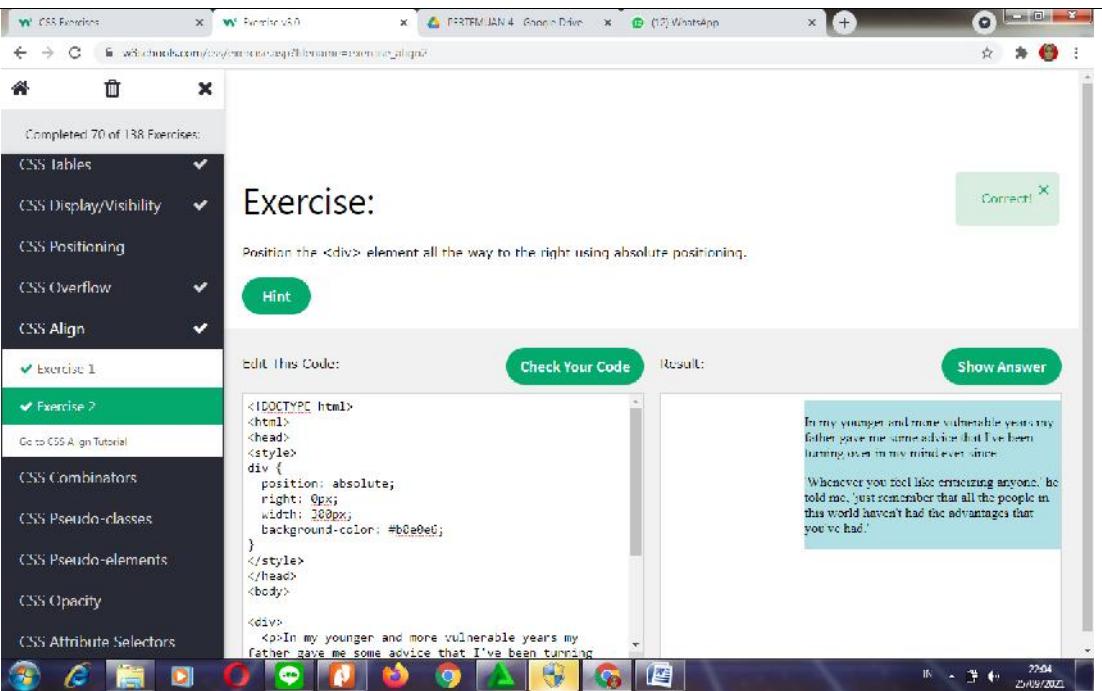


Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone, he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'


```

22:04 25/9/2022

71.



Completed 70 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Go to CSS Align Tutorial
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors

Exercise:

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

Hint

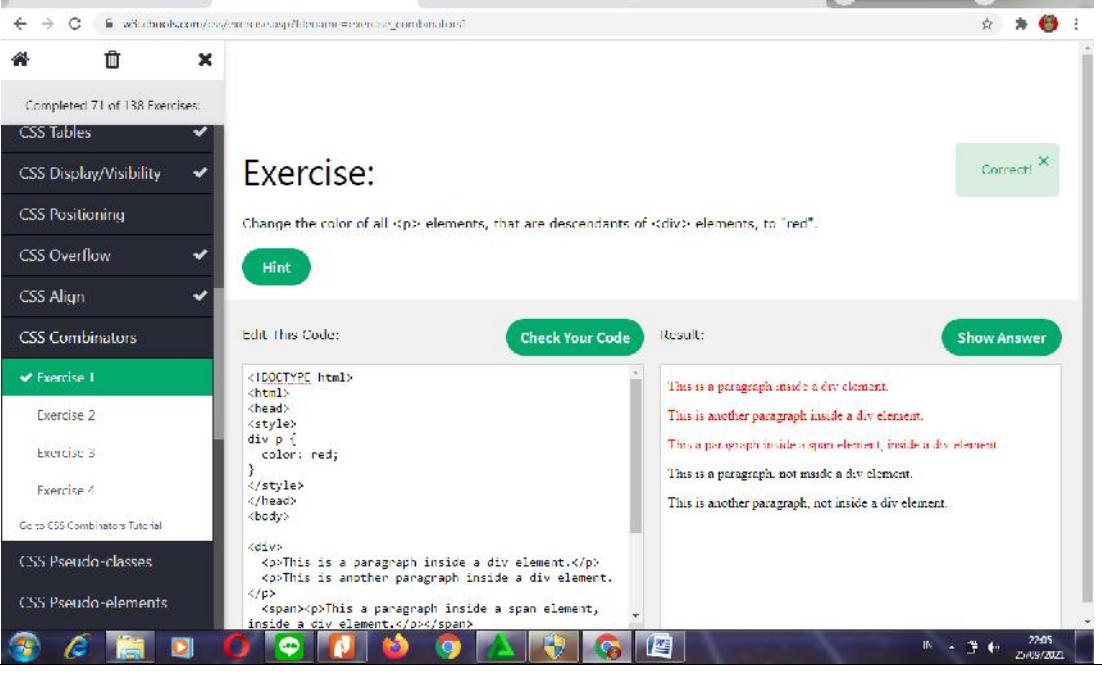
Edit This Code Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    position: absolute;
    right: 0px;
    width: 300px;
    background-color: #b0e0e6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since</p>
<p>Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,<br>tell me, 'just remember that all the people in<br>this world haven't had the advantages that<br>you've had.'</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since

Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone, tell me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

72.



Completed 71 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div p {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
</div>
<div>
<p>This is a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p>
</div>
<span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p></span>
```

This is a paragraph inside a div element.

This is another paragraph inside a div element.

This is a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.

This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.

This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

73.

Completed 72 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div > p {
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<div>
 <p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
 <p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
</div>
<p>This a paragraph inside a span element,
inside a div element.</p>

This is a paragraph inside a div element.
 This is another paragraph inside a div element.
 This is a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.
 This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.
 This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

74.

Completed 73 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div + p {
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<div>
 <p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
 <p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
</div>
<p>This a paragraph inside a span element,
inside a div element.</p>

This is a paragraph inside a div element.
 This is another paragraph inside a div element.
 This is a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.
 This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.
 This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

75.

Completed 74 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- Exercise 4**
- Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div ~ p {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
</div>
<span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element,
inside a div element.</p></span>
```

This is a paragraph inside a div element.
This is another paragraph inside a div element.
This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.
This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.
This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

76.

Completed 75 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity

Exercise:

Set the background color for visited and unvisited links to "lightblue", and the background color for the hover and active link states to "yellow".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    background-color: yellow;
}

/* active link */
a:active {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
[W3Schools.com](#)

77.

Completed 76 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [View CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Change the background color, when a user hovers over p elements, with the class "highlight", to "lightblue".

Hint

Edit This Code:
Check Your Code
Result:
Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.highlight:hover {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="highlight">This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

78.

Completed 77 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- [View CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set the background color of <px> elements, that are the first child of any element, to "lightblue".

Hint

Edit This Code:
Check Your Code
Result:
Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:first-child {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is also a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.
This is also a paragraph

79.

Completed 78 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo classes
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set the background color of <input> elements that are in focus (clicked or active), to "lightblue".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input:focus {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
    First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
    Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Final name: Test name

80.

Completed 79 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Pseudo-elements Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set text color to red, for the first line of the <p> element.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:first-line {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>
```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

81.

Completed 80 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- [Go to CSS Pseudo-elements Tutorial](#)
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images

Exercise:

Set text color to "red", and the text size to "xx-large", for the first letter of the <np> element.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-letter {
  color: red;
  font-size: xx-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

Show Answer

82.

Completed 81 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- [Go to CSS Pseudo-elements Tutorial](#)
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::before{
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
p::after{
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

😊 This is a paragraph.😊

😊 This is another paragraph.😊

Show Answer

83.

Completed 82 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Opacity Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set the transparency-opacity of the element to "0.4".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    opacity: 0.4;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



84.

Completed 83 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Opacity Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Remove the transparency-opacity of the element when the user hovers over it with the mouse pointer.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    opacity: 0.4;
}
img:hover {
    opacity: 1.0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



85.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: Set the background-color to 'lightblue' for elements with a 'target' attribute." On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Align, CSS Combinators, CSS Pseudo-classes, CSS Pseudo-elements, CSS Opacity, and CSS Attribute Selectors. Under "CSS Attribute Selectors", "Exercise 1" is selected, showing the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a[target] {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>
<a href="http://www.disney.com"
target="_blank">disney.com</a>
<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org"
target="_top">wikipedia.org</a>
```

The "Result" panel on the right shows the output of the code, displaying three links: w3schools.com, disney.com, and wikipedia.org, where the disney.com link has a light blue background color.

86.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: Set the background-color to 'lightblue' for elements with an attribute like: target = '_blank'". On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Combinators, CSS Pseudo-classes, CSS Pseudo-elements, CSS Opacity, and CSS Attribute Selectors. Under "CSS Attribute Selectors", "Exercise 2" is selected, showing the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a[target='_blank'] {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>
<a href="http://www.disney.com"
target="_blank">disney.com</a>
<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org"
target="_top">wikipedia.org</a>
```

The "Result" panel on the right shows the output of the code, displaying three links: w3schools.com, disney.com, and wikipedia.org, where the disney.com link has a light blue background color.

87.

Completed 86 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- [CSS Rounded Corners](#)
- [CSS Border Images](#)

Exercise:

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute containing the word "red".

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title~=red] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp 22:22 20/9/2022

88.

Completed 87 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- [CSS Rounded Corners](#)
- [CSS Border Images](#)
- [CSS Backgrounds](#)

Exercise:

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute starting with "red".

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title^=red] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp 22:23 20/9/2022

89.

Completed 88 of 188 Exercises:

CSS Opacity

CSS Attribute Selectors

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5**
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute ending with the word "flower" (not flowers).

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title$="flower"] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

Show Answer

Correct!

90.

Completed 89 of 188 Exercises:

CSS Attribute Selectors

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5
- ✓ Exercise 6**
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute containing the value "flow".

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title$="flow"] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

Show Answer

Correct!

91.

Completed 90 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Rounded Corners Tutorial](#)
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients

Exercise:

Give the <div> element rounded corners (use the shorthand property and the value "25px").

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border-radius: 25px;
    background: #73AD21;
    padding: 20px;
    width: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
```

This is a div element. It has some text.

92.

Completed 91 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- [Go to CSS Rounded Corners Tutorial](#)
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects

Exercise:

Give the <div> element a rounded corner (25px radius) on the bottom left side.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border-bottom-left-radius: 25px;
    background: #73AD21;
    padding: 20px;
    width: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
```

This is a div element. It has some text.

93.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Border Images" and displays an exercise from "FreeCodeCamp".

Exercise: Give the <div> element an image border using the image "border.png". Slice the image at 30px and repeat it.

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result: A visual representation of the code output, showing a red border around a div containing the text "This is a div element. It has some text." The border is composed of repeating slices of the "border.png" image.

Buttons: Hint, Check Your Code, Show Answer, Correct!

94.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Border Images" and displays an exercise from "FreeCodeCamp".

Exercise: Give the <div> element an image border using the image "border.png". Slice the image at 30px and stretch it.

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result: A visual representation of the code output, showing a red border around a div containing the text "This is a div element. It has some text.". The border is stretched horizontally across the width of the div.

Buttons: Hint, Check Your Code, Show Answer, Correct!

95.

Completed 94 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial
- CSS Colors

Exercise:

Add a second background image ("img_flwr.gif") to the <body> element. Make sure that "img_flwr.gif" is displayed on top of the current background image.

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code

Result:

Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url(img_flwr.gif),
    url(paper.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

96.

Completed 95 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients

Exercise:

Change the size of the background image to: width: 100px; height: 80px.

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code

Result:

Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background: url(img_flwr.gif);
    background-size: 100px 80px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

97.

Completed 96 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects

Exercise:

Change the size of the background image so it always fits the entire page.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
html {
    background: url(img_flower.jpg) no-repeat center
    center fixed;
    background-size: cover;
}

body {
    color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

98.

Completed 97 of 188 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects

Exercise:

Specify that the background image position should start from the upper left corner of the content-box.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid black;
    padding: 30px;
    background: url(img_lawn.gif);
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-origin: content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
</div>
```

99.

Completed 98 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5**
- [Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Specify that the "painting area" of the background should be to the outside edge of the padding.

[Hint](#)

[Edit This Code](#) [Check Your Code](#) [Result](#) [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px dotted black;
    padding: 30px;
    background: lightblue;
    background-clip: padding-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

100.

Completed 99 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Colors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to "0.7" by using a RGBA color instead of RGB.

[Hint](#)

[Edit This Code](#) [Check Your Code](#) [Result](#) [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: rgba(0,255,0,0.3);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

101

Completed 100 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors

Exercise:

Set the following HSL color as the background of the <h1> element: Set the hue to red (0), Saturation to 100%, and lightness to 50%.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: hsl(0,100%,50%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

102

Completed 101 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors

Exercise:

Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to "0.7" by using a HSLA color instead of HSL.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,50%,0.7);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

103

Completed 102 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- Exercise 4**
- Go to CSS Colors Tutorial
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms

NOVEMBER 16
Meet the future of software and app dev.

Exercise:

Set the transparency-opacity of the <h1> element to "0.4".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: red;
    opacity: 0.4;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

104

Completed 103 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- Exercise 7

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Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

105

Completed 104 of 138 Exercises

CSS Rounded Corners ✓
CSS Border Images ✓
CSS Backgrounds ✓
CSS Colors ✓
CSS Gradients ✓

Exercise:

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

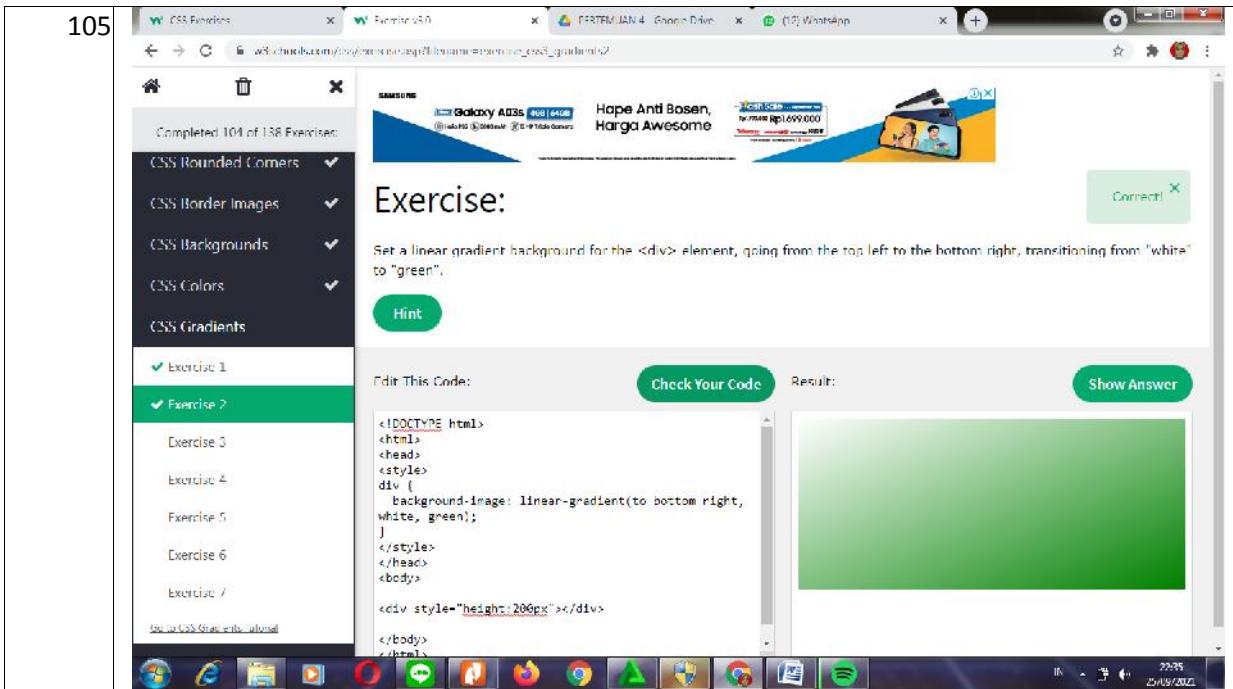
Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right,
white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



106

Completed 105 of 138 Exercises

CSS Border Images ✓
CSS Backgrounds ✓
CSS Colors ✓
CSS Gradients ✓

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going at a 70 degree angle, transitioning from "white" to "green".

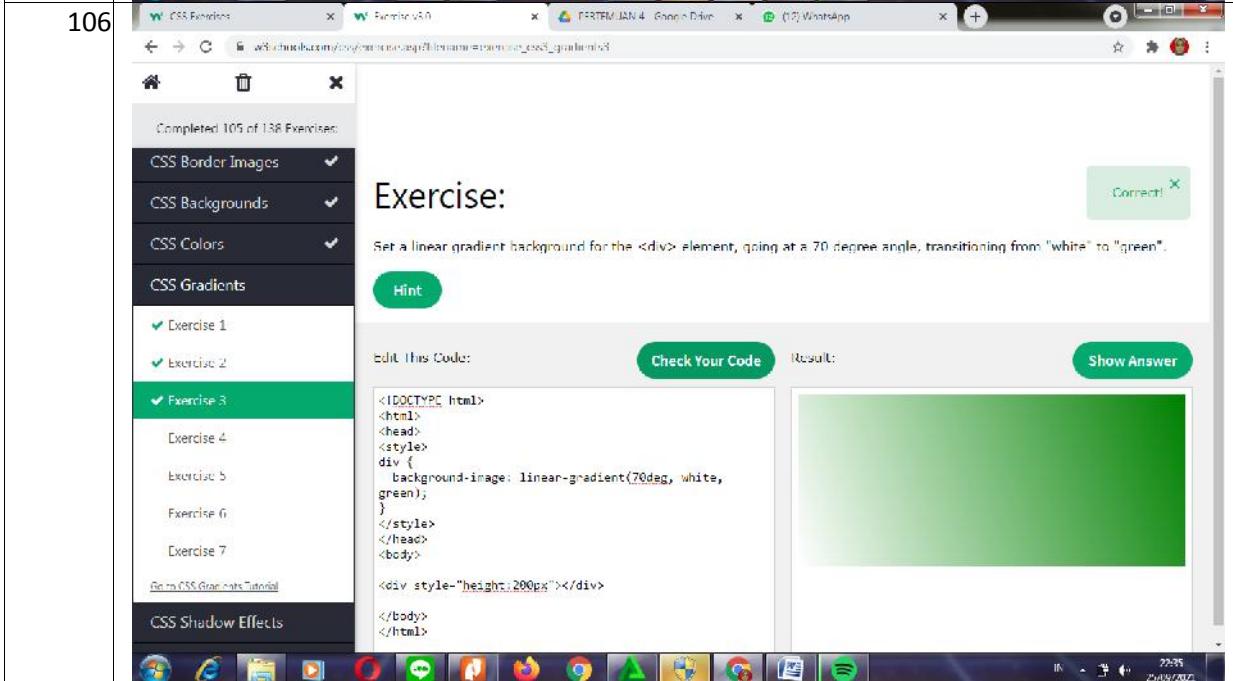
Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(70deg, white,
green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



107

Completed 106 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- Exercise 7
- Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(white, red, blue,
green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

108

Completed 107 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5**
- Exercise 6
- Exercise 7
- Go to CSS Gradients tutorial
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from the top to bottom, transitioning from "rgba(0,255,0,0.7)" to "rgba(0,255,0,1)".

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-
gradient(rgba(0,255,0,0.2), rgba(0,255,0,1));
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

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109

Completed 108 of 138 Exercises

CSS Gradients

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5
- ✓ Exercise 6
- Exercise 7
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms

Exercise:

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

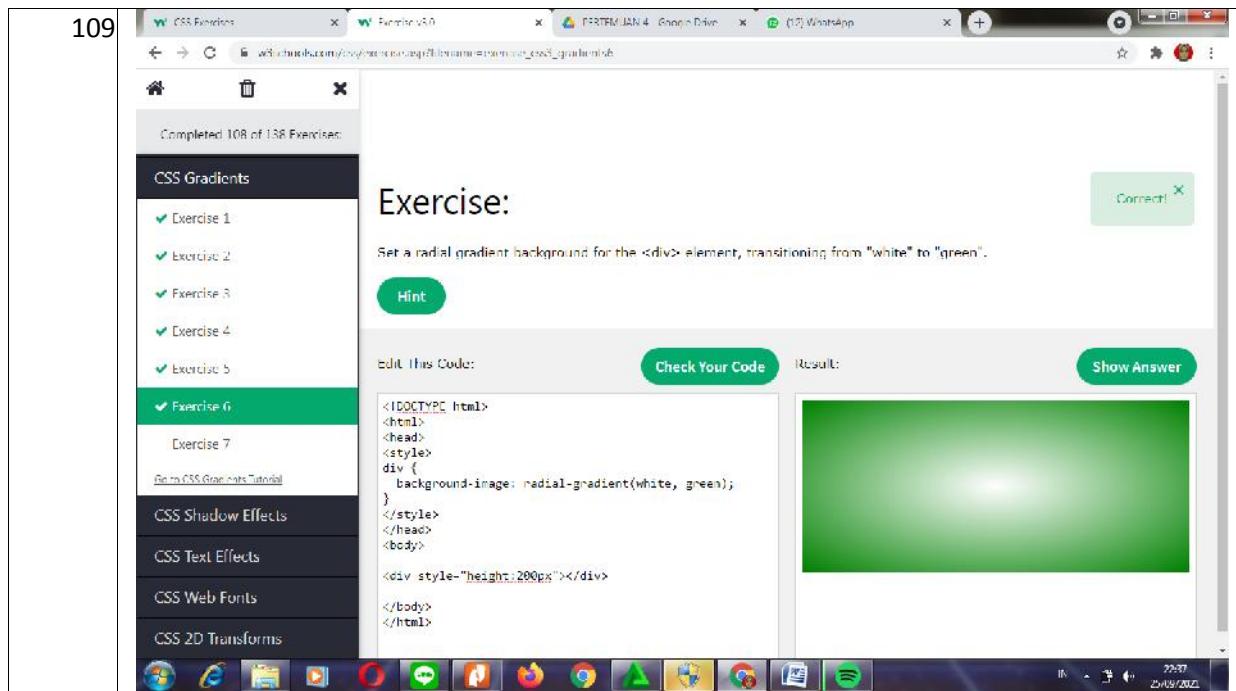
Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: radial-gradient(white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



110

Completed 109 of 138 Exercises

CSS Gradients

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5
- ✓ Exercise 6
- ✓ Exercise 7
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms

Exercise:

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

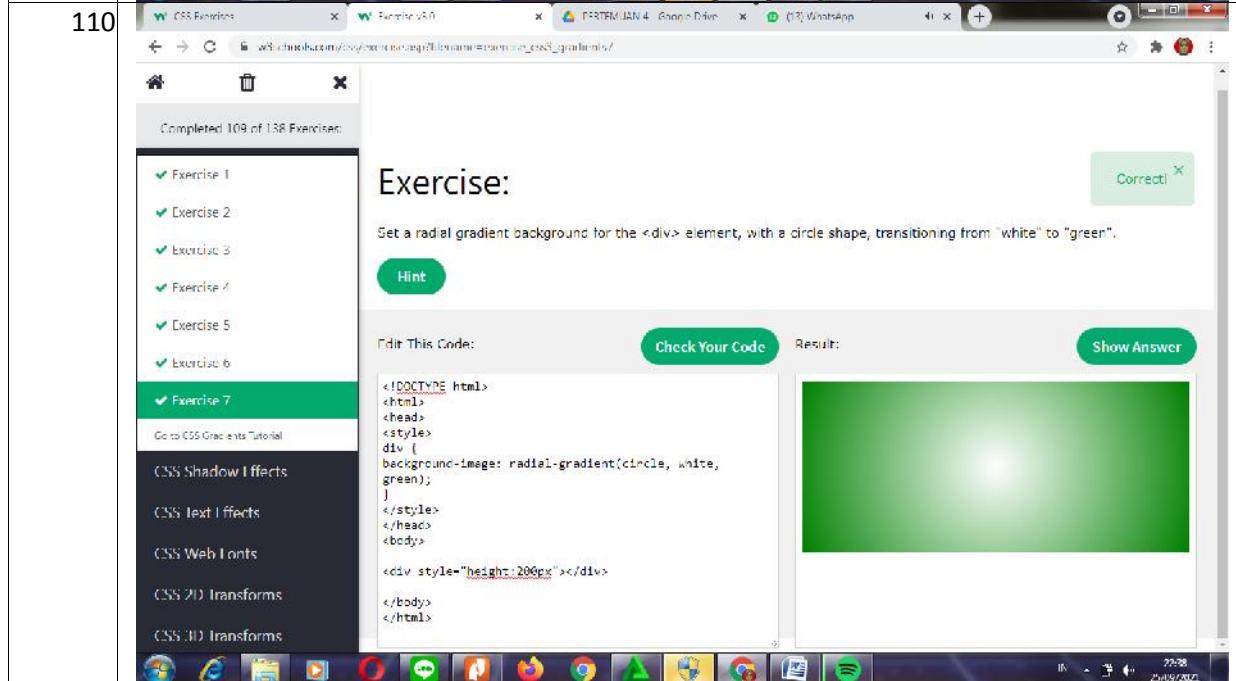
Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: radial-gradient(circle, white,
green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



111

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Rounded Corners". On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of CSS topics: "Completed 110 of 138 Exercises", "CSS Rounded Corners", "CSS Border Images", "CSS Backgrounds", "CSS Colors", "CSS Gradients", "CSS Shadow Effects", "Exercise 1" (which is selected and highlighted in green), "Exercise 2", "Exercise 3", "Exercise 4", "Exercise 5", "Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial", and "CSS Text Effects". The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a sub-instruction "Set a '2px' horizontal, and '2px' vertical, text shadow for the <h1> element.". Below this are "Hint", "Edit This Code", "Check Your Code", and "Result" buttons. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" with a green text shadow, followed by two regular paragraphs.

112

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Border Images". On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of CSS topics: "Completed 111 of 138 Exercises", "CSS Border Images", "CSS Backgrounds", "CSS Colors", "CSS Gradients", "CSS Shadow Effects", "Exercise 1" (selected and highlighted in green), "Exercise 2" (also selected and highlighted in green), "Exercise 3", "Exercise 4", "Exercise 5", "Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial", "CSS Text Effects", and "CSS Web Fonts". The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a sub-instruction "Change the color of the text shadow to 'green', and set a '5px' blur radius.". Below this are "Hint", "Edit This Code", "Check Your Code", and "Result" buttons. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" with a green text shadow, followed by two regular paragraphs.

113

Completed 112 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms

Exercise:

Add a new shadow (do not remove the current one) to the <h1> element with: no horizontal or vertical shadow, 10px blur, and a red color.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green, 0 0 10px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

Correct!

114

Completed 113 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms

Exercise:

Set a "10px" horizontal, and "10px" vertical, box shadow for the <div> element.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    box-shadow: 10px 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code **Result:** **Show Answer**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

Correct!

115

Completed 114 of 138 Exercises

- [CSS Gradients](#)
- [CSS Shadow Effects](#)
- [Exercise 1](#)
- [Exercise 2](#)
- [Exercise 3](#)
- [Exercise 4](#)
- [Exercise 5](#)
- [Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

Change the color of the box shadow to "grey", and set a "5px" blur.

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px grey;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 200px; padding: 10px;">
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

This is a Heading
This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

116

Completed 115 of 138 Exercises

- [CSS Border Images](#)
- [CSS Backgrounds](#)
- [CSS Colors](#)
- [CSS Gradients](#)
- [CSS Shadow Effects](#)
- [CSS Text Effects](#)
- [Exercise 1](#)
- [Exercise 2](#)
- [Exercise 3](#)
- [Go to CSS Text Effects Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  white-space: nowrap;
  width: 200px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  overflow: hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This paragraph contains a very long word: supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.</p>
```

This paragraph contains a ve...

117

Completed 116 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

Specify that text in the `<p>` element should wrap, even if it needs to split in the middle of a word.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  width: 150px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  word-wrap: break-word;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This paragraph contains a very long word: super-califragilisticexpialidocious.

Show Answer

118

Completed 117 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

Specify that text in the `<p>` element can break between any two letters.

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  width: 150px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  word-break: break-all;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This paragraph contains a very long word: super-califragi-listic-expi-alidocious.

Show Answer

119

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: CSS Web Fonts". The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, with "CSS Web Fonts" and "Exercise 1" highlighted. The main content area contains an exercise prompt: "Add a web font with the name 'sansation' and the URI 'sansation_light.woff'." Below this is a "Hint" button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}
body {
    font-family: sansation;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

```

Below the code editor are "Edit This Code", "Check Your Code", and "Result" buttons. The result panel displays the rendered HTML with the sansation font applied to the heading and body text.

120

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise: CSS Web Fonts". The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, with "CSS Web Fonts" and "Exercise 2" highlighted. The main content area contains an exercise prompt: "Add another @font-face rule for bold characters of the 'sansation' font. Use the URI 'sansation_bold.woff'." Below this is a "Hint" button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}
@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_bold.woff);
    font-weight: bold;
}
body {
    font-family: sansation;
}
</style>

```

Below the code editor are "Edit This Code", "Check Your Code", and "Result" buttons. The result panel displays the rendered HTML with the sansation font applied to the heading and body text, where the bold rule has been applied to the second font face definition.

121

Completed 120 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Go to CSS 2D Transforms Topics

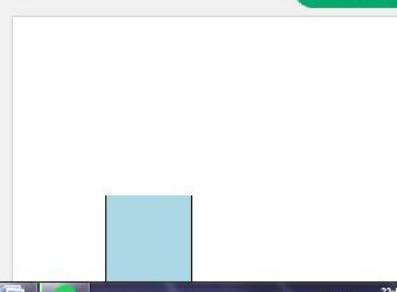
Exercise:

With the transform property, move the <div> element 100px to the right, and 200px down.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: translate(100px, 200px);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</div></div>
```



122

Completed 121 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Go to CSS 2D Transforms Topics

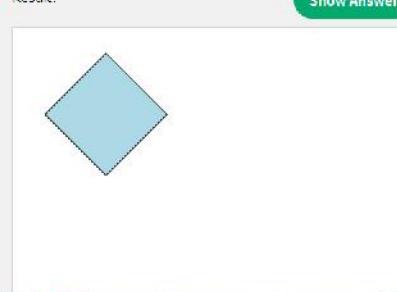
Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 45 degrees.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: rotate(45deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</div></div>
```



123

Completed 123 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS 2D Transform Tutorial](#)
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions
- CSS Animations

Exercise:

With the transform property, change the size of the <div> to half its width, but double its height.

Hint

Edit This Code Check Your Code Result Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: scale(0.5,2);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
```



124

Completed 123 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS 2D Transform Tutorial](#)
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions
- CSS Animations

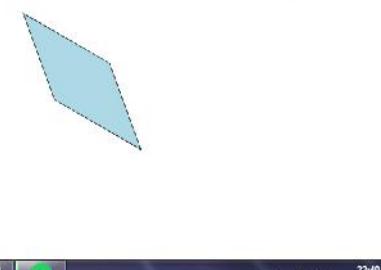
Exercise:

With the transform property, skew the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis, and 30 degrees along the Y-axis.

Hint

Edit This Code Check Your Code Result Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: skew(20deg, 30deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
```



125

Completed 124 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  transform: rotateX(150deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element</div>
</body>
</html>
```

126

Completed 125 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 120deg around its Y-axis.

Hint

Edit This Code Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  transform: rotateY(120deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element</div>
</body>
</html>
```

127

Completed 126 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- [Go to CSS 3D Transforms Tutorial](#)
- CSS Transitions
- CSS Animations

Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 90deg around its Z-axis.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  transform: rotateZ(90deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element</div>
```

128

Completed 127 of 138 Exercises

- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)
- CSS Animations

Exercise:

Add a 2 second transition effect for width changes of the <div> element.

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  transition: width 2s;
}
div:hover {
  width: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

129

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Transitions" and displays a "Write With Confidence" exercise from Codecademy. The sidebar on the left lists completed exercises and categories: "Completed 128 of 138 Exercises", "CSS Text Effects", "CSS Web Fonts", "CSS 2D Transforms", "CSS 3D Transforms", and "CSS Transitions". Under "CSS Transitions", "Exercise 2" is selected and highlighted with a green bar. The main content area contains the following text:

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

Below this are three buttons: "Hint", "Check Your Code", and "Show Answer". The "Check Your Code" button is currently highlighted. To the right is a "Result" preview showing a red square. Below the preview is a note: "Hover over the div element above." The browser's toolbar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

130

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open, similar to the previous one. The active tab is titled "CSS Transitions" and displays a "Write With Confidence" exercise from Codecademy. The sidebar on the left lists completed exercises and categories: "Completed 129 of 138 Exercises", "CSS Web Fonts", "CSS 2D Transforms", "CSS 3D Transforms", and "CSS Transitions". Under "CSS Transitions", "Exercise 3" is selected and highlighted with a green bar. The main content area contains the following text:

Exercise:
Specify that the transition of the <div> element should have a "0.5" second delay before starting.

Below this are three buttons: "Hint", "Check Your Code", and "Show Answer". The "Check Your Code" button is currently highlighted. To the right is a "Result" preview showing a red square. Below the preview is a note: "Hover over the div element above." The browser's toolbar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

131

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Exercises" and displays a list of completed exercises. The sidebar on the left lists categories: "CSS Web Fonts", "CSS 2D Transforms", "CSS 3D Transforms", and "CSS Transitions". Under "CSS Transitions", "Exercise 4" is selected and highlighted in green. The main content area contains an "Exercise:" heading and a task description: "Add a 2 second transition effect for background, and transform changes of the <div> element." Below this is a "Hint" button. A code editor section shows the following CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: background 2s, transform 2s;
}

div:hover {
    background: blue;
    transform: rotate(180deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

The "Result" panel shows a red square. A tooltip says: "Hover over the div element above." There are "Check Your Code", "Show Answer", and "Correct!" buttons.

132

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "CSS Exercises" and displays a list of completed exercises. The sidebar on the left lists categories: "CSS Web Fonts", "CSS 2D Transforms", "CSS 3D Transforms", and "CSS Transitions". Under "CSS Transitions", "Exercise 5" is selected and highlighted in green. The main content area contains an "Exercise:" heading and a task description: "Using the transition shorthand property, specify width changes for the <div> element should have: '2' second duration, 'ease-in-out' speed curve, and a '0.5' second delay before starting." Below this is a "Hint" button. A code editor section shows the following CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 2s ease-in-out 0.5s;
}

div:hover {
    width: 400px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

The "Result" panel shows a red square. A tooltip says: "Hover over the div element above." There are "Check Your Code", "Show Answer", and "Correct!" buttons.

133

Completed 132 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

Add a 2 second animation for the <div> element, which changes the color from red to blue. Call the animation "example"

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 2s;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>
```



134

Completed 133 of 138 Exercises

Exercise:

Add the following 5 steps to the animation "example" (using 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%):

1. 0% - Set background color to "red", left position to "0px", top position to: "0px"
2. 25% - Set background color to "blue", left position to "0px", top position to: "200px"
3. 50% - Set background color to "green", left position to "200px", top position to: "200px"
4. 75% - Set background color to "yellow", left position to "200px", top position to: "0px"
5. 100% - Set background color to "red", left position to "0px", top position to: "0px"

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Result:** **Show Answer**

```
background-color: red;
animation-name: example;
animation-duration: 4s;
}

@keyframes example {
0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
25% {background-color: blue; left:0px; top:200px;}
50% {background-color: green; left:200px; top:200px;}
75% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
```



135

Completed 134 of 138 Exercises

CSS Web Fonts ✓
CSS 2D Transforms ✓
CSS 3D Transforms ✓
CSS Transitions ✓
CSS Animations

✓ Exercise 1
✓ Exercise 2
✓ **Exercise 3**
Exercise 4
Exercise 5
Exercise 6
Go to CSS Animations Tutorial

Exercise:

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should have a "1" second delay before starting.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-delay: 1s;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
}
```



22:55 25/9/2022

136

Completed 135 of 138 Exercises

CSS Web Fonts ✓
CSS 2D Transforms ✓
CSS 3D Transforms ✓
CSS Transitions ✓
CSS Animations

✓ Exercise 1
✓ Exercise 2
✓ Exercise 3
✓ **Exercise 4**
Exercise 5
Exercise 6
Go to CSS Animations Tutorial

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
}
```



22:56 25/9/2022

137

Completed 136 of 138 Exercises

CSS Web Fonts ✓
CSS 2D Transforms ✓
CSS 3D Transforms ✓
CSS Transitions ✓
CSS Animations

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;
  animation-direction: alternate;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```

22:57
26/9/2022

138

Completed 137 of 138 Exercises

CSS Web Fonts
CSS 2D Transforms ✓
CSS 3D Transforms ✓
CSS Transitions ✓
CSS Animations ✓

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
```

22:59
26/9/2022