CSS Briefing

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CSS Briefing

Lets explore CSS

Email *

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The following code attempts to style a paragraph using the **<style>** tag, but fails to do so. Why?

```
<head>
  <style>
    <p style="color:red;">I'm learning to code!</p>
  </style>
</head>
```
*

○   The style attribute of the <p> element can be removed because the <style> tag replaces it.

○   The color attribute must be changed to color-style.

○   You must use either inline styles or the <style> tag but not both.

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

What does the **<style>** HTML tag allow?

*

⦿ Writing one or more CSS rules in CSS syntax inside an HTML file.

◯ It links external CSS files to the HTML document.

◯ It is the only way to apply styles inside an HTML file.

◯ It automatically adds common styles to your webpage.

What is the main difference between inline styles and the **<style>** tag?

*

◯ Inline styles allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas the <style> tag embeds CSS directly within HTML opening tags.

◯ There is no difference between inline styles and the <style> tag.

◯ The <style> tag allow you to write CSS in a separate file, whereas inline styles embed CSS directly within HTML opening tags.

⦿ Inline styles directly modify individual HTML elements using a style attribute, whereas the <style> tag allows you to write CSS in a dedicated section of the HTML file.

What is the most specific selector in the code below?

p {

}

#side-bar {

}

.main-content {

}

```
.main-content p {

}
```
*

- ( ) .main-content
- (●) #side-bar
- ( ) .main-content p
- ( ) p

Separating HTML and CSS into their own files helps accomplish which of the following?

*

- ( ) More specific CSS selectors.
- (●) Separating HTML structure from CSS style makes the code in both languages easier to read and maintain.
- ( ) Enhances webpage load time.
- ( ) Better-looking CSS styles.

What is the purpose of the HTML **<link>** tag when it comes to styling a page?

*

- (●) To link a specific stylesheet file to an HTML file so that the styles get applied on the page.
- ( ) To make sure that all links are styled correctly on the page.
- ( ) To make sure that your inline styles are applied correctly.
- ( ) To determine the specificity of CSS rules.

The following HTML code attempts to use inline styling to change the color of the paragraph text, but fails to do so. Why?

<p color="red;">I am learning to code!</p>
*

○ The value of the color attribute must be changed to style: red;.

○ The color red should be set to Red instead.

○ A <style> tag must be used to add styles to HTML.

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

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

body {
 color: green;
}

.main-content a {
  color: blue;
}

a {
 color: red !important;
}

*

○ Black

○ Blue

○ Green

◉ Red

What does the **font-family** property control?

*

○ It defines and creates a new font.

◉ The typeface used by the element.

○ It allows you to group all the fonts you use in your stylesheet into a family.

Which of the following is a correct CSS declaration?

*

○ "color": green

● color: green;

○ color = green;

○ font green

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

*

○ The spacing between letters.

○ How transparent text appears.

● How thin or thick text appears.

○ How small or large text appears.

Which of the following will set an element's background to an image?

*

● background-image: url("image.jpg");

○ background-image: url = "image.jpg";

○ background-image: "image.jpg";

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- ◉ #side-bar
- ◯ .main-content p
- ◯ p

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