

# T1-3 MORE HTML/CSS EXERCISE

## 1 - Adjust the Margin of an Element

Adjust the Margin of an Element

freeCodeCamp (🔥) Community Map Donate [26]

box, note that the red box has more **margin** than the green box, making it appear smaller.

When you increase the green box's **margin**, it will increase the distance between its border and surrounding elements.

Change the **margin** of the green box to match that of the red box.

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

✔ Your **green-box** class should give elements **20px** of **margin**.

```
1 |
2 | <style>
3 |   .injected-text {
4 |     margin-bottom: -25px;
5 |     text-align: center;
6 |   }
7 |
8 |   .box {
9 |     border-style: solid;
10 |    border-color: black;
11 |    border-width: 5px;
12 |    text-align: center;
13 |  }
14 |
15 |  .yellow-box {
16 |    background-color: yellow;
17 |    padding: 10px;
18 |  }
19 |
20 |  .red-box {
21 |    background-color: red;
22 |    padding: 20px;
23 |    margin: 20px;
24 |  }
25 |
26 |  .green-box {
27 |    background-color: green;
28 |    padding: 20px;
29 |    margin: 20px;
30 |  }
31 | </style>
```

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## 2 - Add a Negative Margin to an Element

Add a Negative Margin to an Element

freeCodeCamp (🔥) Community Map Donate [26]

If you set an element's **margin** to a negative value, the element will grow larger.

Try to set the **margin** to a negative value like the one for the red box.

Change the **margin** of the green box to **-15px**, so it fills the entire horizontal width of the yellow box around it.

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

✔ Your **green-box** class should give elements **-15px** of **margin**.

```
1 |
2 | <style>
3 |   .injected-text {
4 |     margin-bottom: -25px;
5 |     text-align: center;
6 |   }
7 |
8 |   .box {
9 |     border-style: solid;
10 |    border-color: black;
11 |    border-width: 5px;
12 |    text-align: center;
13 |  }
14 |
15 |  .yellow-box {
16 |    background-color: yellow;
17 |    padding: 10px;
18 |  }
19 |
20 |  .red-box {
21 |    background-color: red;
22 |    padding: 20px;
23 |    margin: -15px;
24 |  }
25 |
26 |  .green-box {
27 |    background-color: green;
28 |    padding: 20px;
29 |    margin: -15px;
30 |  }
31 | </style>
```

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### 3 - Add Different Padding to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/add-different-padding-to-each-side-of-an-element>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, and Donate. On the left, there are four buttons: "Run tests (ctrl + enter)", "Reset your code", "Get a hint", and "Ask for help on the forum". Below these buttons are four test results, each with a green checkmark and a description of the required padding for a green-box class. The main content area is a code editor with the following CSS code:

```
1
2 <style>
3   .injected-text {
4     margin-bottom: -25px;
5     text-align: center;
6   }
7
8   .box {
9     border-style: solid;
10    border-color: black;
11    border-width: 5px;
12    text-align: center;
13  }
14
15  .yellow-box {
16    background-color: yellow;
17    padding: 10px;
18  }
19
20  .red-box {
21    background-color: red;
22    padding-top: 40px;
23    padding-right: 20px;
24    padding-bottom: 20px;
25    padding-left: 40px;
26  }
27
28  .green-box {
29    background-color: green;
30    padding-top: 40px;
31    padding-left: 40px;
```

On the right, a mobile device mockup displays the rendered result. It shows a yellow box containing a red box and a green box. The red box has padding on its top, right, and bottom sides, while the green box has padding on its top and left sides. The text "margin" and "padding" are visible on the mobile screen.

### 4 - Add Different Margins to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/add-different-margins-to-each-side-of-an-element>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, and Donate. On the left, there are four buttons: "Run tests (ctrl + enter)", "Reset your code", "Get a hint", and "Ask for help on the forum". Below these buttons are four test results, each with a green checkmark and a description of the required margin for a green-box class. The main content area is a code editor with the following CSS code and HTML structure:

```
12   text-align: center;
13 }
14
15 .yellow-box {
16   background-color: yellow;
17   padding: 10px;
18 }
19
20 .red-box {
21   background-color: red;
22   margin-top: 40px;
23   margin-right: 20px;
24   margin-bottom: 20px;
25   margin-left: 40px;
26 }
27
28 .green-box {
29   background-color: green;
30   margin-top: 40px;
31   margin-left: 40px;
32   margin-right: 20px;
33   margin-bottom: 20px;
34 }
35 </style>
36 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
37
38 <div class="box yellow-box">
39   <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
40   <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
41 </div>
42
```

On the right, a mobile device mockup displays the rendered result. It shows a yellow box containing a red box and a green box. The red box has margin on its top, right, and bottom sides, while the green box has margin on its top and left sides. The text "margin" and "padding" are visible on the mobile screen.

## 5 - Use Clockwise Notation to Specify the Padding of an Element

its bottom and right side.

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the top of elements `40px` of `padding`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the right of elements `20px` of `padding`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the bottom of elements `20px` of `padding`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the left of elements `40px` of `padding`.

```
1 <style>
2   .injected-text {
3     margin-bottom: -25px;
4     text-align: center;
5   }
6
7   .box {
8     border-style: solid;
9     border-color: black;
10    border-width: 5px;
11    text-align: center;
12  }
13
14  .yellow-box {
15    background-color: yellow;
16    padding: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
17  }
18
19  .red-box {
20    background-color: red;
21    padding: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
22  }
23
24  .green-box {
25    background-color: green;
26    padding-top: 40px;
27    padding-right: 20px;
28    padding-bottom: 20px;
29    padding-left: 40px;
30  }
31 </style>
```

margin

padding

padding

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## 6 - Use Clockwise Notation to Specify the Margin of an Element

side.

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the top of elements `40px` of `margin`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the right of elements `20px` of `margin`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the bottom of elements `20px` of `margin`.
- ✓ Your `green-box` class should give the left of elements `40px` of `margin`.

```
9 border-style: solid;
10 border-color: black;
11 border-width: 5px;
12 text-align: center;
13 }
14
15 .yellow-box {
16 background-color: yellow;
17 padding: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
18 }
19
20 .red-box {
21 background-color: red;
22 margin: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
23 }
24
25 .green-box {
26 background-color: green;
27 margin-top: 40px;
28 margin-right: 20px;
29 margin-bottom: 20px;
30 margin-left: 40px;
31 }
32 </style>
33 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
34
35 <div class="box yellow-box">
36 <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
37 <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
38 </div>
39
```

margin

padding

padding

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## 7 - Style the HTML Body Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/style-the-html-body-element>. The page features the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, and Donate. The main content area includes a text prompt: "We can do this by adding the following to our `style` element:". Below this is a code editor with the following CSS code:

```
1  
2 <style>  
3   body {  
4     background-color: black;  
5   }  
6 </style>  
7
```

Below the code editor are four buttons: "Run tests (ctrl + enter)", "Reset your code", "Get a hint", and "Ask for help on the forum". To the right of the code editor is a mobile phone mockup showing a black screen. At the bottom of the page, there is a list of instructions with green checkmarks:

- Give your `body` element the `background-color` of black.
- Make sure your CSS rule is properly formatted with both opening and closing curly brackets.
- Make sure your CSS rule ends with a semi-colon.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 11:46 AM on 12/7/2017.

## 8 - Inherit Styles from the Body Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/inherit-styles-from-the-body-element>. The page features the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, and Donate. The main content area includes a text prompt: "Ask for help on the forum". Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS code:

```
1 <h1> Hello World </h1>  
2 <style>  
3   body {  
4     background-color: green;  
5     color: green;  
6     font-family: Monospace;  
7   }  
8  
9 </style>  
10
```

To the right of the code editor is a mobile phone mockup showing a green screen with the text "Hello World" in a monospace font. At the bottom of the page, there is a list of instructions with green checkmarks:

- Create an `h1` element.
- Your `h1` element should have the text `Hello World`.
- Make sure your `h1` element has a closing tag.
- Give your `body` element the `color` property of `green`.
- Give your `body` element the `font-family` property of `Monospace`.
- Your `h1` element should inherit the font `Monospace` from your `body` element.
- Your `h1` element should inherit the color green from your `body` element.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 11:54 AM.

## 9 - Prioritize One Style Over Another

Give your `h1` element the class of `pink-text`.

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- ✓ Your `<style>` should have a `pink-text` CSS class with its color set to pink.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should be pink.

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: black;
4     font-family: Monospace;
5     color: green;
6   }
7   .pink-text{color:pink;}
8 </style>
9 <h1 class="pink-text">Hello World!</h1>
10
11
```

11:58 AM

## 10 - Override Styles in Subsequent CSS

over the first. Because `.blue-text` is declared second, it overrides the attributes of `.pink-text`

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `blue-text`.
- ✓ Both `blue-text` and `pink-text` should belong to the same `h1` element.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should be

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: black;
4     font-family: Monospace;
5     color: green;
6   }
7   .pink-text {
8     color: pink;
9   }
10  .blue-text {
11    color: blue;
12  }
13 </style>
14 <h1 class="blue-text pink-text">Hello World!</h1>
15
```

12:04 PM

## 11 - Override Class Declarations by Styling ID Attributes

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-class-declarations-by-styling-id-attributes>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, Donate, and a user profile with [31] points. On the left, there are buttons for 'Reset your code', 'Get a hint', and 'Ask for help on the forum'. Below these are six green checkmarks indicating successful test results:

- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `blue-text`.
- ✓ Give your `h1` element the id of `orange-text`.
- ✓ Create a CSS declaration for your `orange-text` id
- ✓ Do not give your `h1` any `style` attributes.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should be orange.

The code editor shows the following code:

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: black;
4     font-family: Monospace;
5     color: green;
6   }
7
8   .pink-text {
9     color: pink;
10  }
11  .blue-text {
12    color: blue;
13  }
14  #orange-text{color: orange;}
15 </style>
16 <h1 class="pink-text blue-text" id="orange-text">Hello World!</h1>
17
```

The preview on the right shows a smartphone displaying 'Hello World!' in orange text on a black background.

## 12 - Override Class Declarations with Inline Styles

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-class-declarations-with-inline-styles>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, Donate, and a user profile with [32] points. On the left, there are buttons for 'Reset your code', 'Get a hint', and 'Ask for help on the forum'. Below these are six green checkmarks indicating successful test results:

- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `blue-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the id of `orange-text`.
- ✓ Give your `h1` element the inline style of `color: white`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should be white.

The code editor shows the following code:

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: black;
4     font-family: Monospace;
5     color: green;
6   }
7
8   #
9   .orange-text {
10    color: orange;
11  }
12  .pink-text {
13    color: pink;
14  }
15  .blue-text {
16    color: blue;
17  }
18 </style>
19 <h1 style="color: white" id="orange-text" class="pink-text blue-
20   text">Hello World!</h1>
```

The preview on the right shows a smartphone displaying 'Hello World!' in white text on a black background.

## 13 - Override All Other Styles by using Important

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-all-other-styles-by-using-important>. The page features the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, Donate, and a user profile with 33 items. On the left, there is a 'Get a hint' section with a button 'Ask for help on the forum' and a list of six hints, each with a green checkmark. The main content area contains a code editor with the following CSS and HTML code:

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: black;
4     font-family: Monospace;
5     color: green;
6   }
7   #orange-text {
8     color: orange;
9   }
10  .pink-text {
11    color: pink !important;
12  }
13  .blue-text {
14    color: blue;
15  }
16 </style>
17 <h1 id="orange-text" class="pink-text blue-text" style="color:
18 white">Hello World!</h1>
19
```

To the right of the code editor is a mobile phone mockup displaying 'Hello World!' in pink text on a black background. At the bottom, a Windows taskbar shows the time as 12:14 PM.

## 14 - Use Hex Code for Specific Colors

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-hex-code-for-specific-colors>. The page features the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for Community, Map, Donate, and a user profile with 34 items. On the left, there is a 'COLOR SYSTEM VALUES' section with a text box explaining that the word 'black' should be replaced with its hex code '#000000'. Below this are buttons for 'Run tests (ctrl + enter)', 'Reset your code', 'Get a hint', and 'Ask for help on the forum'. There are also two hints with green checkmarks. The main content area contains a code editor with the following CSS code:

```
1 <style>
2   body {
3     background-color: #000000;
4   }
5 </style>
6
7
```

To the right of the code editor is a mobile phone mockup that is currently blank. At the bottom, a Windows taskbar shows the time as 12:16 PM.

## 15 - Use Hex Code to Mix Colors

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links (Community, Map, Donate, [35]). The challenge page has a green header. On the left, there are seven instructions, each with a green checkmark icon:

- Use the `hex code` for the color red instead of the word `red`.
- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am green!` the `color` green.
- Use the `hex code` for the color green instead of the word `green`.
- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am dodger blue!` the `color` dodger blue.
- Use the `hex code` for the color dodger blue instead of the word `dodgerblue`.
- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am orange!` the `color` orange.
- Use the `hex code` for the color orange instead of the word `orange`.

The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
1 <style>
2   .red-text {
3     color: #FF0000;
4   }
5   .green-text {
6     color: #00FF00;
7   }
8   .dodger-blue-text {
9     color: #2998E4;
10  }
11  .orange-text {
12    color: #FFA500;
13  }
14 </style>
15 <h1 class="red-text">I am red!</h1>
16
17 <h1 class="green-text">I am green!</h1>
18
19 <h1 class="dodger-blue-text">I am dodger blue!</h1>
20
21 <h1 class="orange-text">I am orange!</h1>
22
23
24
```

The mobile phone preview shows the rendered output:

I am red!  
I am green!  
I am dodger blue!  
I am orange!

## 16 - Use Abbreviated Hex Code

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links (Community, Map, Donate, [36]). The challenge page has a green header. On the left, there are seven instructions, each with a green checkmark icon:

- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am green!` the `color` green.
- Use the abbreviated `hex code` for the color green instead of the hex code `#00FF00`.
- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am cyan!` the `color` cyan.
- Use the abbreviated `hex code` for the color cyan instead of the hex code `#00FFFF`.
- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am fuchsia!` the `color` fuchsia.
- Use the abbreviated `hex code` for the color fuchsia instead of the hex code `#FF00FF`.

The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
1 <style>
2   .red-text {
3     color: #F00;
4   }
5   .fuchsia-text {
6     color: #F0F;
7   }
8   .cyan-text {
9     color: #0FF;
10  }
11  .green-text {
12    color: #0F0;
13  }
14 </style>
15
16 <h1 class="red-text">I am red!</h1>
17
18 <h1 class="fuchsia-text">I am fuchsia!</h1>
19
20 <h1 class="cyan-text">I am cyan!</h1>
21
22 <h1 class="green-text">I am green!</h1>
23
24
```

The mobile phone preview shows the rendered output:

I am red!  
I am fuchsia!  
I am cyan!  
I am green!

## 17 - Use RGB values to Color Elements

## 18 - Use RGB to Mix Colors