

T1-3 - More HTML/CSS Exercises (FreeCodeCamp) - Part 3 of 3

1 - Adjust the Margin of an Element

The screenshot shows the FreeCodeCamp interface for the challenge "Adjust the Margin of an Element". The main content area displays a green header "Ride like the wind!" with a green checkmark icon and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button. Below this is a code editor with the following CSS and HTML:

```
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>
32 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
33
34 <div class="box yellow-box">
35   <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
36   <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
37 </div>
38
```

The right side of the interface shows a mobile phone mockup with a yellow box containing a red box and a green box, both labeled "padding". The left sidebar contains instructions and a success message: "Your green-box class should give elements 20px of margin."

2 - Add a Negative Margin to an Element

The screenshot shows the FreeCodeCamp interface for the challenge "Add a Negative Margin to an Element". The main content area displays a green header "To infinity and beyond!" with a green checkmark icon and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button. Below this is a code editor with the following CSS and HTML:

```
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>
32 <div class="box yellow-box">
33   <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
34   <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
35 </div>
36
37
```

The right side of the interface shows a mobile phone mockup with a red box and a green box, both labeled "padding". The left sidebar contains instructions and a success message: "Your green-box class should give elements -15px of margin."

3 - Add Different Padding to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/add-different-padding-to-each-side-of-an-element`. The page title is "Woo-hoo!". The challenge instructions on the left state: "padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left properties. Give the green box a padding of 40px on its top and left side, but only 20px on its bottom and right side." The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
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-right: 20px;
32   padding-bottom: 20px;
33   padding-left: 40px;
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
```

The right side of the browser shows a mobile device preview with a yellow box labeled "margin" containing a red box labeled "padding" and a green box labeled "padding". A success message "Woo-hoo!" with a green checkmark and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button is displayed in the center.

4 - Add Different Margins to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/add-different-margins-to-each-side-of-an-element`. The page title is "Onward, ho!". The challenge instructions on the left state: "an element so that it has a different margin on each of its sides. CSS allows you to control the margin of an element on all four sides with margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left properties. Give the green box a margin of 40px on its top and left side, but only 20px on its bottom and right side." The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
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-right: 20px;
32   margin-bottom: 20px;
33   margin-left: 40px;
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
```

The right side of the browser shows a mobile device preview with a yellow box labeled "margin" containing a red box labeled "padding" and a green box labeled "padding". A success message "Onward, ho!" with a green checkmark and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button is displayed in the center.

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

exact same result as using the side-specific padding instructions.

Use Clockwise Notation to give the "green-box" class a padding of 40px on its top and left side, but only 20px on 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.

```
20 .red-box {
21   background-color: red;
22   padding: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
23 }
24
25 .green-box {
26   background-color: green;
27   padding: 40px 20px 20px 40px;
28 }
29 </style>
30 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
31
32 <div class="box yellow-box">
33   <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
34   <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
35 </div>
36
```

Arevalo 4:22 PM 12/14/2017

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

These four values work like a clock: top, right, bottom, left, and will produce the exact same result as using the side-specific margin instructions.

Use Clockwise Notation to give the element with the green-box class a margin of 40px on its top and left side, but only 20px on 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 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.

```
20 .red-box {
21   background-color: red;
22   margin: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
23 }
24
25 .green-box {
26   background-color: green;
27   margin: 40px 20px 20px 40px;
28 }
29 </style>
30 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
31
32 <div class="box yellow-box">
33   <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
34   <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
35 </div>
36
```

Arevalo 4:23 PM 12/14/2017

7 - Style the HTML Body Element

freeCodeCamp (🔥) Community Map Donate [55]

Bring that rain!

Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)

Now let's start fresh and talk about CSS inheritance.

Every HTML page has a `body` element.

We can prove that the `body` element exists here by giving it a `background-color` of black.

We can do this by adding the following to our `style` element:

```
body {
  background-color: black;
}
```

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ 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.

Arevalo 4:24 PM 12/14/2017

8 - Inherit Styles from the Body Element

freeCodeCamp (🔥) Community Map Donate [55]

You're on fire!

Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)

Run tests (ctrl + enter)

Reset your code

Get a hint

Ask for help on the forum

- ✓ 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.

Arevalo 4:27 PM 12/14/2017

9 - Prioritize One Style Over Another

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/prioritize-one-style-over-another`. The page title is "Sonic Boom!". A green notification box with a white checkmark and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" is overlaid on the page. The main content area shows a smartphone displaying "Hello World!" in pink text. The left sidebar contains instructions: "Let's see what happens when we create a class that makes text pink, then apply it to an element. Will our class override the body element's `color: green;` CSS property? Create a CSS class called `pink-text` that gives an element the color pink. Give your `h1` element the class of `pink-text`." Below the instructions are buttons for "Run tests (ctrl + enter)", "Reset your code", "Get a hint", and "Ask for help on the forum". A list of four test results is shown, all with green checkmarks: "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.", and "Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`." The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:28 PM on 12/14/2017.

10 - Override Styles in Subsequent CSS

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-styles-in-subsequent-css`. The page title is "Most triumphant!". A green notification box with a white checkmark and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" is overlaid on the page. The main content area shows a smartphone displaying "Hello World!" in blue text. The left sidebar contains instructions: "However, the order of the `class` declarations in the `<style>` section are what is important. The second declaration will always take precedence over the first. Because `.blue-text` is declared second, it overrides the attributes of `.pink-text`." Below the instructions are buttons for "Run tests (ctrl + enter)", "Reset your code", "Get a hint", and "Ask for help on the forum". A list of four test results is shown, all with green checkmarks: "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.", and "Your `h1` element should be blue." The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:28 PM on 12/14/2017.

11 - Override Class Declarations by Styling ID Attributes

The screenshot shows a 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. A large green banner at the top says "You did it!" with a checkmark icon. Below this, a green button reads "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)".

On the left side, there is a list of test results, all marked with green checkmarks:

- ✓ 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 browser preview on the right shows a black mobile device screen with the text "Hello World!" in orange. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:29 PM on 12/14/2017.

12 - Override Class Declarations with Inline Styles

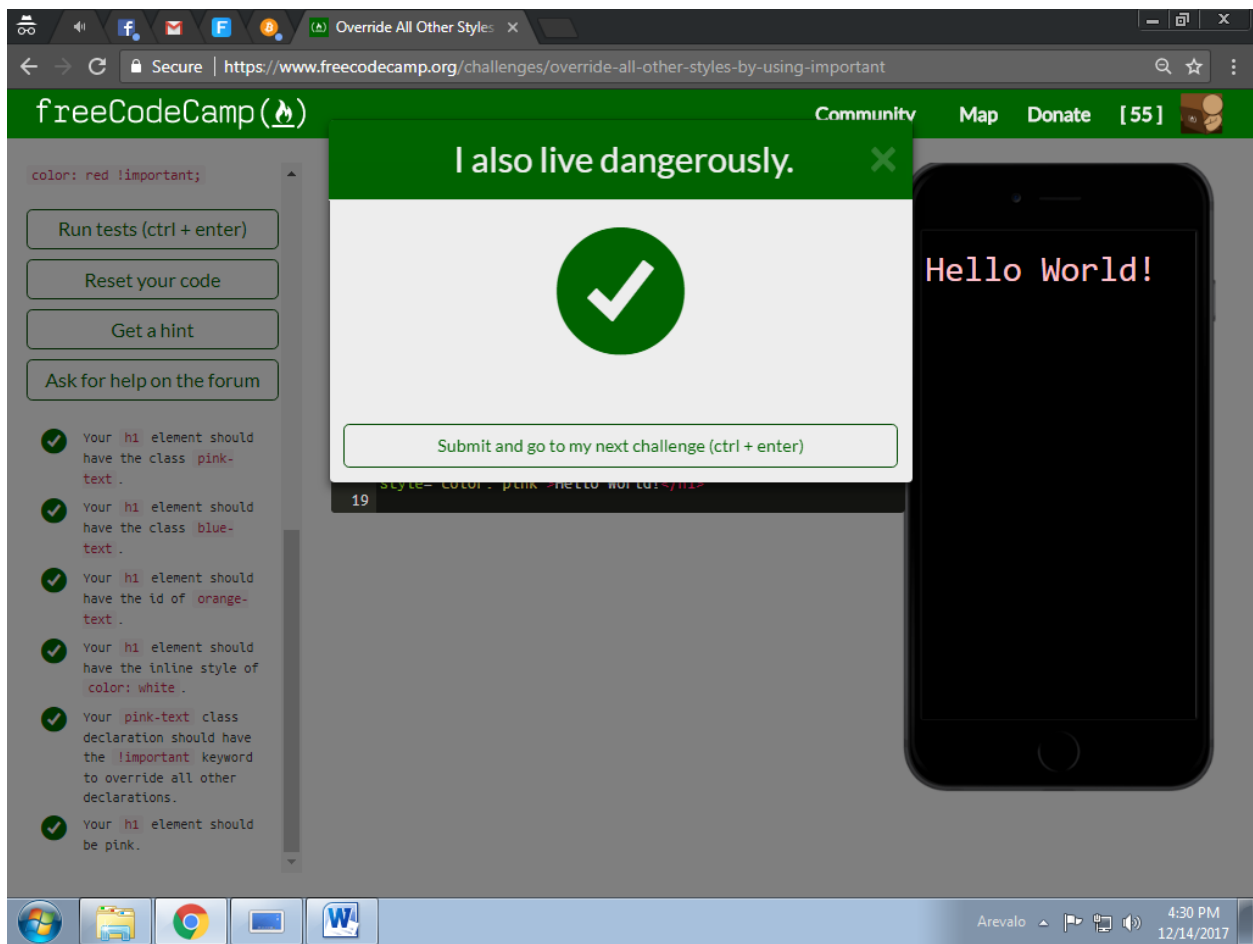
The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-class-declarations-with-inline-styles`. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links. A large green banner at the top says "I also live dangerously." with a checkmark icon. Below this, a green button reads "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)".

On the left side, there is a list of test results, all marked with green checkmarks:

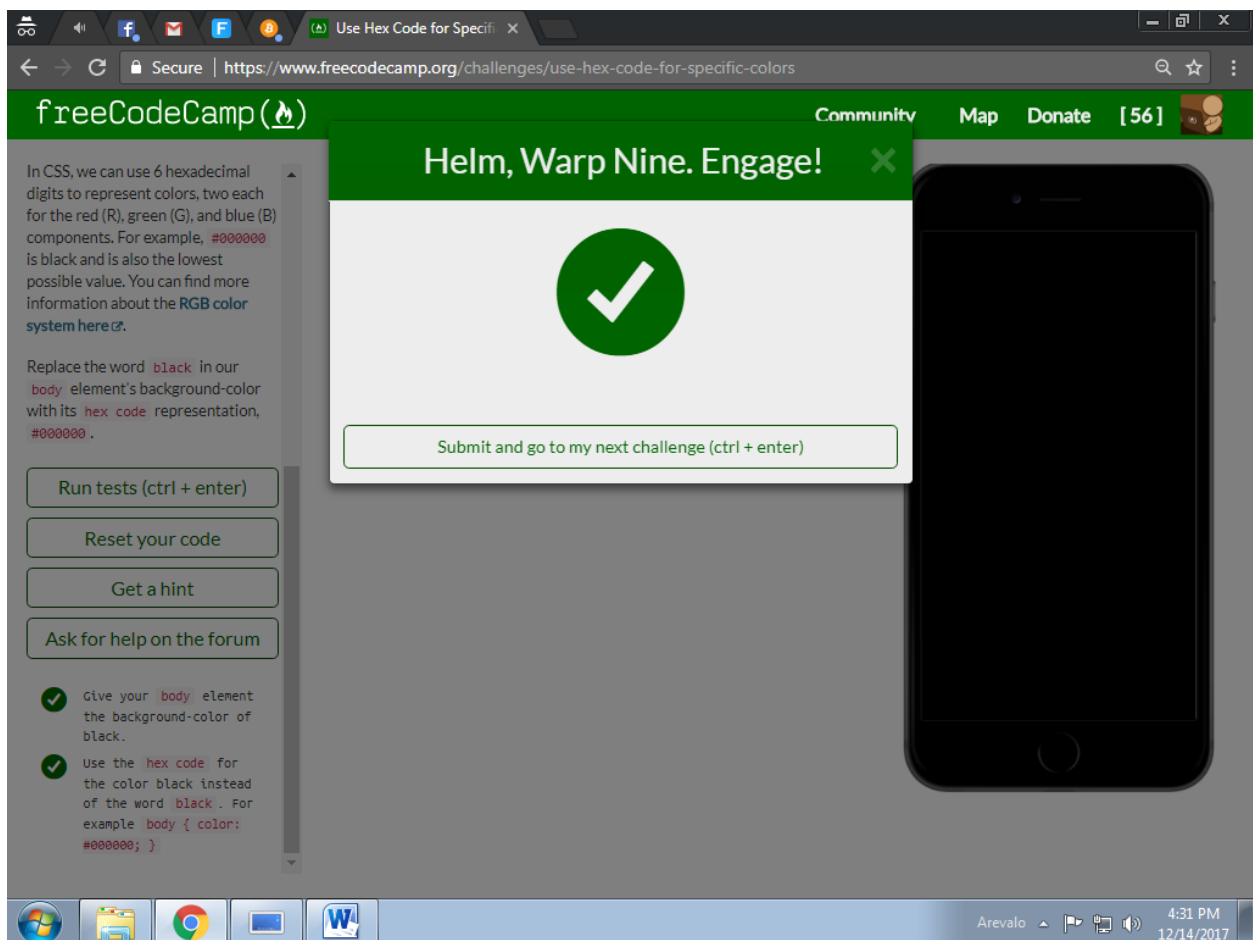
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the class `blue-text`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should have the id of `orange-text`.
- ✓ Give your `h1` element the inline style of `color: white`.
- ✓ Your `h1` element should be white.

The browser preview on the right shows a black mobile device screen with the text "Hello World!" in white. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:30 PM on 12/14/2017.

13 - Override All Other Styles by using Important



14 - Use Hex Code for Specific Colors



15 - Use Hex Code to Mix Colors

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-hex-code-to-mix-colors>. The page title is "Down the rabbit hole we go!". A large green checkmark icon is centered on the page, indicating a successful submission. Below the checkmark is a button that says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of instructions and a code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
19 <h1 class="green-text">I am green!</h1>
20
21 <h1 class="dodger-blue-text">I am dodger blue!</h1>
22
23 <h1 class="orange-text">I am orange!</h1>
24
```

On the right side, there is a mobile phone mockup displaying the rendered HTML code. The text on the phone is:

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

The sidebar on the left contains a list of instructions, each with a green checkmark:

- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am red!` the color `red`.
- 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`.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:33 PM on 12/14/2017.

16 - Use Abbreviated Hex Code

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-abbreviated-hex-code>. The page title is "Tomorrow, the world!". A large green checkmark icon is centered on the page, indicating a successful submission. Below the checkmark is a button that says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of instructions and a code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
19 <h1 class="fuchsia-text">I am fuchsia!</h1>
20
21 <h1 class="cyan-text">I am cyan!</h1>
22
23 <h1 class="green-text">I am green!</h1>
24
```

On the right side, there is a mobile phone mockup displaying the rendered HTML code. The text on the phone is:

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

The sidebar on the left contains a list of instructions, each with a green checkmark:

- Give your `h1` element with the text `I am red!` the color `red`.
- Use the `abbreviate hex code` for the color `red` instead of the hex code `#FF0000`.
- 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`

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:34 PM on 12/14/2017.

17 - Use RGB values to Color Elements

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a challenge on the FreeCodeCamp website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-rgb-values-to-color-elements`. The page header includes the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for 'Community', 'Map', 'Donate', and a user profile icon with the number '59'. The main content area features a green header with the text 'Woo-hoo!' and a large green checkmark icon. Below the checkmark is a button that says 'Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)'. To the right of the challenge area is a mobile phone mockup. On the left side, there is a sidebar with instructions and a list of test results. The instructions include: 'If you do the math, the two digits for one color equal 16 times 16, which gives us 256 total values. So RGB, which starts counting from zero, has the exact same number of possible values as hex code.' and 'Let's replace the hex code in our body element's background color with the RGB value for black: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`'. The test results list two successful tests: 'Your body element should have a black background.' and 'Use rgb to give your body element a color of black. For example body { background-color: rgb(255, 165, 0); }'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system tray with the time '4:36 PM' and date '12/14/2017'.

18 - Use RGB to Mix Colors

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a challenge on the FreeCodeCamp website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-rgb-to-mix-colors`. The page header includes the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for 'Community', 'Map', 'Donate', and a user profile icon with the number '60'. The main content area features a green header with the text 'Ride like the wind!' and a large green checkmark icon. Below the checkmark is a button that says 'Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)'. To the right of the challenge area is a mobile phone mockup displaying four lines of text: 'I am red!', 'I am orchid!', 'I am sienna!', and 'I am blue!'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with instructions and a list of test results. The instructions include: 'Give your h1 element with the text I am red! the color red.', 'Use rgb for the color red.', 'Give your h1 element with the text I am orchid! the color orchid.', 'Use rgb for the color orchid.', 'Give your h1 element with the text I am blue! the color blue.', 'Use rgb for the color blue.', 'Give your h1 element with the text I am sienna! the color sienna.', and 'Use rgb for the color sienna.'. The test results list seven successful tests corresponding to these instructions. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system tray with the time '4:37 PM' and date '12/14/2017'.