

T1-3 – More HTML/CSS Exercises

1. Adjust the Margin of an Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/adjust-the-margin-of-an-element>. The page features a green header with the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for 'Community', 'Map', 'Donate', and '[41]'. A large green modal box with a white checkmark and the text 'You did it!' is centered on the screen. Below the modal is a button that says 'Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)'. The background shows a coding editor with the following CSS and HTML code:

```
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>
```

The code editor also shows instructions: 'Your green-box class should give elements 20px'. On the right, a mobile device preview shows a yellow box containing a red box and a green box, both with padding. The text 'margin' is visible above the red box.

2. Add a Negative Margin to an Element

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/add-a-negative-margin-to-an-element>. The page features a green header with the FreeCodeCamp logo and navigation links for 'Community', 'Map', 'Donate', and '[42]'. A large green modal box with a white checkmark and the text 'Nothing but net!' is centered on the screen. Below the modal is a button that says 'Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)'. The background shows a coding editor with the following CSS and HTML code:

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

The code editor also shows instructions: 'Your green-box class should give elements'. On the right, a mobile device preview shows a red box and a green box, both with padding. The text 'padding' is visible above the red box.

3. Add Different Padding to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for challenge 43. A success message "Feel that need for speed!" is displayed with a green checkmark and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button. The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
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">
```

The preview shows a yellow box containing a red box and a green box, with labels for margin and padding.

4. Add Different Margins to Each Side of an Element

The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for challenge 44. A success message "Escape velocity reached!" is displayed with a green checkmark and a "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" button. The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
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>
```

The preview shows a yellow box containing a red box and a green box, with labels for margin and padding.

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

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-clockwise-notation-to-specify-the-padding-of-an-element>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links. A central white box with a green checkmark and the text "Get to the choppa!" indicates a successful submission. Below this, a button says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". To the right, a mobile phone mockup displays a yellow box with a red box inside it, both labeled "padding". The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

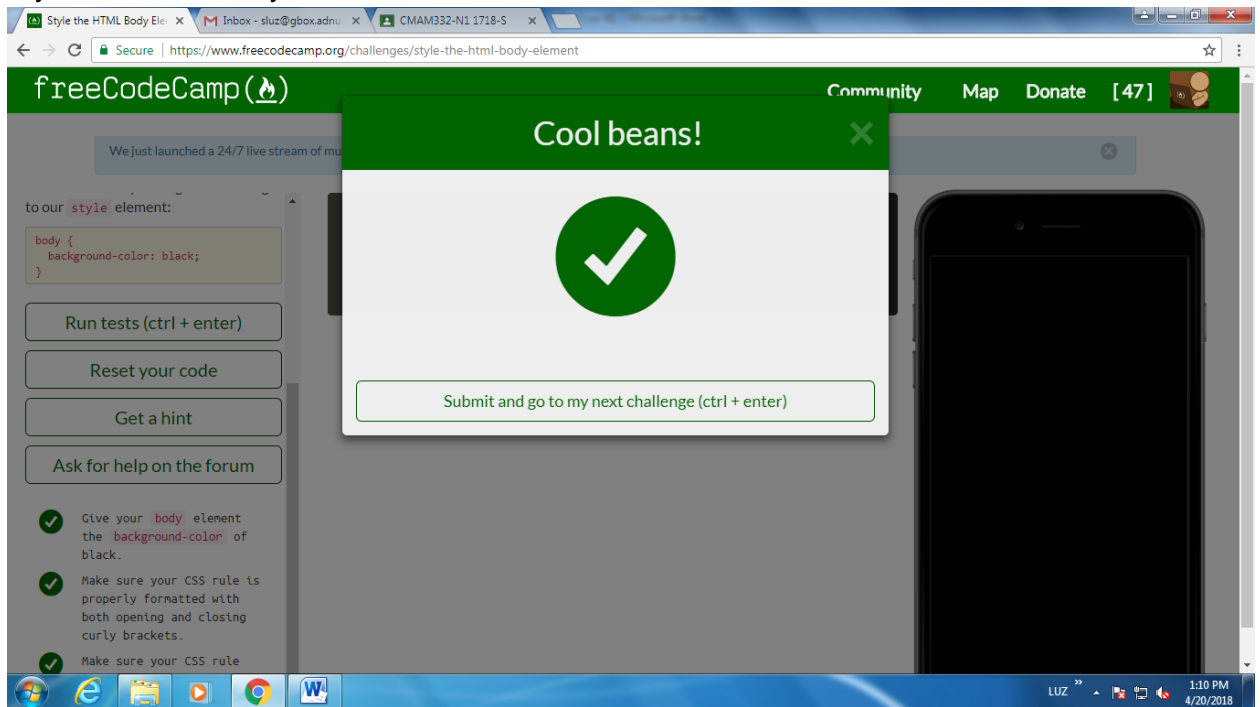
```
22 padding: 20px 40px 20px 40px;
23 }
24
25 .green-box {
26 background-color: green;
27 padding: 40px 20px 20px 40px;
28 }
29 </style>
30 <h5 class="injected-text">margin</h5>
31
32 <div class="box yellow-box">
33 <h5 class="box red-box">padding</h5>
34 <h5 class="box green-box">padding</h5>
35 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

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

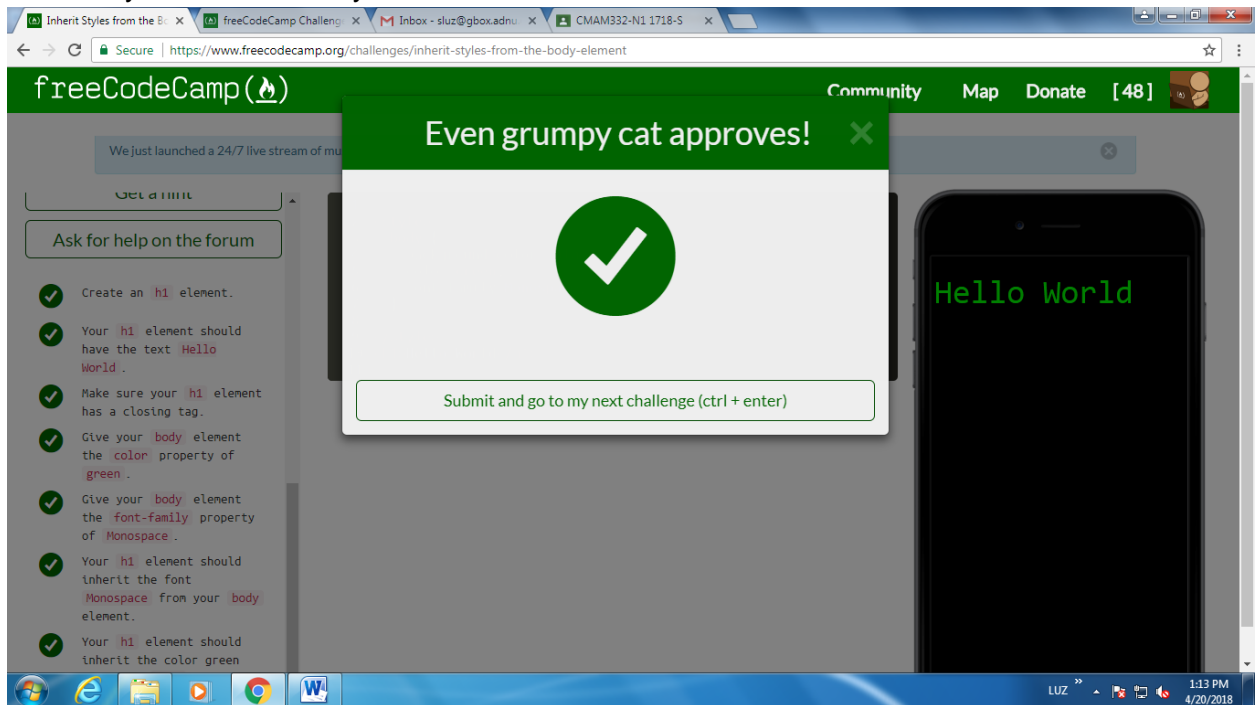
The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/use-clockwise-notation-to-specify-the-margin-of-an-element>. The page features a green header with the freeCodeCamp logo and navigation links. A central white box with a green checkmark and the text "Most efficient!" indicates a successful submission. Below this, a button says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". To the right, a mobile phone mockup displays a yellow box with a red box inside it, both labeled "margin". The code editor shows the following CSS and HTML:

```
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>
```

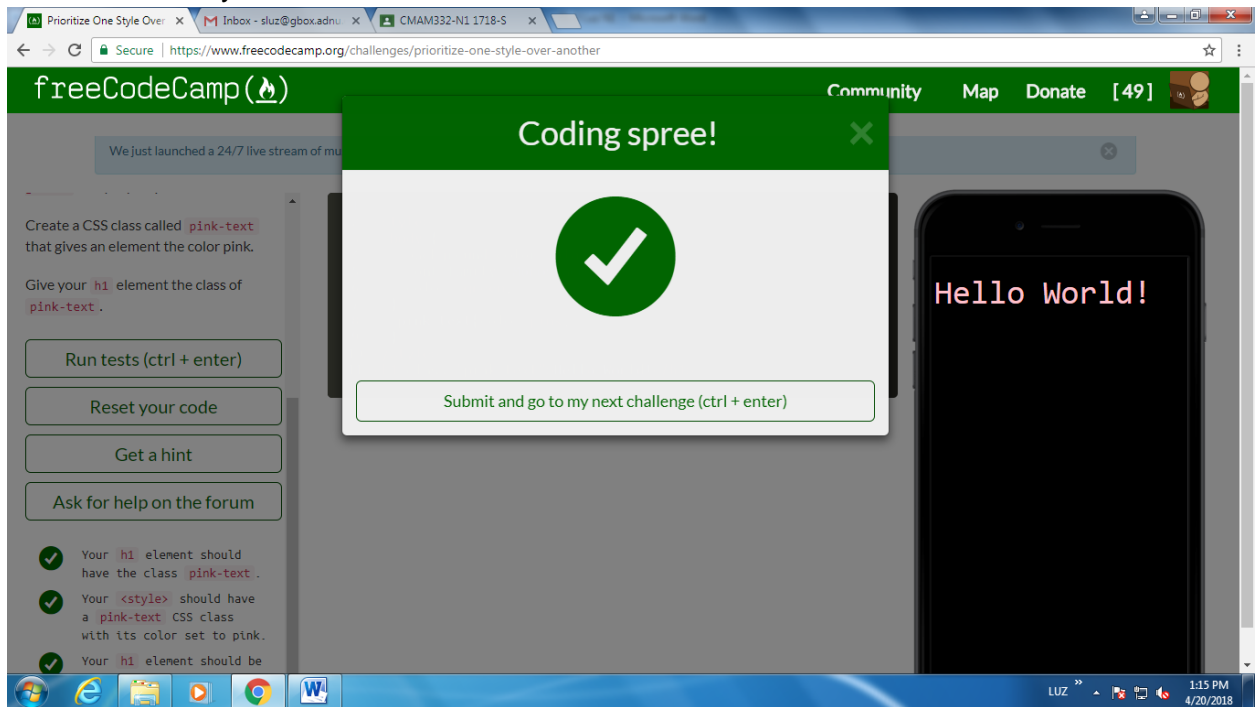
7. Style the HTML Body Element



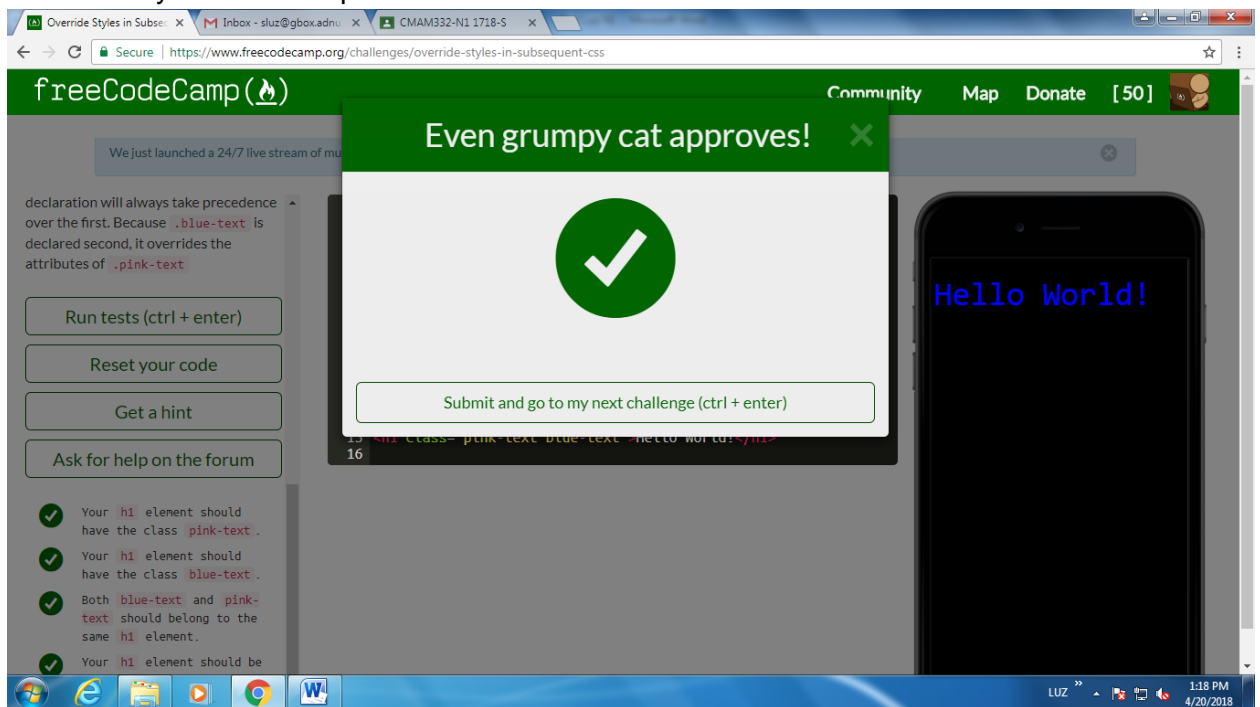
8. Inherit Styles from the Body Element



9. Prioritize One Style Over Another



10. Override Styles in Subsequent CSS



11. Override Class Declarations by Styling ID Attributes

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a challenge on the FreeCodeCamp website. The challenge title is "Sonic Boom!". A green success message box with a checkmark and the text "Sonic Boom!" is overlaid on the page. Below the message is a button that says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". The background shows the challenge instructions and a code editor. The instructions include: "declare this css above or below pink-text class, since id attribute will always take precedence." The code editor contains the following code:

```
15 color: orange;
16 }
17 </style>
18 <h1 class="pink-text blue-text" id="orange-text">Hello World!
19 </h1>
```

The code editor also shows a list of test results on the left side, all of which are marked as passed (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

The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-class-declarations-by-styling-id-attributes>. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 1:20 PM on 4/20/2018.

12. Override Class Declarations with Inline Styles

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a challenge on the FreeCodeCamp website. The challenge title is "Pikachu chooses you!". A green success message box with a checkmark and the text "Pikachu chooses you!" is overlaid on the page. Below the message is a button that says "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". The background shows the challenge instructions and a code editor. The instructions include: "classes on your `h1` element." The code editor contains the following code:

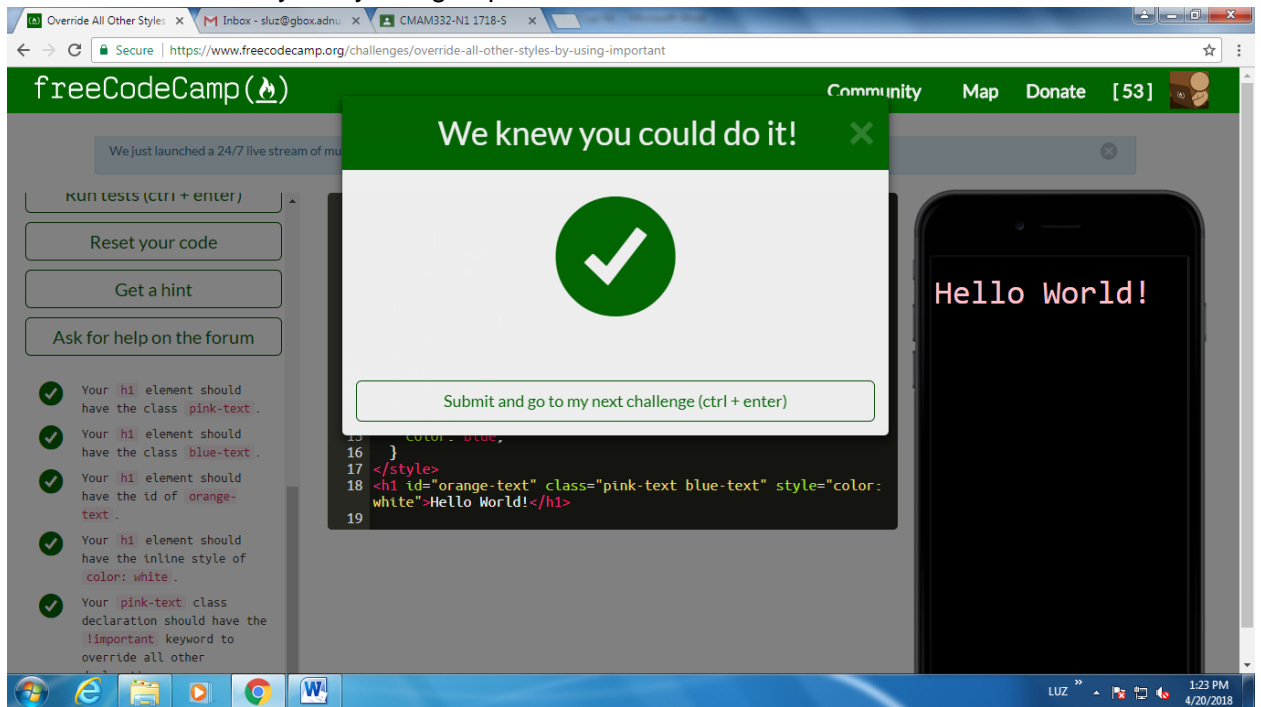
```
15 color: blue;
16 }
17 </style>
18 <h1 style="color:white" id="orange-text" class="pink-text blue-
19 text">Hello World!</h1>
```

The code editor also shows a list of test results on the left side, all of which are marked as passed (green checkmarks):

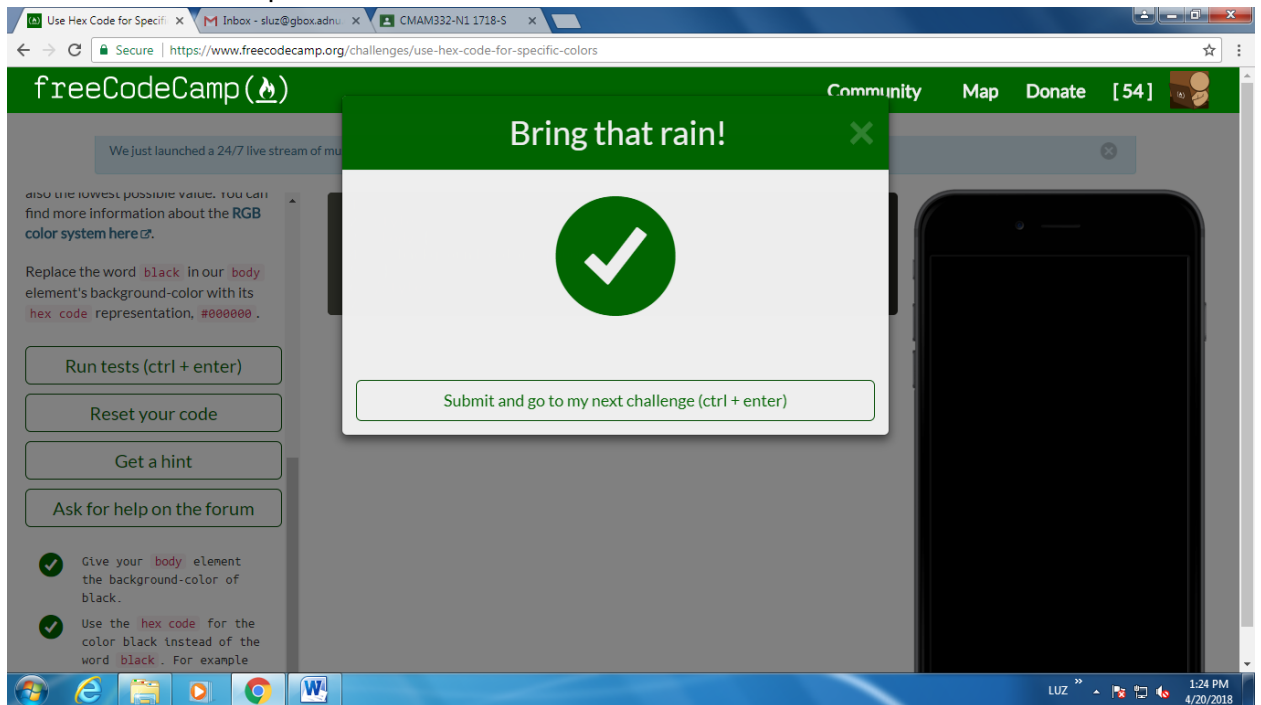
- Your `h1` element should have the class `pink-text`.
- Your `h1` element should have the class `blue-text`.
- Your `h1` element should have the id of `orange-text`.
- Give your `h1` element the inline style of `color: white`.
- Your `h1` element should be

The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.freecodecamp.org/challenges/override-class-declarations-with-inline-styles>. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 1:21 PM on 4/20/2018.

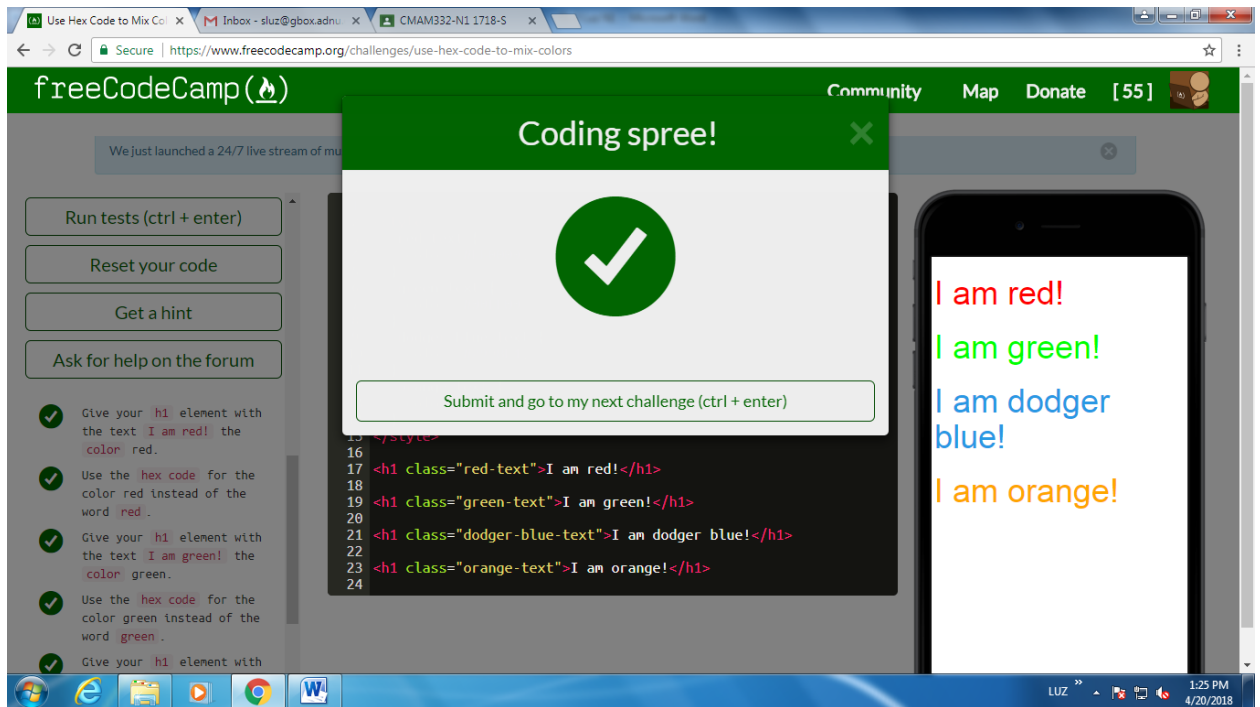
13. Override All Other Styles by using Important



14. Use Hex Code for Specific Colors



15. Use Hex Code to Mix Colors

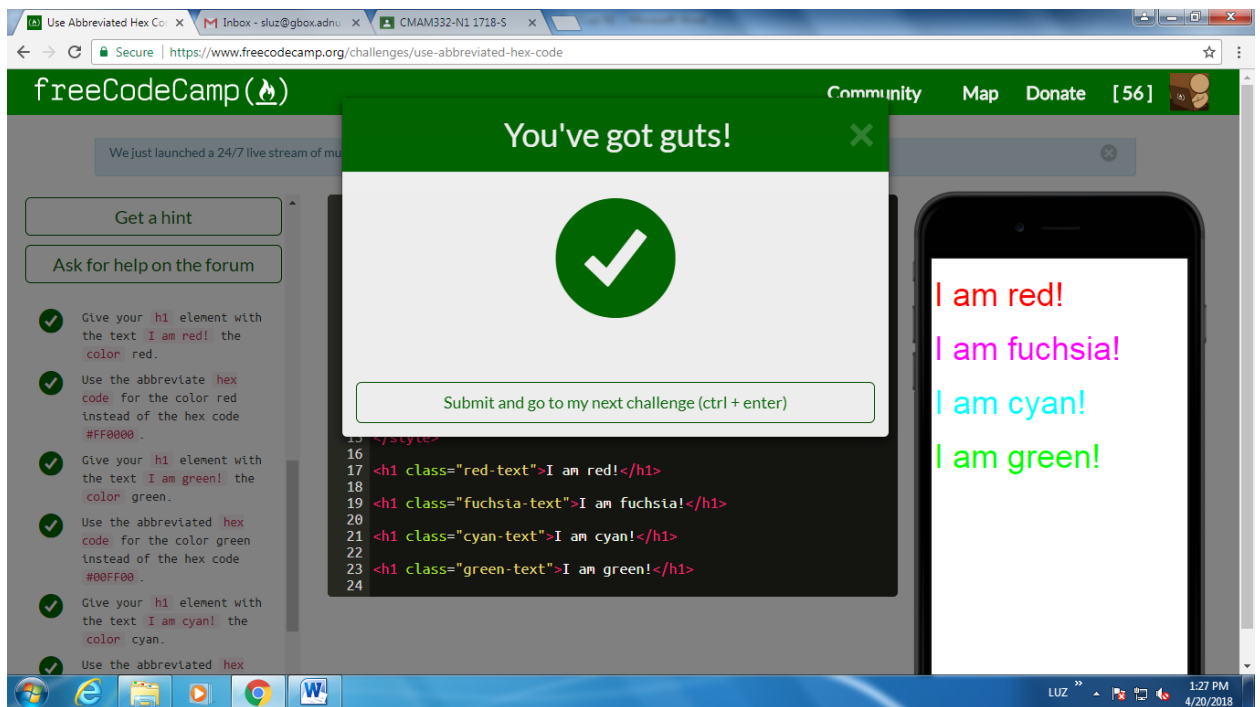


The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for challenge 15. A green notification banner at the top says "Coding spree!". A modal window in the center displays a green checkmark and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". The code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
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 preview on the right shows the rendered output: "I am red!" in red, "I am green!" in green, "I am dodger blue!" in blue, and "I am orange!" in orange. The left sidebar shows a list of hints, all of which are checked off.

16. Use Abbreviated Hex Code



The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for challenge 16. A green notification banner at the top says "You've got guts!". A modal window in the center displays a green checkmark and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". The code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
15 <h1 class="red-text">I am red!</h1>
16
17 <h1 class="fuchsia-text">I am fuchsia!</h1>
18
19 <h1 class="cyan-text">I am cyan!</h1>
20
21 <h1 class="green-text">I am green!</h1>
22
23
24
```

The preview on the right shows the rendered output: "I am red!" in red, "I am fuchsia!" in magenta, "I am cyan!" in cyan, and "I am green!" in green. The left sidebar shows a list of hints, all of which are checked off.

17. Use RGB values to Color Elements

The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for the challenge "Use RGB values to Color Elements". A green notification banner at the top says "We're gonna pump you up!". A large white modal window with a green checkmark icon and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" is centered on the screen. In the background, a smartphone mockup displays a black screen. The challenge instructions on the left include: "Let's replace the hex code in our `body` element's background color with the RGB value for black: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`". 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 test results shows two passed 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); }`".

18. Use RGB to Mix Colors

The screenshot shows the freeCodeCamp interface for the challenge "Use RGB to Mix Colors". A green notification banner at the top says "Power level? It's over 9000!". A large white modal window with a green checkmark icon and the text "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)" is centered on the screen. In the background, a smartphone mockup displays the text "I am red!", "I am orchid!", "I am sienna!", and "I am blue!" in their respective colors. The challenge instructions on the left include: "Give your `h1` element with the text `I am red!` the color `red`." and "Use `rgb` for the color `red`." Below the instructions are buttons for "Ask for help on the forum" and "Submit and go to my next challenge (ctrl + enter)". A code editor shows the following HTML code:

```
15 <h1 class="red-text">I am red!</h1>
16
17 <h1 class="orchid-text">I am orchid!</h1>
18
19 <h1 class="sienna-text">I am sienna!</h1>
20
21 <h1 class="blue-text">I am blue!</h1>
22
23
24
```