

Learning Plan 2

You will Practice with each of the LP2 CSS Properties by using W3Schools.com. The pages will have a combination of Try It Yourself practices and Exercises that use W3Schools.com sandbox environment.

You are expected to work with these features on each of the pages and sections.

The following are the pages and sections you will need to complete for Learning Plan 2. You can place your required documentation below each URL.

Font and Text Properties

CSS Fonts Section – 5 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp

Fonts

Exercise:

Set the font for <h1> to "Verdana".

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

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the font for `<h1>` to "Verdana".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the style of `<h1>` to "italic" text.

```
<style>
h1 {
  font-style: italic;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the style of <h1> to "italic" text.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the font size of <h1> to 50px.

```
<style>
h1 {
  font-size: 50px;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the font size of <h1> to 50px.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the style of <p> elements as "bold" text.

```
<style>
p {
  font-weight: bold;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the style of <p> elements as "bold" text.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Use the correct font- property to style the <p> elements as "small-caps".

```
<style>
p {
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Use the correct font- property to style the <p> elements as "small-caps".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Web Fonts Page – 2 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp

Exercise:

Add a web font with the name "sansation" and the URL "sansation_light.woff".

```
<style>
@font-face {
  font-family: sansation;
  src: url("sansation_light.woff");
}

body {
  font-family: sansation;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Add a web font with the name "sansation" and the URL "sansation_light.woff".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Add another @font-face rule for bold characters of the "sansation" font. Use the URL "sansation_bold.woff".

```
<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>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a <b>paragraph</b></p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Add another @font-face rule for bold characters of the "sansation" font. Use the URL "sansation_bold.woff".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Text Section – 5 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp

Exercise:

Change the text color of all <p> elements to "red".

```
<style>
p {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Change the text color of all <p> elements to "red".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Center align the <p> elements.

```
<style>
p {
  text-align: center;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Center align the <p> elements.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Remove the underline from the link.

```
<style>
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Remove the underline from the link.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
h1 {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
p {
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
p {
  text-indent: 20px;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Shadow Effects Section – 5 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp

Exercise:

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, text shadow for the <h1> element.

```
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, text shadow for the <h1> element.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, "green" text shadow for the <h1> element, with a "5px" blur radius.

```
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, "green" text shadow for the <h1> element, with a "5px" blur radius.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

In addition to the green shadow, add a red shadow with 3px horizontal and vertical shadow, and a 10px blur effect.

```
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green, 3px 3px 10px red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

In addition to the green shadow, add a red shadow with 3px horizontal and vertical shadow, and a 10px blur effect.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
div {
  box-shadow: 10px 10px;
}
</style>

<body>
  <div>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
div {
  box-shadow: 10px 10px red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <div>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Colors Section – No Exercises – Document a Try It Yourself Practices of Your Choice

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors.asp

Home CSS CSS Colors Tryit: Set background color for elements

Run > Result Size: 683 x 470 Get your own website

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:maroon;">Hello World</h1>

<p style="background-color:gold;">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

CSS Backgrounds Section - 5 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp

Exercise:

Set the background color of the <h1> element to "lightblue".

```
<style>
h1 {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the background color of the <h1> element to "lightblue".

Correct!

Next >

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
body {
  background-image : url("paper.gif");
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Make the background image repeat only vertically.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Make the background image repeat only vertically.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Use the correct background property to make the background image NOT scroll with the rest of the page.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-attachment: fixed;
}
</style>
```

Exercise:

Use the correct background property to make the background image NOT scroll with the rest of the page.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS 3 Colors Page - 4 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_colors.asp

Exercise:

Insert the RGBA color value for a full red background color of the <h1> element, with no transparency.

```
<style>
h1 {
  background-color: ;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Insert the RGBA color value for a full red background color of the <h1> element, with no transparency.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Use hue, saturation and lightness to set a background color of the <h1> element.

Set the hue to red, saturation to 100%, and lightness to 50%.

```
<style>
h1 {
  background-color: ;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Use hue, saturation and lightness to set a background color of the <h1> element.

Set the hue to red, saturation to 100%, and lightness to 50%.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

There is also a method we can specify the alpha channel as well as hue, saturation, and lightness, what is the name of this method?

```
<style>
h1 {
  background-color: hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 0.3);
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

There is also a method we can specify the alpha channel as well as hue, saturation, and lightness, what is the name of this method?

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

We can set the transparency for the whole element, not only the background, by using which CSS property?

```
<style>
h1 {
  background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
  opacity: 0.3;
}
</style>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

We can set the transparency for the whole element, not only the background, by using which CSS property?

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Multiple Backgrounds Page - 5 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp

Exercise:

Add two background images to the <body> element.

`img1.gif` and `img2.gif`.

Make sure that `img2.gif` is displayed on top of `img1.gif`.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img2.gif'), url('img1.gif');
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Add two background images to the <body> element.

`img1.gif` and `img2.gif`.

Make sure that `img2.gif` is displayed on top of `img1.gif`.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the width of the background image to 100px, and the height to 80px.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img1.gif');
  background-size: 100px 80px;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the width of the background image to 100px, and the height to 80px.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Position the two background images in each top corner.

`img1.gif` at the left and `img2.gif` at the right.

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img1.gif'), url('img2.gif');
  background-repeat: no-repeat, no-repeat;
  background-position: left top, right top;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Position the two background images in each top corner.

`img1.gif` at the left and `img2.gif` at the right.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

There is a CSS property that allows us to specify if the background image should be positioned according to the border, padding or the content.

Insert the correct CSS background property, and value, to position the image according to where the content is positioned.

```
<style>
#example1 {
  padding: 20px;
  background-image: url('img1.gif');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: ;
}
</style>
```

Exercise:

There is a CSS property that allows us to specify if the background image should be positioned according to the border, padding or the content.

Insert the correct CSS background property, and value, to position the image according to where the content is positioned.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

The `background-clip` property has three possible values, insert one of them.

```
<style>
#example1 {
  border: 10px dotted red;
  padding: 20px;
  background-color: yellow;
  background-clip: ;
}
</style>
```

Exercise:

The `background-clip` property has three possible values, insert one of them.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

CSS Gradients Section- 7 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_gradients.asp

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from left to right.

```
<style>
div {
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right, white, green);
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going from left to right.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going from right to left.

```
<style>
div {
  background-image: linear-gradient(to left, white, green);
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going from right to left.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going at a 70 degree angle.

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

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

Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the <div> element, going at a 70 degree angle.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

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

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

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Link and List properties

CSS Lists Page - 4 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp

Exercise:

Set the list style for unordered lists to "square".

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: square;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set the list style for unordered lists to "square".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Change the list's item marker to an image called 'bling.jpg':

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-image: url("bling.jpg");
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Change the list's item marker to an image called 'bling.jpg':

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Remove the bullets/markers from the list items.

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Remove the bullets/markers from the list items.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the list style to I, II, III, instead of 1, 2, 3 for ordered liists.

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

<body>
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the list style to I, II, III, instead of 1, 2, 3 for ordered liists.

Correct!

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CSS Links Page - 4 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp

Exercise:

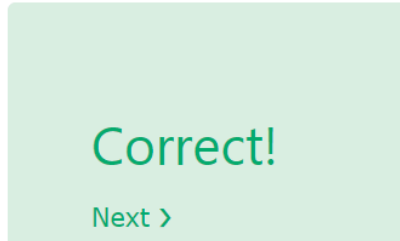
Set the color of links to "red".

```
<style>
a {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the color of links to "red".



Exercise:

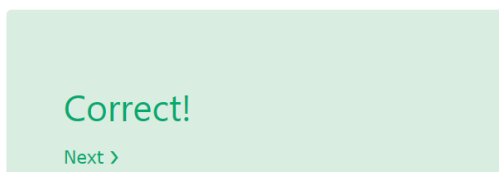
Set the style when you mouse over a link (hover) to red.

```
<style>
a:hover {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the style when you mouse over a link (hover) to red.



Exercise:

Set the style for links to pages you have visited to red.

```
<style>
a:visited {
  color: red;
}
</style>

<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Set the style for links to pages you have visited to red.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Remove the default underline style for links, but add a underline when you mouse over a link (hover).

```
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {text-decoration: none;}

/* visited link */
a:visited {text-decoration: none;}

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

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<a href="http://w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
</body>
```

Exercise:

Remove the default underline style for links, but add a underline when you mouse over a link (hover).

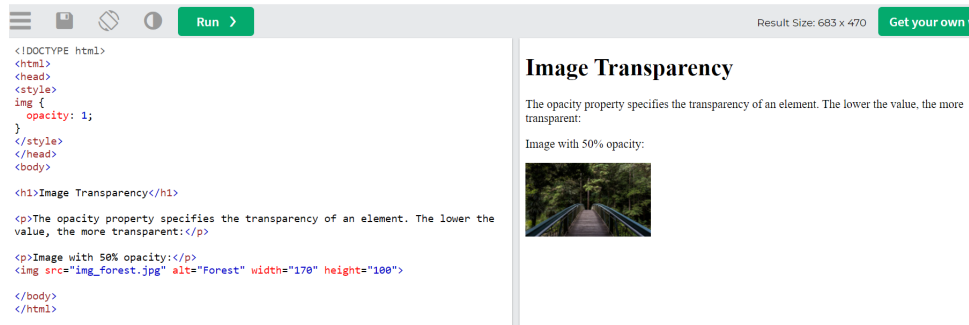
Correct!

[Next >](#)

Image Related Properties

CSS Styling Images Page – No Exercises – Document a Try It Yourself Practices of Your Choice

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_images.asp



Run > Result Size: 683 x 470 Get your own


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:</p>
<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Transparency

The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:

Image with 50% opacity:



CSS Border Images Page - 2 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp

Exercise:

Give the div element an image border. Use the short hand property to define the details of the image border.

```
<style>
div {
  border: 10px solid transparent;
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Give the div element an image border. Use the short hand property to define the details of the image border.

Correct!

Next >

Exercise:

The image border needs a `border-image-repeat` value, insert one of the legal values.

```
<style>
div {
  border-image-source: url(border.png);
  border-image-repeat: stretch;
  border-image-slice: 30;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

The image border needs a `border-image-repeat` value, insert one of the legal values.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Table Properties

CSS Tables Section – 6 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp

Exercise:

Set the border to "2px solid green" for table, th and td elements.

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 2px solid green;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set the border to "2px solid green" for table, th and td elements.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

```
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
}

table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid green;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Use inline styles to set the width of the table to "100%".

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Exercise:

Use inline styles to set the width of the table to "100%".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the text alignment in <td> elements to "right".

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid green;
}

td {
  text-align: right;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set the text alignment in <td> elements to "right".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Set the padding in <th> elements to "15px".

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid green;
}

th {
  padding: 15px;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Set the padding in <th> elements to "15px".

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

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

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid green;
}

th {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

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

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Rounded Corner Properties

CSS Rounded Corners Page - 2 Exercises

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp

Exercise:

Give the div element rounded corners.

```
<style>
div {
  background: red;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Give the div element rounded corners.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Exercise:

Give the div element a rounded corner on the bottom left side.

```
<style>
div {
  background: red;
  border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;
}
</style>

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

Exercise:

Give the div element a rounded corner on the bottom left side.

Correct!

[Next >](#)

Button Properties

CSS Buttons Page – No Exercises – Document a Try It Yourself Practices of Your Choice

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_buttons.asp

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a code editor on the left and a preview on the right. The code editor contains the following CSS:

```

.cursor: pointer;
}

.button1 {
  background-color: yellow;
  color: black;
  border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
}

.button1:hover {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
}

.button2 {
  background-color: white;
  color: black;
  border: 2px solid #008CBA;
  font-size: 20px;
}

.button2:hover {
  background-color: #008CBA;
  color: white;
}

```

The preview on the right is titled "Hoverable Buttons" and includes the following text: "Use the .hover selector to change the style of the button when you move the mouse over it. Tip: Use the transition-duration property to determine the speed of the 'hover' effect:". Below the text are five buttons: "Green" (yellow background, black border), "Blue" (white background, blue border), "Red" (white background, red border), "Gray" (white background, gray border), and "Black" (white background, black border).

I made a change to each button.

Pagination Properties

CSS Pagination Examples Page – No Exercises – Document a Try It Yourself Practices of Your Choice

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_pagination.asp

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a code editor on the left and a preview on the right. The code editor contains the following CSS:

```

float: left;
padding: 8px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
border: 1px solid #ddd;
margin: 0 6px;
}

.pagination a.active {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: white;
  border: 1px solid #4CAF50;
}

.pagination a:hover:not(.active) {background-color: #ddd;}

.pagination a:first-child {
  border-top-left-radius: 5px;
  border-bottom-left-radius: 5px;
}

.pagination a:last-child {
  border-top-right-radius: 5px;
  border-bottom-right-radius: 5px;
}

```

The preview on the right is titled "Pagination with Rounded Borders" and shows a pagination control with the following elements: a left arrow, page numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and a right arrow. The page number 2 is highlighted with a light blue background and white text, indicating it is the active page.