



CHALLENGE A2: Try adding h4, h5 and h6 tags to the **my-webpage.html** file and view the results in your browser.

SOLUTION

```
<body>
  <h1>This is a big header</h1>
  <h2>This is an h2 header</h2>
  <h3>This is an h3 header</h3>
  <h4>This is an h4 header</h4>
  <h5>This is an h5 header</h5>
  <h6>This is an h6 header</h6>
</body>
```

CHALLENGE A3: What do you notice?

SOLUTION: the `<p>` tag automatically adds a new line.

CHALLENGE A4: Replace `<b>` and `</b>` as well as `<strong>` and `</strong>` with any of the following tags:

`<i></i>` (This is for italics) e.g.
`<em></em>` (This is for italics)
`<u></u>` (This is for underline)
`<ins></ins>` (This is for underline)
`<sup></sup>` (This is for superscript)
`<sub></sub>` (This is for subscript)
`<del></del>` (This is for struck out)

SOLUTION

My first `<del>paragraph</del>` line. `<br>`

My second `<ins>paragraph</ins>` line.

CHALLENGE A5: What do you notice?

SOLUTION

The `<hr>` tag is the horizontal rule tag. This is also a self-closing tag

CHALLENGE A11: Within the body tag, create 3 short sentences using the paragraph tag.

SOLUTION

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Webpage with Style</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Sentence 1</p>
    <p>Sentence 2</p>
    <p>Sentence 3</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

CHALLENGE A12: Change your second paragraph to be color green and half its size.

SOLUTION

```
<p style="color:green;font-size:15px> your text </p>
```

CHALLENGE A12: Within the body tag, create the following:

- 2 short (one line) sentences using the paragraph tag.
- 1 short (one line) sentence using the Heading one tag.
- 1 short (one line) sentence using the Heading two tag.
- Save the file, go to your browser and refresh the page.

SOLUTION

```
<body>
  <p>Sentence 1</p>
  <p>Sentence 2</p>
  <h1>Sentence 3</h1>
  <h2>Sentence 4</h2>
</body>
```

CHALLENGE A13: Give of the paragraph text a font-size of 25px.

SOLUTION:

```
p {
  color: red;
  font-size:25px;
}
```

CHALLENGE A14: Make the Heading one tag pink and the Heading two tag green.

SOLUTION:

```
<style type="text/css">
  p {
    color: red;
    font-size:25px;
  }

  h1 {
    color: pink;
  }

  h2 {
    color: pink;
  }
</style>
```



CHALLENGE A15: Make all Sarkodie's answers to be blue text, by using a `"ans"` class.

SOLUTION:

Add the following codes in between the style tags:

```
.ans {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Change all the `<p>` for the answer code, like this:

```
<h1> Interview of Sarkodie </h1>  
<p class="ques"> Que: What is your name? </p>  
<p class="ans"> Ans: Sarkodie. </p>  
<p class="ques"> Que: Where are you from? </p>  
<p class="ans"> Ans: Ghana. </p>  
<h2> The End </h2>
```

CHALLENGE A16: Make the Heading tag two for Becca pink by using a `"beccah2"` ID selector.

SOLUTION

Add the following codes in between the style tags:

```
#beccah2 {  
  color: pink;  
}
```

Change the `<h2>` for Becca to :

```
<h2 id="beccah2"> The End </h2>
```

CHALLENGE A17: using the `"my-mother"` ID selector make all the text for Mother pink.

SOLUTION:

Add the following codes in between the style tags:

```
#my-mother{  
  color: pink;  
}
```

CHALLENGE A18: Make the background for "My Mother" session purple.

SOLUTION:

Update the "My Mother" selector to look like this :

```
#my-mother{  
  color: pink;  
  background-color: purple;  
}
```

CHALLENGE A19: Change the float from 'right' to 'left' and view the result.

SOLUTION

```
#my-father{  
  color:#0000FF;  
  background-color:#FFFF00;  
  float: left;  
}
```

HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

CHALLENGE A20: Add a float to the left code to both the "My Father" and "My Mother" blocks within the style tags.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-father{  
  color:#0000FF;  
  background-color:#FFFF00;  
  float: left;  
}
```

```
#my-mother{  
  color: FFC0CB;  
  background-color:#800080;  
  float: left;  
}
```

CHALLENGE A21: For the "My Mother" codes within the style tags add a margin of 100px to the left and 150px to the bottom.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-mother{  
  color: FFC0CB;  
  background-color:#800080;  
  margin-left: 100px;  
  margin-bottom: 150px;  
}
```

CHALLENGE A22: What's the difference between margin and padding?

SOLUTION

Padding adds 100px of space around the content of the element. While padding adds 100px around the element.

CHALLENGE A23: Using just divs create 3 squares, each square should have a 150px width and a 150px height and make them red, blue and green. Remember to use classes and IDs. *(Use a class for the style the width and height)*

SOLUTION

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>Webpage with Style</title>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    .all-squares{  
      width:150px;  
      height:150px;  
    }  
    #red-square{  
      background-color: red;  
    }  
    #blue-square{  
      background-color: blue;  
    }  
    #green-square{  
      background-color: green;
```

```

}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div id="red-square" class="all-squares"></div>
  <div id="blue-square" class="all-squares"></div>
  <div id="green-square" class="all-squares"></div>
</body>
</html>

```

CHALLENGE A24: Update your **class** to give each square a 40px margin all around and also float them to the left:

SOLUTION

```

.all-squares{
  width:150px;
  height:150px;
  margin:40;
  float: left;
}

```

CHALLENGE B2: Within the **body tag**, create a div and give it an ID called "topbar". (See bullet point 169 for how to create divs.)

SOLUTION

```

<body>
  <div id="topbar">

  </div>
</body>

```

CHALLENGE B3: Using **"#topbar"** id selector, write CSS codes within the style tags to :

- give the background of our div a blue color - This is just a temporary color
- a height of 40px

See bullet points 173 to 175 for how to add backgrounds to a div.

Save and view the results in your browser.

SOLUTION

```

<style type="text/css">
#topbar {
  background-color: blue;
  height: 40px;
}
</style>

```

CHALLENGE B4: Using **"#logo"**, create a CSS id selector within the **style tags** to give the logo image a width of 100px.

Save and view the results in your browser.

SOLUTION

```

<style type="text/css">
#topbar {
  background-color: blue;

```

```

  height: 40px;
}

```

```

body{
margin: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
}

```

```

#logo {
  width: 100px;
}

```

</style>

CHALLENGE B5: Within the **style tags** and beneath the **"#logo"** block, write CCS codes to create a class called **".page-margin-left"** and give it a left margin of 10%. (See bullet points 207 on how to add a left margin)

SOLUTION

```

.page-margin-left {
  margin-left: 10%;
}

```

CHALLENGE B6: Within the **style tags** and within the **"#logo"** block, write CCS codes to add a top padding of 5px to the logo and float it to the left. (See bullet point 229 and 230 on how to add a top padding)

SOLUTION

```

#logo {
  width: 100px;
  padding-top: 5px;
  float: left;
}

```

CHALLENGE B7: Within the **body tags** and just after the **** line, create a div and give it an id called **"topbar-menu"**.

SOLUTION

```

<body>
  <div id="topbar" class="page-margin-left">

  

  <div class="topbar-menu">

  </div>

```

```

  </div>
</body>

```

CHALLENGE B7: Using the **".topbar-menu"** class selector, write CSS codes within the **style tags** and beneath the **".page-margin-left"** block to give **"topbar-menu"** the following :

- Color black (See bullet point 172 on how to specify color)
- a font size of 17px (see bullet points 256 how to specify font sizes)



- a font weight of bold (See bullet point 262 on how to bold fonts)
- a top padding of 10px (See bullet point 229 and 230 on how to add a top padding).
- a left float.

SOLUTION

```
.topbar-menu{
  color:black;
  font-size: 17px;
  font-weight: bold;
  padding-top:10px;
  float:left;
}
```

CHALLENGE B8: Within the **body tag** and beneath the closing div tags for the **“topbar” div** (this is the last `</div>` within the body tag) , create a div and give it an ID called **“red-area”**.

SOLUTION

```
<body>
  <div id="topbar" class="page-margin-left">
    
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Sign In
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      News
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Weather
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Sports
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="red-area">
  </div>
</body>
```

CHALLENGE B9: Using the **“#red-area”** id selector, write CSS codes within the **style tags** and beneath the **“.topbar-menu”** block to:

- give the background of the div a red color - use the color code **#BB1919** . (See bullet point 174 and 175 for how to specify background color.)
- a height of 60px (See bullet point 136 for how to specify height.)

SOLUTION

```
#red-area {
  background-color: #BB1919;
  height: 60px;
}
```

HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

CHALLENGE B10: Using **“h1”** and within the **style tags** add CCS codes to style the **“h1”** to make NEWS have:

- a white font (see bullet point 172 on how to add font color)
- a top padding of 14px (See bullet point 229 and 230 on how to add a top padding)

SOLUTION

```
h1{
  margin: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
  color: white;
  padding-top: 14px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B11: Within the **body tag** and beneath the closing div tags for the **“red-area”** div, create a div and give it an id called **“darkred-area”**.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="darkred-area">
</div>
```

CHALLENGE B12: Using the **“#darkred-area”** id selector, write CSS codes within the **style tags** and beneath the **“h1”** block to give **“#darkred-area”** the following :

- a background of our div a dark red color - use the color code **#A91717** . (See bullet point 174 and 175 for how to specify background color.)
- a height of 30px (See bullet point 136 for how to specify height.)

SOLUTION

```
#darkred-area {
  background-color: #A91717;
  height: 30px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B13: Within the **body tags**, and within the **"darkred-area"** div, create a div and give it an id called **"redbar-menu"**.

SOLUTION

```
<body>
  <div id="topbar" class="page-margin-left">
    
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Sign In
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      News
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Weather
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
      Sports
    </div>
    <div class="topbar-menu">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="red-area">
    <h1 class="page-margin-left">NEWS</h1>
  </div>
  <div id="darkred-area">
    <div id="redbar-menu">
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

CHALLENGE B14: Using the **"#darkred-area"**, write CSS codes to add a padding of 10px at the top. (See bullet point 174 and 175 on how to add a top padding)
SOLUTION

```
#darkred-area {
  background-color: #A91717;
  height: 30px;
  padding-top: 10px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B15: Within the **body tag** and beneath the closing div tags for the **"darkred-area"** div, (this is the last **</div>** within the body tag), create a div and give it an ID called **"article-title"**.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-title">

</div>
```

CHALLENGE B16: Using **"#article-title"**, create a CSS id selector within the **style tags** and beneath the **"#redbar-menu a:hover"** block, to style the Technology text. Add CSS codes to make the text have

a size of 20px (see bullet points 256 on how to specify font sizes)

SOLUTION

```
#article-title {
  font-size: 20px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B17: Within the **style tags**, and within **"#article-title"**, write CSS codes that reduces the width of the div to 95px.

SOLUTION

```
#article-title {
  font-size: 20px;
  border-bottom: 2px solid #A91717;
  width: 95px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B18: Within the **body tags**, update the **"article-title"** div so that it has the **".page-margin-left"** class.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-title" class="page-margin-left">
  Technology
</div>
```

CHALLENGE B19: Within the **style tags** and within the **"#article-title"** block, write CCS codes to add a top padding of 10px to **Technology** text. (See bullet point 174 and 175 on how to add a top padding).)

SOLUTION

```
#article-title {
  font-size: 20px;
  border-bottom: 2px solid #A91717;
  width: 95px;
  padding-top: 10px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B20: Within the **body tag** and beneath the closing div tags for the **"article-title"** div, create a div and give it an ID called **"article-content"**.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-content">

</div>
```

CHALLENGE B21: Within the **body tags**, update the **"article-content"** div so that it has the **".page-margin-left"** class.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-content" class="page-margin-left">
  <h2> Asda bug exposed payment details </h2>
</div>
```

CHALLENGE B22: Within the **body tag** and within the **"article-content"** div, create two div after the **<h2> Asda bug exposed payment details </h2>** line. Give the first one the ID called **"article-content-text"** and the second **"article-content-image"**.

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-content" class="page-margin-left">
  <h2><a href="">Asda bug exposed payment
  details</a></h2>

<div id="article-content-text">
</div>

<div id="article-content-image">
</div>

</div>
```

CHALLENGE B23: Next let's insert the ASDA image. Within the **body tag** and within the **"article-content-image"** div, insert the ASDA image. The url for the image (i.e. the 'source link' or 'src') is `images/asda-image.png` (See bullet point 79 for how to insert images.)

SOLUTION

```
<div id="article-content-image">
  
</div>
```

CHALLENGE B24: Using **"#asda-image"** within the **style tags** and below **"h2 a: hover"**, create a CSS id selector give the ASDA image a width of 500px.

SOLUTION

```
#asda-image {
  width:500px;
}
```

CHALLENGE B25: Using the **"#article-content-text"** id selector, write CSS codes within the **style tags** and beneath the **"#asda-image"** block to give **"#article-content-text"** the following :

- a width of 35% (See bullet point 181 on how to specify the width)
- a left float (see bullet point 193 on how to float left)

SOLUTION

```
#article-content-text{
  width:35%;
  float: left;
}
```

CHALLENGE B26: Update the **"#article-content-text"** id selector, within the **style tags** so that the text has : a font size of 18px (see bullet points 256 on how to specify font sizes) a right margin of 30px (See bullet point 202 on how to specify a margin)

SOLUTION

```
#article-content-text{
  width:35%;
  float: left;
  font-size:18px;
```

HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

```
margin-right: 30px;
}
```

CHALLENGE C1: change your `<ol start="20">` tag to any of the following, save and view the results in your browser.

```
<ol reversed>
<ol type="A">
<ol type="I">
<ol type="i">
<ol type="a">
```

SOLUTION

```
<ol type="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

CHALLENGE C2: Are you able to select both radio buttons?

SOLUTION

Radio buttons are designed such that you can select only one of the options. The reason why you can select both radio buttons in your code is because we have not yet linked them up.

CHALLENGE C3: Are you able to select both radio buttons?

SOLUTION

Yes

CHALLENGE C4: change the `align="right"` to `align="left"` save and view the results in your browser.

SOLUTION

```

```

CHALLENGE C5: Add two more rows with the following data:

Edem, Green, 1A1
Emefa, Red, 1B1

SOLUTION:

```
<table>
<tr>
  <td>Ama</td>
  <td>Blue</td>
  <td>2A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Amina</td>
  <td>Yellow</td>
  <td>2B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Edem</td>
```



```
<td>Green</td>
<td>1A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emefa</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1B1</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

CHALLENGE C7: Change the float of the “My Father” block to ‘right’. Save and view your file. What’s the position of the “My Brother” block?

SOLUTION:

```
#my-father{
  color:#0000FF;
  background-color:#FFFF00;
  float: right;
}
```

CHALLENGE C9: Change the “left: 200px;” to “left: -50px;”. Save and view the results in your browser.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-father{
  color:#0000FF;
  background-color:#FFFF00;
  position: relative;
  left: -50px;
}
```

CHALLENGE C10: Move the “My Mother” block, 100px to the right and 100px up, relative to where it is now.

TIP: Remember this is like saying, have a margin of 100px on the left and a margin of 100px at the top.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-mother{
  color: FFC0CB;
  background-color:#800080;
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  top: -100px
}
```

CHALLENGE C11: Change the opacity value to any value between 0 and 1 and see the effect.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-father{
  color:#0000FF;
  background-color:#FFFF00;
  position: relative;
  left: -50px;
  top: 100px;
  z-index: 2;
  opacity: 0.7;
}
```

HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

CHALLENGE C12: Move the “My Father” block, 500px to the right and 100px down.

TIP: Remember this is like saying, have a margin of 500px on the left and a margin of 100px at the top.

SOLUTION:

```
#my-father{
  color:#0000FF;
  background-color:#FFFF00;
  position: absolute;
  left: 500px;
  top: 100px;
}
```

CHALLENGE C14: Within the “My Father” block, change “position: absolute;” to:

position: fixed;

Save the file, go to your browser

SOLUTION

```
#my-father{
  color:#0000FF;
  background-color:#FFFF00;
  position: fixed;
  left: 500px;
  top: 100px;
}
```

CHALLENGE C15: Convert the blue square into a circle by altering the border-radius.

SOLUTION

```
#blue-square{
  background-color: blue;
  border-radius: 75px;
}
```

OR

```
#blue-square{
  background-color: blue;
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```

CHALLENGE C16: Change the word “right” within the style tags to “center” and view the results.

SOLUTION

```
p {
  text-align: center;
}
```

CHALLENGE C17: To understand this, create a div tag after paragraph line within the body tag.

SOLUTION

```
<body>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <div>
  </div>
</body>
```



HTML & CSS Solution Sheet

CHALLENGE C18: Why is the second paragraph text not in the middle of the page like the first one?

SOLUTION

Because it is within the div style block within the style tags to the following and view the results.

```
div {  
  width:300px;  
  background-color: green;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```