

Department of Education

REGION III

SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 9 WEB DESIGN 9

Fourth Quarter, Week 7

Name of Learner:		
Grade Level /Section:	 Date:	

BORDERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

Adding **borders** around elements on a web page is an important feature of web design.

In this module, we'll discuss how to use the CSS border property, and how to use its sub-properties, to design a border for a HTML element. By the end of this module, you'll be equipped with all the knowledge you need to design a border in CSS.

CSS BORDER PROPERTIES

The **CSS border properties** allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

CSS Border Style

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- **dotted** Defines a dotted border
- dashed Defines a dashed border
- **solid** Defines a solid border
- **double** Defines a double border
- **groove** Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- ridge Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- inset Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- outset Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- **none** Defines no border
- hidden Defines a hidden border

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
border-style: dotted;
}
```

```
border-style: dotted;
       </style>
       </head>
       <body>
       <h1>A Heading with a dotted border</h1>
       <div>A div element with a dotted border.</div>
       </body>
       </html>
       Output:
             Heading with a dotted border
        A div element with a dotted border.
The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom
border, and the left border).
Demonstration of the different border styles:
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
Result:
A dotted border.
 A dashed border.
A solid border.
A double border.
A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.
A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.
An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.
```

No border.

An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

div {

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

CSS Border Width

The $\underline{\text{border-width property}}$ specifies the width of the four borders.

The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick.

Demonstration of the different border widths:

```
p.one {
 border-style: solid;
 border-width: 5px;
}
p.two {
 border-style: solid;
 border-width: medium;
p.three {
 border-style: dotted;
 border-width: 2px;
p.four {
 border-style: dotted;
 border-width: thick;
Result:
5px border-width
medium border-width
2px border-width
thick border-width
Example:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
 border-style: solid;
 border-width: thin;
div {
 border-style: solid;
 border-width: thin;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>A heading with a thin border</h1>
```

```
<div>A div element with a thin border.</div>
<strong>Note:</strong> The border-width property does not work if it is used alone. Use the border-style property to set the border first.
</body>
</html>
Output:
```

A heading with a thin border

A div element with a thin border.

Note: The border-width property does not work if it is used alone. Use the border-style property to set the border first.

CSS Border Color

The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The color can be set by:

- name specify a color name, like "red"
- HEX specify a HEX value, like "#ff0000"
- RGB specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- HSL specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
- transparent

Note: If border-color is not set, it inherits the color of the element.

Demonstration of the different border colors:

```
p.one {
 border-style: solid;
 border-color: red;
p.two {
 border-style: solid;
 border-color: green;
p.three {
 border-style: dotted;
 border-color: blue;
Result:
Red border
Green border
Blue border
Example:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

```
h1 {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: coral;
}
div {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: coral;
}
</style>
</head>
</body>
</h1>
A heading with a colored border</h1>
</div>The border-color can be specified with a color name.</div>
<estrong>Note:</strong> The border-color property does not work if it is used alone. Use the border-style property to set the border first.
</body>
</html>
```

How To Add a Border to an Image

Use the border property to add a border to an element:

```
Example
```

```
img {
 border: 5px solid #555;
Example:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
 border: 5px solid #555;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Border Around Image</h2>
Use the border property to add a border to an image:
<img src="img_snow.jpg" alt="Snow" style="width:150px">
</body>
</html>
Output:
```

Border Around Image

Use the border property to add a border to an image:



LEARNING COMPETENCY:

Apply CSS borders.

ACTIVITY 1:

html				
<html></html>				
<head></head>				
<style></td></tr><tr><td>#borderimg1 { border: 10px solid transparent;</td></tr><tr><td>padding: 15px;</td></tr><tr><td>border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;</td></tr><tr><td>}</td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td>#borderimg2 {</td></tr><tr><td>border: 10px solid transparent;</td></tr><tr><td>padding: 15px;</td></tr><tr><td>border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;</td></tr><tr><td>} </style>				
<body></body>				
<h1>The border-image Property</h1>				
The border-image property specifies an image to be used as the border around an element:				
Here, the image tiles to fill the area. The image is rescaled if necessary, to avoid				
dividing tiles.				
<pre>Here, the image is stretched to fill the area.</pre>				
Here is the original image:				
<pre></pre>				
Note: Internet Explorer 10, and earlier versions, do not support the border-image				
property.				
Activity 2: Identify the following questions. Write your answer in the separate sheet of paper.				
yy				
1. This is allows you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.				
2. This is specifies what kind of border to display.				
3. This is specifies the width of the four borders.				
4. This is used to set the color of the four borders.				
5. Defines a double border.				
REFLECTION:				
1 What is the importance of handow in such decisate O.F. C.				
1. What is the importance of borders in web designing? For five points.				

REFERENCES

 $\underline{https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp}$

 $https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp$

Prepared by: MARIE E. FONTANILLA

Name of Writer

Noted by: LABERNE A. LADIGNON, JR

Division ICT Coordinator/ OIC EPS