



前端網絡開發人員證書

(一) 前端網絡開發

# 5. Responsive elements and Lists

Presented by Krystal Educational Platform



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# Learning outcomes

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- In this lesson, you are going to learn:
  - ✓ Active style
  - ✓ Transitions
  - ✓ Lists



## 5.1 Revision Quiz



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## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 1

---

1. CSS is a programming language.
  - a. True
  - b. False

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 2

---

2. How many ways to create CSS?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 2

---

2a. Follow by the above question , what is the name of the 3 types of CSS?

Answer:

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

External CSS

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 3

---

3.Which of the followings can specify the color in CSS?

- ① Color words
- ② RGB
- ③ HEX
- ④ HSL
  - a. 1,2 and 3 only
  - b. 2,3 and 4 only
  - c. 1,3 and 4 only
  - d. All of the above

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 3

---

3a. Follow by the above question, which of the following is the correct color code?

- a. Lightblue
- b. #d4ff
- c. rgb(300,-54,234)
- d. Hsl(30,500%,500%)
- e. Light-green
- f. #fff
- g. Rgb(46,46,46)
- h. tomato

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 4

---

4. Which of the followings is the correct coding for specifying the font size?

- a. P{ font size:30px;}
- b. P{ font size: 30 cm;}
- c. P{ font-size: “30px” ;}
- d. P{ font-size : 30px ;}

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 5

---

5. Which of the followings equal to 30 px?

- ① 30px
  - ② 30%
  - ③ 3 VW
  - ④ 1.875 EM
  - ⑤ 3 EM
- 
- a. 1 and 2 only
  - b. 1 and 4 only
  - c. 1, 3 and 5 only
  - d. 2, 4 and 5 only
  - e. All of the above

## 5.1 Revision Quiz

### Question 6

---

6. The direction of the text displayed can be specified by the code: p{ text-direction: "right to left";}.
- a. True
  - b. False



## 5.2 Active style



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## 5.2 Active style



- We may use different buttons/links to link with other pages
- Most of the buttons or links will have different color displayed when your mouse over
- For example:



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## 5.2 Active style(Link)



In order to show the mouseover effects, we have to define different CSS.

- A : link
- A : visited
- A : hover
- A : active

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## 5.2 Active style(Link) example(original)



```
<style>
    .first{
        background-color:yellow;
        font-size: 30px;
    }

    .second{
        background-color:orange;
        font-size:1.875em;
    }

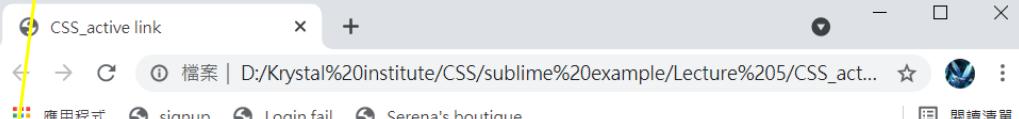
</style>
```

```
<body>
    <a class="first" href="https://www.google.com.hk"
Target=_blank>This is the first line!(Link to
google!)</a>
```

```
    <h1 class="second">This is the second line!</h1>
```

```
    <p>This is the third line!</p>
```

```
</body>
```



This is the first line!(Link to google!)

This is the second line!

This is the third line!



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## 5.2 Active style(Link) example(original\_clicking link)



When you click into the Link,  
its color will change from blue  
to red [This is the first line!\(Link to google!\)](#)

A screenshot of a browser window titled "CSS\_active link". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%205/CSS\_act...". The page content includes a yellow box with the text "This is the first line!(Link to google!)". Below it is an orange box with the text "This is the second line!". At the bottom, there is a small line of text: "This is the third line!".

A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search bar contains "google.com.hk". The main result is the Google homepage with the "Google" logo. Below the search bar are "Google 搜尋" and "好手氣" buttons. At the bottom, it says "Google 透過以下語言提供 : English 中文(简体)".



## 5.2 Active style(Link) example

In the following example, it shows the result when **clicking the link**, the **cursor cross over the link**, and **the result after clicking**.



```
a:link {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
, mouse over  
a:hover {  
    color: orange;  
}  
  
/* selected link */  
a:active {  
    color: violet;  
}
```

## 5.2 Active style(Link) example



As shown by the code, the second line is in **red** color which means it have not been visited.

```
a:link {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: blue;  
}
```



Note: to show this effect, it needs to be a new link that have not been visited in the same browser, otherwise it may not show the effect.



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## 5.2 Active style(Link) example(google)



```
CSS_active link
This is the first line!(Link to google!)
This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)
This is the third line!
```

```
CSS_active link
This is the first line!(Link to google!)
This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)
This is the third line!
```

`a:hover {  
 color: orange;  
}  
  
/* selected link  
a:active {  
 color: violet;  
}`

`a:link {  
 color: red;  
}  
  
/* visited link *  
a:visited {  
 color: blue;  
}`

This is the first line!(Link to google!)

This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)

This is the third line!

After visit  
the link

Responsive elements and Lists

## 5.2 Active style(Link) example 2(Yahoo)



This is the first line!(Link to google!)  
**This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)**  
This is the third line!

The browser window title is "CSS\_active link". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%205/CSS\_act...". The toolbar includes "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Serena's boutique". The status bar shows "閱讀清單".

Before  
visiting

This is the first line!(Link to google!)  
**This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)**  
This is the third line!

The browser window title is "CSS\_active link". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%205/CSS\_act...". The toolbar includes "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Serena's boutique". The status bar shows "閱讀清單".

Mouseover

This is the first line!(Link to google!)  
**This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)**  
This is the third line!

The browser window title is "CSS\_active link". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%205/CSS\_act...". The toolbar includes "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Serena's boutique". The status bar shows "閱讀清單".

After visit

This is the first line!(Link to google!)  
**This is the second line!(Link to Yahoo!)**  
This is the third line!

The browser window title is "CSS\_active link". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%205/CSS\_act...". The toolbar includes "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Serena's boutique". The status bar shows "閱讀清單".

Clicking  
the link



Responsive elements and Lists

## 5.2 Active style(Link) example(Yahoo)

After clicking the link,  
it will be opened in a  
new TAB.



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "CSS\_active link" showing the Yahoo Hong Kong homepage. The URL in the address bar is "hk.yahoo.com/?guccounter=1". The page features the classic yellow and blue Yahoo header with the "yah25!" logo. Below the header, there's a search bar with the placeholder "退休投資組合" and a weather widget showing "28°". The main content area has a red banner advertising "獨家著數 Yahoo App請你食GODIVA軟雪糕！". The navigation menu includes "焦點", "娛樂", "財經", "Style", "購物", and "熱搜". Several news articles are listed, such as "滿東邨發生雙屍命案 友..." and "冬菇雞髀". On the right side, there's a sidebar for "yahoo!tv" with a video thumbnail of a woman and the text "冬菇雞髀". The overall layout is typical of a mid-2000s web design.



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## 5.2 Active style(Link)



Note: to show the effect of unvisited, it needs to be a new link that have not being visited in thew same browser, otherwise it can not show the effect.

Syntax: a :linked {...}

To specific different classes: a.one : linked{...}

## 5.2 Active style(button) example



Similar to link, we can define the background to let the link look like a button and define different CSS style :

- A. link
- A. visited
- A. hover
- A. active

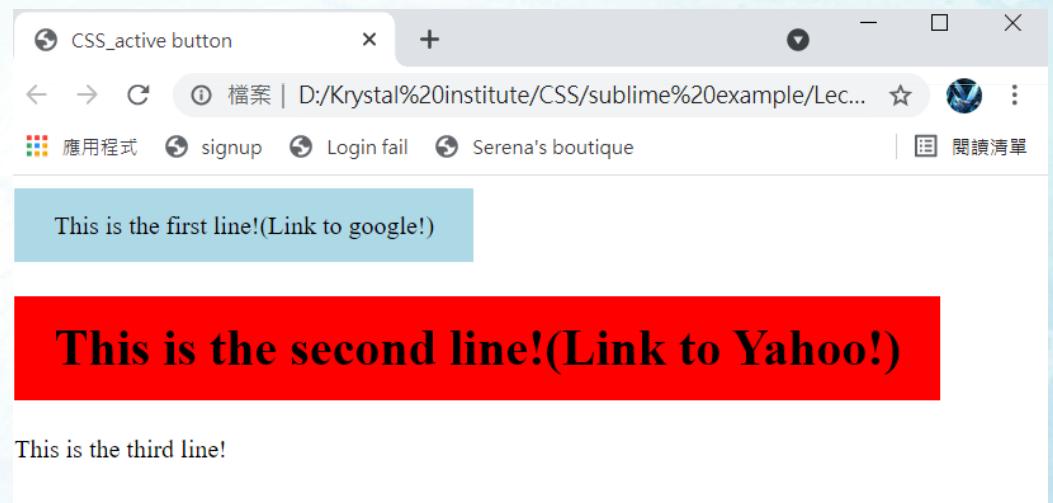
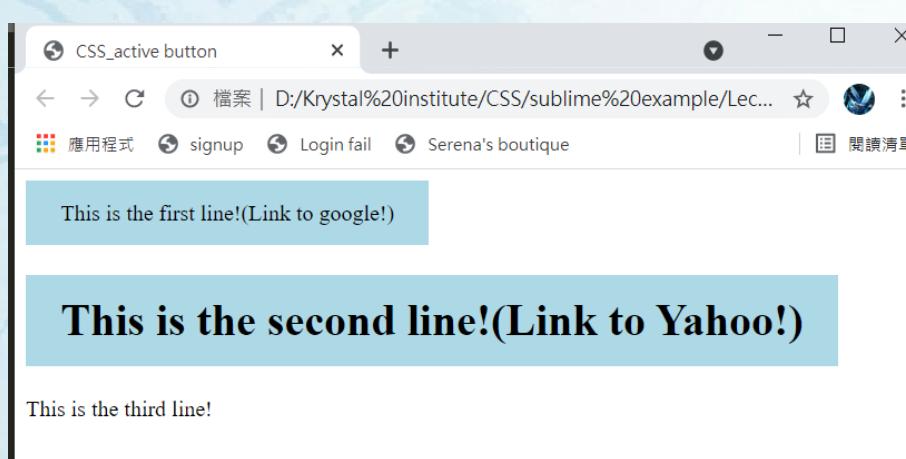
For reference: [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_link.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)



## 5.2 Active style(button) example



As it look like a button, therefore, it is more likely to specify less effect on it than the link.



## 5.2 Active style(button) example



```
<style>
    a:link, a:visited {
        background-color: lightblue;
        color: black;
        padding: 14px 25px;
        text-align: center;
        text-decoration: none;
        display:inline-block;
    }

    a:hover, a:active {
        background-color: red;
    }
</style>
```

It is to define the display of the link which look like a button.

It is to define the effect when user click on the link or the cursor pass thought it.

## 5.2 Active style(summary)



### syntax                  propose

a.link                  Define the original display of the link

a.visited                  Define the effect after user click on it

a.hover                  Define the effect when the cursor pass over it

a.active                  Define the effect when user click on the link

## 5.2 Active style(cursor) addition



# We can also define the style of cursor.

```
<body>
  <p class="first" style="cursor:default">style:default</p>

  <p class="second" style="cursor:auto">style:auto</p>

  <p class="third" style="cursor:help">style:help</p>

  <p class="four" style="cursor:pointer">style:pointer</p>

  <p class="five" style="cursor:progress;">style:progress</p>

  <p class="six" style="cursor:wait">style:wait</p>

</body>
```

For reference: [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_link.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)



## • 5.3 Transitions



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## 5.3 Transitions



We can use CSS to make transition effect . It is similar to active link, but it is related to a DIV. In this chapter, you will learn how to make a transition to a DIV when the cursor pass over it and click it.

- [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3\\_transitions.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

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## 5.3 Transitions example(pass over\_ original)



```
div.first {  
    width: 150px;  
    height: 150px;  
    background: red;  
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;  
}  
  
div.first:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 300px;  
}
```

```
div.second{  
    width:200px;  
    height:200px;  
    float:right;  
    background-color:lightblue;  
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;  
}  
  
div.second:active{  
    width:300px;  
    height:300px;  
    background-color:lightgreen;  
}
```

This is the  
first  
section!

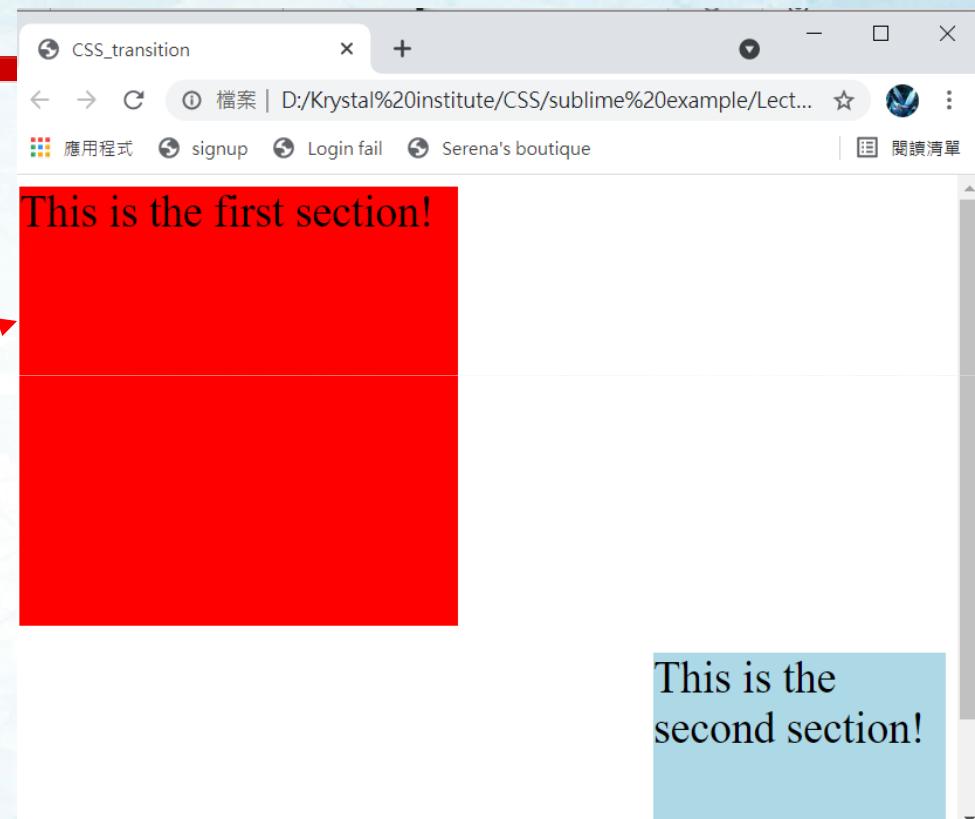
This is the  
second section!

## 5.3 Transitions example(first section)

When the mouse pass over section 1, it will have a transition effect

```
style.css
a{
    font-size:30px;
}
div.first {
    width: 150px;
    height: 150px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;
}

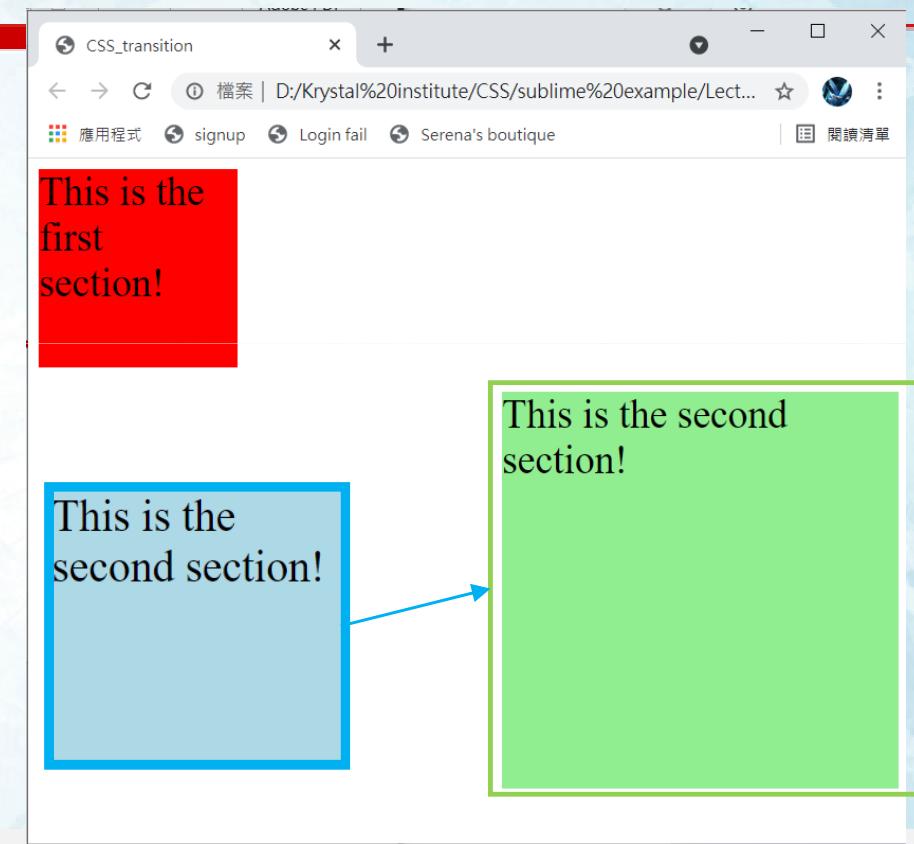
div.first:hover {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
}
```



## 5.3 Transitions example

When the mouse click on section 2, and hold for a while, it will have a transition effect

```
div.second{  
    width:200px;  
    height:200px;  
    float:right;  
    background-color:lightblue;  
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;  
}  
  
div.second:active{  
    width:300px;  
    height:300px;  
    background-color:lightgreen;  
}
```



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## 5.3 Transitions(Summary)

Be aware that for properties inside `hover` will only show when the mouse pass though the section and your mouse need to stay on it for 1-2s in order to see the whole effect. Moreover, for `hover`, it only define the result after transition, for other CSS properties need to be defined in the original class.



```
div.first {
    width: 150px;
    height: 150px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;
}
```

```
div.first:hover {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
}
```

## 5.3 Transitions(Summary)

For properties inside **active**, it will only work when you click on it. In order to show the effect, you need to hold for a while to see the full effect



```
div.second{  
    width:200px;  
    height:200px;  
    float:right;  
    background-color:lightblue;  
    transition: width 1s, height 1s;  
}
```

```
div.second:active{  
    width:300px;  
    height:300px;  
    background-color:lightgreen;  
}
```



## • 5.4 Lists

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## 5.4 Lists



There are 2 types of Lists

- Ordered list <OL> ...</OL>
- Unordered list <UL> ... </UL>

## 5.4 Lists(unorder list)



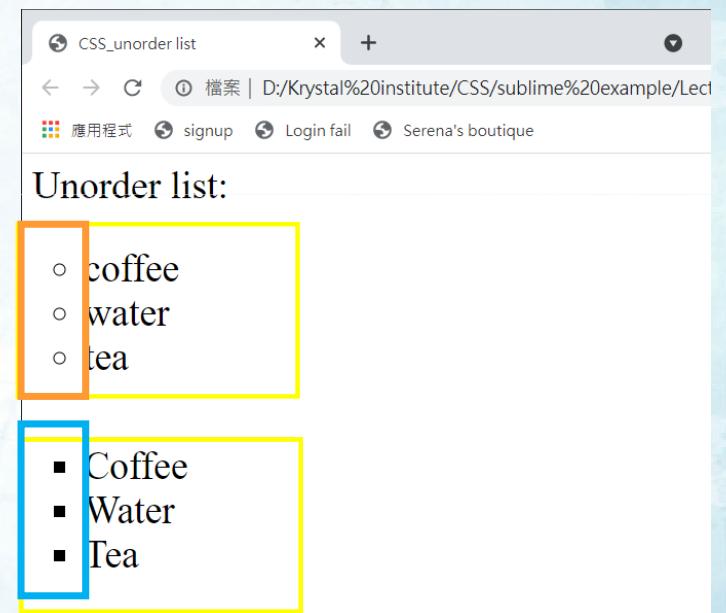
We can use “List-style-type” to define the style of the list

```
<p>Unorder list:</p>
<ul class="first">
    <li> coffee</li>
    <li> water</li>
    <li> tea</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ul class="second">
    <li> Coffee</li>
    <li> Water</li>
    <li> Tea</li>
</ul>
```

```
<style>
    p,li {
        font-size:30px;
    }
    ul.first {
        list-style-type: circle;
    }

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



## 5.4 Lists (order list)



We can assign different type of numbers to different order list

```
<ol class="first">
  <li> coffee</li>
  <li> water</li>
  <li> tea</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ol class="second">
  <li> Coffee</li>
  <li> Water</li>
  <li> Tea</li>
</ol>
```

```
<style>
  p,li {
    font-size:30px;
  }
  ol.first {
    list-style-type: lower-roman;
  }

  ol.second {
    list-style-type:upper-alpha;
  }

```

CSS\_unorder list    CSS\_order list

檔案 | D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lect...

應用程式    signup    Login fail    Serena's boutique

order list:

- i. coffee
- ii. water
- iii. tea

- A. Coffee
- B. Water
- C. Tea

## 5.4 Lists(image)



Rather than numbers and bullet point, it is also possible to use image to be the list item marker. In the following example, we will use the image



## 5.4 Lists(image)



To have a better view, it is suggested to choose a picture with smaller size, otherwise the actual display may be affected.

```
<style>
  p{
    font-size:30px;
  }
  ul.first {
    list-style-image: url('bullet point1.jpg');
  }
  ul.second {
    list-style-type:upper-alpha;
  }
</style>
```

A screenshot of a browser window titled "CSS\_order image". The address bar shows "檔案 | D:/Krystal%20i...". Below the title bar are icons for "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Logout". The main content area displays the text "order list(image):" followed by an ordered list: "coffee", "water", and "tea". The first item "coffee" has an orange square bullet, while the others have green square bullets. A yellow rectangular box highlights the entire list item "coffee".

order list(image):

- ▶ coffee
- ▶ water
- ▶ tea



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## 5.4 Lists(color) addition



Moreover, we can specific the background color of the list to have a clearer interface.

unorder list(color):

- coffee
- water
- tea

order list(color):

1. Coffee
2. Water
3. Tea

## 5.4 Lists(color) addition



```
<style>
  p{
    font-size:30px;
  }

  ul {
    background: #3399ff;
    padding: 20px;
  }
  ul li {
    background: #cce5ff;
    padding:5px;
    width:250px;
  }
}
```

unorder list(color):

- coffee
- water
- tea

## 5.4 Lists(color) addition



```
• ol {  
  background: #ff9999;  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```

```
ol li {  
  background: #ffe5e5;  
  padding: 5px;  
  margin-left: 35px;  
}
```

order list(color):

1. Coffee
2. Water
3. Tea



# Any questions?



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# Activity



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## Activity 3



1. Type a short essay to introduce yourself.
2. Design a simple and clear website interface.
3. Put your essay on it.
4. Peer review.

Note: Please use the skills that you have learned in the previous lesson(inclusive)





# Reference



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## Reference



There are some useful websites for reference:

1. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_link.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)
2. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_list.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)
3. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3\\_transitions.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)
4. [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/css\\_links.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/css_links.htm)