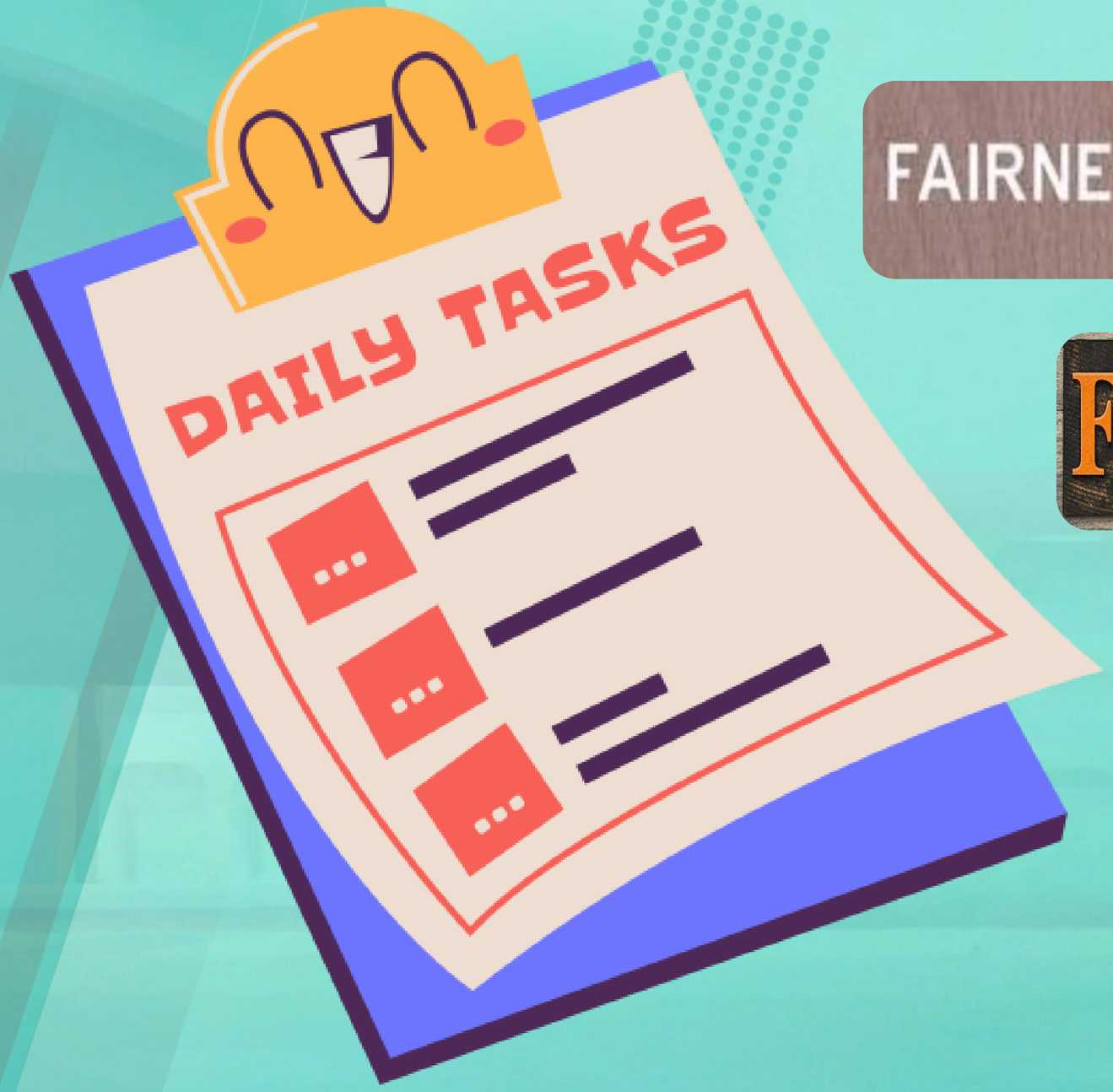
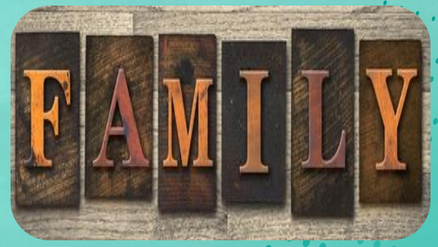
TLE / ICT 9
SECOND QUARTER

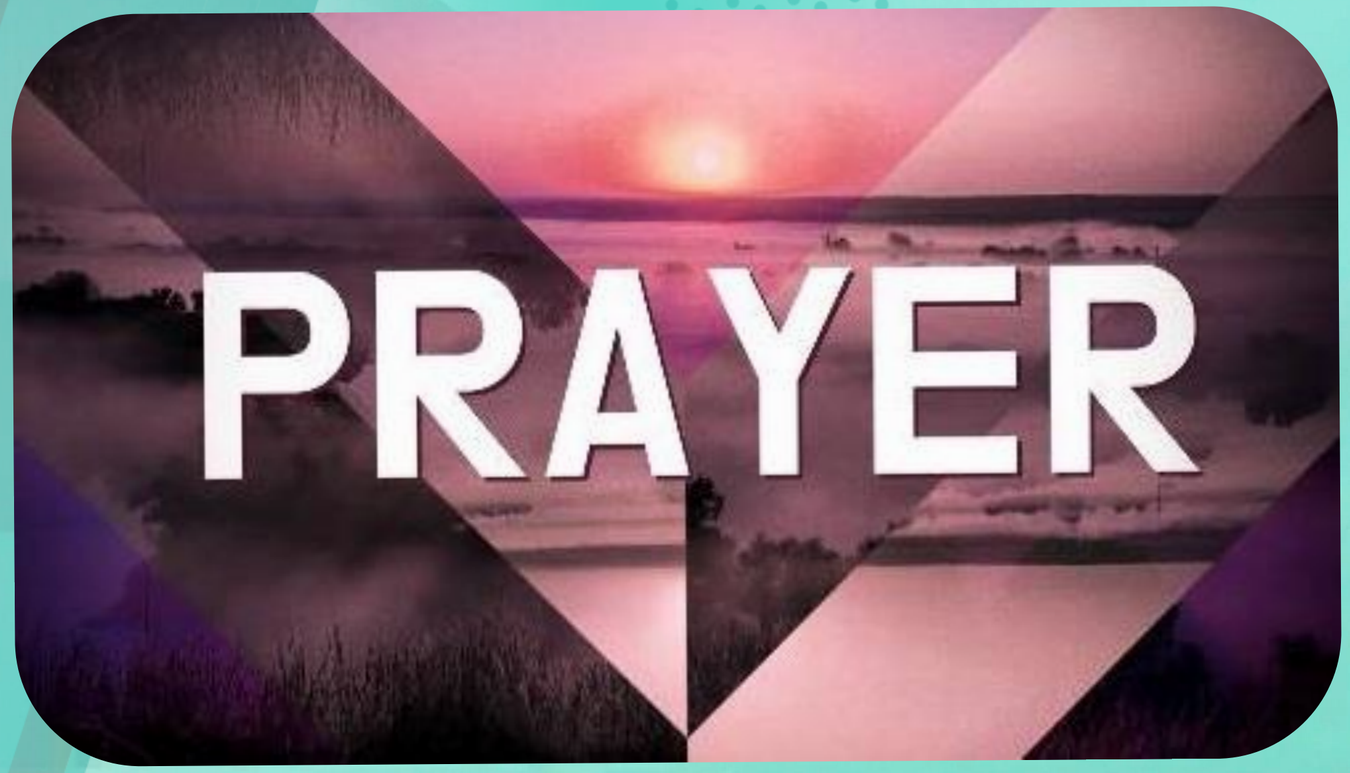
LESSON 6

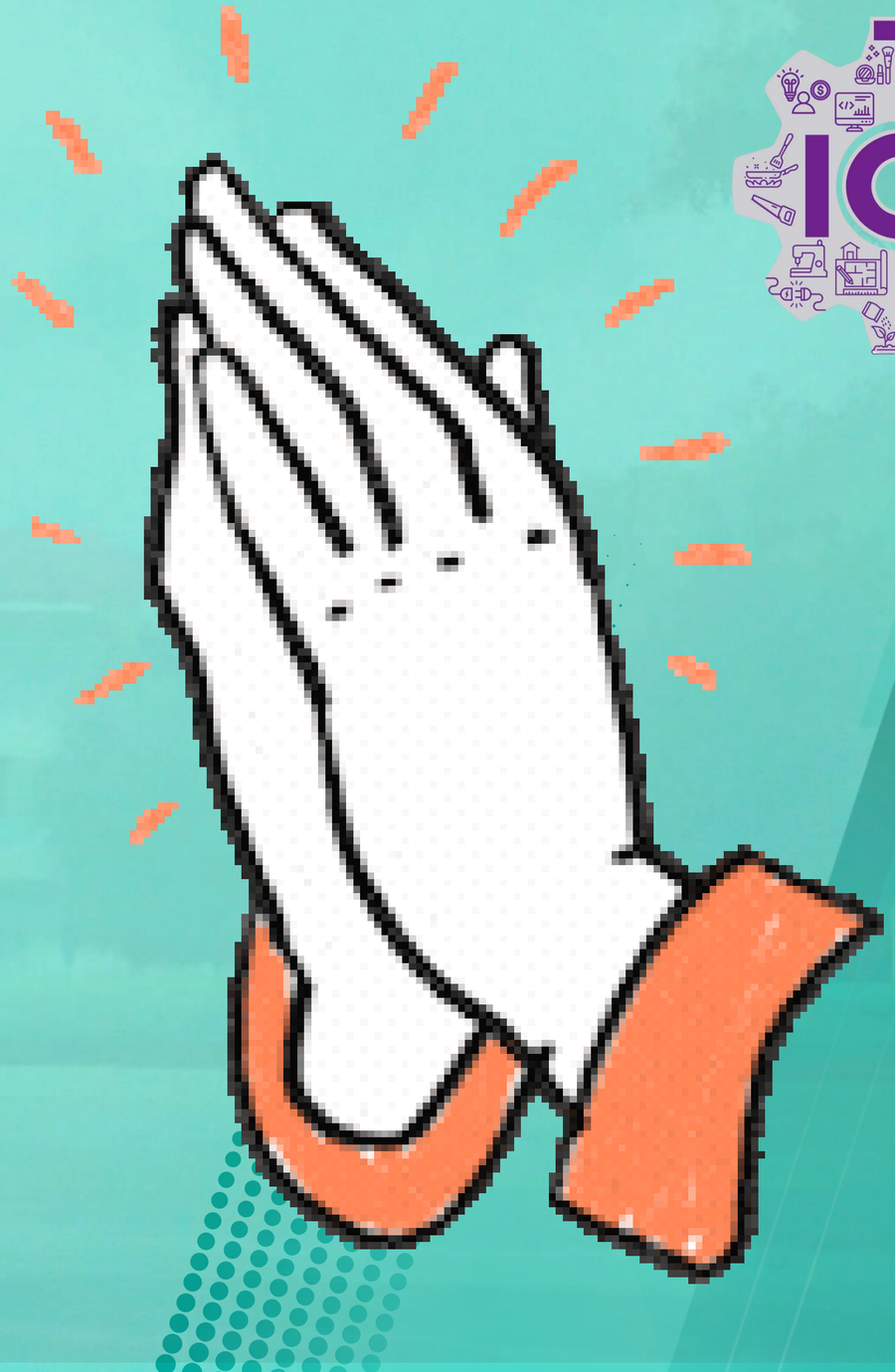


FAIRNESS



TLE
ICT
DEPT.



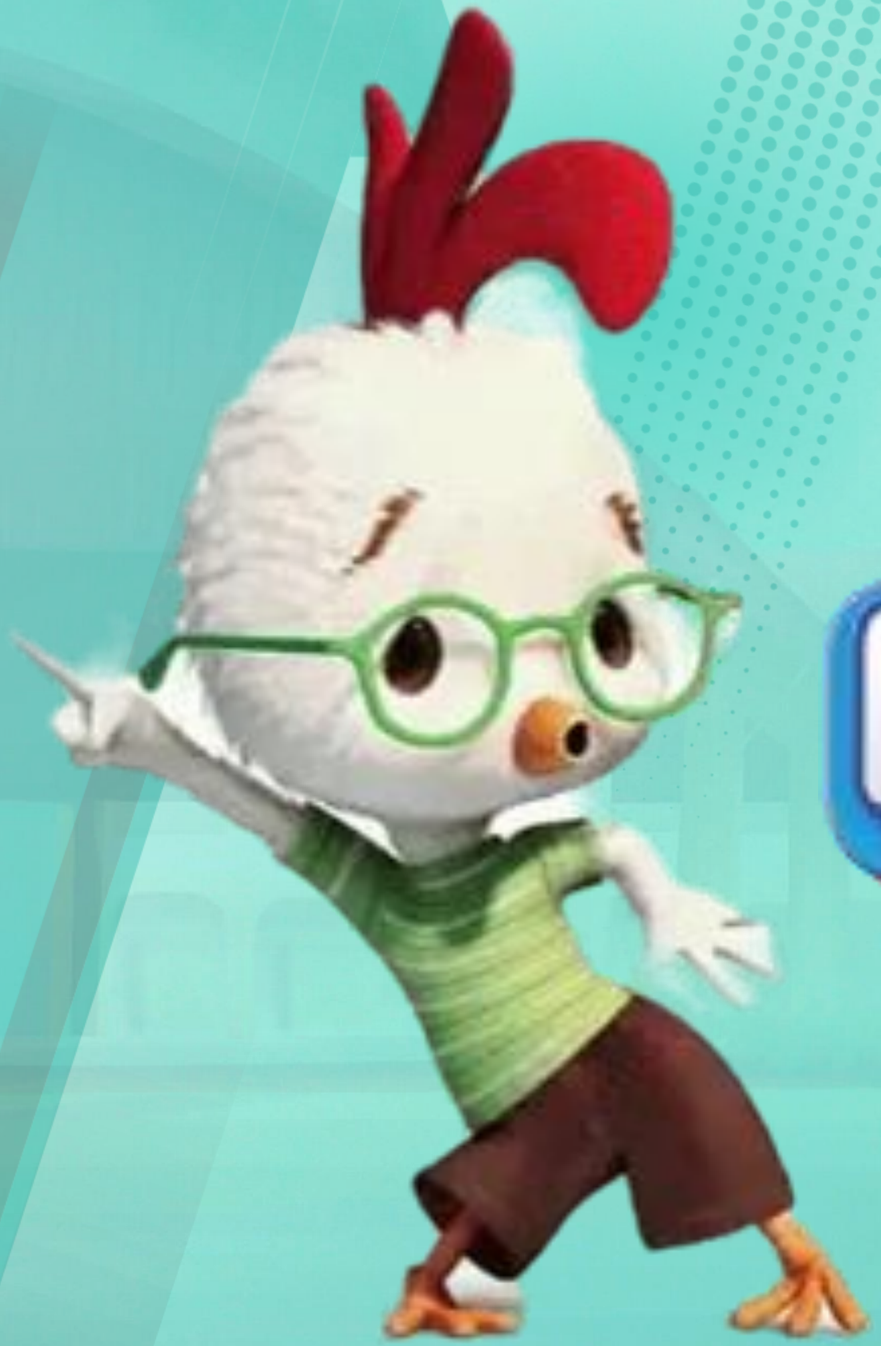


TLE ICT DEPT.

How are you doing ?

TLE ICT DEPT.


TLE
ICT
DEPT.
ATTENDANCE MATTERS

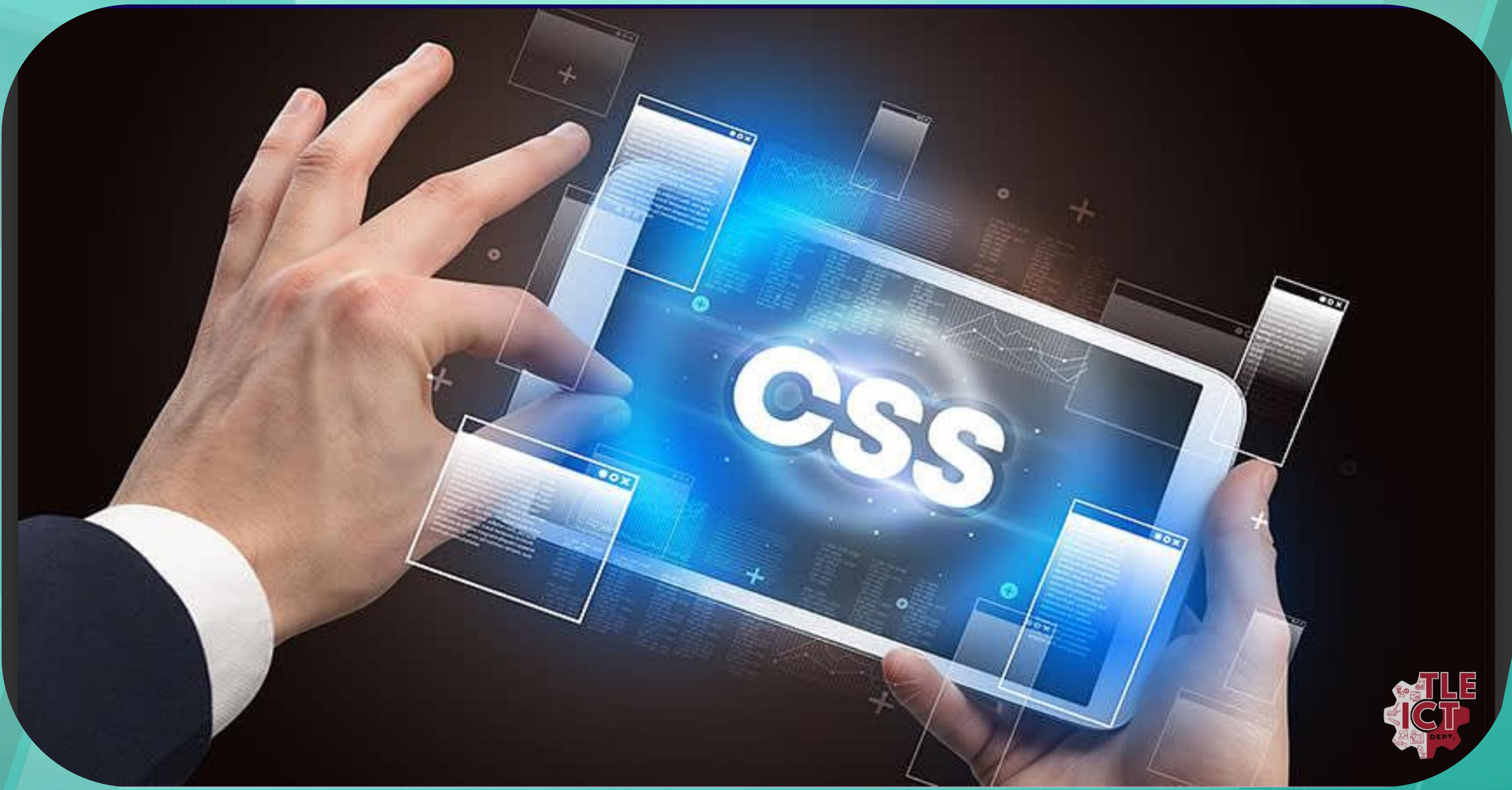


URBAN SAINTS

ENERGIZE

TLE ICT DEPT.


TIME FOR
REVIEW


CSS

Setting Dimensions

CSS can be used to manage dimensions such as visibility, width or height of HTML elements.

Property for Dimensions

Property	Definition	Example
visibility	Indicates if an element is visible or hidden	visibility:visible – default value, the value is visible visibility:hidden - The element is hidden (but still takes up space) visibility:collapse - Only for table rows (<tr>), row groups (<tbody>), columns (<col>), column groups (<colgroup>), and flex items. This value removes a row or column as if display: none where used. If collapse is used on other elements, it renders as "hidden"

Property for Dimensions

Property	Definition	Example
width	Indicates the width	width:200px
height	Indicates the height	height:auto
line-height	Indicates the line spacing	line-height:12px
max-height	Indicates the maximum height	max-height:12px

Property for Dimensions

Property	Definition	Example
min-height	Indicates the minimum height	min-height:12px
max-width	Indicates the maximum width	max-width:12px
min-width	Indicates the minimum width	min-width:12px

This CSS feature is a good way of controlling paragraphs, tables and others.

HTML code
Height & Visibility

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color:#DAF02D;}
#myDIV {height:300px; background-color:#33EBC0;}
span{background:lightblue; visibility:visible;}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">The visibility property</h1>
<div id="myDIV">
In this paragraph, the <span>blue span</span> change
the visibility value
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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In this paragraph, the <span>blue span</span> change the
visibility value
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Dimensions</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="sample.css"
type="text/css">
</head>
<body style="background-image:url('hkdl-
theme-park-1280x720-new.jpg');">
<h1 align="center">Twinkle, Twinkle Little
Star</h1>
<p class="NoDimensions">Twinkle, twinkle little
star, how I wonder what you are.</p>
<p class="Hidden">Up above the world so high,
like a diamond in the sky.</p>
<p class="HasDimensions">Twinkle, twinkle,
little star, how I wonder what you are.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS code

```
.NoDimensions{background-
color:pink; font-family:Times,
Georgia; font-size:30px;}
.HasDimensions{background-
color:yellow; font-
family:Arial, Verdana; font-
size:20px; width:50%}
.Hidden{background-
color:lightblue;font-
family:Arial, Verdana; font-
size:12px; visibility:hidden;}
```

Pseudo-Classes and Links

- Recall that classes are user-defined selectors that can be used to control individual HTML element formatting.
- Pseudo-classes are defined by a colon and are not user-defined. Specific pseudo-classes can be used on specific HTML elements only.
- The anchor element has four pseudo-classes: ***link, visited, hover and active***. Each one affects the behavior of the anchor element.

Pseudo-Classes and Links

- The ***link*** pseudo-class is for ***hyperlinks*** that have ***NOT*** yet visited.
- The ***visited*** pseudo-class is for ***visited hyperlinks***.
- The ***hover*** pseudo-class is for ***hyperlinks*** when the mouse is ***hovered*** over them.
- The ***active*** pseudo-class is for ***hyperlinks*** when they are ***clicked***.

Pseudo-Classes and Links Property & Syntax

- The order in which the pseudo-classes are stated is important.
- Take note of the **LVHA** or **L**ink, **V**isited, **H**over, **A**ctive is the order of the pseudo-classes.

Note: The value that you place inside {...} will be displayed whenever a pseudo-class property is performed. You can set the color of the text or element, its background, its decoration and many other characters.

Property	Value	Description
:link	a:link {…}	Sets unvisited link characteristic.
:visited	a:visited {…}	Sets visited link characteristic or effect.
:active	a:active {…}	Sets the character of an active link element as when the user clicks the mouse on the link.
:hover	a:hover {…}	Sets the character of a link element as when the user hovers or moves the mouse over the link.
:focus	a:focus {…}	Sets the character of an active link element as when the user clicks and moves the mouse on the link.

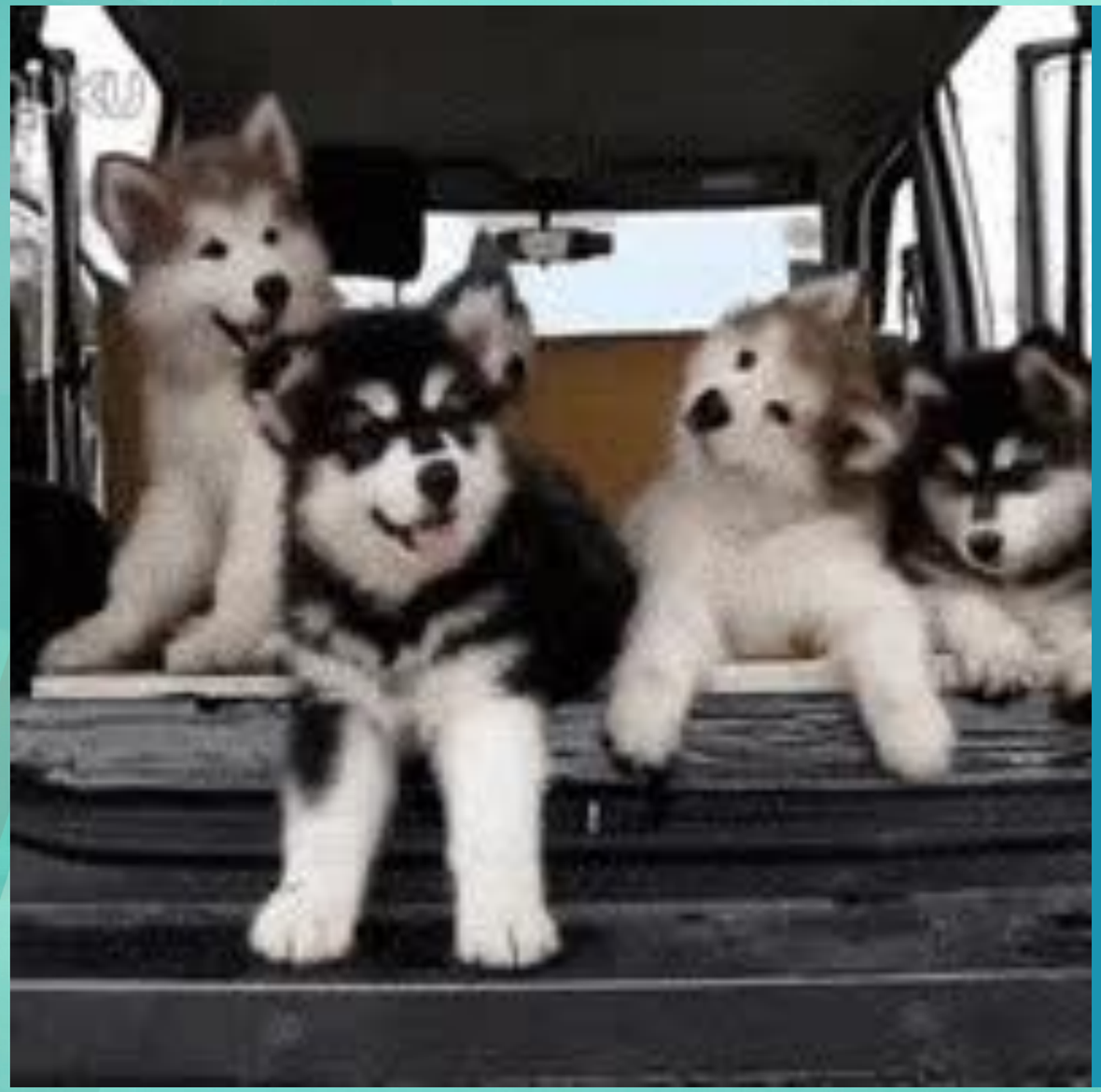
- Be reminded that the *hover* property should be placed after the *link* property for it to function properly.
- Pseudo-classes can also be used on any element or block elements on the web page, especially the *hover* property, so that, whenever one hovers over an image, paragraph or any element, you can set properties to make it more interactive. Example is changing the font color, setting a background, border and many other properties.

HTML code

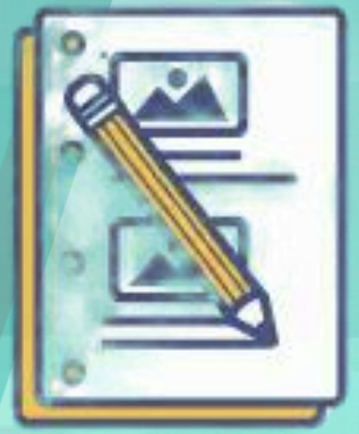
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>CSS Pseudo-Classes</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="gold.css" type="test/css">
</head>
<body>
<a href="linkA.html">Link A</a><br>
<a href="linkB.html">Link B</a><br>
<a href="linkC.html">Link C</a><br>
<a href="linkD.html">Link D</a><br>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS code

```
a {font-family:Arial; font-size:15px; font-weight:bold; color:red; line-height:22px}
a:link {color:red;}
a:visited {color:black;}
a:hover {color:green;}
a:active {color:blue;}
```



Any Questions?



SUMMARY

Practical Applications of the lesson

IT'S TIME FOR *coding*