



# Grade 9

## 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

### Lesson 4

A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart

# **SELECTORS, DIV, SPAN AND LINK**

**A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart**



# Display Property

CSS display property allows you to control how an element is displayed. Block level element is laid out vertically. A new paragraph begins with a new line after the end of another paragraph.

# Block Level Elements

The `p` element is an example of a block level element. Each new paragraph tag will appear on its own line vertically. Paragraphs with longer content will stretch all the way to the edge of the page.

Examples of block level elements:

- `<p>`
- `<ol>`, `<ul>`, `<dl>`
- All headings
- `<article>`, `<section>`, `<div>`

# Inline level elements

Inline level element is laid out horizontally and will only proceed to the next line when the end of the line is reached. Inline elements display in a line. They do not force the text after them to a new line.

An anchor (or link) is an example of an inline element. You can put several links in a row, and they will display in a line.

Examples of inline elements:

- `<a>`, `<span>`
- `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<b>`, `<i>`, `<q>`, `<mark>`

# Property for Display

Property	Keyword	Description
display:	inline	Inline display or horizontal layout
display:	block	Block display or vertical layout
display:	list-item	Display as a list item <li>
display:	none	No box or the element has no effect on the layout
display:	inherit	Inherit value from parent

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Display Property</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.violet{color:violet;}
h1#brown{color:brown;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="brown">Why I love Coding</h1>
<p class="violet">There is a certain excitement and
    fullfilment everytime I get a working output</p>
<p class="violet">The challenge and the troubleshooting makes
    me want to do more and keep on coding</p>
<p>I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



**Sample Code:**

Display Property x +

File C:/Users/MaryGraceUminga/Desktop/Grade%209%20files/Notepad%20files/2nd%20qtr/display.html

# Why I love Coding

**Browser Output**

There is a certain excitement and fulfillment everytime I get a working output

The challenge and the troubleshooting makes me want to do more and keep on coding

I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!





```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Display Property</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.violet{color:violet;}
h1#brown{color:brown;}
p{display:inline;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="brown">Why I love Coding</h1>
<p class="violet">There is a certain excitement and
    fullfilment everytime I get a working output</p>
<p class="violet">The challenge and the troubleshooting makes
    me want to do more and keep on coding</p>
<p>I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



**Sample Code:**



# Why I love Coding

**Browser Output**

There is a certain excitement and fulfillment everytime I get a working output The challenge and the troubleshooting makes me want to do more and keep on coding I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!

# Div Tag

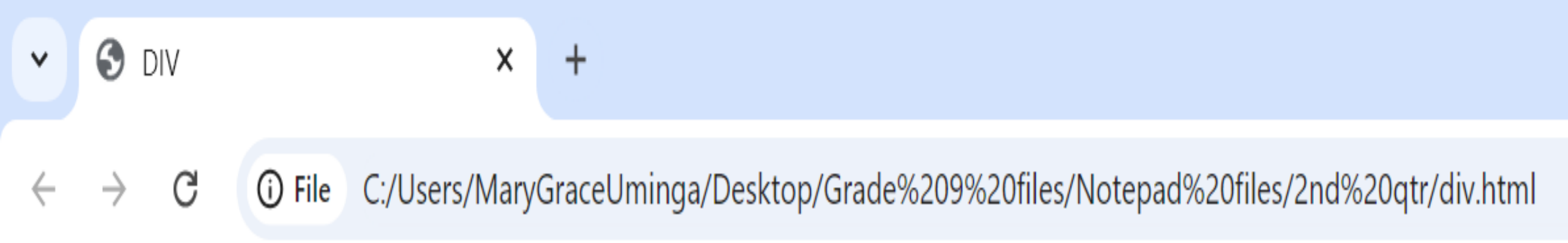
Div divides the contents of a web page into individual sections. Div tag allows you to apply style to different sections of your Web page. It is a generic way of adding structure to an HTML document. Div tag is a block element and is therefore usually applied to block HTML and should not be used within a paragraph. In most browsers, a div tag will provide line spacing before and after a block element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>DIV</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.violet{color:violet;}
h1#brown{color:brown;}
.background{background-color:yellow; font-weight:bold;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="brown">Why I love Coding</h1>
<div class="background">
<p class="violet">There is a certain excitement and
                fullfilment everytime I get a working output</p>
<p class="violet">The challenge and the troubleshooting makes
                me want to do more and keep on coding</p>
</div>
<p>I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



**Sample Code:**



# Why I love Coding

**Browser Output**

There is a certain excitement and fulfillment everytime I get a working output

The challenge and the troubleshooting makes me want to do more and keep on coding

I don't know what's with coding that I really crave for more!

# Span Tag

Span tag is a generic way of adding structure to an HTML document. Span is applied to an inline element. It is used to emphasize words or sentences within a paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>SPAN</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.blue{color:blue;}
h1#red{color:red;}
.backgnd{background-color:#cef542; font-weight:bold;}
.txtcol{color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="red">Harry Potter</h1>
<div class="backgnd">
<p class="blue">The Sorcerer's Stone</p>
<p class="blue">The Chamber of Secrets</p>
</div>
<p>The Prisoner of Azkaban<span class="txtcol"> and </span>The Goblet of Fire</p>
</body>
</html>
```



**Sample Code:**

# Harry Potter

**Browser Output**

The Sorcerer's Stone

The Chamber of Secrets

The Prisoner of Azkaban and The Goblet of Fire



# Span and Div

Span and Div tags do not have default styling information. If you want to change the style or formatting of the line or block covered by the tag, you need to specify an attribute to affect the desired style.

# Span and Div

Most HTML tags apply formatting just like the tags for heading, lists and others, but there are some that do not have any specific effect, namely, the container tags `<span></span>` and `<div></div>` but are actually used quite extensively in conjunction with CSS.

# Span and Div

Span and Div tags are used to format a part of the content by usually using CSS. The general difference between `<span></span>` and `<div></div>` is that `<div></div>` has line breaks before and after it. Usually the `<span></span>` is used for small chunks of code while the `<div></div>` are for larger ones.

## Attribute for `<span></span>` and `<div></div>`

Attribute	Definition	Values
Class	Indicates the CSS style to be applied. Ex: <code>&lt;div class="Style1"&gt;&lt;/div&gt;</code>	CSS class name

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>SPAN & DIV</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="potter.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="Potter1">
<p><font size="4">In the novels, Harry is described as having his father's perpetually untidy black hair, his mother's bright green eyes, and a lightning bolt-shaped scar on his forehead. He is short and skinny for his age, with a thin face and "knobbly" knees, and he wears Windsor glasses.
<span class="Potter2">When asked about the meaning behind Harry's scar, Rowling said she wanted him to be "physically marked by what he has been through". </span>
She said the scar is <span class="Potter2">"an outward expression of what he has been through inside".
</span> Rowling also said that Harry's glasses are the clue to his vulnerability. Harry eventually grows taller, and by the final book is almost the height of his father, and is described as tall by other characters.
</font></p>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

# Sample Code:



Untitled X potter.css + - □ X

File Edit View

```

.Potter1{border:dotted blue; font-family:Verdana; font-size:14px; width:600px;}
.Potter2{font-family:Courier New; font-size:14px; font-weight:bold;color:red;}

```

# CSS Code:





In the novels, Harry is described as having his father's perpetually untidy black hair, his mother's bright green eyes, and a lightning bolt-shaped scar on his forehead. He is short and skinny for his age, with a thin face and "knobbly" knees, and he wears Windsor glasses. When asked about the meaning behind Harry's scar, Rowling said she wanted him to be "physically marked by what he has been through". She said the scar is Rowling also said that Harry's glasses are the clue to his vulnerability. Harry eventually grows taller, and by the final book is almost the height of his father, and is described as tall by other characters.

## Browser Output

# What are Classes?

A class is a user-defined selector. You can create a class to apply a style rule to specific HTML tags. Using CSS class, you can control individual HTML element formatting.

Ex. You can create a class only for the paragraphs to which you have assigned the class.

# Classes

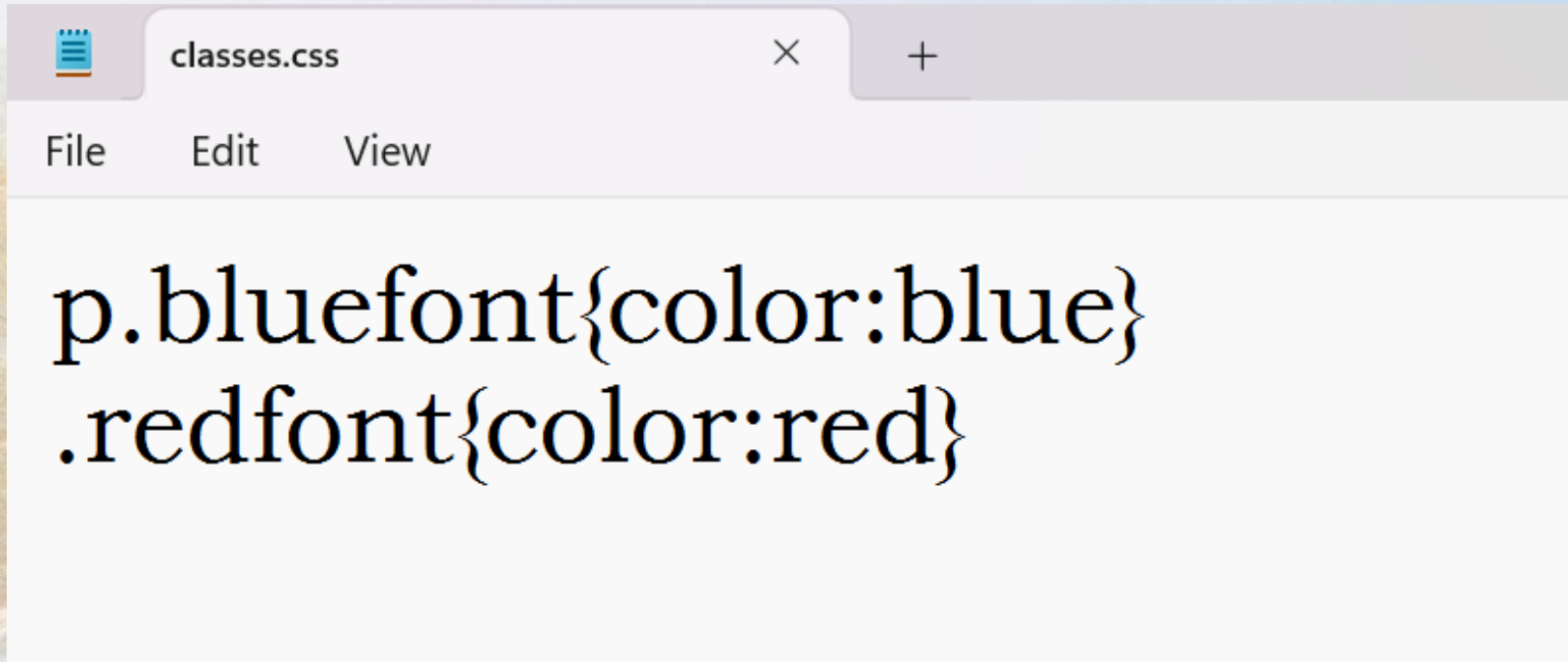
Classes are defined by dots (.).

Methods for writing class:

1. Indicating the HTML element followed by a dot then followed by the class name (any name you want for it).
2. Writing the class name preceded by the dot.



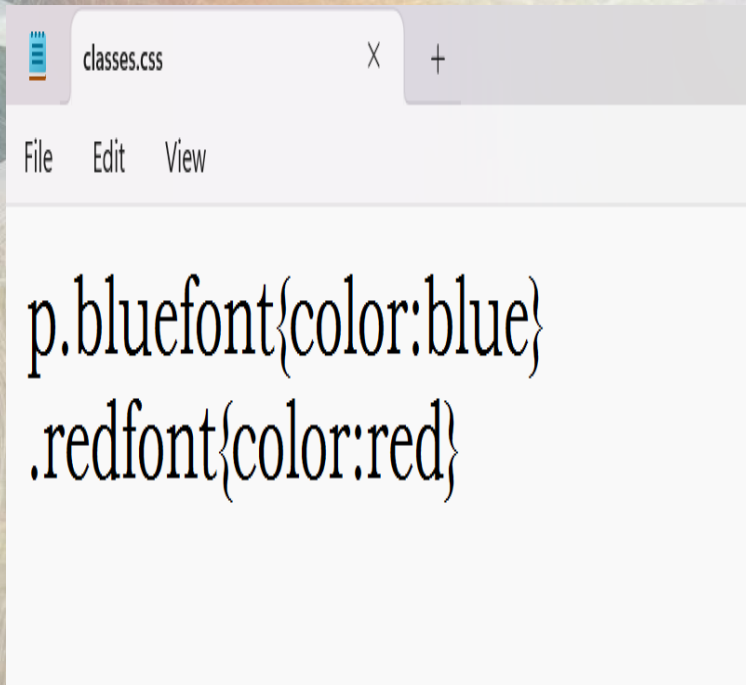
# Classes

A screenshot of a code editor window. The title bar shows a tab labeled 'classes.css' with a close button (X) and a plus sign (+). The menu bar contains 'File', 'Edit', and 'View'. The main text area contains two CSS class declarations:

```
p.bluefont{color:blue}  
.redfont{color:red}
```

The sample shown above is a CSS file that shows classes. The first style is written using the 1<sup>st</sup> method while the 2<sup>nd</sup> style is written using the 2<sup>nd</sup> method.

# Classes

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'classes.css'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', and 'View'. The code content is:

```
p.bluefont{color:blue}  
.redfont{color:red}
```

The 1<sup>st</sup> one (p.bluefont) is a style that can only be used on paragraphs while the second one (.redfont) can be used on any HTML element. This shows the difference between the two methods of writing classes.

# Classes

A class must be called on the HTML file for it to be used.

## How is it done?

You can call classes by putting the ***class*** attribute in the tag you want to style and the class name as its value. The ***bluefont*** is the class name of ***p.bluefont*** and ***redfont*** is the class name of ***.redfont***.

# Class Selector

Class selector is a style applied to a particular set of elements.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Harry Potter</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.blue{color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Harry Potter Books</h1>
<p class="blue">The Sorcerer's Stone</p>
<p class="blue">The Chamber of Secrets</p>
<p>The Prisoner of Azkaban</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Sample Code:



## Harry Potter Books

[The Sorcerer's Stone](#)

[The Chamber of Secrets](#)

[The Prisoner of Azkaban](#)

## Browser output

# ID Selector

ID selector is a style applied to one element in a page. It is normally used once, usually in a page title or the navigation part of the page. ID selector is defined by the “#” and uses the **id** attribute of the HTML element.

Note: It is not advisable to start an id selector with a number because some browsers do not support it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Harry Potter</title>
<style type="text/css">
p.blue{color:blue;}
h1#violet{color:violet;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="violet">Harry Potter Books</h1>
<p class="blue">The Sorcerer's Stone</p>
<p class="blue">The Chamber of Secrets</p>
<p class="blue">The Prisoner of Azkaban</p>
<p>The Goblet of Fire</p>
<p>The Order of the Phoenix</p>
<p>The Half-Blood Prince</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ln 16, Col 29 | 420 characters

## Harry Potter Books

[The Sorcerer's Stone](#)[The Chamber of Secrets](#)[The Prisoner of Azkaban](#)[The Goblet of Fire](#)[The Order of the Phoenix](#)[The Half-Blood Prince](#)**Browser  
output**

**Assignment:**

**Practice coding...recitation and hands-on will follow after the discussion.**

**A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart**

