



Grade 9

1st Quarter

Lesson 5

A bright mind is nothing without a humble heart

SELECTORS, DIV, SPAN AND LINK

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Multiple Selectors

When two or more selectors have the same property and values, a comma is used to separate the selectors and use only one set of properties and values. There is no need to rewrite the whole list of properties and values.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Multiple</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="bts.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>BTS Songs</h1>
<p>Dynamite</p>
<p>Butter</p>
<p>Fake Love</p>
<p>Permission to Dance</p>
<p>Euphoria</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Sample Code

CSS code

```
multiple.html × bts.css
File Edit View
p,h1{font-family:Arial; color:red;}
```

BTS Songs

**Browser
Output**

Dynamite

Butter

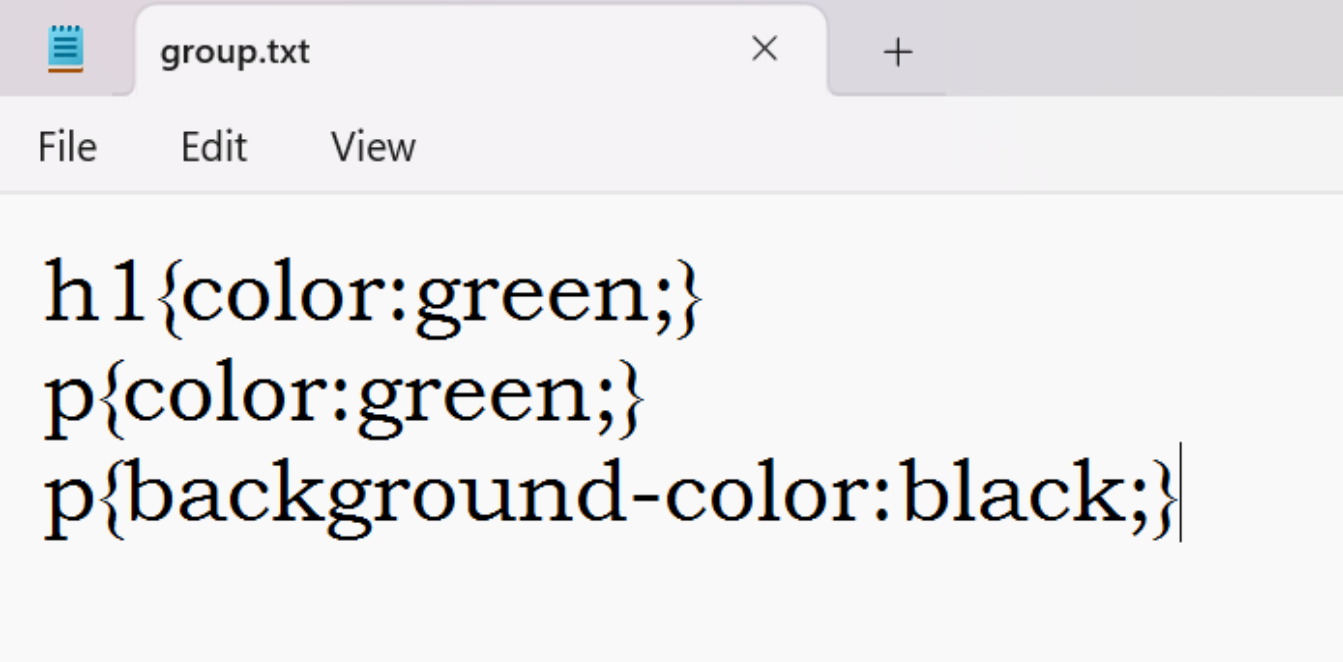
Fake Love

Permission to Dance

Euphoria

Grouping Selectors

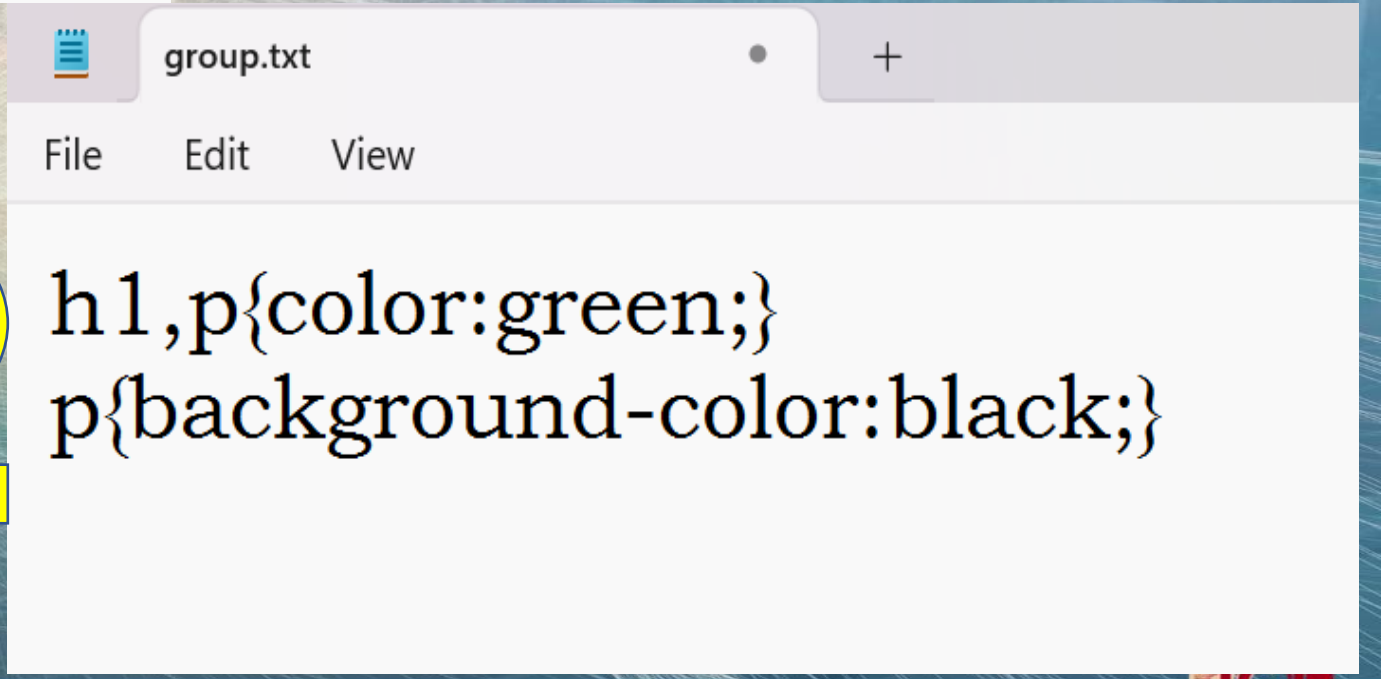
You can group selectors and combine it in one CSS file. Each selector should be separated with a comma.



group.txt

File Edit View

```
h1{color:green;}  
p{color:green;}  
p{background-color:black;}
```



group.txt

File Edit View

```
h1,p{color:green;}  
p{background-color:black;}
```

Nesting Selectors

You can also apply a style for a selector within a selector.

Notes:

- You can use the pseudo-class selector to change the color, font, size and characteristic of a text link.
- You can use the pseudo-elements to apply style rule to the first letter or first line of a paragraph.

Setting Dimensions

This CSS will make both paragraphs and headings (of type h1) written in typeface Arial and colored green.

The linked style sheet made both the heading (of the type h1) and the paragraphs written in typeface Arial and colored green.

CSS can also 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
width	Indicates the width	width:200px
height	Indicates the height	height:auto
line-height	Indicates the line spacing	line-height:1.1px
max-height	Indicates the maximum height	max-height:12px
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

Setting Dimensions

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Dimensions</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="sampleDimensions.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<p class="NoDimensions">
This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="Hidden">
There's still a paragraph here.</p>
<p class="HasDimensions">
Another paragraph here.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Sample
Code**

CSS code

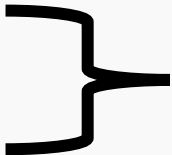


```
.NoDimensions{font-family:Times, Georgia; font-size:30px;}
.HasDimensions{font-family:Arial, Verdana; font-size:20px;
width:50%}
.Hidden{font-family:Arial, Verdana; font-
size:12px;visibility:hidden;}
```

This is a paragraph.

Another paragraph here.

```
dimensions2.html
File Edit View
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Dimensions</title>
<style type="text/css">
h1{height:100px;}
p{width:300px;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Cascading Style Sheets</h1>
<p>External Style Sheets allow you to change the layout of your entire Website by simply changing the
external style sheet and every page is instantly updated.</p>
<p>Embedded Style Sheets are used when you have a page that you want to present in a different style
from other pages. Embedded style sheets override external style sheets.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Height & width layout



AX1500 Gigabit Wi-Fi 6 Router



Opening...



Dimensions



File

C:/Users/MaryGraceUminga/Desktop/Grade%209%20files/Notepad%20files/2nd%20qtr/dime

Cascading Style Sheets

External Style Sheets allow you to change the layout of your entire Website by simply changing the external style sheet and every page is instantly updated.

Embedded Style Sheets are used when you have a page that you want to present in a different style from other pages. Embedded style sheets override external style sheets.

Note:

**Effect of dimension:
the height of h1 as well
as the width of the
paragraph is limited to
the specified
measurement.**

Pseudo-classes and links

Recall what classes are....they 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.

Pseudo-classes and links

The anchor element has four pseudo-classes, namely *link*, *visited*, *hover* and *active*.

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



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>CSS Pseudo-Classes</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="pseudo.css" type="text/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>|
</body>
</html>
```



```
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;}
```

Pseudo-classes and links

Remember that the order in which the pseudo-classes are stated is important. Take note of LVHA or **link**, **visited**, **hover**, **active** which states the order. Some of the selectors get covered up due to the method CSS handles the order of statements.

PSEUDO-CLASSES and LINKS Property and Syntax

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.

Pseudo-classes and links

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

Pseudo-classes and links

Be reminded that the hover property should be placed after the link property for it to function properly.

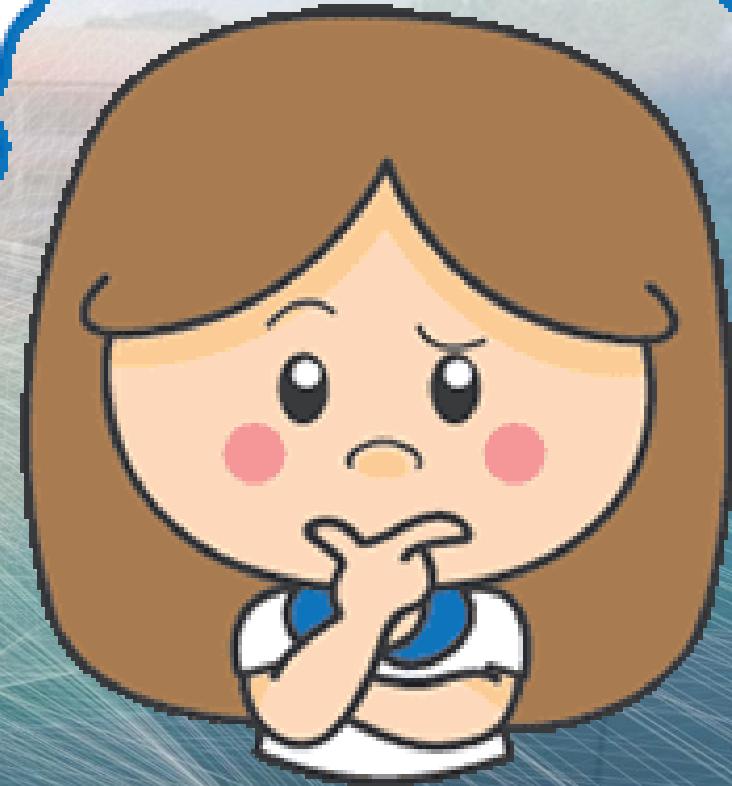
Different browsers may treat pseudo-classes differently and yet get another result if you use one browser and then another.

Pseudo-classes and links

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.

For example: changing the font color, setting a background, border and many other properties.

Any Questions



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1. Get $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet of paper.
2. Write your name, section and date.
3. ALL ANSWERS must be in UPPERCASE.
4. 1 erasure per item is allowed.

True or False: Write TRUE if the statement is correct otherwise write the word that makes the statement incorrect then change it with the correct answer.

1. A code is a user-defined selector.
2. Classes are defined by dots (.).
3. One way to write a class is by writing the class name as preceded by a dot.
4. There are three ways to write a class.
5. Class selector is applied to a particular set of elements.

6. Multiple-selector is a style applied to a particular set of elements.
7. You can write a class by indicating the header element followed by a dot.
8. You can always run the case where two or more selectors might just have the same properties and values.
9. With the use of classes, you can control individual HTML element formatting.
10. You can call a class by putting the selector attribute in the tag you want to style.

A ANSWERS

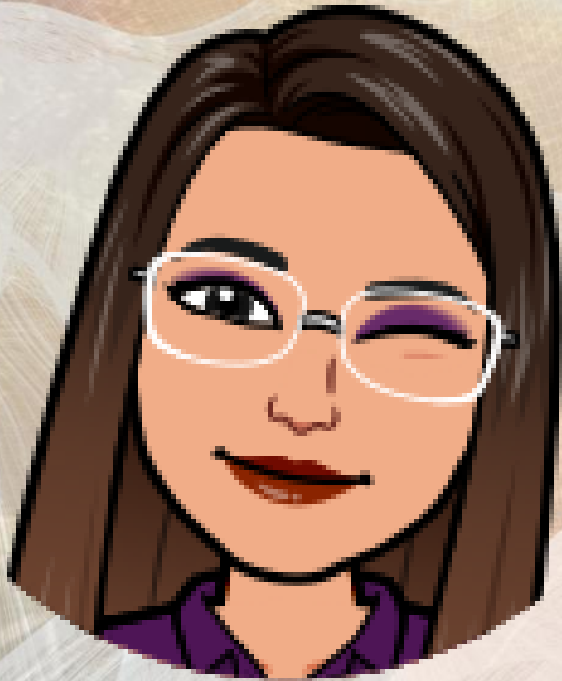


1. CODE – CLASS (2 pts.)
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. THREE – TWO / 3-2 (2 pts.)
5. TRUE
6. MULTIPLE – ID (2 pts.)
7. HEADER – HTML (2 pts.)
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. SELECTOR – CLASS (2 pts.)

**How can you apply the
lesson in your activities
as a student?
(Practical/actual application)**



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Assignment:

1. Recall the things you learned of coding (HTML).
2. We will have activities involving HTML and link it to CSS.



thank
you

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