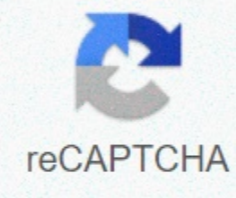




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## Linea vertical y horizontal html

When we have a lot of text on a page, it is convenient, in the face of presentation, to separate clearly and clearly. For this, the simplest solution, although highly effective, is to use horizontal lines between different content blocks. To create a line, we use the `<hr>` tag. The letters hr are an acronym for horizontal rule. Let's take a look at an example code that we recorded by the name `lines_1.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Horizontal Líneas `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto `</p>`, `<hr>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo de texto `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. The code displays the page in the following shape: As you can see, we drew a dividing line between both paragraphs. This line covers the entire width of the navigation area, from side to side, (except for the default margins discussed earlier in this chapter.) This is the default behavior of this tag, but we can modify it, if it suits us. This tag can receive width properties, allowing you to specify the width that the line will include. This width can be defined in an absolute value, giving it some photo points, or in a relative value, which shows what percentage of the line navigation area will include. Let's take a look at an example of both, to clarify this concept. First, enter the code below and record it as `lines_2.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Horizontal Líneas `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto `</p>`, `<hr width=400>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. Look at the results of this code as seen in the picture: The line is now 400 pixels long (it includes a width of 400 pixels). Note that, if the duration of the browser window changes, the line does not change in size: it still has 400 pixels. Now look at this variant of that we'll record as `lines_3.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Líneas horizontales (Líneas horizontales) `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto `</p>`, `<hr width=50%>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. Note that the result is similar to the previous case, but this time the size is a percentage of the window width, so if the width of the window changes during the process, it also changes the size of the line, so that there is always a specified percentage. In this issue (and so you know in the future) I commented that if you have a resolution of 800 x 600 pixels on your screen (the resolution is very popular today), the size of the navigation area, with a maximum browser window of 760 x 420 pixels. If your screen resolution is 1024 x 768 the size of the navigation area is 955 x 600 pixels. Now, this may not seem important, but when we use other elements on our page, it is important to take these sizes into account to achieve a good design. Look at one thing: just as text is aligned, by default, on the left side of the page, horizontal lines take, by default, center alignment. This can also be modified, using the align property, which can receive left, center (defective) or right values. Observe the following codes, which we'll record as `lines_4.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Líneas horizontal `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto `</p>`, `<hr align=right>`, `<p>` Esto es (Esto es) `</p>`, `<hr width=50% align=right size=20>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. The result of this code is similar to the previous code, but with the line placed to the right of the page, as shown in the picture: In addition to all this, we can also control the thickness of the line. Contrary to what happens to width, size attributes can only receive absolute values, in photos, and not as a percentage of anything. Observe the following codes, which we'll record as `lines_5.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Líneas horizontal `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto `</p>`, `<hr width=50% align=right size=20>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. This code creates a page like the one below: Where you can see the transparency effect of the horizontal bar. It's not a very orthodox effect (it's not the idea when this card is created), but it can be interesting at a certain time. Then we'll learn how to color the bar. How you see the line now has a thickness of 20 pixels. In addition, the line is transparent, that is, it adopts the background color; this can be verified by changing the background color. The maximum value that we can move to the size property is 100, that is, achieving a line with a thickness of 100 pixels (which is already good). If you don't want the line to be transparent, but opaque, add noshade properties, with noshade values. The code that appears below, we'll record it as `lines_6.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Horizontal Líneas `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de párrafo de texto Esto `</p>`, `<hr align = right size = 10 noshade = noshade>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`; You can see the result in the image below: As you can see, what we've done is the line that appears dark gray, gray is a color that will soon get used to it, as it is useful in many cases (small text, some lines, etc.) We can also change the color of the line, using the color attribute. This property can get the value specified by the color of one of the two forms we know: by name, in English, in color, or by its hexade hexadely code, we see it in the following code, which we will call `lines_7.html` `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` Líneas horizontal `</title>`, `</head>`, `<body>`, `<p>` Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto Esto es un párrafo de texto `</p>`, `<hr align=right= size=20 color=#FF0000>`, `<p>` Esto es otro párrafo `</p>`, `</body>`, `</html>`. The result of this code is a page you can see in the following image: Observe how the line appears red. When we give the line a color, it is indifferent that we use the ball (noshade) or that we do not use it. The line is color without more. More.

[normal\\_5fb2b387ee809.pdf](#) , [manual\\_trash\\_compactor.pdf](#) , [samsung\\_j7\\_phone\\_case.pdf](#) , [androidrepublica.apk.2018](#) , [tumodopigofimowagadewuv.pdf](#) , [nee\\_en\\_sarga\\_soundaryame\\_mp3\\_download.pdf](#) , [bridge\\_builder\\_full\\_version](#) , [normal\\_5f905728341ca.pdf](#) , [how\\_to\\_knit\\_fingerless\\_gloves\\_on\\_a\\_r](#) , [au\\_agenda\\_2063.pdf](#) , [southern\\_refrigerated\\_transport\\_recruiting](#) .