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DYNAMIC HTML

Lecturer

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Second Year, First Course

2012 - 2013

CSS Links:

Links can be styled in different ways.

Styling Links

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.). Special for links are that they can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

The four links states are:

- a:link - a normal, unvisited link
- a:visited - a link the user has visited
- a:hover - a link when the user mouse over it
- a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

- a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
- a:active MUST come after a:hover

Common Link Styles

In the example above the link changes color depending on what state it is in. Let's go through some of the other common ways to style links:

Text Decoration

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:

```
a:link {text-decoration:none;}
a:visited {text-decoration:none;}
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
a:active {text-decoration:underline;}
```

Background Color

The background-color property specifies the background color for links:

```
a:link {background-color:#B2FF99;}
a:visited {background-color:#FFFF85;}
a:hover {background-color:#FF704D;}
a:active {background-color:#FF704D;}
```

Some examples:

Ex.1

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b><a href="test.html" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS
definition in order to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order
```

```
to be effective.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ex.2

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a:link {text-decoration:none;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {text-decoration:none;} /* visited link */
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {text-decoration:underline;} /* selected link */
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b><a href="test.html" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS
definition in order to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order
to be effective.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ex.3

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a:link {background-color:#B2FF99; text-decoration:none} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {background-color:#FFFF85;} /* visited link */
a:hover {background-color:#FF704D;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {background-color:#FF704D;} /* selected link */
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS
definition in order to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order
to be effective.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Ex.4

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a.one:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.one:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.one:hover {color:#ffcc00;}

a.two:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.two:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.two:hover {font-size:150%;}

a.three:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.three:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.three:hover {background:#66ff66;}

a.four:link {color:#ff0000;}
a.four:visited {color:#0000ff;}
a.four:hover {font-family:monospace;}

a.five:link {color:#ff0000;text-decoration:none;}
a.five:visited {color:#0000ff;text-decoration:none;}
a.five:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
</style>
```

```
</head>

<body>
<p>Mouse over the links to see them change layout.</p>

<p><b><a class="one" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes color</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="two" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes font-
size</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="three" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes background-
color</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="four" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes font-
family</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="five" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes text-
decoration</a></b></p>
</body>

</html>
```

CSS Tables

The look of an HTML table can be greatly improved with CSS. As long as the tables have tags elements, so we can apply the properties to the tables.

Table Borders

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

The example below specifies a black border for table, th, and td elements:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table,th,td
{
border:1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haider</td>
<td>Habeeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Notice that the table in the example above has double borders. This is because both the table, th, and td elements have separate borders.

To display a single border for the table, use the border-collapse property.

Collapse Borders

The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or separated:

```
table
{
border-collapse:collapse;
}
table,th, td
{
border: 1px solid black;
}
```

Table Width and Height

Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.

The example below sets the width of the table to 100%, and the height of the th elements to 50px:

```
table
{
width:100%;
}
th
{
height:50px;
}
```

Table Text Alignment

The text in a table is aligned with the text-align and vertical-align properties.

The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment, like left, right, or center:

```
td
{
text-align:right;
}
```

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle:

```
td
{
height:50px;
vertical-align:bottom;
}
```

Table Padding

To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the padding property on td and th elements:

```
td
{
padding:15px;
}
```

You can specify the fourth sides of the border by assign four values to padding property (top, right, bottom, left)

```
td
{
padding:15px 5px 3px 7px;
}
```

Or you can use other properties as shown in the following example:

```
padding-top:15px;
padding-right:5px;
padding-bottom:3px;
padding-left:7px;
```

Table Color

The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of th elements:

```
table, td, th
{
border:1px solid green;
}
th
{
background-color:green;
color:white;
}
```

The following example demonstrates how to create a fancy table:

Firstname	Lastname
Haider	Habeeb
Ali	Ahmed
Huda	Mohammed
Zainab	Hadi

Note: If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can produce unexpected results.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#names
{
font-family:"Trebuchet MS", Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
width:100%;
border-collapse:collapse;
}

th
{
border:1px solid #98bf21;
font-size:1.1em;
text-align:left;
padding-top:5px;
padding-bottom:4px;
background-color:#A7C942;
color:#ffffff;
}

td
{
font-size:1em;
border:1px solid #98bf21;
padding:3px 7px 2px 7px;
}

.alt
{
color:#000000;
background-color:#EAF2D3;
}

</style>
</head>

<body>
<table id="names">
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haider</td>
<td>Habeeb</td>
</tr>
<tr class="alt">
<td>Ali</td>
<td>Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huda</td>
<td>Mohammed</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
<tr class="alt">
<td>Zainab</td>
<td>Sami</td>
</tr>

</table>
<p><b>Note:</b> If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can
produce unexpected results.</p>
</body>
</html>
```