

# HTML5 & Its New Features

Lesson 3: HTML5 –  
CSS3

# Lesson Objectives



## **In this lesson you will learn about:**

- Introduction to CSS3
- Difference between CSS2 and CSS3
- Introduction to Modules in CSS3
- Browser specific CSS3 properties





## What is CSS3?

**CSS stands for 'Cascading Style Sheets'**

**It is a mark-up language for altering and giving style to a website or elements within a website**

**The 3 represents the next generation/version of style sheet language**

**It is time to take your web designing skills to the next level with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)**

**They are a way to control the look and feel of your HTML documents in an organized and efficient manner**

**Cascading Style Sheet 3 is nothing but the advanced version of CSS2**

**It is the latest version of CSS family and is used to control the style and layout of the web pages**

**CSS3 is completely backward compatible, so you will not have to change existing designs**

**Browsers will always support CSS2**



### 3.2: Difference between CSS2 & CSS3

## What is the difference between CSS2 & CSS3?

**The biggest difference between CSS2 and CSS3 is that CSS3 has been split up into different sections, called modules**

**Each of these modules is making it's way through the W3C in various stages of the recommendation process**

**CSS2 was submitted as a single document with all the Cascading Style Sheets information within it**

**Because each of the modules is being worked on individually, we have a much wider range of browser support for CSS3 modules**

**As with any new specification, be sure to test your CSS3 pages thoroughly in as many browsers and operating systems as you can**



## Modules in CSS3

**CSS3 is split up into "modules". The old specification has been split into smaller pieces, and new ones are also added**

**•Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:**

- Box models**
- Background and border's**
- Text Effects**
- 2d/ 3d transformation**
- Multiple column text**
- Animation**
- User interface**



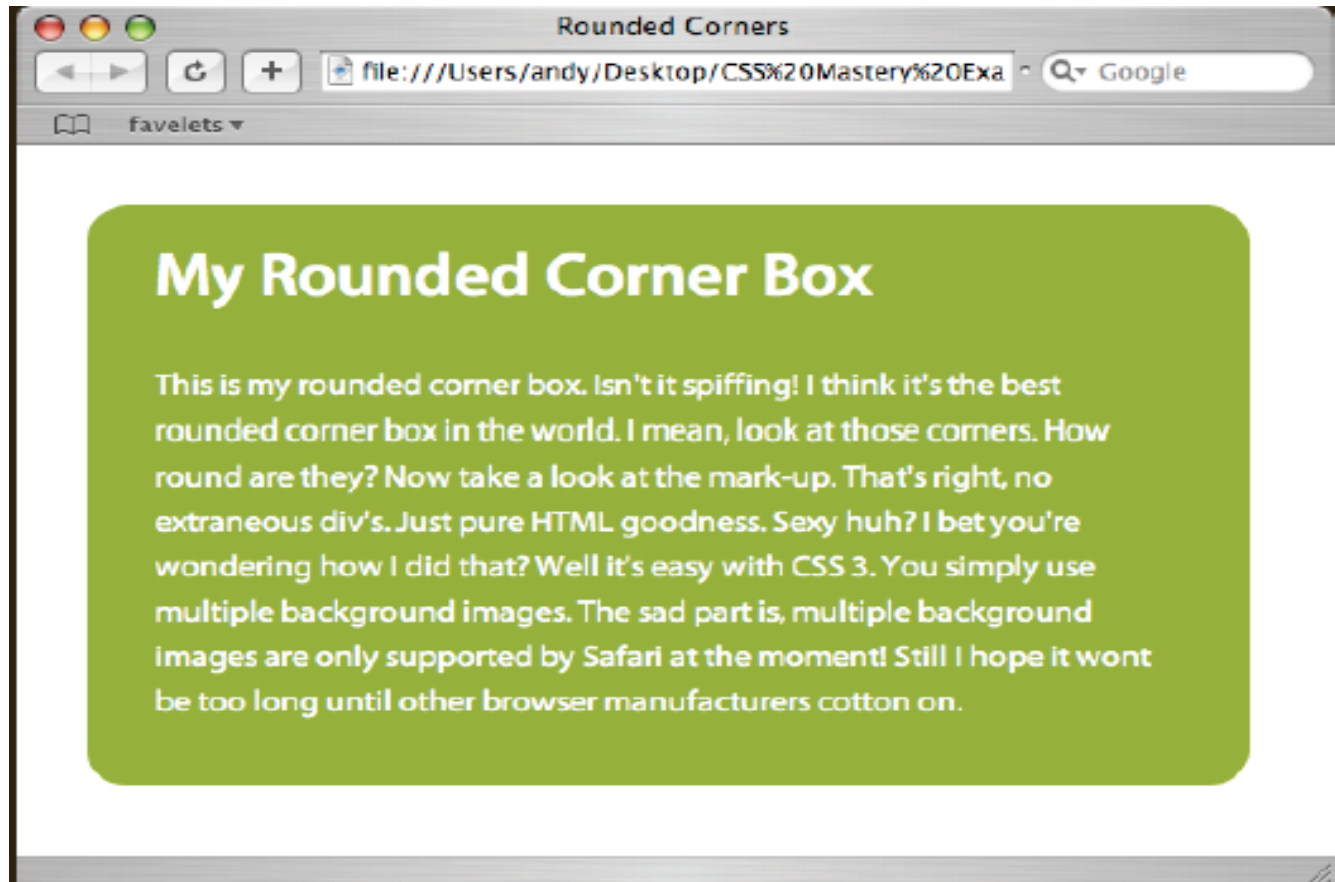
## Rounded Borders

```
border_rounded {  
    background-color: #ddccb5;  
    -moz-border-radius: 5px;  
    -webkit-border-radius: 5px;  
    border: 2px solid #897048;  
    padding: 10px;  
    width: 310px;  
}
```



## Rounded Borders

### Example :





## Gradients

```
.border_gradient {  
    border: 8px solid #000;  
    -moz-border-bottom-colors: #897048  
#917953 #a18a66 #b6a488 #c5b59b #d4c5ae  
#e2d6c4 #eae1d2;  
    -moz-border-top-colors: #897048 #917953  
#a18a66 #b6a488 #c5b59b #d4c5ae #e2d6c4  
#eae1d2;  
    -moz-border-left-colors: #897048 #917953  
#a18a66 #b6a488 #c5b59b #d4c5ae #e2d6c4  
#eae1d2;  
    -moz-border-right-colors: #897048 #917953  
#a18a66 #b6a488 #c5b59b #d4c5ae #e2d6c4  
#eae1d2;  
    padding: 5px 5px 5px 15px; width: 300px; }
```

This is an example of a box with gradient border



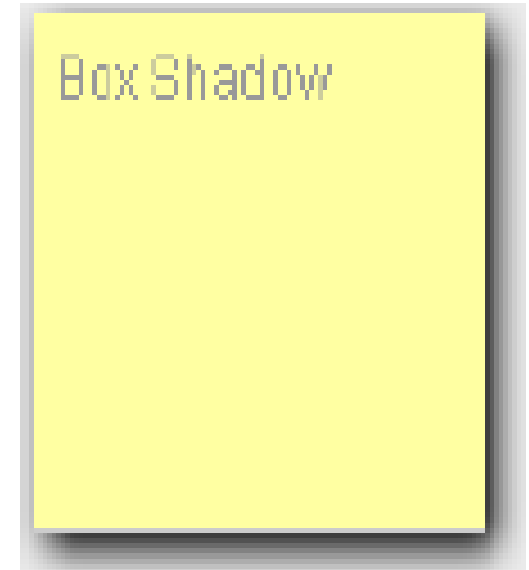


## Box Shadow

```
.shadow {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  margin: 20px auto; padding:  
  background: #ffffa2;
```

```
  /*Firefox */-moz-box-shadow  
  10px #000; /*
```

```
  WebKit x , Y , diagonal , color ^ / -webkit-  
  box-shadow: 3px 3px 10px #000;  
}
```



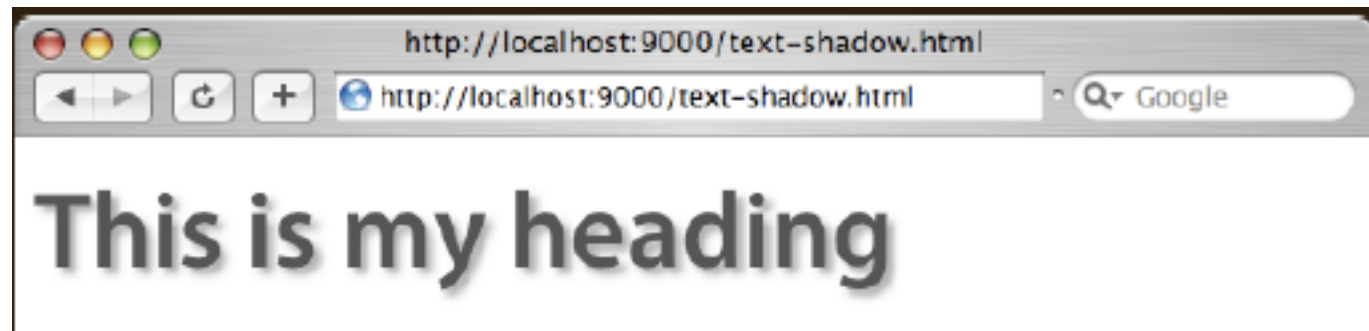


## Text Shadow

```
.text-shadow {  
    font-size: 30px;
```

```
/* Firefox, WebKit, Opera 9+ (y offset, x  
offset, blur radius, color)*/
```

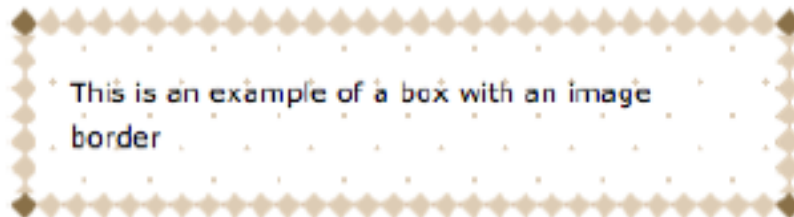
```
text-shadow: 3px 3px 5px #999;  
}
```





## Border Image

```
CSS3.border_image {  
    /* image source, image from top, right,  
    bottom, left, image repeat  
    horizontal, image repeat vertical */  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 27  
    27 27 27 round round;  
}
```

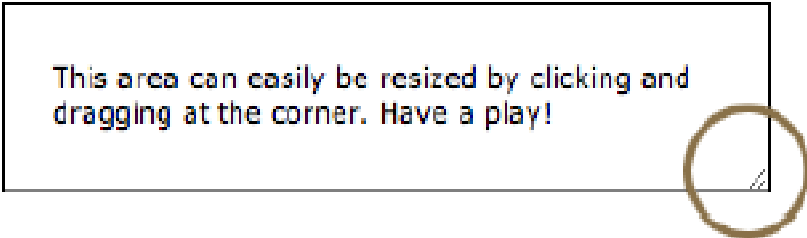




## Resizing

```
.resize  
{
```

```
width: 100px;  
height: 50px;  
border: 1px solid #  
overflow: auto;  
/* Firefox */  
-moz-resize: both;  
/* WebKit */  
-webkit-resize: both;  
/* Google Chrome */  
resize: both;}
```



This area can easily be resized by clicking and dragging at the corner. Have a play!



## Multicolumn Text

- CSS3, at present, this feature is available in Firefox and Safari. Four important properties are there for multicolumn text feature
  - column-count
  - column-width
  - column-gap
  - column-rule.

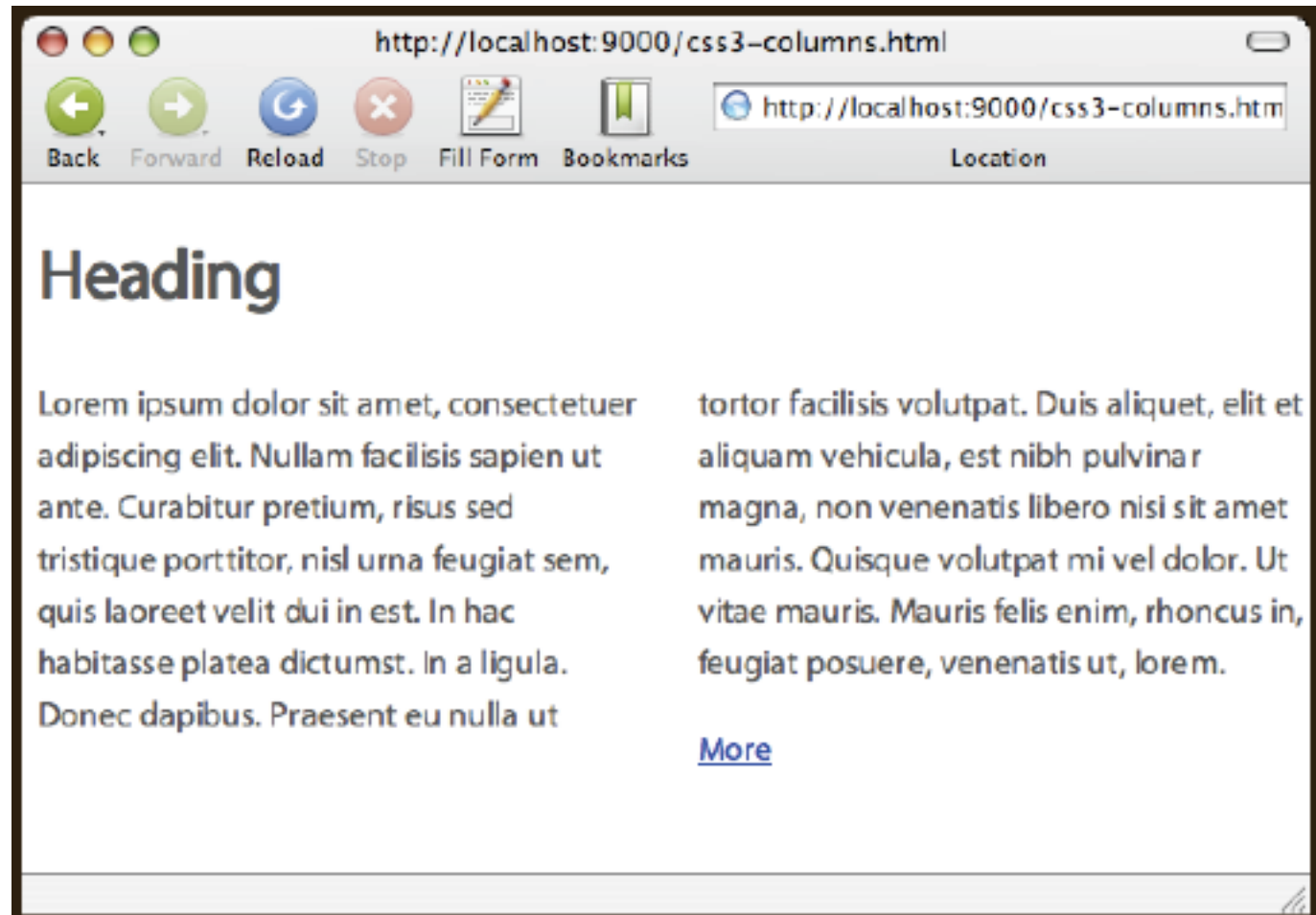
### **rule**

```
.multiplecolumns {-moz-column-width: 130px;-webkit-column-width: 130px;-moz-column-gap: 20px;-webkit-column-gap: 20px;-moz-column-rule: 1px solid #ddccb5;-webkit-column-rule: 1px solid #ddccb5;}
```



## Multicolumn Text

### Example :





## Different CSS3 Style Sheets for different browsers

**In an ideal world, you only need one set of CSS style sheets for your website**

**And those styles will work with every browser currently being used**

**The modern browsers all have uneven levels of implementation of the CSS standards**

**As though this isn't bad enough, their implementations are often buggy — and they don't share the same bugs!**

**What most (if not all) CSS-using webmasters want is a way to specify that a certain style sheet is to be used by such and such a browser and not others, as well as to hide other style sheets from older browsers**



## CSS3 Browser Extensions

### For Mozilla

- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en/CSS\\_Reference/Mozilla\\_Extensions](https://developer.mozilla.org/en/CSS_Reference/Mozilla_Extensions)

### For Webkit

- [http://qooxdoo.org/documentation/general/webkit\\_css\\_styles](http://qooxdoo.org/documentation/general/webkit_css_styles)

### For IE

- <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2008/09/08/microsoft-css-vendor-extensions.aspx>

### For Opera

- <http://www.opera.com/docs/specs/presto27/css/o-vendor/>



# Summary



## **In this module, you have learnt:**

- CSS is a markup language used for giving styling to your form elements
- The main difference between CSS2 & CSS3 is CSS3 introduces different sections called modules
- Modules in CSS3
- CSS3 Extensions for different browsers

