1. Vad är CSS?
   * Varför finns CSS?
   * Hur använder vi oss av CSS?
2. Det finns olika versioner av CSS:
   * Vilka versioner finns det?
   * Varför finns det olika versioner? (Varför är det inte bara en?)
   * Varför är det viktigt att veta vilken version som en viss CSS-egenskap tillhör? (Kan detta påverka webbplatsen?)

A Brief History of CSS

CSS is one of three foundational web technologies (the other two are HTML and JavaScript). CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets — the key terms are 'cascading' and 'style,' with cascading referring to the way that one style may cascade into another.

One of the several advantages of CSS is that multiple styles may be used inside a single HTML document.

CSS is used to define how HTML code will appear on a website. While HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to provide content, such as written text, CSS is used to modify the appearance of a web page.

Thus, depending on the data being displayed, a developer may opt for a page with tabs running across the top or along the side.

Alternatively, another developer may opt to employ headers and sub heading styles to guarantee that the text jump off the page, or may completely redesign or redesign an existing webpage.

Perhaps the easiest way to describe what CSS works is to illustrate what a page would look like without it.

Without CSS, online sites are bland and uninspiring. The text scrolls over the entire page, making it impossible to read. However, before to the advent of CSS, this was the appearance of online pages.

CSS's debut contributed to the way the web appears and feels today. And, far from being formed and therefore complete, it is a language that is always changing.

Why are we in need of CSS?

To begin, CSS maintains the consistency of your web pages. Consider a website with hundreds of pages; now consider having to input code to determine header sizes, layout, and other display data and mixing it all in with the content whenever you wished to create a new page. Additionally, consider having a site with hundreds of pages and being able to update only one of them while leaving the others the same — CSS enables this. CSS provides uniformity where it is required while remaining flexible enough to allow for adjustments to particular pages or parts.

By utilizing CSS, a user may indicate;

Fonts

The color of the text and hyperlinks

Utilize color in the backdrop of the text.

Where and how boxes appear and are arranged inside the content

Furthermore, CSS enhances user accessibility, efficiency, and flexibility, while also ensuring browser compatibility.

Who was the inventor of CSS?

According to Wikipedia, Hkon Wium Lie of Norway is mainly responsible for the origin of CSS, since he intended to build a universally uniform style sheet for the World Wide Web in 1994.

Lie's first site on which he tested CSS was the Arena web browser. From its inception, Lie collaborated with Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau to build CSS1, CSS2, and RFC 2318 versions. CSS, in all of its standards, became an established online standard during its first decade of existence (1994–2004), significantly affecting the appearance and accessibility of the world wide web as we know it today. CSS3 was first published in 1999.

Web standards are a subject dear to Lie's heart. Since providing CSS, he has petitioned major technology companies such as Microsoft and other browser vendors to adopt common web standards and has continued to improve CSS's usage for online printing and screen pagination.

What is the difference between CSS1 and CSS2? What is the difference between CSS3 and CSS4?

CSS (1996) enables the user to choose the font style and size, as well as the text and background colors.

CSS2 (1998) has features that enable users to create their own page layouts.

CSS3 (1999) enables users to construct presentations from documents and to choose from a broader selection of typefaces, including those provided by Google and Typecast. CSS3 is unique in that it enables for the incorporation of rounded borders and the usage of numerous columns. CSS3 is believed to be easier to use (in comparison to CSS2) due to its modular structure.

And how about CSS4?

The W3C Working Group (w3.org), which discusses all technical elements of CSS's evolution and responds to questions via a public mailing list, is always working on CSS enhancements. Rather of establishing a new version named CSS4, it appears as though the w3.org is extending existing CSS versions with additional, smaller components. However, before we inquire about the whereabouts of CSS4, it's worth mentioning that many contend that CSS3 does not exist. Rather than that, CSS 3 and 4 are terminology used to refer to any improvements that occurred following CSS2 (and are, therefore, officially called CSS2.1). CSS4 has occurred in these words, but it will never be named CSS4.

Of course, the capabilities of CSS are limitless, which is why they are always evolving. CSS-Tricks, a website dedicated to covering news about the development of CSS, often encourages its visitors to experiment and increase their knowledge of the language. For instance, one article details the enjoyable/useful activities that may be attempted with the Universal (\*) option. For instance, enhancing a WordPress site with a border-box on web pages or transitions.