

Lecture

HTML: Style Sheets

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Style Sheets

- Starting with HTML version 4.x there was an effort to **separate** the specification of **style** (presentation) from the specification of **content**
- Style sheets are the mechanism HTML assumes will be used to specify
 - the amount of white space between text or between lines,
 - the amount lines are indented,
 - the colors used for the text and the backgrounds
 - the font size and style of text
 - the precise position of text and graphics
 - How front matter (preface, figure list, title page, and so forth) should look
 - How all or individual sections should be laid out in terms of space (for example, two newspaper columns, one column with headings having hanging heads, and so forth)

CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
 - It is not a markup language. It is a list of Rules
- CSS is like JSON Objects, with keyword: value pairs
 - CSS keywords are already defined though

Version	Year
CSS 1	1996
CSS 2	1998
CSS 2.1	2011
CSS 3 modules	2012-2022
CSS3	ongoing



Style Sheet Languages

- These notes use the style language "Cascading Style Sheets" ([CSS1] and [CSS2]), abbreviated CSS, and described in:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS1> (level 1)

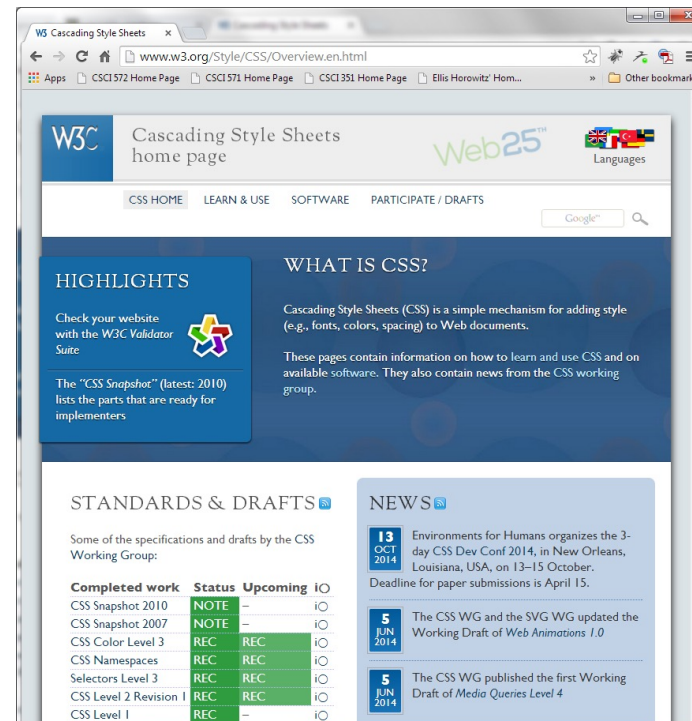
<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2> (level 2)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/> (level 2 Revision 1)

<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/current-work> (Level 3, in process)

<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/Overview.en.html> (see Status)

- There are other style sheet languages, e.g., XSL defined at <http://www.w3.org/Style/XSL>



Expressing Style Within HTML

- CSS can be included in three ways
 1. **Inline** in an HTML element through the **style attribute**
 2. In the **<style> element**, contained in the `<head>` of an HTML document
 3. In an external file that is included in an HTML document in the **<link> tag**
- Combining style information from multiple sources, called "cascading"
- There is a defined order of precedence where the definitions of a style element conflict
- These HTML extensions permit
 - flexible placement of style information
 - independence from any particular style sheet language

Simple Example

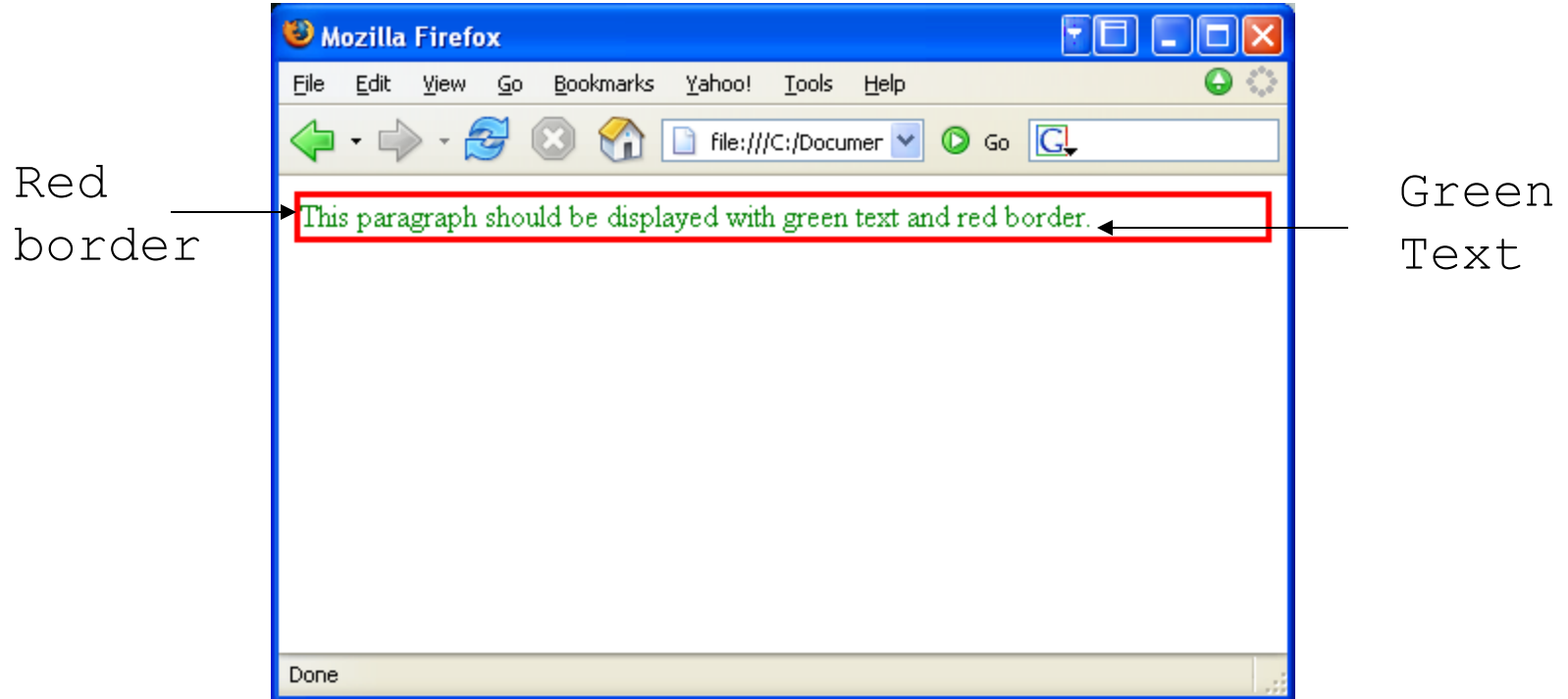
- Suppose a file, `special.css` contains 3 lines that sets the text color of a paragraph to green and surrounds it with a solid red border:

```
P.special {  
  color : green;  
  border: solid red;  
}
```

- Authors may link this style sheet to their source HTML document with the LINK element:

```
<HTML> <HEAD>  
  <LINK href="special.css" rel="stylesheet"  
    type="text/css">  
</HEAD> <BODY>  
  <P class="special">This paragraph should be  
    displayed with green text and red border.  
</BODY> </HTML>
```

Browser Output



Setting Color

- Expressed either as Red, Green, Blue (RGB) triple or using predefined color names
- Four equivalent forms of specifying color

```
EM { color: #f00 } /* #rgb */
```

```
EM { color: #ff0000 } /* #rrggbb */
```

```
EM { color: rgb(255,0,0) } /* integer [0,255] */
```

```
EM { color: rgb(100%, 0%, 0%) } /* float range  
0.0% - 100.0% */
```

- **Pre-defined color** names

Black="#000000"

Green="#008000"

Silver="#C0C0C0"

Lime="#00FF00"

Gray="#808080"

Olive="#808000"

White="#FFFFFF"

Yellow="#FFFF00"

Maroon="#800000"

Navy="#000080"

Red="#FF0000"

Blue="#0000FF"

Purple="#800080"

Teal="#008080"

Fuschia="#FF00FF"

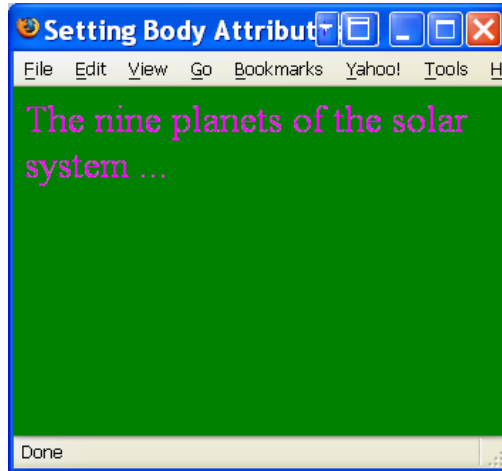
Aqua="#00FFFF"

Option 1: Inline style Attribute

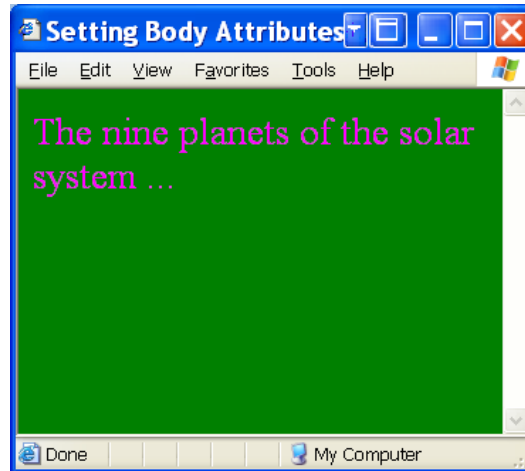
- Using inline style settings to set the font size, background and color of text

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Setting Body Attributes</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY style="font-size: 20pt;
              background: green; color: fuchsia">
    The nine planets of the solar system ...
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

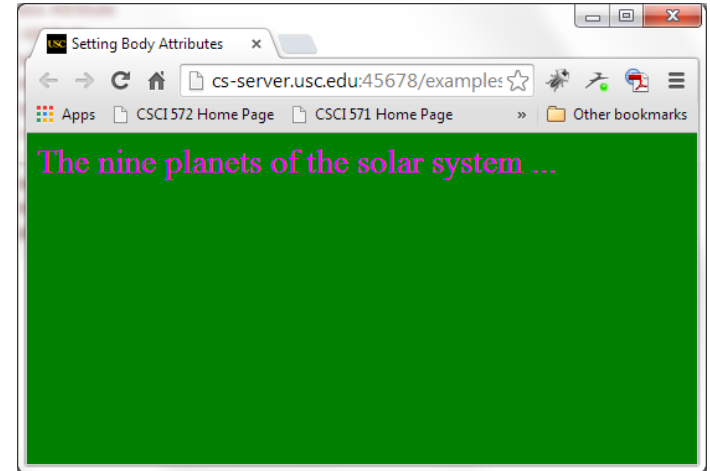
Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer



Chrome

Option 2: Using the <STYLE> Element

- **<STYLE>** element is placed in the <HEAD>
- Example using the <STYLE> element to assign a fuchsia background to all QUOTATIONS belonging to class named example

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>Some quotations</TITLE>
```

```
  <STYLE type="text/css">
```

```
    BLOCKQUOTE.example { background : green }
```

```
  </STYLE></HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>Here is a quote from "Hamlet"
```

```
<BLOCKQUOTE class="example" id="example-1"> To be or  
not to be, that is the question</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

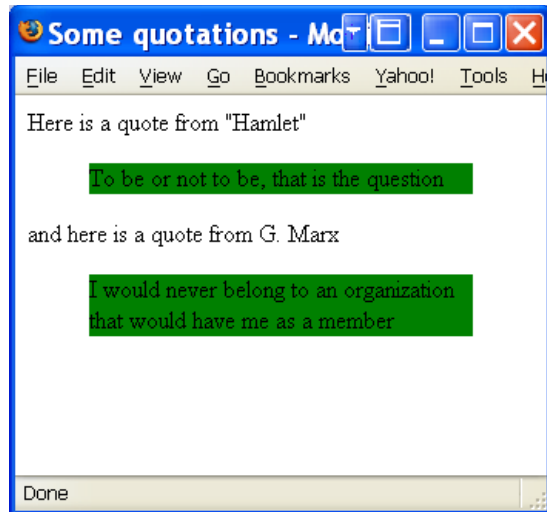
```
and here is a quote from G. Marx
```

```
<BLOCKQUOTE class="example" id="example-2"> I would  
never belong to an organization that would have me as  
a member</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

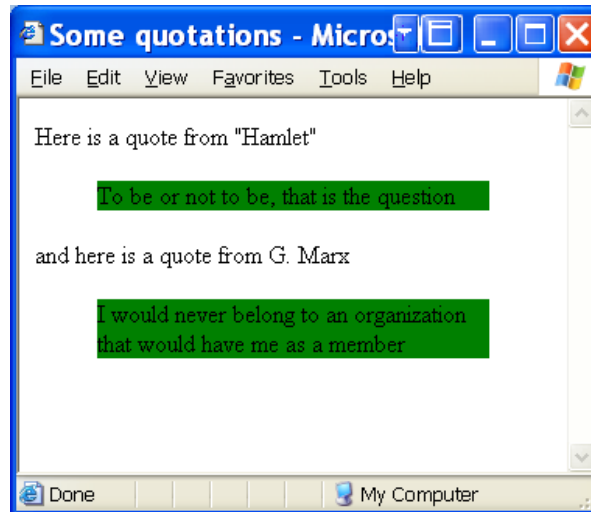
```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

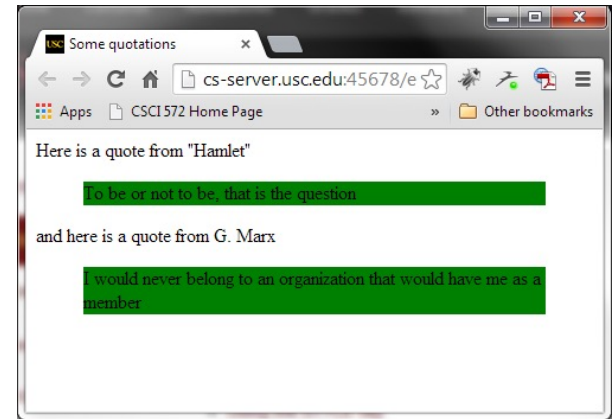
Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer



Chrome

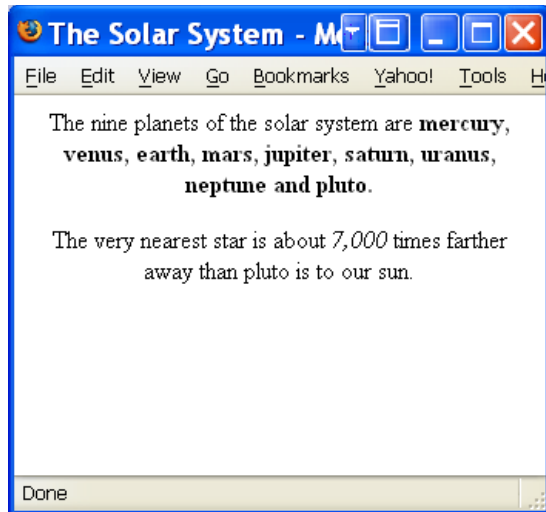
Example - Center Entire Document

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>The Solar System</TITLE>
  <STYLE type="text/css">
    BODY {text-align: center}
  </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <P>The nine planets of the solar system are <B>mercury,
    venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn, uranus, neptune
    and pluto.</B></P>
  <P>The very nearest star is about <I>7,000</I> times
    farther away than pluto is to our sun.</P>
</BODY> </HTML>
```

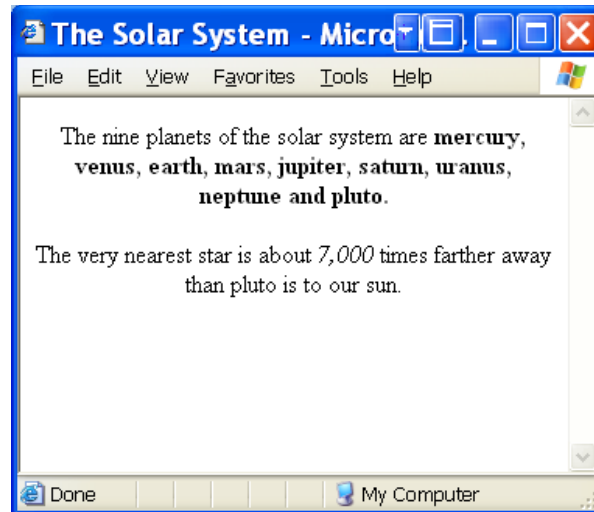
Note **<CENTER>** element is deprecated, removed in HTML5

```
<style>p {text-align:center;}</style>
```

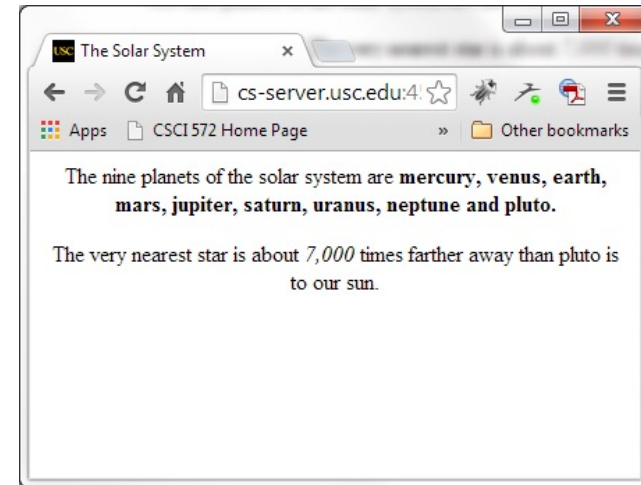
Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer



Chrome

Option 3: Selectors (. #)

- The **CLASS attribute** assigns a name to one or more elements
- The **ID attribute** also can be use in a similar way.
- CLASS and ID can be used as a selectors of style properties

Ex1: `P.redtext {color: #FF0000}`

would be applied when `<P>` contains the CLASS name

`<P CLASS="redtext">some text</P>`

Ex2: `.redtext{color: #FF0000}`

applies to all elements that use `CLASS=redtext`

- Context sensitive selectors

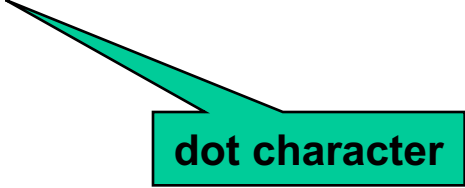
`STRONG { color: #00FF00}`

defines all occurrences of `` as green, but

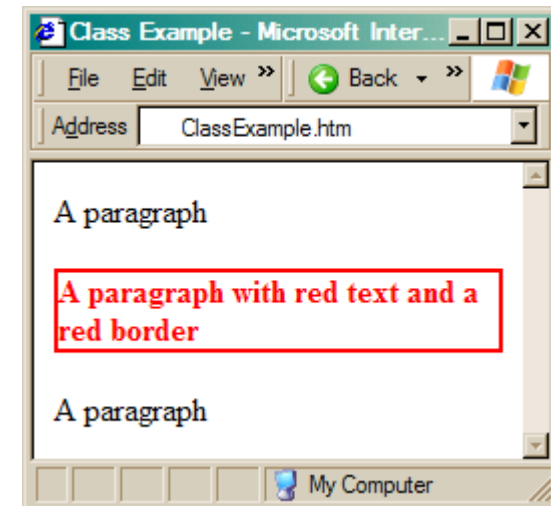
Class Attribute

- The **class attribute** is used for optional styles

```
<head>
  <style>
    .Warning { font-weight: bold; color: red;
               border:2px solid red;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>A paragraph</p>
  <p class="Warning">A paragraph with
    red text and a red border</p>
  <p>A paragraph</p>
</body>
```

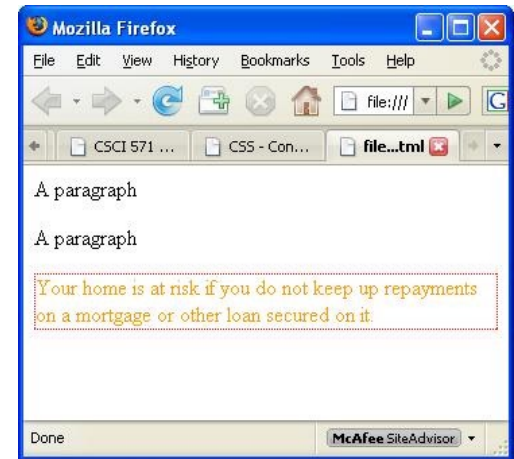


dot character



Id Attribute

- The **id attribute** is also used for optional styles
 - but it can only be used **ONCE** in the entire document
- Normally used for major document sections
 - Header, Footer, TopNav, LeftNav,
 - Content, etc.



```
<head>
  <style>
    #Disclaimer { font-size:medium;
                  color: #ff9900;
                  border:1px dotted red;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>A paragraph</p>
  <p>A paragraph</p>
  <p id="Disclaimer">Your home is at risk if you
    do not keep up repayments on a mortgage
    or other loan secured on it.</p>
</body>
```

character

Specific Styles

- Styles aimed at specific tags

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
    ul { color: red; }
```

```
    ul ul { color: gray; }
```

```
    ul ul ul { color: black; }
```

```
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <ul>
```

```
        <li>List item in red</li>
```

```
        <ul> <li>Sub-list item in gray</li>
```

```
            <ul> <li>Sub-sub-list item in black</li>
```

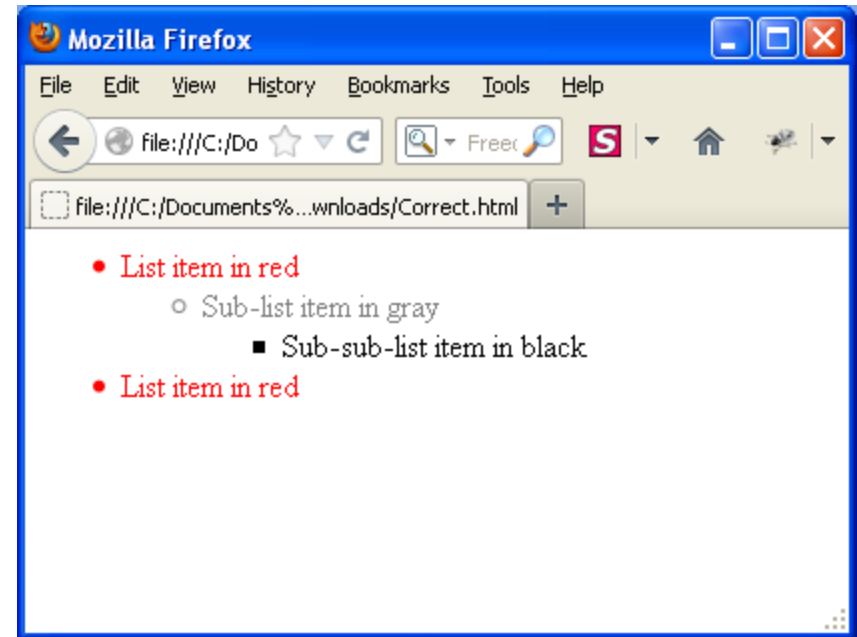
```
        </ul>
```

```
    </ul>
```

```
    <li>List item in red</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```



More <STYLE> Element Examples

- Review
 - **CLASS** rule preceded by “.” and applied to multiple elements
 - **ID** rule preceded by “#” and applied to single elements
 - **Values** assigned to ID and CLASS are case sensitive

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>Some Examples of Styles</TITLE>
```

```
<STYLE type=text/css>
```

```
.biggreen {font-family: "Arial Black"; font size:30; color:green}
```

```
H1.myh1 {border-width:10; border-style:solid; text-align:center}
```

```
#myid {border-width:1; border-style:dashed; text-align:right}</STYLE></HEAD><BODY>
```

```
<H2>This is a normal H2 heading</H2>
```

```
<H1 CLASS="biggreen">An H1 heading using class biggreen, small font, green letters</H1>
```

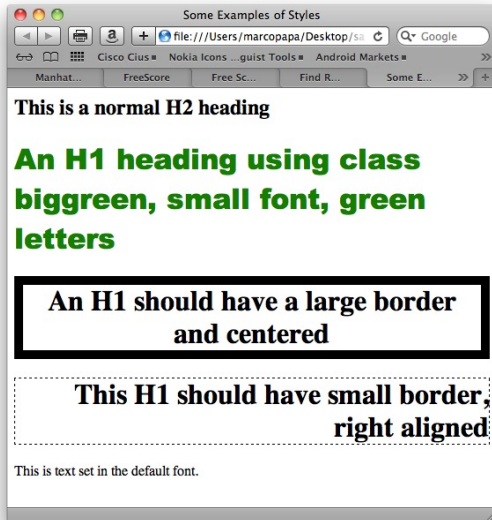
```
<H1 class=myh1>
```

```
  An H1 should have a large border and centered</H1>
```

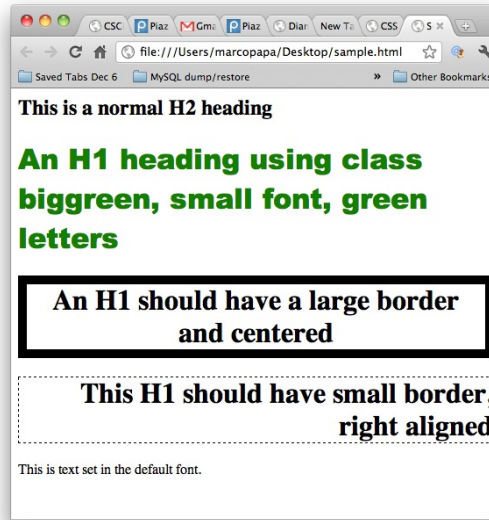
```
<H1 id=myid> This H1 should have small border, right aligned</H1>This is text set in the default font.
```

```
</BODY></HTML>
```

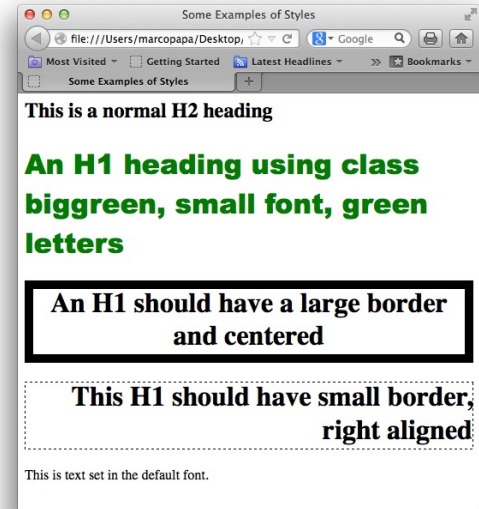
Browser Output



Safari



Chrome



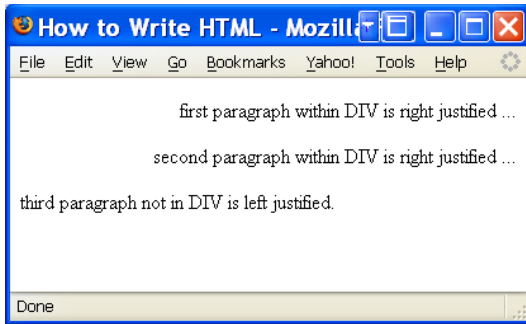
Firefox

HTML Block Tags

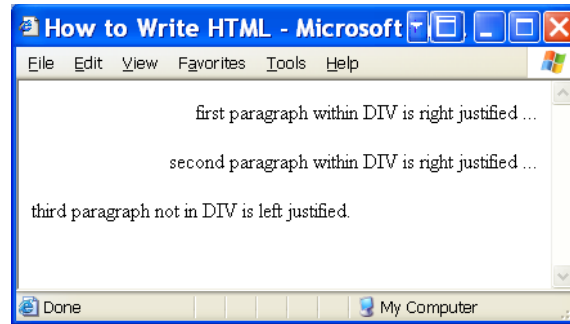
- `<DIV>` and `` tags have no initial presentation properties
 - **exception**, line break before and after a `<DIV>` tag
 - **** applies to **inline** elements (example: ``)
 - **<DIV>** applies to **block** elements (example: `<p>`)
- With CSS, properties such as `text-align` are “inherited” from the parent element

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>How to Write HTML</TITLE>
<STYLE type="text/css">
DIV.mypars {text-align: right} </STYLE>  <BODY>
<DIV class="mypars">
<P>first paragraph within DIV is right justified ...
<P>second paragraph within DIV is right justified ...</DIV>
<P>third paragraph not in DIV is left justified.
</BODY></HTML>
```

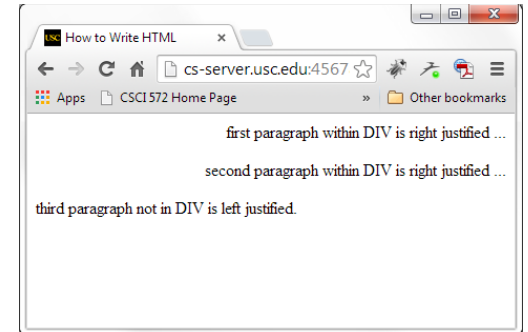
Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer



Chrome

Precedence (specificity) of Style Settings

- The more precise a specification is, the higher the precedence, i.e., the more likely it is used
 - H1.mypars {text-align: center} [highest]
 - .biggreen {text-align: center} [next]
 - H1 { text-align: center} [lowest]
- a style for tag.class has higher precedence than one for .class, which has higher precedence than a style for the tag itself
- styles defined using a “style” attribute (inline) have highest precedence
- styles defined using <STYLE> element have next highest precedence
- styles defined in a separate file, e.g., special.css, have lowest precedence
- **Precedence** is guided by the **CSS cascading order:**

<https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS22/cascade.html#cascading-order>

Summary

- **Cascade**

- At a very simple level this means that the **order of CSS rules matter**; when two rules apply that have equal specificity the one that comes **last** in the CSS is the one that will be used.

- **Specificity**

- Specificity is how the browser decides which rule applies **if multiple rules have different selectors** but could still apply to the same element.

- **Inheritance**

- Some CSS property values set on parent elements are **inherited by their child elements**, and some aren't.

- See Tutorial at:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Building_blocks/Cascade_and_inheritance

Composite Styles

- Many styles can be combined in one selector:
`font: normal small-caps bold small/2em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;`
- Or you could specify:
`font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;`
`font-size: small;`
`font-style: normal;`
`font-variant: small-caps;`
`font-weight: bold;`
`line-height: 2em;`
- Common uses include:
 - Font
 - Background
 - Margin & Padding

The DOCTYPE Directive

- One of the most important tags on your page
- Instructs modern browsers to work in 'standards compliant mode'
 - Your web page will look the same in **all** browsers
 - Browsers turn off their proprietary extensions
 - Fonts are rendered in the same way
 - For example, **font-size: small**, is rendered the same size on all browsers
- **For HTML 5:**
`<!DOCTYPE html>`
- **For HTML 4.01**
`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01
Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">`

DOCTYPE Examples

- **HTML4 Loose** compliance (minimum requirement):
`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">`
- **HTML4 Strict** compliance:
`<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">`
- **XHTML Transitional** compliance (less strict):
`<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional-dtd">`
- **HTML5:**
`<!DOCTYPE html>`
- Compound doctype declarations also exist for MathML and SVG
 - Math markup language, see <http://www.w3.org/Math/>

Style Sheet Media Types

- Enable authors to create documents for different media types
- **Example: all H1 displayed on a projector are in blue; when printed they are centered**

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE type=text/css media=projection>
  H1 {color:blue}
</STYLE>
<STYLE type=text/css media=print>
  H1{text-align:center}
</STYLE>
```

- **Example: add sound effects to anchors for speech output**

```
<STYLE type=text/css media=aural>
  A {cue-before:url(bell.aiff); cue-after:url
(dong.wav) }
</STYLE></HEAD>
```

Style Sheet Media Types

- Used in CSS3 for **media queries**
- See Responsive Design later in the course
- **Example: Target specific physical characteristics of device.**

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen  
and (max-device-width: 480px)" href="min.css" />
```

- **Example: two equivalent pair of media queries**

```
<style>  
...  
@media all and (min-width:500px) { ... }  
@media (min-width:500px) { ... }  
</style>
```

Recognized Media types

- **all** - Suitable for all devices (**CSS3**)
- **braille** - Intended for braille tactile feedback devices.
- **embossed** - Intended for paged braille printers.
- **handheld** - Intended for handheld devices (typically small screen, monochrome, limited bandwidth).
- **print** - Intended for paged, opaque material and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode. (**CSS3**)
- **projection** - Intended for projected presentations (
- **screen** - Intended primarily for color computer screens. (**CSS3**)
- **speech** - intended for speech synthesizers (**CSS3**)
- **tty** - Intended for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, such as teletypes, terminals, or portable devices with limited display capabilities.
- **tv** - Intended for television-type devices (low resolution, color, limited-scrollability screens, sound available).
- **3d-glasses** - Intended for 3D Glasses like Oculus VR and Google Cardboard.

Pseudo Elements and Pseudo Classes

- pseudo elements and pseudo classes are ways of assigning style properties independent of the document tree
- pseudo-classes
 - **:link** - a normal, un-visited link
 - **:visited** - a link the user has visited
 - **:hover** - a link when the user mouses over it
 - **:active** - a link the moment it is clicked
- Example, given the style definition

```
<html><head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;}          /* unvisited link (red)*/
```

```
a:visited {color:#00FF00;}      /* visited link (green)*/
```

```
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;}       /* mouse over link (pink)*/
```

```
a:active {color:#0000FF;}      /* selected link (blue)*/
```

```
</style></head><body>
```

- See

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp

Pseudo Elements and Pseudo Classes (cont'd)

- Look up the meaning of these other pseudo elements and pseudo classes

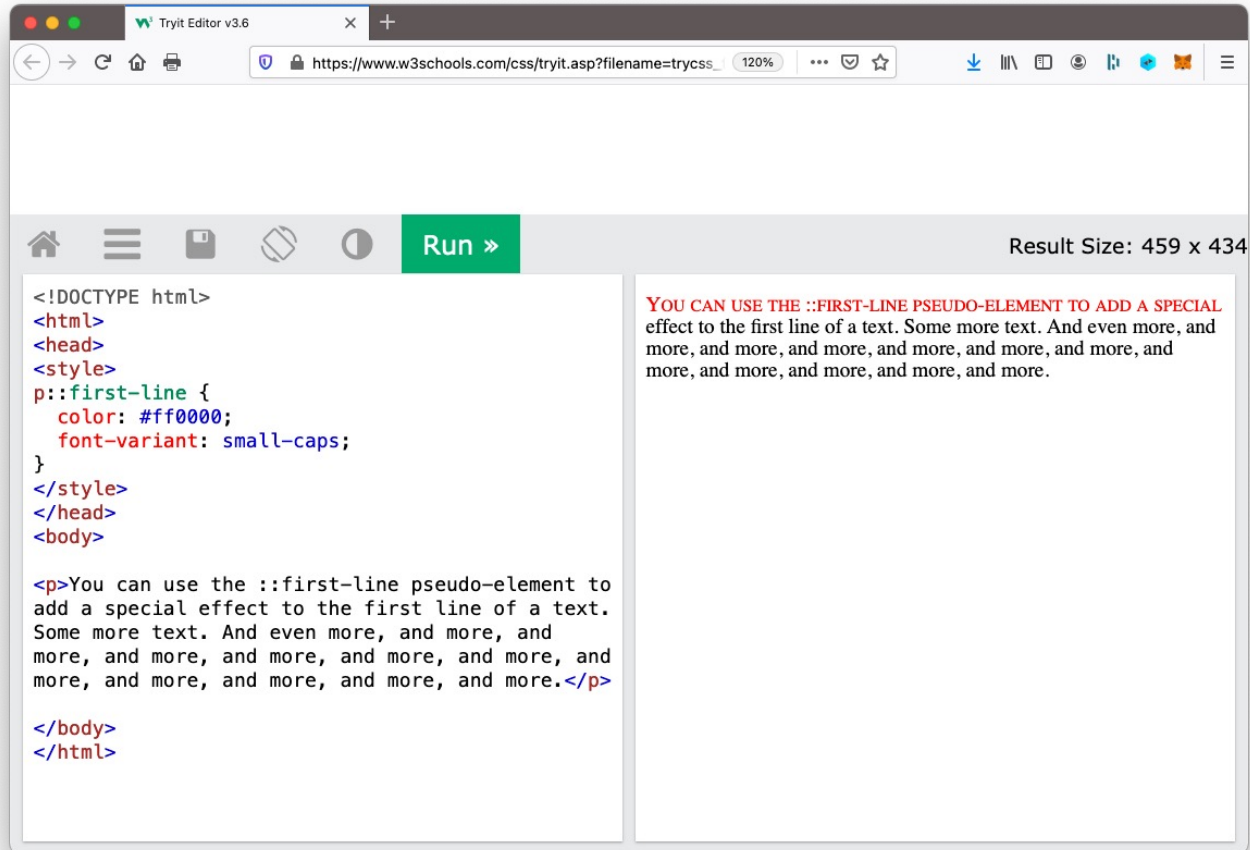
<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/selector.html#pseudo-elements>

- pseudo **classes**
 - **:first-child**, Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent
 - **:hover**, Selects links on mouse over
 - **:active**, selects the active link
 - **:focus**, selects the input element which has the focus
 - **:lang**, selects every <p> element with a lang attribute
- pseudo **elements**
 - **:first-line**, add a special style to the first line of a text
 - **:first-letter**, add a special style to the first letter of a text
 - **:before**, to insert some content before the content of an element
 - **:after**, to insert some content after the content of an element

Pseudo Elements Example

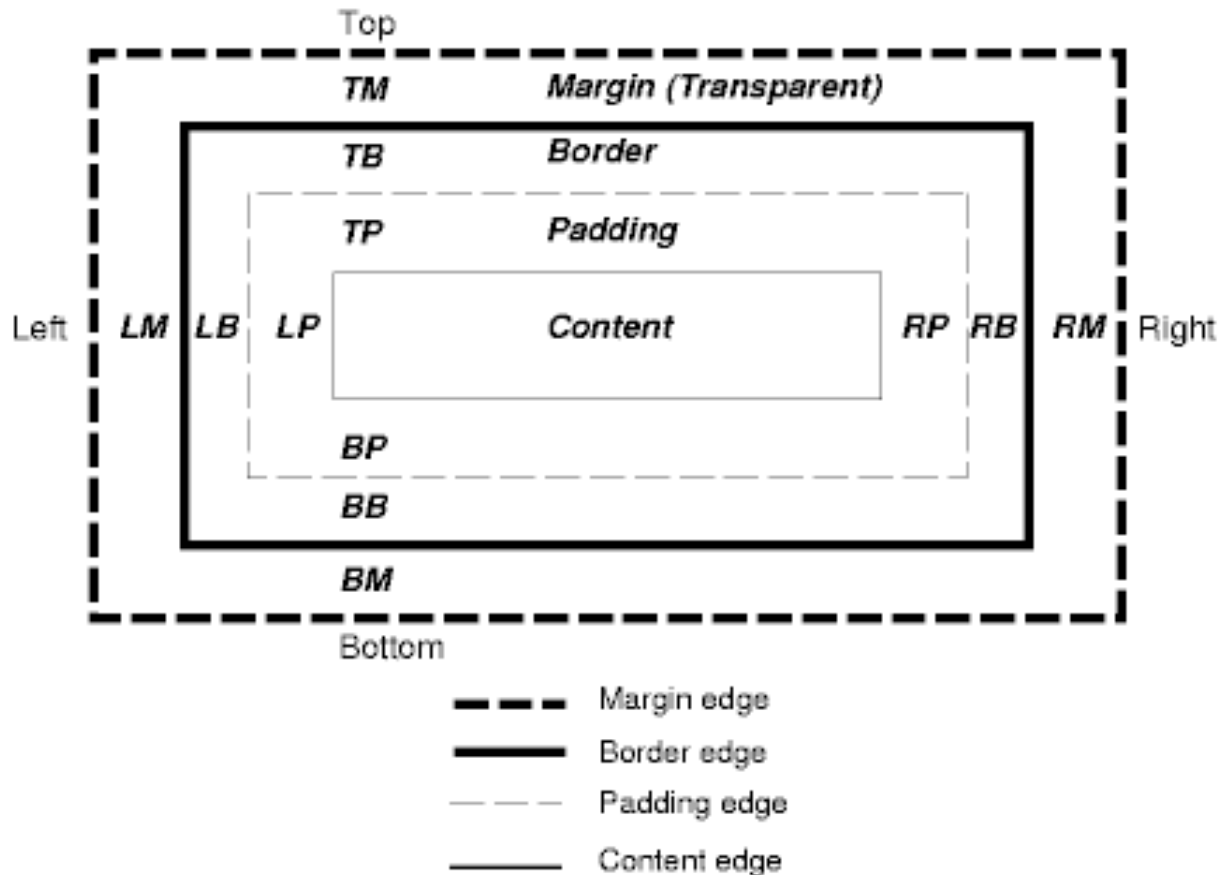
- From W3Schools

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline



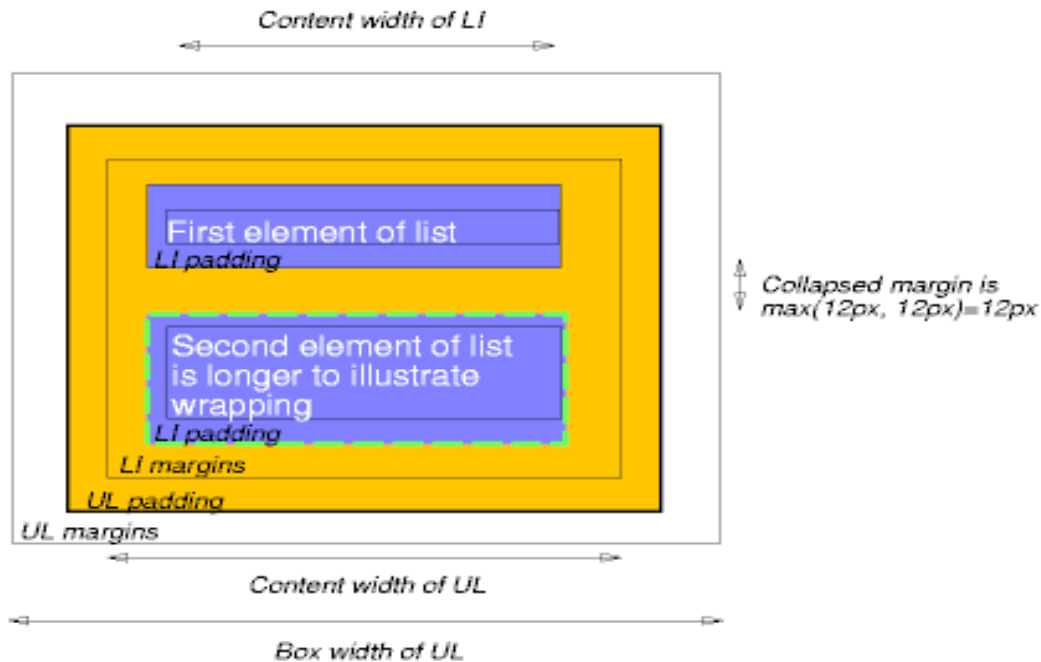
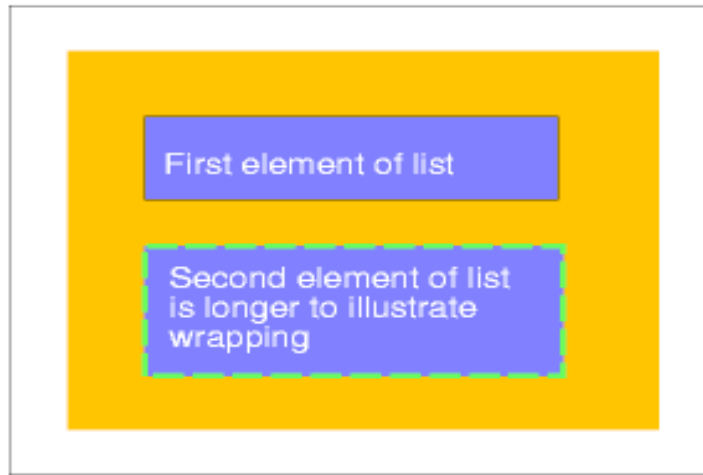
Box Model

Each box has a **content** area (e.g., text, an image, etc.) and optional surrounding **padding**, **border**, and **margin** areas; the size of each area is specified by properties defined below. The following diagram shows how these areas relate, and the terminology used to refer to pieces of margin, border, and padding

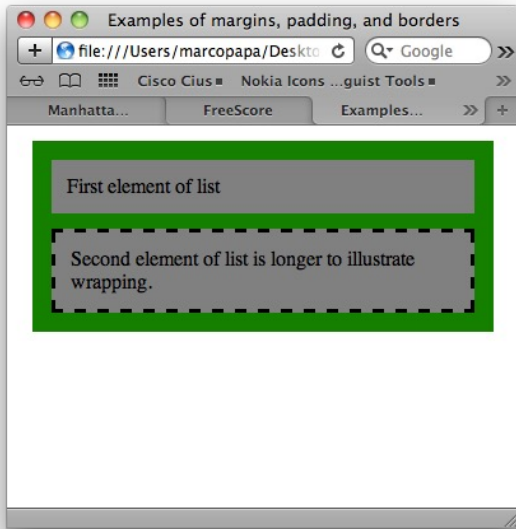


Example of Margins, Padding, Borders

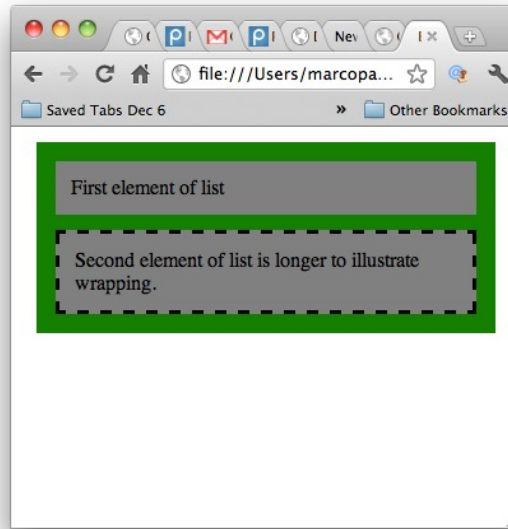
```
<HTML><TITLE>Examples of margins, padding, and borders</TITLE>
<STYLE type="text/css">
UL { background: green;
margin: 12px 12px 12px 12px;
padding: 3px 3px 3px 3px; /* No borders set */ }
LI { color: black;      /* text color is black */
      background: gray; /* Content, padding will be gray */
      margin: 12px 12px 12px 12px;
padding: 12px 0px 12px 12px; /* Note 0px padding right */
list-style: none /* no glyphs before a list item */
           /* No borders set */ }
LI.withborder { border-style: dashed;
border-width: medium; /* sets border width on all sides */
      border-color: black; } </STYLE> </HEAD>
<BODY> <UL> <LI>First element of list
<LI class="withborder">Second element of list is longer to
      illustrate wrapping.
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



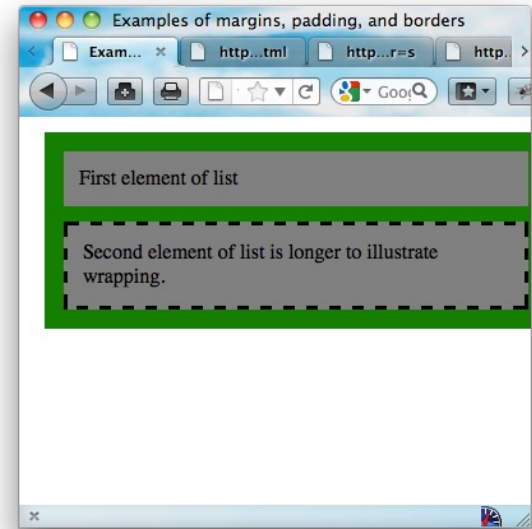
Browser Output



Safari



Chrome



Firefox

<https://csci571.com/examples/css/margins.html>

CSS Vendor Prefixes

- CSS vendor prefixes or CSS browser prefixes are a way for browser makers to add support for new CSS features during a testing and experimentation period.
- Browser prefixes are used to add new features that may not be part of a formal specification and to implement features in a specification that hasn't been finalized
- The CSS browser prefixes are:
 - Android: **-webkit-**
 - Chrome: -webkit-
 - Firefox: **-moz-**
 - Internet Explorer: **-ms-**
 - iOS: -webkit-
 - Opera: **-o-**
 - Safari: -webkit-
- E.g., before HTML 5, to set a rounded corner on a box one would have to write

```
-moz-border-radius: 10px 5px
-webkit-border-top-left-radius: 10px;
-webkit-border-top-right-radius: 5px;
-webkit-border-bottom-right-radius: 10px;
-webkit-border-bottom-left-radius: 5px;
border-radius: 10px 5px;
```

Style Sheets Are Pervasive

- `espn.com`
- `cbsnews.com`
- `microsoft.com`
- Style sheets are often used for "branding" & for changing the look-and-feel
- **Use Firefox Web Developer Inspector or Chrome Developer Tools to view CSS in Style Editor**

Reset CSS

- A **CSS Reset** is a short, often compressed (minified) set of CSS rules that *resets* the styling of all HTML elements to a consistent baseline.
- Every browser has its own default ‘user agent’ stylesheet, that it uses to make unstyled websites appear more legible.
 - For example, most browsers by default make links blue and visited links purple, give tables a certain amount of border and padding, apply variable font-sizes to H1, H2, H3 etc. and a certain amount of padding to almost everything.
- The goal of a reset stylesheet is to reduce browser inconsistencies in things like default line heights, margins and font sizes of headings, and so on.
- Reset styles quite often appear in CSS frameworks
- See <http://www.cssreset.com/> for several actual code examples

One Sample of css reset

```
/* http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/
   v2.0 | 20110126   License: none (public domain)*/

html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6,
p, blockquote, pre, a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, code, del, dfn,
em, img, ins, kbd, q, s, samp, small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt,
var, b, u, i, center, dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li, fieldset, form, label,
legend, table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, tr, th, td,
article, aside, canvas, details, embed, figure, figcaption, footer,
header, hgroup, menu, nav, output, ruby, section, summary, time, mark,
audio, video {
    margin: 0; padding: 0; border: 0; font-size: 100%; font:
inherit; vertical-align: baseline;
}

/* HTML5 display-role reset for older browsers */
article, aside, details, figcaption, figure,
footer, header, hgroup, menu, nav, section {display: block;}
body {line-height: 1;}
ol, ul {list-style: none;}
blockquote, q {quotes: none;}
blockquote:before, blockquote:after,
q:before, q:after {content: ''; content: none;}
table {border-collapse: collapse; border-spacing: 0;}
```

Style Sheet Examples

Style Sheet File

- Assume the style rules are stored in the file **mystyle.css**
- These rules re-define the <H1-H5> tags, set background to gray, alter the <P>, , tags, and name some color, font and text styles

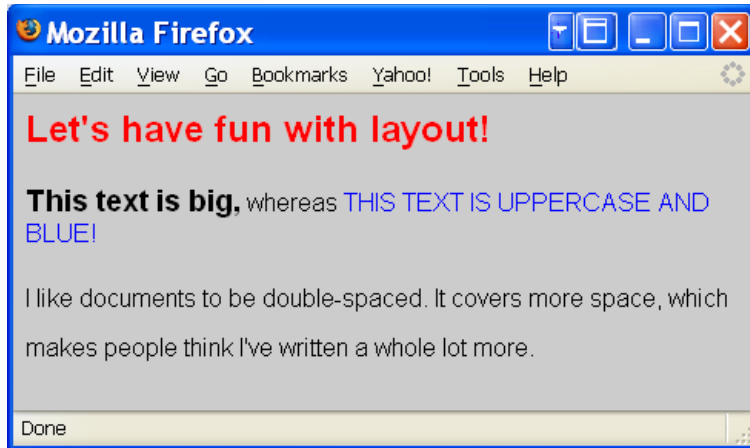
```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 { color: red }
body { background-color: #cccccc; font-family:
  Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif }
p { line-height: 200% }
ul li { font-size: 70% }
.red { color: red }
.green { color: green }
.blue { color: blue }
#big { font-size: 120% }
#upper { text-transform: uppercase }
```

Example - Using the Style Sheet

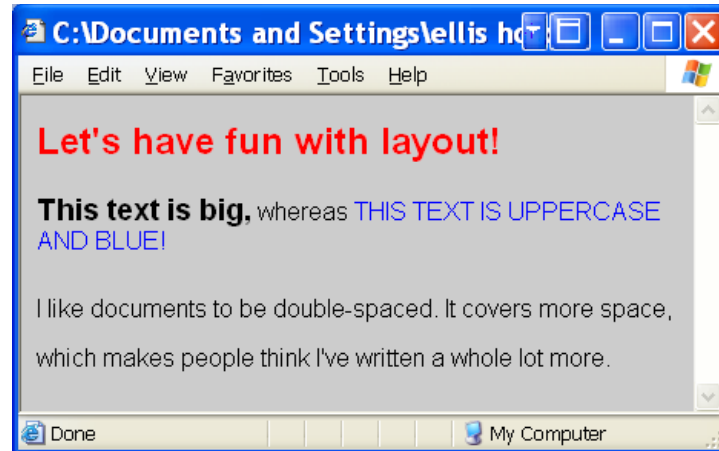
- This example links to an external style sheet and refers to named selectors to produce different colored text and line spacing

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><LINK rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css"
      type="text/css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Let's have fun with layout!</H2>
<STRONG id="big">This text is big,</STRONG>
  whereas <SPAN id="upper" class="blue">this text
    is uppercase and blue!</SPAN>
<P>
I like documents to be double-spaced. It covers
  more space, which makes people think I've
  written a whole lot more.
</P>
</BODY> </HTML>
```

Browser Output



Firefox



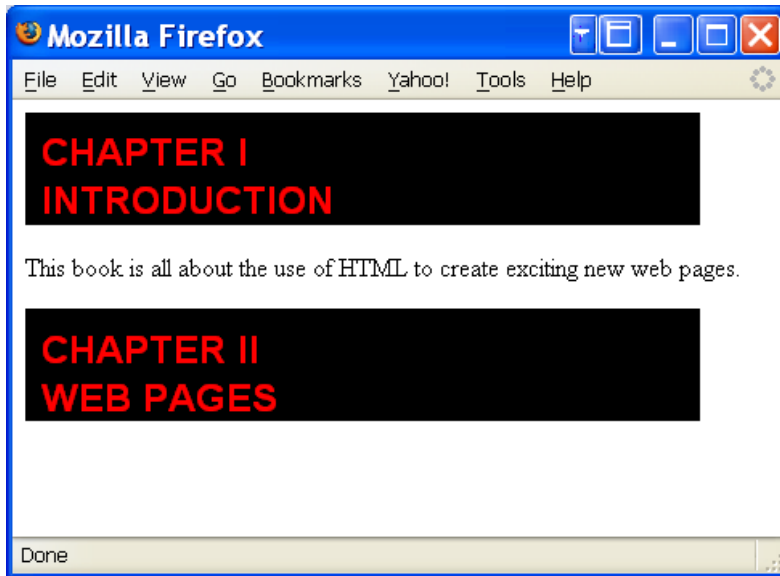
Internet Explorer

Example - Headlines with Graphic Backgrounds

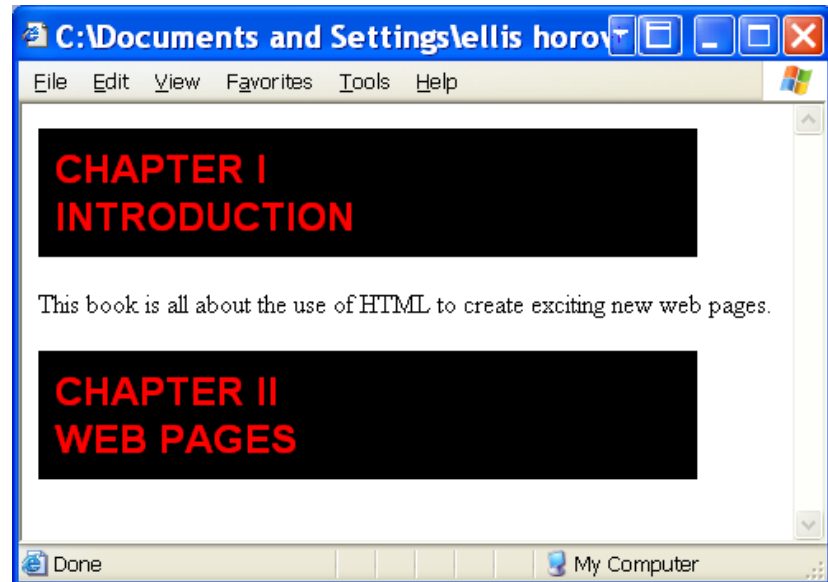
- Using CSS background property, one can create different titles using the same background

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><STYLE TYPE=text/css>
H1 {background:black url(black5.gif) no-repeat;
    font:bold 18pt helvetica, sans-serif; color:white;
    height:50px; width:400px; padding:10px;}
</STYLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
  <H1><Font color=#FF0000>
    CHAPTER I<BR>
    INTRODUCTION</FONT></H1>
  <P>This book is all about the use of HTML to create
  exciting new web pages.
  <H1><Font color=#FF0000>
    CHAPTER II<BR>
    WEB PAGES</FONT></H1> </BODY></HTML>
```

Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer

Example – Creating Drop Caps

- A traditional form of book style

```
<HTML><HEAD>
```

```
<STYLE TYPE=text/css>
```

```
P {font: normal 10pt helvetica, arial, sans-serif;}
```

```
.dropcap {font:bold 300% times, serif; color:red;  
float:left;}
```

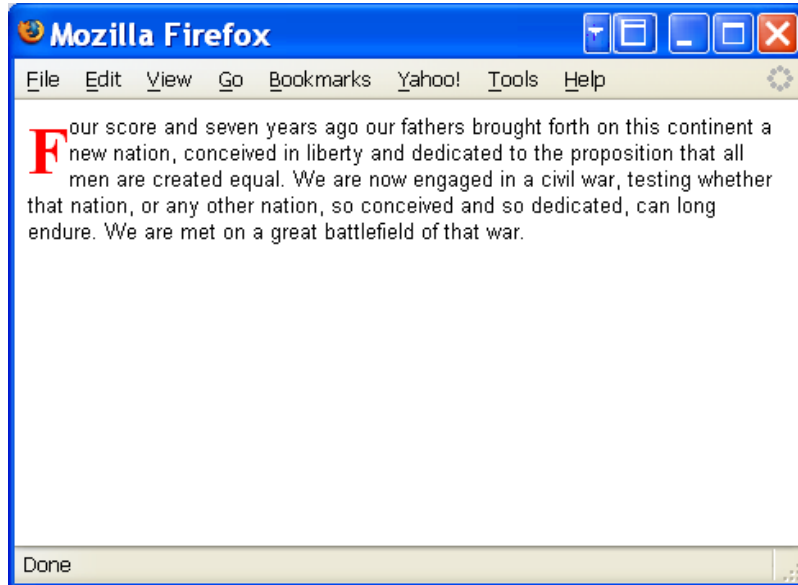
```
</STYLE></HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

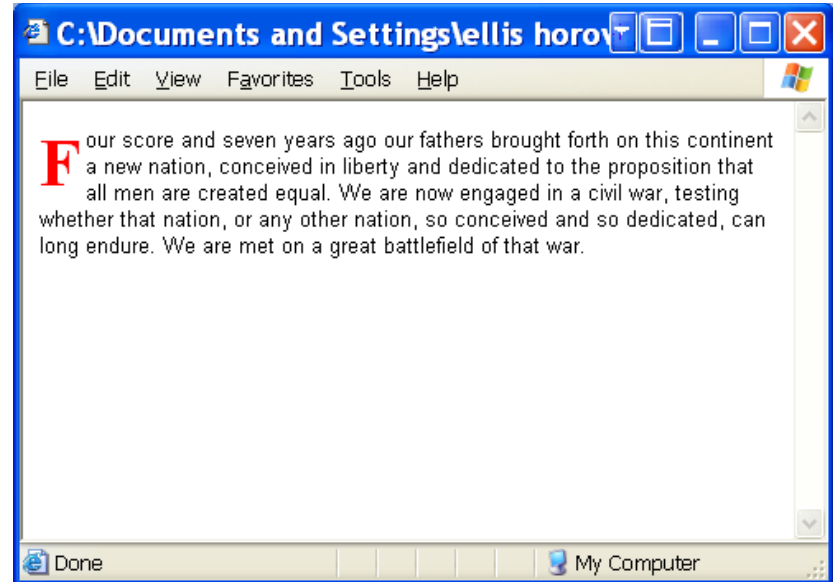
```
<P><SPAN CLASS=dropcap>F</SPAN>our score and seven  
years ago our fathers brought forth on this  
continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and  
dedicated to the proposition that all men are  
created equal. We are now engaged in a civil war,  
testing whether that nation, or any other nation,  
so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We  
are met on a great battlefield of that war.
```

```
</BODY></HTML>
```


Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer

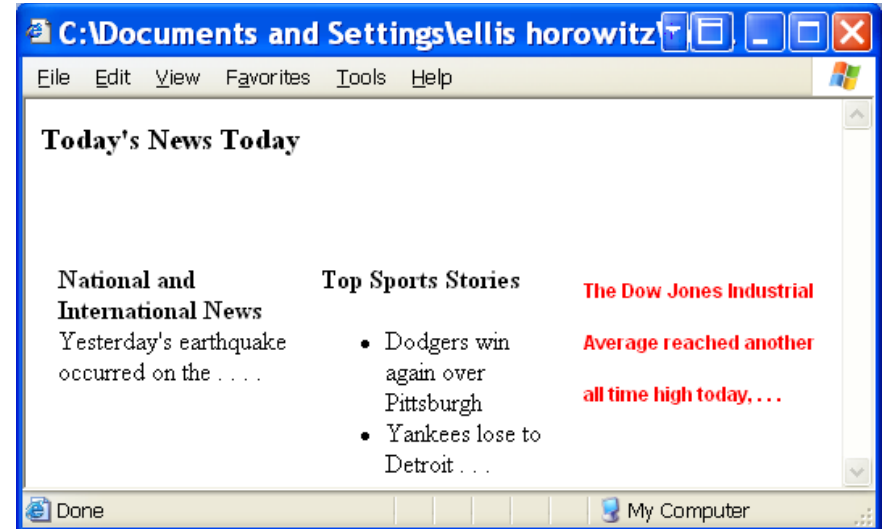
Creating Multiple Columns

```
<HTML><HEAD><STYLE TYPE=text/css>
#column1 {position : absolute; top:.5in; left:  .1in;
          width:1.5in; font:12pt/14pt time,serif;}
#column2 {position : absolute; top:.5in; left: 1.8in;
          width:1.5in; font:12pt/14pt time,serif;}
#column3 {position : absolute; top:.5in; left: 3.5in;
          width:1.5in; font: bold 9pt/24pt helvetica, sans-serif;
          color:red;}
.relElement {position: relative; margin: 10px;}
</STYLE></HEAD><BODY> <H3>Today's News Today</H3>
<DIV CLASS=relElement>
<SPAN ID=column1><b>National and International News</B>
Yesterday's earthquake occurred on the . . . . </SPAN>
<SPAN ID=column2><B>Top Sports Stories</B><BR>
<UL><LI>Dodgers win again over Pittsburgh
<LI>Yankees lose to Detroit . . . </UL></SPAN>
<SPAN ID=column3>The Dow Jones Industrial Average reached
  another all-time high today, . . . <SPAN>
</DIV></BODY></HTML>
```

Browser Output



Firefox



Internet Explorer

Note: Obsolete in HTML 5. Replaced by semantic elements

CSS3 Additional Features

- The W3C has announced the creation of four new modules for CSS Level 3.
- The modules add entirely new functionality and do not extend any previous CSS Level 1 or Level 2 functionality.
- They are based on proposals from Apple's WebKit team, and the current Working Drafts and Recommendations are available at the following URLs:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-transitions/> (WD 2023)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-transforms-1/> (2D/3D CR 2023)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-mediaqueries/> (**REC**)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-namespace/> (**REC**)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-selectors/> (**REC**)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/> (**REC**)

CSS 3 New Features

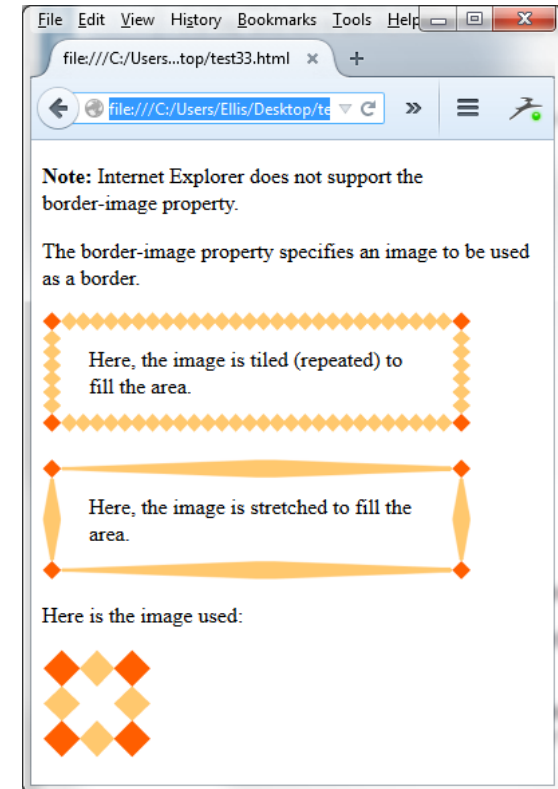
- The new CSS3 features can be organized according to the following categories
 - Borders
 - Backgrounds
 - Text Effects
 - Fonts
 - 2D Transforms
 - 3D Transforms
 - Transitions
 - Animations
 - Multiple Columns
 - User Interface

CSS3 Features supported by All modern Browsers

- Define “modern browsers”: **IE9+, Edge, Opera 10+, Firefox 3.5+, Chrome, Safari 3+**
- box-sizing
- border-radius
- box-shadow
- RGBA Colors
- HSLA Colors
- Multiple Backgrounds
- background-clip
- background-origin
- background-size
- Transforms
- Media Queries

Border Images

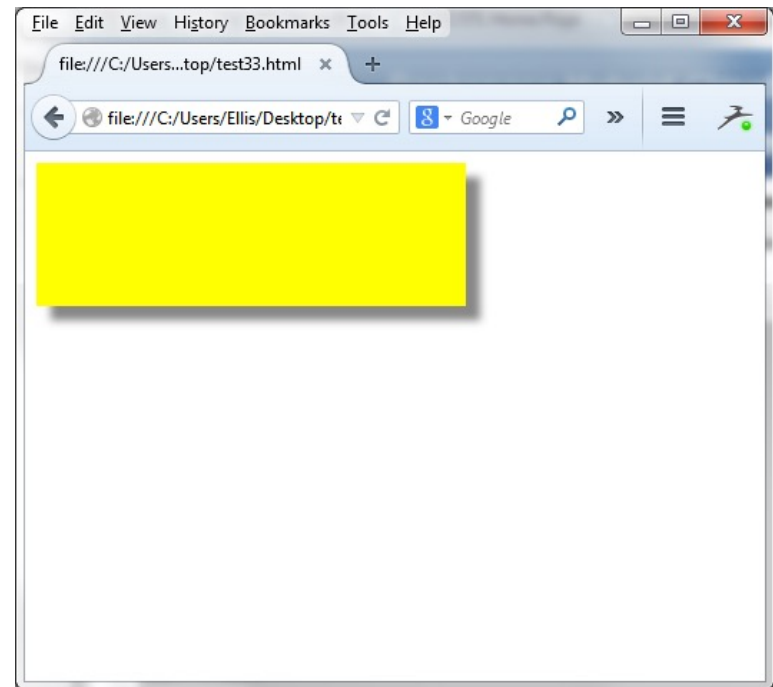
```
<style>
div {
  border: 15px solid transparent;
  width: 250px;
  padding: 10px 20px; }
#round {
  -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 round; /* Safari */
  -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 round; /* Opera */
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 round; }
#stretch {
  -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; /* Safari */
  -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; /* Opera */
  border-image: url(border.png) 30 30 stretch; }
</style></head><body>
<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer does not support the
border-image property.</p>
<p>The border-image property specifies an image to be used
as a border.</p>
<div id="round">Here, the image is tiled (repeated) to fill
'the area.</div><br>
<div id="stretch">Here, the image is stretched to fill the area.
</div>
<p>Here is the image used:</p>
</body></html>
```



Prefix no longer needed: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp

Box Shadow

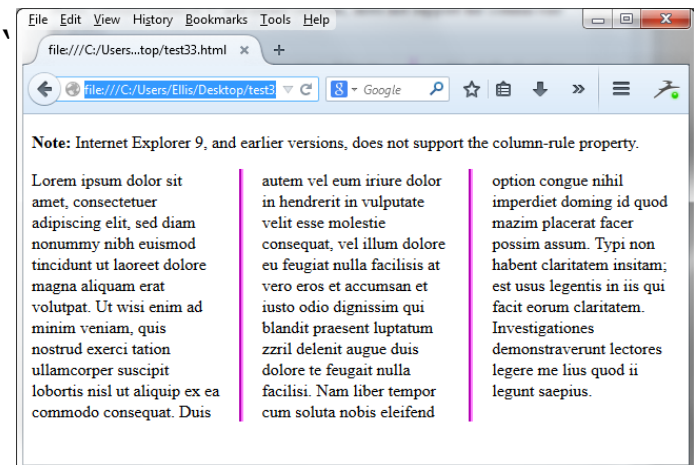
```
<style>
div {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: yellow;
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
}
</style></head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
```



Multi-Column Layout

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html><head><style>
.newspaper {
-webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
-moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
    column-count: 3;
-webkit-column-gap: 40px; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
-moz-column-gap: 40px; /* Firefox */
    column-gap: 40px;
-webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
-moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /* Firefox */
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; }
</style></head><body>
<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 9, and earlier versions, does not
support the column-rule property.</p>
<div class="newspaper">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore
magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam,
quis autem velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore
eu feugiat nulla facilisis. . . .
</div></body></html>
```

Prefix no longer needed: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp



Advanced CSS

- Try the samples at W3Schools CSS Advanced:
<https://www.w3schools.com/css/>
 - CSS Rounded Corners
 - CSS Border Images
 - CSS Backgrounds
 - CSS Gradients
 - CSS Shadows
 - CSS Transitions
 - CSS Animations
 - CSS Tooltips
 - CSS Flexbox

Discussion Section

Validations and Sample CSS

W3C CSS Validation Service

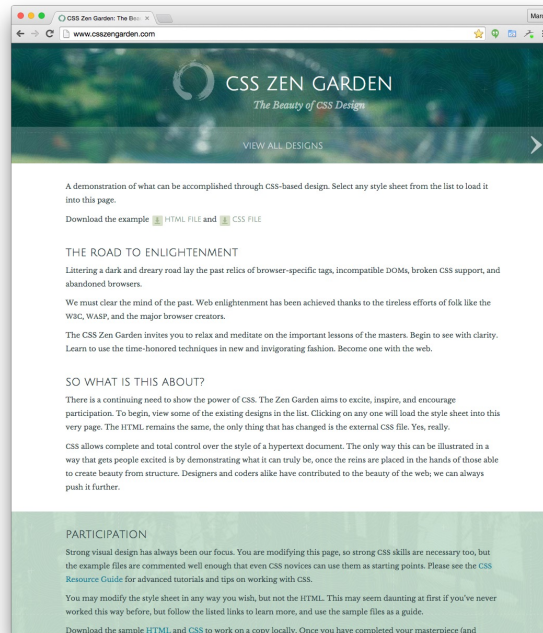
- Available at:
<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>



The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service web interface in a browser window. The address bar displays http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/#validate_by_uri+with_options. The page features a blue header with the W3C logo and the text "CSS Validation Service" and "Check Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and (X)HTML documents with style sheets". Below the header, there are three tabs: "By URI", "By file upload", and "By direct input". The "By URI" tab is selected, and the "Validate by URI" section is active. It contains a text input field for the "Address" with the value "www.usc.edu". Below this, there is a "More Options" section with four dropdown menus: "Profile" (set to "CSS level 2.1"), "Medium" (set to "All"), "Warnings" (set to "Normal report"), and "Vendor Extensions" (set to "Default"). A "Check" button is located below these options. At the bottom of the form, there is a section with the text "The W3C validators rely on community support for hosting and development." and a "Donate" link. To the right of this text is a green button labeled "2276" and a "Flattr" button. Below this section, there is a "Note" about validating CSS style sheets embedded in (X)HTML documents. At the very bottom, there is a footer with links for "About", "Documentation", "Download", "Feedback", and "Credits", along with a "Quality Assurance" logo and a copyright notice: "COPYRIGHT © 1994-2009 W3C® (MIT, ERCIM, KEIO), ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. W3C LIABILITY, TRADEMARK, DOCUMENT USE AND SOFTWARE LICENSING RULES APPLY. YOUR INTERACTIONS WITH THIS SITE ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR PUBLIC AND MEMBER PRIVACY STATEMENTS."

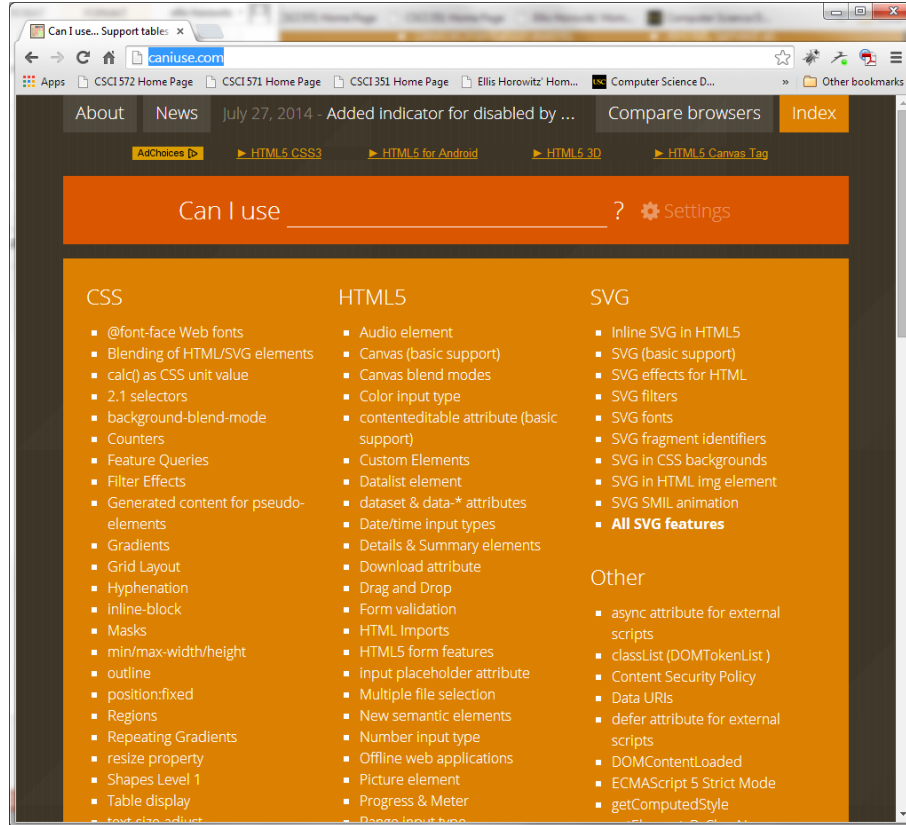
Discussion on Style

- For more examples of working with style sheets see <http://www.w3.org/Style/Examples/007/>
<http://www.csszengarden.com/>

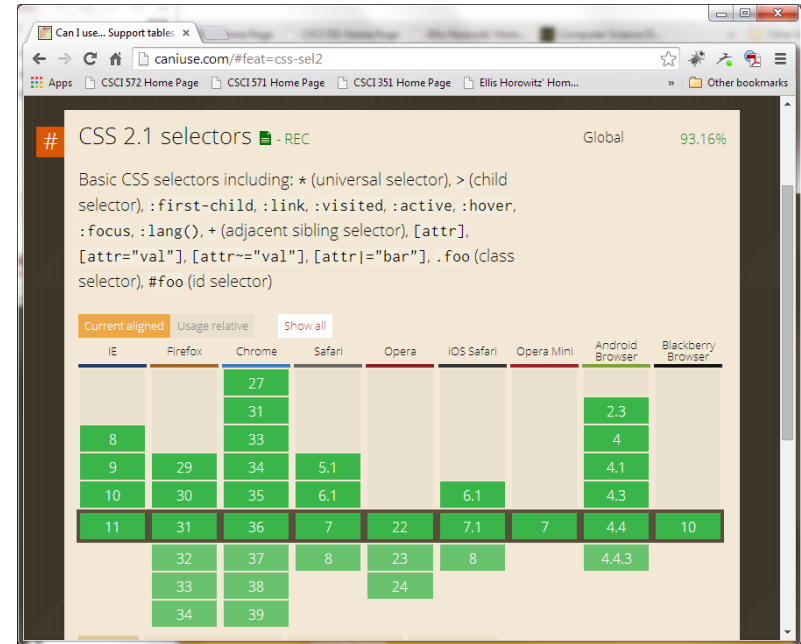


Here are eight versions of the same HTML page created using 8 different css files

CSS Implementations



caniuse.com home page



CSS 2.1 selectors example

CSS3 Animation Demos

- Apple Safari Technology Preview
<https://developer.apple.com/safari/technology-preview/>
- WebKit Blog
<https://webkit.org/blog/>
- For examples of CSS3 Animation Demos see:
<https://www.intechnic.com/blog/30-creative-website-examples-of-css-animation/>
- More examples of CSS3 animations see
<https://www.creativeblog.com/web-design/examples-css-912710>
(see Type Terms example)

Codepen.io

- Codepen.io: “The best place to built, test and discover front-end code.”
- CSS Transform, animations on CODEPEN
<https://codepen.io/pork00chops/pen/vYXmbQW>
<https://codepen.io/michalporag/pen/MWjRJBO>
- SCSS on CODEPEN
<https://codepen.io/bennettfeely/pen/NWRmGYb>
- More CODEPEN examples:
<https://www.google.com/search?q=codepen+examples>