**CSS: Conclusion**

There's a lot more to CSS than I was able to cover in this brief overview, which was comprised solely of a portion of the CSS1 specification. There is CSS-P, which allows for the absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements on an HTML page. There is CSS2, which covers downloadable fonts, pseudo-elements, enhanced table properties, and classes of the pseudo-class, among other things. Read about the [history of CSS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets#History).

There is CSS3, which I will briefly discuss in the next chaper.

CSS is a vast and rapidly changing field, with ramifications in XML, Dynamic HTML, and other new technologies. Some of CSS has not yet been fully implemented, but, even with the limited CSS that is currently supported and backward-compatible, CSS opens doors to much greater control over your HTML pages than was ever possible in the past.   
  
Check here for [CSS Validator](http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/).   
  
Note: If you're using Firefox then you can check if you have any CSS errors by clicking Tools/Error Console/Warnings.

Check out W3Schools for a list of [CSS examples](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp).