

What is CSS?

- Cascade Style Sheets
- Defines a Web page's appearance
- CSS separates style and content
- Consists of a plain text file with rules for the display of HTML elements
- Formatting includes fonts and colors as well as layout and position
- Can be created outside of your HTML and applied to multiple Web pages
- Well-formed HTML is important for your CSS to work properly

History

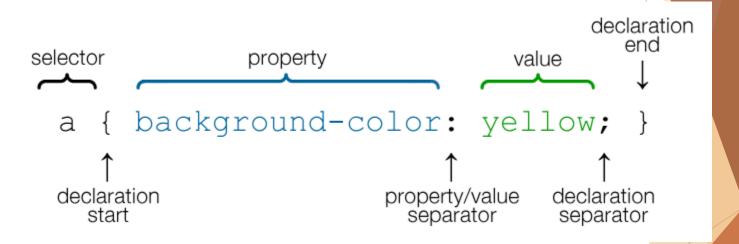
- Prior to CSS, Web pages were commonly styled with HTML tags and structured with tables
- ► This was both tedious and inefficient Nine different style sheet languages were proposed, two were chosen as the foundation
- ▶ CSS Level 1 emerged as a W3C Recommendation in December 1996
- Browsers began to support CSS over the next few years

Using CSS

- CSS can be applied in three different ways to a Web page:
 - In an external .css file
 - In the <head> section of an HTML document
 - ► The <style> tag is used to insert CSS
 - ► Inline with HTML code

Selectors

- Specific Elements
 - ▶ h1, h2 -h6, body, p, etc
- ▶ id
- ▶ Identifier unique to the document
- class
 - ▶ Identifier that groups multiple elements in a document



Cascading

- The principle of the "cascade" is applied when style rules are in conflict
- Three primary factors determine which style rule wins out:
 - Inheritance
 - Specificity
 - Location

CSS3

- Latest standard for CSS
- CSS2 is best supported
- CSS3 is still evolving but offers new features for designers and developers
- ▶ Modern browsers support many aspects of CSS3
- ► Backwards compatible with CSS2

CSS3

Taxonomy & Status (October 2014)

W3C Recommendation

Candidate Recommendation

Last Call

Working Draft

Obsolete or inactive

