

CSS



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

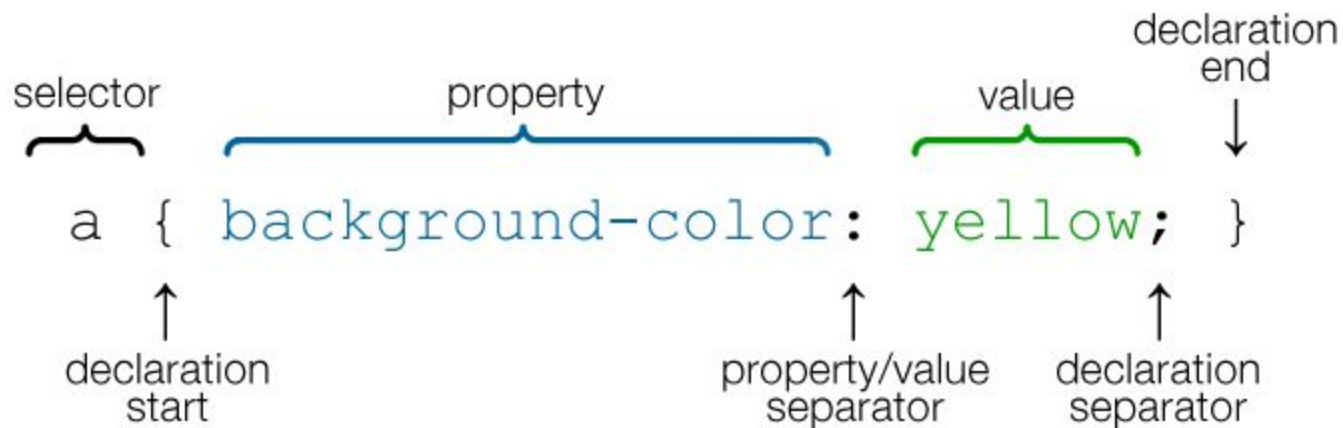
- Prior to CSS, Web pages were commonly styled with HTML tags and structured with tables
- This was both tedious and inefficient Nine different style sheet languages were proposed, two were chosen as the foundation
- CSS Level 1 emerged as a W3C Recommendation in December 1996
- Browsers began to support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

