CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. With this we can give a web page a better presentation. Adding color, adding margins, changing fonts, changing the size of the fonts are ways to give the page a better style. Some of the benefits of using the CSS are the following:

* By having CSS separated from the HTML makes it faster to load a page.
* It’s more efficient and easy to use.
* Using CSS keeps a better consistency throughout the site.
* Is goo with the Search Engine Optimization
* Is much faster to work with.
* It’s better when there’s a need to keep the site updated.
* It gives the site a more sophisticated layout and design.
* It gives people faster access to any page.
* CSS separates content. Which makes it better to work with.

The primary places in the HTML document where CSS can be written are:

* Embedded. This would be inside of the head, with the <style> tag. For example:

**<style type="text/css">**

**h1{**

**font: arial;**

**}**

**</style>**

* Inline. This would be using the style attribute. For example:

**<h1 style="color:blue; font:30px Arial">Company Name</h1>**

The best place to write CSS is in a separate file in a folder where the HTML is. That way the content and the style would be separated. The CSS file would be like the embedded, but excluding the HTML tags. This would be a linked CSS, which means that the HTML will have a link in the <head> that leads to the CSS file. Example:

**<head>**

**<title></title>**

**<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”css/style.css” />**

**</head>**

The syntax of a CSS includes the selector and the declarations. The selector is every part of the rule set except the left curly brace. The declarations include the property (font, color, etc.) and the value (arial, blue, 12px, etc.). Each line with these elements is a declaration.



Works cited page:

* new\_dws\_lecture\_01.pdf (lecture 1 slides)
* http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\_intro.asp