

ÚVOD DO CSS

Co jsou kaskádové styly

CSS is a **W3C** standard for describing the appearance of **HTML** elements. Another common way to describe CSS's function is to say that CSS is used to define the presentation of HTML documents. With CSS, we can assign font properties, colors, sizes, borders, background images, and even position **elements** on the page. CSS can be added directly to any HTML element (via the `style` attribute), within the `<head>` element, or, most commonly, in a separate text file that contains only CSS.

Výhody kaskádových stylů

- **Improved control over formatting.** The degree of formatting control in CSS is significantly better than that provided in HTML. CSS gives web authors fine-grained control over the appearance of their web content.
- **Improved site maintainability.** Websites become significantly more maintainable because all formatting can be centralized into one CSS file, or a small handful of them. This allows you to make site-wide visual modifications by changing a single file.
- **Improved accessibility.** CSS-driven sites are more accessible. By keeping presentation out of the HTML, **screen readers** and other accessibility tools work better, thereby providing a significantly enriched experience for those reliant on accessibility tools.
- **Improved page download speed.** A site built using a centralized set of CSS files for all presentation will also be quicker to download because each individual HTML file will contain less style information and markup, and thus be smaller.
- **Improved output flexibility.** CSS can be used to adopt a page for different output media. This approach to CSS page design is often referred to as **responsive design**.

Verze CSS

Style sheets as a way to visually format markup predate the web. In the early 1990s, a variety of different style sheet standards were proposed, including JavaScript style sheets, which was proposed by Netscape in 1996. Netscape's proposal was one that required the use of JavaScript programming to perform style changes. Thankfully for nonprogrammers everywhere, the W3C decided to adopt CSS, and by the end of 1996 the CSS Level 1 Recommendation was published. A year later, the CSS Level 2 Recommendation (also more succinctly labeled simply as CSS2) was published.

Even though work began over a decade ago, an updated version of the Level 2 Recommendation, CSS2.1, did not become an official W3C Recommendation until June 2011. And to complicate matters even more, all through the last decade (and to the present day as well), during the same time the CSS2.1 standard was being worked on, a different group at the W3C was working on a CSS3 draft. To make CSS3 more manageable for both browser manufacturers and web designers, the W3C has subdivided it into a variety of different CSS3 modules. So far the following CSS3 modules have made it to official W3C Recommendations: CSS Selectors, CSS Namespaces, CSS Media Queries, and CSS Color.

Prohlížeče a CSS

Perhaps the most important thing to keep in mind with CSS is that the different browsers have not always kept up to the W3C. While Microsoft's Internet Explorer was an early champion of CSS (its IE3, released in 1996, was the first major browser to support CSS, and its IE5 for the Macintosh was the first browser to reach almost 100% CSS1 support in 2000), its later versions (especially IE5, IE6, and IE7) for Windows had uneven support for certain parts of CSS2. However, all browsers have not implemented parts of the CSS2 Recommendation.

For this reason, CSS has a reputation for being a somewhat frustrating language. Based on over a decade of experience teaching university students CSS, this reputation is well deserved. Since CSS was designed to be a styling language, text styling is quite easy. However, CSS was not really designed to be a layout language, so authors often find it tricky dealing with floating elements, relative positions, inconsistent height handling, overlapping margins, and nonintuitive naming (we're looking at you, `relative` and `!important`). When one adds in the uneven CSS 2.1 support (prior to IE8 and Firefox 2) in browsers for CSS2.1, it becomes quite clear why many software developers developed a certain fear and loathing of CSS.

CSS syntax

