Outline

- What is CSS?
- CSS Syntax
- History & Variations
- Browser Support
- Where to use CSS?
- Why use CSS?
- Examples
- Questions
What is CSS?

A style sheet language used to describe the presentation semantics of a document written in a markup language. (HTML, XML.. etc.)
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CSS Syntax

A rule consists of two parts

- Selector – the part before the left curly brace
- Declaration – the part within the curly braces

selector { declaration }

A declaration has two parts separated by a colon:

- Property – the part before the colon
- Value – the part after the colon

selector { property : value; }
CSS Syntax

HTML

<h1> Header title </h1>

CSS

h1 { color: green; }

Comments: /*          */

/* Rule for all headers */

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 {
  color: green;
  font-size: 20 pt;
  /* font-weight: bold; */
}

Cascading Style Sheet
E-Commerce Presentation
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History & Variations

- CSS has various levels and profiles
- Each level of CSS builds upon the last
- Typically adding new features
- Denoted as CSS1, CSS2, and CSS3
History & Variations

CSS 1

- The first CSS specification has to become an official W3C Recommendation
- Published in December 1996

Support for:

- Font properties
- Color of text
- Alignment of Text, Image, Tables ...
- Margin, Border, Padding and positioning
History & Variations

CSS 2

- Published as a Recommendation in May 1998
- New capabilities like absolute, relative, fixed positioning of elements, z-index, the concept of media types and new font properties such as shadows.
History & Variations

CSS 3

- W3C Working Draft 23 May 2001
- Currently under development.

Support for:
- box-shadow
- Rounded corners
- Multiplebackground
- opacity
- RGBA
- Fonts

box-shadow: 5px 5px 15px #666;
(top offset, left offset, size and color)

To use a downloadable font called Gentium:

```css
@font-face {
  Font-family: Gentium ;
  src: url(http: //site/fonts/Gentium.ttf ) ;
}
```
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Browser Support

Some browsers, especially older versions of IE, don’t support CSS very well, so:

- You should make sure everyone who views your pages uses the same version of the same browser (this is possible in some companies)

- You should test your pages in all the most common browsers
Browser Support

Comparison of CSS compatibility on IE, Firefox, Safari and Opera

- Internet Explorer 8 (most CSS 2.1, little of CSS3)
- IE9 CSS3 Support (next generation of IE)
- Mozilla Firefox 3 (almost all)
- Opera 10 (partial CSS2.1 & CSS3)
- Safari 4 (almost all)
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Where to use CSS?

There are four different style sheet locations:

1. Default Browser Styles
   • This is when you have no style sheets

2. External
   • This is a CSS file that is just referenced from your web page

3. Internal
   • This is defined in the <head> section of your HTML page

4. Inline
   • The style is defined as a parameter in the tag
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Why use CSS?

CSS is a means of separating the content of an HTML document from the style and layout of that document.

Advantages?
Why use CSS?

Advantages

☐ Single CSS file can contain all style information for an entire web site.

☐ The file can be referenced by each HTML file on the site.

☐ Making changes to the layout of the site is much easier.

☐ File Size (The HTML page size is much smaller)

☐ The CSS file is downloaded just once by the visitor's browser and re-used for different pages on a web site. This reduces the bandwidth requirements for your server and also ensures a faster download for your visitors.
Why use CSS?

Disadvantages

CSS does not work consistently in different browsers. Microsoft Internet Explorer and Opera support CSS in a pretty logical way. Unfortunately their logic does not conform to current CSS standards.
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Examples

- Inline

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>E-Commerce presentation!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 style=" color: green;">Styled header!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```
Internal

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>My first Home Page with Styles</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    <!--
    h1 {color: green}
    -->
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  ...
</body></html>
```
Examples

- External

style.css

```css
h1 {
    font-size: 24pt;
    font-family: Times, Times New Roman;
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: navy;
    line-height: 150%;
}
```
Examples

- External

```xml
test.html
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Untitled Document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My styled header!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```
Examples

- External

See this demo!
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Questions?
Thank you!!