Cascading Style Sheet

E-commerce presentation

Karwan Jacksi

Miran Ismaiel

February 2010

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.)

Outline

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

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-s i z e : 20 pt ;
                /* font-weight : bold ; */
                }
```

Outline

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

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:

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

Outline

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

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)

Outline

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

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

Outline

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

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.

Outline

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

Examples

- Inline

```
<?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>
```

Examples

- Internal

```
<?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

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

Examples

- External

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!

Outline

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

Questions?

Thank you!!