

3.2.5 Identify the Uses of CSS

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```
h1 {  
  font-family: courier, courier-new, serif;  
  font-size: 20pt;  
  color: blue;  
  border-bottom: 2px solid blue;  
}  
p {  
  font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12pt;  
  color: #6B6BD7;  
}  
.red_txt {  
  color: red;  
}
```

What is CSS?

- ❑ Stands for “Cascading Style Sheets”
- ❑ The language for describing the presentation of web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts

```
57
58 .howto
59 {
60     display: block;
61 }
62 .kbd
63 {
64     font-family: arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
65     padding: 5px 3px;
66     white-space: nowrap;
67     color: #000;
68     background: #eee;
69     border-width: 2px 4px 5px 3px;
70     border-style: solid;
71     border-color: #ccc #aaa #888 #bbb;
72 }
```

Purpose of CSS

- ❑ To provide web developers with a standard way to define apply and manage sets of style characteristics
- ❑ CSS provides these capabilities through a technical model based on:
 - ❑ Hierarchical scope of effect
 - ❑ Separation of content
 - ❑ A well defined set of publish



Benefits of CSS in Web Development

- ❑ Improves website presentation
- ❑ Makes updates easier and smoother
- ❑ Helps web pages load faster



Limitations of CSS

- ❑ Browser dependent
- ❑ Difficult to retrofit in olc



Types of CSS

- ❑ External
- ❑ Internal
- ❑ Inline

```
label {  
  float: left; clear: left; margin: 11px 20px 0 0; width: 95px;  
  text-align: right; font-size: 16px; color: #445668;  
  text-transform: uppercase; text-shadow: 0px 1px 0px #f2f2f2;  
}  
  
input {  
  width: 260px; height: 35px; padding: 5px 20px 0px 20px; margin: 0 0 20px 0;  
  background: #5E768D;  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #546A7F 0%, #5E768D 20%); /* firefox */  
  background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, color-stop(0%,#546A7F), color-stop(20%,#5E768D)); /* webkit */  
  border-radius: 5px; -moz-border-radius: 5px; -webkit-border-radius: 5px;  
  -moz-box-shadow: 0px 1px 0px #f2f2f2; -webkit-box-shadow: 0px 1px 0px #f2f2f2;  
  font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color: #f2f2f2; text-transform: uppercase; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #334f71;  
}  
  
input::-webkit-input-placeholder {  
  color: #a1b2c3; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #38506b;  
}  
input:-moz-placeholder {  
  color: #a1b2c3; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #38506b;  
}  
  
textarea {  
  width: 260px; height: 170px; padding: 12px 20px 0px 20px; margin: 0 0 20px 0;  
  background: #5E768D;  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #546A7F 0%, #5E768D 20%); /* firefox */  
  background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, color-stop(0%,#546A7F), color-stop(20%,#5E768D)); /* webkit */  
  border-radius: 5px; -moz-border-radius: 5px; -webkit-border-radius: 5px;  
  -moz-box-shadow: 0px 1px 0px #f2f2f2; -webkit-box-shadow: 0px 1px 0px #f2f2f2;  
  font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color: #f2f2f2; text-transform: uppercase; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #334f71;  
}  
  
textarea::-webkit-input-placeholder {  
  color: #a1b2c3; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #38506b;  
}  
textarea:-moz-placeholder {  
  color: #a1b2c3; text-shadow: 0px -1px 0px #38506b;  
}
```

Labels floated into position

Input fields given specific dimensions

CSS3 gradients replicate the inner-shadow effect

Font styling set up for the user inserted text inside the fields

The HTML5 placeholder text can also be styled up

Textarea has larger dimensions

The same CSS styling is added to the textarea

External CSS

- ❑ Separate files full of CSS instructions
- ❑ When any webpage includes an external stylesheet, its look and feel will be controlled by this CSS file

```
/* CSS Document */  
  
body {  
    background-color: white;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 24px;  
}
```

Internal CSS

- ❑ Placed at the top of each web page document
- ❑ Before any content is listed

```
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- An example of an internal CSS style -->
    <style>
      h1 {
        color:blue;
        font-size: 28px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Large headings are labeled h1 -->
    <h1>John Adams</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```


Inline CSS

- ❑ Placed right where you need them
- ❑ Can be inserted anywhere in the middle of your HTML code

Inline CSS

```
<p style="color:red; margin-left: 15px;">Cats are cute.</p>
```

Video



Resources

- ❑ <https://www.w3.org/standards/webdesign/htmlcss>
- ❑ <http://www.plasmacomp.com/blogs/importance-of-css-in-web-development>
- ❑ <http://www.peachpit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=24102&seqNum=3>
- ❑ <http://study.com/academy/learn/css/external-css-sheets-css-definition-types-examples.html>

```
1 @charset "UTF-8";
2
3 * {
4   margin:0;
5   padding:0;
6 }
7
8 body {
9   font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
10  font-size: 14px;
11  color: #333333;
12  background-color: #003366;
13 }
14
15 p {
16   padding-bottom: .5em;
17 }
18
19 h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 {
20   padding-bottom: .5em;
21   padding-top: 1em;
22   font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
23   color: #000000;
```

[external-css-sheets-css-definition-types-examples.html](#)