

Lesson No. 1: Introduction of CSS

CSS stand for *Cascading Style Sheet*. With CSS, you have much better control over the layout of you web pages. You can sissify exactly have big a font will be, exactly where an element will be on a page, what the page will look like when printed, and much more.

CSS can also see you a lot of time, particularly when maintaining a large site. Also, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends that web developers use CSS tags instead of HTML tags wherever possible. The W3C are gradually phasing out quite a few of these HTML tags.

The basic characteristics of CSS are as follows:

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- A CSS file must have a .css file extension.
- CSS is a language that works with HTML to define haw to present the contents.
- Style are placed directly into HTML, HTML document head, and/ or in a separate sheet.
- CSS contains rules to define how HTML elements will be style.
- Many HTML files can use the same CSS file, and one HTML file can use many style.

Advantage of CSS

I. CSS save time

Single CSS file can control the appearance of multiple HTML documents. If you wish to make a change to all document you don't have to make the change in every document, just make it in the CSS file, and it will be reflected on all document that are linked to it.

II. Page load faster

By removing the presentation from the HTML documents and saving it in a smaller size CSS file, you get rid of presentation attributes and spacing image which reduces the size of the document and load site pages faster.

III. Multiple device compatibility

Style sheet allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device. By using the same HTML document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAs and cell phones or for printing.



IV. Global we standards

Now HTML attributes are being used less as compared to CSS. So it is a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browser.

