### O histórico das CSS







Vagne but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Information Management: A Proposal

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

March 1989

### Information Management: A Proposal

#### Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext sytstem.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document retrieval, Information management, Project control

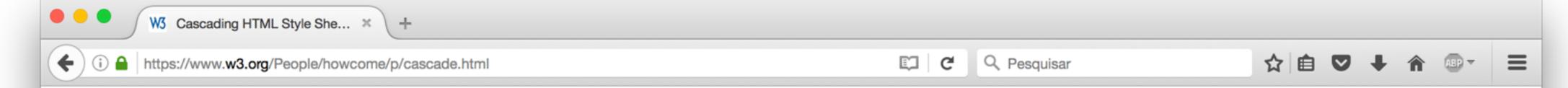
### Web como plataforma de publicação

### falta de personalização

## necessidade por folhas de estilo

### Web sem CSS





#### Cascading HTML style sheets -- a proposal

<u>Håkon W Lie</u> howcome@info.cern.ch 10 Oct 1994

v0.92 This document describes work in progress and is incomplete as a basis for implementation. Its primary purpose is to establish guiding principles and propose a level of functionality for HTML style sheets. Comments are solicited.

#### **Abstract**

This document proposes a style sheet scheme for HTML documents. The proposed scheme provides a simple mapping between HTML elements and presentation hints. Properties like font family and window size can be suggested by the style sheet, and it can also provide logic to make presentation decisions based on the user's environment; e.g. the size of the screen or the current date.

The style sheet scheme is designed so that style sheets can be cascaded; the user/browser specifies initial preferences and hands the remaining influence over to the style sheets referenced in the incoming document. This will provide publishers with stylistic influence without resorting to page description languages.

The scheme supports visual as well as non-visual media.

#### Introduction

Style sheets are a part of the web today. Browsers, espesially the GUI variants, support ways for the user to specify presentation parameters like fonts and colors. There are several reasons why the current functionality is not sufficient:

- current style sheets are static, they seldom change within the lifetime of a browser process. This makes the visual environment sparse.
- current style sheets are implemented using platform-specific notations, e.g. X11 resources. While some may consider this to be a feature, it prohibits general mechanisms for passing styles over the web.
- the author of HTML documents has no influence over the presentation. Indeed, if conflicts arise the user should have the last word, but one should also allow the author to attach style hints.

The last point has especially been a source of much frustration among professions that are used to be in control of paper-based publishing. This proposal tries to soften the tension between the author and the reader by:

a) giving readers a richer visual (or auditory and tactile) environment while they retain control if necessary, and

### Cascading HTML style sheets -- a proposal

<u>Håkon W Lie</u> howcome@info.cern.ch 10 Oct 1994

v0.92 This document describes work in progress and is incomplete as a basis for implementation. Its primary purpose is to establish guiding principles and propose a level of functionality for HTML style sheets. Comments are solicited.

#### **Abstract**

This document proposes a style sheet scheme for HTML documents. The proposed scheme provides a simple mapping between HTML elements and presentation hints. Properties like font family and window size can be suggested by the style sheet, and it can also provide logic to make presentation decisions based on the user's environment; e.g. the size of the screen or the current date.

The style sheet scheme is designed so that style sheets can be cascaded; the user/browser specifies initial preferences and hands the remaining influence over to the style sheets referenced in the incoming document. This will provide publishers with stylistic influence without resorting to page description languages.

The scheme supports visual as well as non-visual media.

#### Introduction

Style sheets are a part of the web today. Browsers, espesially the GUI variants, support ways for the user to specify presentation parameters like fonts and colors. There are several reasons why the current functionality is not sufficient:

- current style sheets are static, they seldom change within the lifetime of a browser process. This makes the visual environment sparse.
- current style sheets are implemented using platform-specific notations, e.g. X11 resources. While some may consider this to be a feature, it prohibits general mechanisms for passing styles over the web.
- the author of HTML documents has no influence over the presentation. Indeed, if conflicts arise the user should have the last word, but one should also allow the author to attach style hints.

The last point has especially been a source of much frustration among professions that are used to be in control of paper-based publishing. This proposal tries to soften the tension between the author and the reader by:

a) giving readers a richer visual (or auditory and tactile) environment while they retain control if necessary, and

### CSS apresentado publicamente em 1994









# **CSS 1**

# Microsoft Internet Explorer



NETSCAPE

# CSS Working Group

### Status das especificações

Indicam o nível de estabilidade dos documentos

Working Draft (WD)

Last Call (LC)

Candidate Recommendation (CR)

Proposed Recommendation (PR)

Recommendation (REC)

# CSS Level 2

### CSS Level 2 Revision 1

### CSS Level 2 Revision 2

# CSS Level 3



### "style sheet languages are terribly under-researched"

Ethan Munson and Philip Marden, 1999