

# CSS: Cascade, Selectors, and Positioning

CSS is fundamental for web developers. It allows you to control styles, layout, and element placement.

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# Understanding the CSS Cascade

## Cascading Style Sheets



### Stylesheet Origin

- Browser defaults
- User styles
- Author styles

### Importance

Styles are prioritized as follows:

- Inline styles
- !important rules
- ID selectors
- Class/attribute selectors
- Element selectors

### Specificity

Specificity is calculated based on selector types. It determines which styles are applied when conflicts arise.

# Combining CSS Selectors



## Element Selectors

Example: `p`, `h1`, `div`



## Class Selectors

Example: `.my-class`



## ID Selectors

Example: `#my-id`

### Attribute Selectors

Example: `[type="text"]`

### class selector

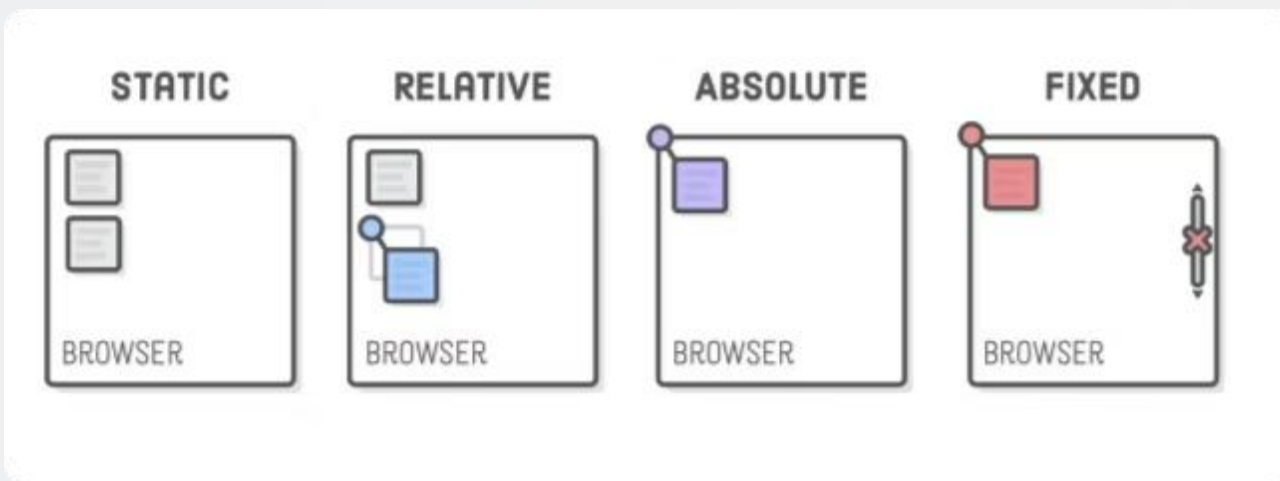
Example: `.my-class{  
color :red;  
}`

### Combining Selectors

Example: `div p`, `ul > li`, `a + p`

```
p[class]{  
  color: red;  
}  
  
.note{  
  font-size: 20px;  
}  
  
#id-selector-demo{  
  color: green;  
}  
  
li[value="4"]  
{ color: blue;}  
  
*{  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

# CSS Positioning



## Static

Default behavior. Elements flow normally.

Example: `position:static;`

## Relative

Offset from its normal position.

Example: `position:relative;`

## Absolute

Relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

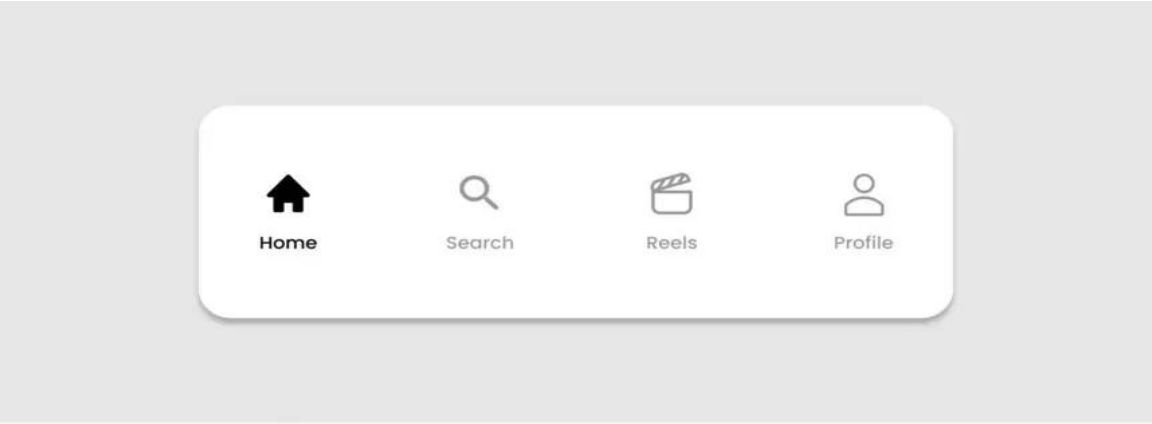
Example: `position:absolute;`

## Fixed

Relative to the viewport, stays in place during scroll.

Example: `position:fixed;`

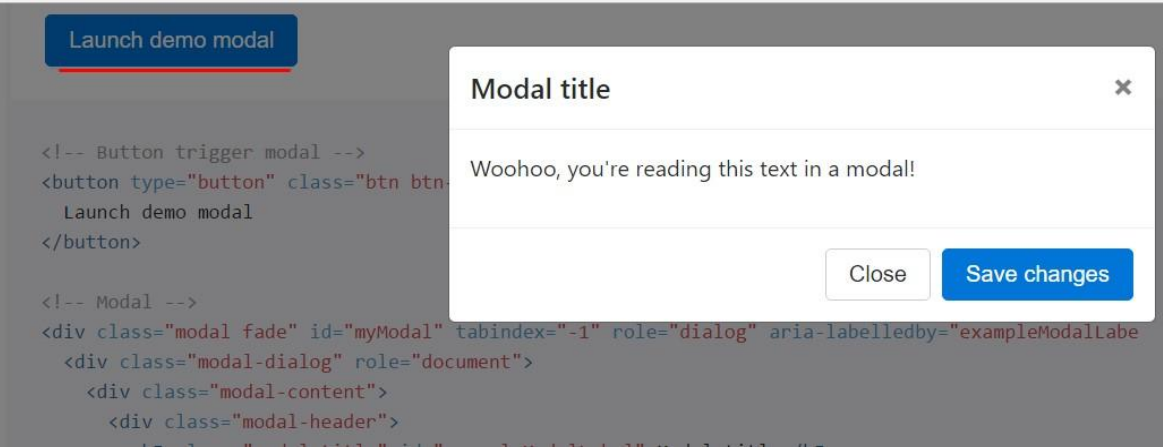
# Practical Positioning Examples



✓ Use a fixed layout to show tab in the bottom bar

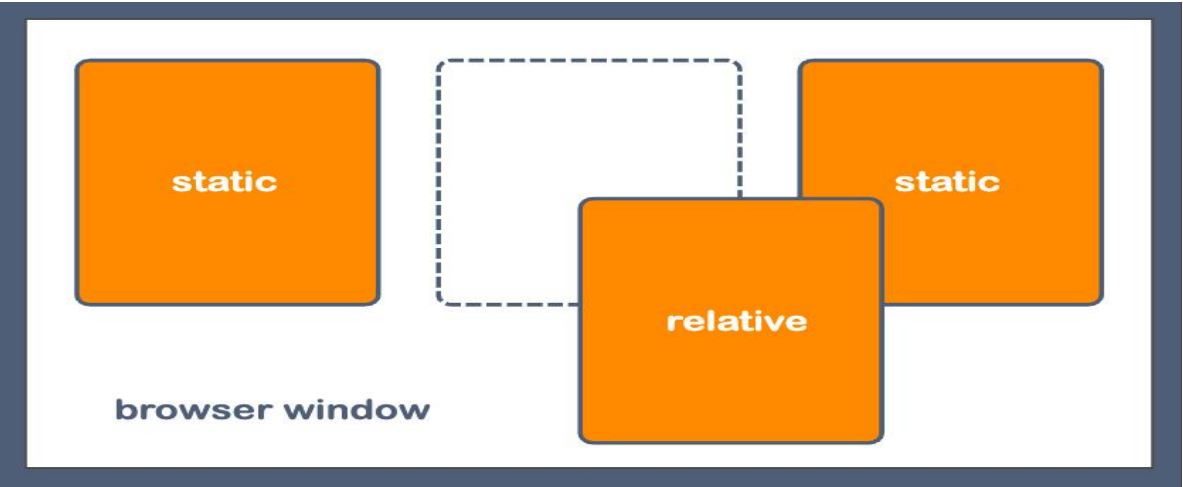
## Fixed Navigation Bar

Keeps the navigation visible while scrolling.



## Modal with Absolute Positioning

Overlays content on top of the page.



## Relative Positioning Adjustments

Fine-tunes element placement.

# Conclusion

- Cascade- Importance – Inline styles and !important rules win.  
Specificity – More specific selectors beat general ones.
- Combining CSS selectors- Combining CSS selectors means using more than one selector together to target specific HTML elements.
- CSS positioning controls how elements are placed on a page using the position property.



**Any Questions???**