

Unit 2 Module 1: Cascading Style Sheets

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What is CSS?

CSS stands for **C**ascading **S**tyles **S**heets. CSS uses a priority hierarchy to determine which styles are applied. From this hierarchy, the styles then “cascade” to the selected elements.

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The use of CSS has superseded the following HTML formatting tags:

- `<basefont>`
- ``
- `<u>`
- `<center>`
- `<strike>`

These tags should only never be used on new sites and replaced where possible.

CSS Versions

CSS Version	Release Date
1.0	1996
2.0	1998
2.1	2011
3.0	2012 ¹
4.0	(Not Sure Yet)

Table 1: CSS Versions

Table 1 shows the CSS versions and their release dates. CSS 2 is completely supported by all major browsers. CSS 3 support is not complete in major browsers.

¹Date of the most recent CSS 3 module's release.

CSS Syntax

The essential syntax for all CSS operations is in Listing 1.

```
selector  
{  
    property: value;  
}
```

Listing 1: CSS Syntax

A **selector** is a CSS directive that selects the element(s) that the style will cascade to. A cheat sheet of properties is available in the Works Cited. [1]

CSS Selectors

Selector	What it Selects
<code>div</code>	All <code><div></code> s
<code>div p</code>	All <code><p></code> s within a <code><div></code>
<code>.className</code>	All tags of class <i>className</i>
<code>#idName</code>	The tag with <code>id="idName"</code>
<code>div[attr]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with attribute <i>attr</i>
<code>div[attr="value"]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with attribute <i>attr</i> = <i>value</i>

Table 2: Basic CSS Selectors

The selectors in Table 2 are universal in CSS 2 and well-supported.

CSS 3 Selectors

Selector	What it Selects
<code>div[attr^="value"]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with attribute <i>attr</i> starting with <i>value</i>
<code>div[attr\$="value"]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with attribute <i>attr</i> ending with <i>value</i>
<code>div[attr*="value"]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with attribute <i>attr</i> containing <i>value</i>
<code>div:nth-child(<i>n</i>)</code>	All <code><div></code> s that are the <i>n</i> th child
<code>div:nth-of-type(<i>n</i>)</code>	All <code><div></code> s that are the <i>n</i> th sibling
<code>div[only-child]</code>	All <code><div></code> s with no siblings

Table 3: CSS 3 Selectors

CSS Box Model

The CSS box model is a box that encloses HTML elements. The box model gives you fine tuned control over the element's size and is the basic construction for how elements are laid out in a web page.

- **Margin:** Clears an area around the border
- **Border:** A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Padding:** Clears an area around the content
- **Content:** The content of the box

Figure 1 depicts the box model. Note the margin, border, and padding all appear twice on the x and y axes.

CSS Box Model

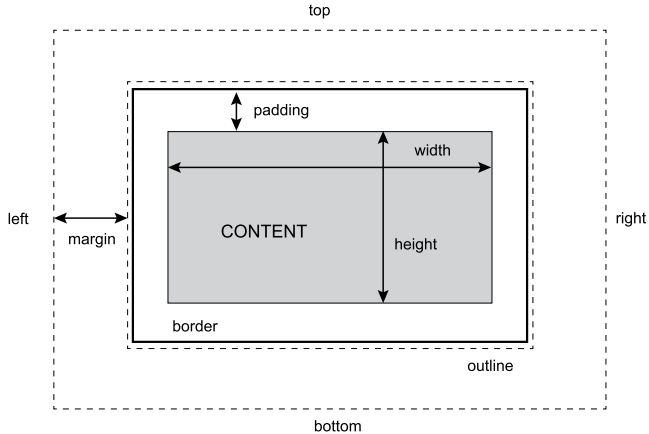


Figure 1: CSS Box Model [2]

Calculating Height & Width

The width of the element can be found by simply summing the widths with respect to the x axis. Since margin, border, and padding all have a left and right element, they need to be counted twice if not explicitly specified.

Calculating Height & Width

The width of the element can be found by simply summing the widths with respect to the x axis. Since margin, border, and padding all have a left and right element, they need to be counted twice if not explicitly specified.

Similarly, the height of an element can be found by simply summing the heights with respect to the y axis. Again, margin, border, and padding all have a top and bottom element, they need to be counted twice if not explicitly specified.

Works Cited

-  [Cheatography.](http://www.cheatography.com/davechild/cheat-sheets/css2/pdf/)
Css cheat sheet.
[http://www.cheatography.com/davechild/cheat-sheets/css2/pdf/.](http://www.cheatography.com/davechild/cheat-sheets/css2/pdf/)
-  [Dudley Storey.](http://demosthenes.info/blog/49/The-CSS-Box-Model)
Css box model.
[http://demosthenes.info/blog/49/The-CSS-Box-Model.](http://demosthenes.info/blog/49/The-CSS-Box-Model)