

MAY 1995

Earliest CSS drafts available



DECEMBER 17, 1996

CSS1 first W3C Working Draft



CSS1 is officially recommended by W3C



NOVEMBER, 1995

NOVEMBER 1997

First public working draft of CSS2 released



MARCH 1998

CSS2 becomes W3C suggested recommendation



MAY 1996

CSS2 becomes official W3C recommendation



DECEMBER 1998

W3C releases the "List of suggested extensions to CSS"



AUGUST 2002

First CSS 2.1 draft released



MAY 14, 2003

CSS TV becomes W3C Candidate Recommendation



OCTOBER 13, 2006

CSS3 has been under development since December 15, 2005



CSS Print Profile becomes W3C Working Draft



JUNE 2007

The W3C has published a Working Draft of the multi-column layout module for CSS3



OCTOBER 2007

HTML5 First W3C Working Draft



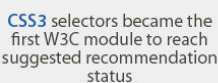
DECEMBER 10, 2008

CSS Mobile Profile 2.0 becomes a candidate for W3C recommendation



DECEMBER 2009

CSS3 selectors became the first W3C module to reach suggested recommendation status



OCTOBER 2009

HTML5 Last Call Working Draft



OCTOBER 5, 2010

CSS Text Level 3 Becomes W3C Working Draft

What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language.



What does it do?

CSS enables the separation of a document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts.

This is what a Facebook homepage will look like without CSS:



CSS Syntax

Selectors are code elements and you can change the overall style of these selectors by changing one of multiple attributes.



Property is any feature of the selector that you wish to change like color, size etc.

Value is what you wish the style to be.

CSS 1

Its capabilities are:

- Font properties such as typeface
- Color of text, backgrounds
- Text attributes - spacing between words, letters, and lines of text
- Alignment of text, images, tables and other elements
- Margin, border, padding, and positioning for most elements
- Unique identification and generic classification of groups of attributes



CSS2

- Absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements and z-index
- The concept of media types
- Support for aural style sheets and bidirectional text
- New font properties such as shadows



CSS3 includes all of level 2 and extends it with new selectors, fancy borders and backgrounds, vertical text, user interaction, speech and much more.

CSS TV

This document specifies a profile of the CSS2 and CSS3 - color specifications appropriate for devices that display their output on a television screen.



CSS Print Profile

This profile specifies a conformance profile for printing in environments where it is not feasible or desirable to use a printer-specific driver (low-cost printers, mobile phones etc).



CSS Mobile Profile 2.0

This specification is a baseline for interoperability between CSS implementations on constrained devices (e.g. mobile phones).