CSS Declaration

Declaration consists of property name and a value, separated by a colon (:); whitespace characters can appear around any of theses elements. A declaration appears within the declaration block.

h2 {  **declaration block**

color: #000; **declaration**

}

There’s a large collection of property names that we can use in our style rules. This are syntactically called CSS identifiers. This are the labels usde in property names, keyword values , and at-rule names, as well as in element type names, classes, and IDs within selectors.

Values can be expressed as :

**Keywords**

**Strings**

**Colors**

**Numbers**

**Lengths**

**Percentages**

**URIs**

**Keywords**

It is an identifier and it mus not be surrounded by quotation marks.

Example:

/ background-color: #000;

X background-color: “yellow”;

**Lengths and Units**

It is a measurement containing number and units only. White spaces cannot appear in between.

The numeric value can be either an integer or a real number. If the numeric value is 0, the unit can be omitted (after all, zero pixels is the same measurement as zero millimeters). But if the value isn’t zero, the unit must be specified.

The units can be either relative or absolute, but absolute is used and is useful only if the the physical properties of the output medium are known.

| **Table 1. Relative Units** | |
| --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Description** |
| em | the current font size |
| ex | the x-height of the current font |
| px | pixels |

The em and ex units depends on the font size that’s applied to the element.

1em - defined as being equal to the font size. When font is specified in em, 1em is equal to the inherited font size. In font-size:1.2 em; makes the text 1.2 times larger than the parent element’s text.