

Syntax of CSS : By Gagan Baghel

A CSS rule is composed of two parts:

1. **Selector**: Defines which HTML elements the style applies to.
2. **Declaration**: A set of style properties and values that define how the selected element should be styled.

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

- **Selector**: This can be an element, class, or ID that selects which HTML element to apply styles to (e.g., `p`, `.container`, `#header`).
- **Property**: The style attribute (e.g., `color`, `font-size`, `margin`).
- **Value**: The specific style to apply to the property (e.g., `red`, `16px`, `20px`).

Example:

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 24px;  
}
```

In this example:

- `h1` is the selector (targeting all `<h1>` elements),
- `color` and `font-size` are properties, and
- `blue` and `24px` are the values.