



Introduction

Welcome to lesson two of this course! This lesson is all about **CSS rules**. CSS rules can also be called **rule sets**, or even **statements**.

CSS rules are written with five different parts:

- selector
- declaration block
- declaration
- property
- value

```
p {color: red}
```

In this case, the selector is `p`, it is going to look for any `p` element inside that document.

The declaration block includes the start brace, and the end brace, and anything in between.

The declaration is `color: red`.

The property is `color`.

And lastly the value is `red`.

Exercise

Let's do an exercise in writing some basic CSS rules. Open up HTML and CSS files provided for this lesson.

The first rule we're going to write is to target the `h1` element. Start with selector:

```
h1
```

Now the declaration block. It starts and ends with a brace that sometimes is being called curly brackets. The property we're going to write is `font-size`:

```
h1 {font-size: 3em;}
```

Let's talk about this 3em. The default font size in most browsers is 16px. And 1em is the same size as the font. So if the font size is 16px and we're writing 3em, it's 3 times 16 which is equivalent to 48px.

Next up, let's style the h2. The property is going to be font-family and for the value we're going to write a **font stack**, which is three options for browsers to choose from:

```
h2 { font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif; }
```

First of all, the browser will look for Helvetica font on user's device. If it doesn't have that, it'll look for Arial. And if it doesn't have that, it will use some sort of sans-serif font.

Now let's style the h3 and set its color to red:

```
h3 { color: red; }
```

As for the value, we could also use a hexadecimal or an RGB, or even an RGBA value.

Let's try that now for h4 and define a property of background-color:

```
h4 { background-color: #ffff00; }
```

The value is #ffff00 here. We could write this as the keyword yellow, which is the same. In some cases, when all three pairs of hexadecimal value are equal, we could write it as a three hexadecimal value instead. For example, this one could be written as #ff0.

Next up, style our p element. We want to use a new property called line-height.

```
p { line-height: 1.5em; }
```

This is going to add space between each line of text inside the paragraph. 1.5em means 16 (basic font size) times 1.5, which is equivalent to about 24px.

Next up, let's style the ul:

```
ul { border: 1px solid red; }
```

This is going to put 1px of red border all around the element.

Now style the ordered list:

```
ol { font-style: italic; }
```

We use the property of font-style and set it to italic. This sets text inside the ordered list to italic.

Now style every list item:

```
li { font-weight: bold; }
```

The last selector we'll use is the blockquote:

```
blockquote { width: 20em; }
```

20em means 16 times 20 which is about 320px.