Chapter 2: Structure and Formatting of a CSS Rule

Section 2.1: Property Lists

Some properties can take multiple values, collectively known as a **property list**.

```css
/* Two values in this property list */
span {
    text-shadow: yellow 0 0 3px, green 4px 4px 10px;
}

/* Alternate Formatting */
span {
    text-shadow:
        yellow 0 0 3px,
        green 4px 4px 10px;
}
```

Section 2.2: Multiple Selectors

When you group CSS selectors, you apply the same styles to several different elements without repeating the styles in your style sheet. Use a comma to separate multiple grouped selectors.

```css
div, p { color: blue }
```

So the blue color applies to all **<div>** elements and all **<p>** elements. Without the comma only **<p>** elements that are a child of a **<div>** would be red.

This also applies to all types of selectors.

```css
p, .blue, #first, div span{ color : blue }
```

This rule applies to:

- **<p>**
- elements of the blue class
- element with the ID first
- every **<span>** inside of a **<div>**

Section 2.3: Rules, Selectors, and Declaration Blocks

A CSS **rule** consists of a **selector** (e.g. h1) and **declaration block** ({}).

```css
h1 {}
```