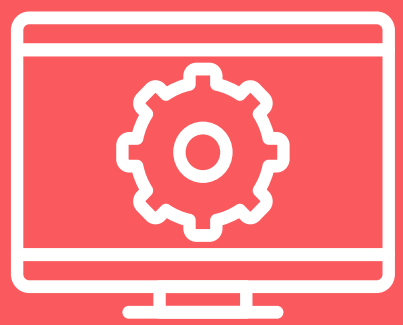# CSS

Key Vocabulary

Rule

Rules define how HTML content will appear. Rules are made up of two parts: (1) selectors and (2) properties.

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```
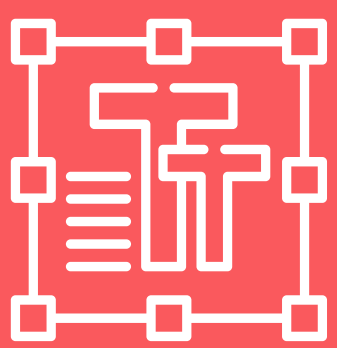Note the use of brackets for a rule.

Selector

The selector specifies which HTML element should be styled (e.g. img or ul). Note that selectors do not include angle brackets (< >).

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```
This selector is styling a heading.

Property

Properties describe how that element should look and behave (e.g. color or font size).

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```
This property defines the color.

Value

Each property needs a value. Different properties require specific types of values, from numbers to font names.

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```
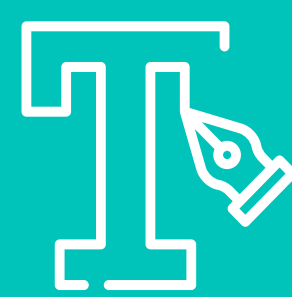Note the use of a semi-colon after the specified value.

Common CSS Properties

color

Defines the color of text, borders and list bullets.
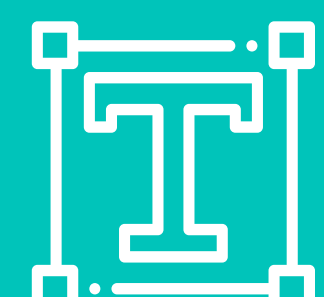
```
color: purple;
```
Color Example

font-family

Use quotes for specific fonts.
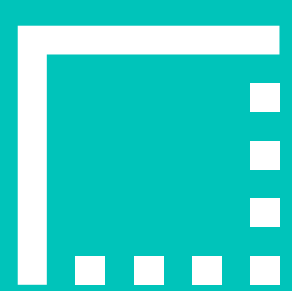
```
font-family: "Impact";
```
Font Example

font-size

A popular unit for font-size is "em" (e.g. font-size: 1em;).

```
font-size: 24px;
```
Font Size Example

border

Note the three values for border: (1) width, (2) style, and (3) color.

```
border: 1px solid green;
```
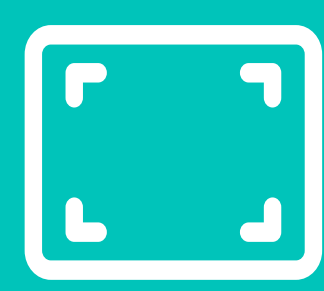Border Example

margin

The space between HTML elements.

```
font-family: "Impact";
```
Font Example

padding

The space between HTML content and the border.

```
padding: 10px;
```
Padding Example