CSS Declaration

A CSS declaration is consist of a property with a value pair. CSS engines assign declarations to elements of a page to apply the specified layout and design. The properties have certain valid values. If the value of a property is not valid, it is ignored by the CSS engine.

A CSS declaration:

*background-color : green*

//The ‘background-color’ is the property and the value is ‘green’, they are separated by a colon (:).

1. Properties
   * 1. Shorthand properties –This property makes you design your html easier and make your CSS codes more concise. However, some browsers don’t have support for this property.

e.g.

**Common CSS**

body{

background: url(“bg.gif”);

background-color: #fff;

}

**Shorthand**

body{

background: url(“bg.gif”) #fff repeat-x;

}

* + 1. Vendor specific extensions (A.K.A vendor prefixes) – browser creators are allowed to implement extensions to CSS extensions. These extensions are usually used to release and test browser features for W3C drafts before they become CSS properties. Property names that begins with a dash (-) or an underscore (\_) was set for vendor-specific extensions.

e.g.

.test{

background: red;

/\* IE filter extension \*/

filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.Alpha(opacity=60);

width:100%; /\* Required for IE filter \*/

-moz-opacity: 0.6; /\* Mozilla extension \*/

-khtml-opacity:0.6; /\* Konqueror extension (Safari 1.1)\*/

opacity: 0.6; /\* the correct CSS3 syntax \*/

}

* + 1. Custom properties –These are property names with prefix --. They are personally made by the developer. They can be reused through the (var()) function.

Syntax:

<declaration-value>

e.g.

:root {

--first-color: #488cff;

--second-color: #ffff8c;

}

#firstParagraph {

background-color: var(--first-color);

color: var(--second-color);

}

Reference

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Syntax#CSS\_statements

<https://www.sitepoint.com/introduction-css-shorthand/>

https://www.sitepoint.com/vendor-specific-properties/