Style Properties

In this lesson, we meet the style properties of CSS.
Let's begin!

Style rules contain zero, one, or more property declarations. Rules with no property declarations do not have great value, because even if they are applied to any HTML tag, they do not cause any change it the particular tag's visual properties.
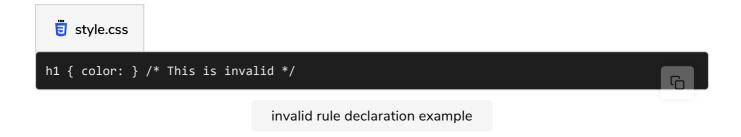
Nonetheless, empty rules may be used as placeholders for future enhancements. To make it clear that an empty rule has such a role, put a comment that explicitly declares this intention.
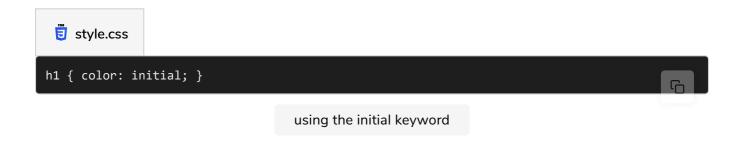
Property names and values

Property names are composed of one or more words with lowercase letters

and words are separated by a dash, such as in these names: `background-color`
and `text-size`.

Although by default all properties have a value, when you declare a property you must set a value. So, you *cannot* declare a rule like this:

style.css

```css
h1 { color: } /* This is invalid */
```

invalid rule declaration example

If you want to set the `initial` value of a property, use the initial keyword:

style.css

```css
h1 { color: initial; }
```
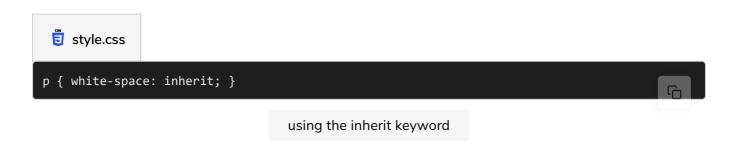
using the initial keyword

Most properties are inherited along the HTML hierarchy, so a child HTML element inherits the property from its parent.

A general rule:

properties that affect the placement of elements on the page or the margins, background colors, and borders of elements aren't inherited.

If you want to use the property of a parent element explicitly, use the `inherit` keyword to state your intention:

style.css

```css
p { white-space: inherit; }
```

using the inherit keyword

Some properties can be combined into shorthand notation, a notation that

allows us to specify values for related properties in a single declaration.

For example, you can set the margins of a paragraph like this:

style.css

```css
p {
    margin-top: 2px;
    margin-right: 4px;
    margin-bottom: 6px;
    margin-left: 8px;
}
```

setting the margins of a paragraph

Instead of writing these four separate property values, you can write a shorthand notation with margin:

style.css

```css
p { margin: 2px 4px 6px 8px; }
```

shorthand notation for margin

In the *next lesson,* we will learn about the color property that CSS has to offer.

See you there! :)