PROPERTIES

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Properties are used to define which styling to apply to each of the elements.
Let's clear the "body" in our index.html and insert a simple div instead, as shown below:

```
<div>
</div>
```

Now, open the index.html inside your browser. You can do so by writing:

```
start index.html
```

This can be done inside your terminal, or by clicking on ctrl/command+o in the browser and navigating to the index.html file.

We now have our div, but we can't see it. Let's change that using CSS.
Now is the time to make sure we added a script in the head tag to connect our CSS file.
Inside your style.css, give your div a width, height, and background color. Let's see it happen by entering the following code:

```
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: blue;
}
```

Got it? What do you see?

Important note: the semicolon (;) at the end of each row is a part of the CSS syntax.
What we did is tell the CSS to change the width, height, and background color of all the divs on our page.

We did so by:
First - Connecting the HTML to the CSS file.
Second - Adding a Div element without any text in it.
Third - Inside of the CSS, we added properties to all the divs by writing:
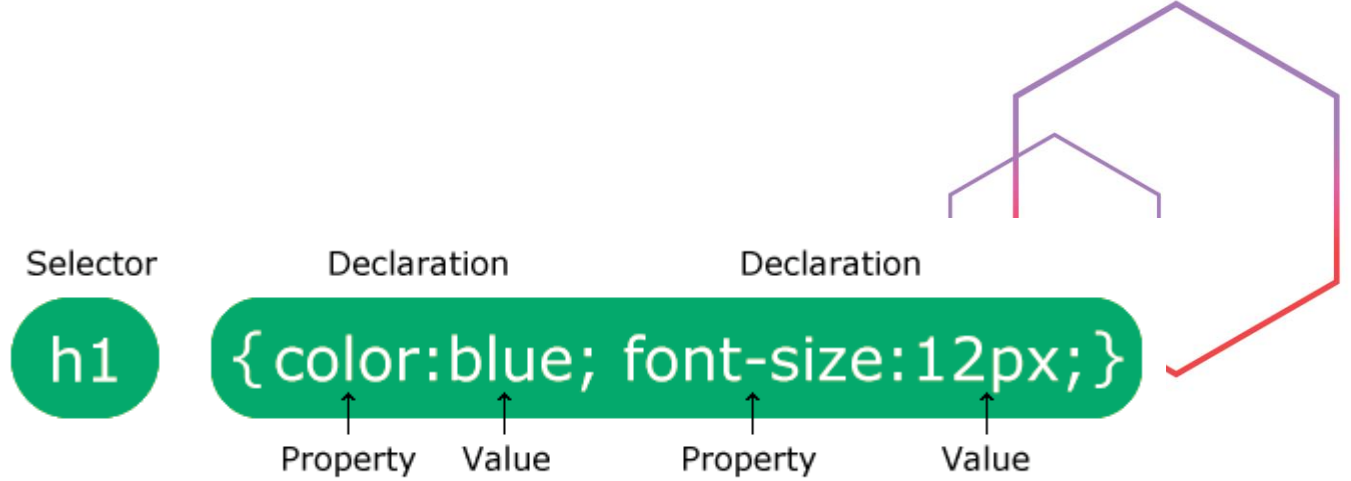
```
div{
}
```

Let's make sure we completely understand what happened here.
The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
Multiple CSS declarations are separated by semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly brackets.

In our case:
- The div is the selector (it points to the element we want to style).
- The properties include width, height, and background-color.
- We have 3 declarations.
- The values for each property are different.

For the width and height, we used the "px" measurement (pixels).
We can use other measurements, such as % (percentage), em, rem, and more. Try it out and see what happens! Or you can wait for the CSS units lesson :)

For the background color, we set the color as "blue". We can use other indicators such as hex and RGB.

Exercise:

Change the background color to a hex property with the value:
#e74c3c

And now to an RGB setting:
RGB(152, 224, 0)

There are many other properties that can be set, such as background-image, border, border-radius, box-shadow, font size, font family, text-alignment and many more which you can find here.