CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a *selector* and a *declaration* block:

```
selector
{
     declaration block
}
```

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations/statements separated by semicolons.

Each declaration or statements includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations make up the declaration block, which starts and ends with curly braces.

Example:

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
  text-size: 14pt;
}
```

In the example above, h1 is a selector in CSS but it points to the h1 tag in HTML.

`color` and `text-size` are CSS properties for the selected element.

`blue` and `14pt` are values for the properties above.

To be good at CSS, one ought to know the following:

- Most of the useful tags/elements in HTML and their original purpose.
- A good number of attributes for the different tags learnt.

- Selectors in CSS; that is how to select different HTML tags and attributes and at different states.
- The different properties in CSS and how they work in terms of their values.

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