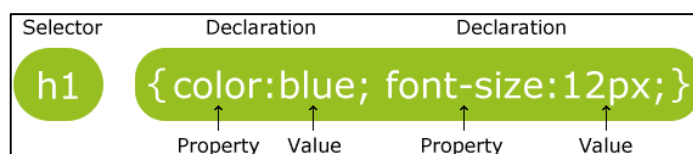Name: _____

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

CSS defines how to display HTML elements. A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations. The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style. Each declaration consists of a property and a value. The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

```
p {color:red;text-align:center;}
```

To make the CSS more readable, you can put one declaration on each line, like this:

```
p {
    color:red;
    text-align:center;
}
```

PART 1

Directions: Debug the following code. (5 points)

```
body {background-color: #33cc66;}

p {
   color = #ccff00;   color: #CCFF00
}

h1 {
   text-align: center    text-align: center;
   font-size: 20px;
}

img {
   height 15px;   height: 15px;
   width 25px;   width: 25px;
                 }
```

PART 2

Directions: In the space below, write a CSS rule using proper syntax that changes all the Heading 6 text to the color red. *Hint the property is color and the value is #ff0000.* (5 points)

```
h6 {
     color: #FF0000;
}
```

Extension: Take a look at the complete list of CSS properties at: **www.w3schools.com/cssref**