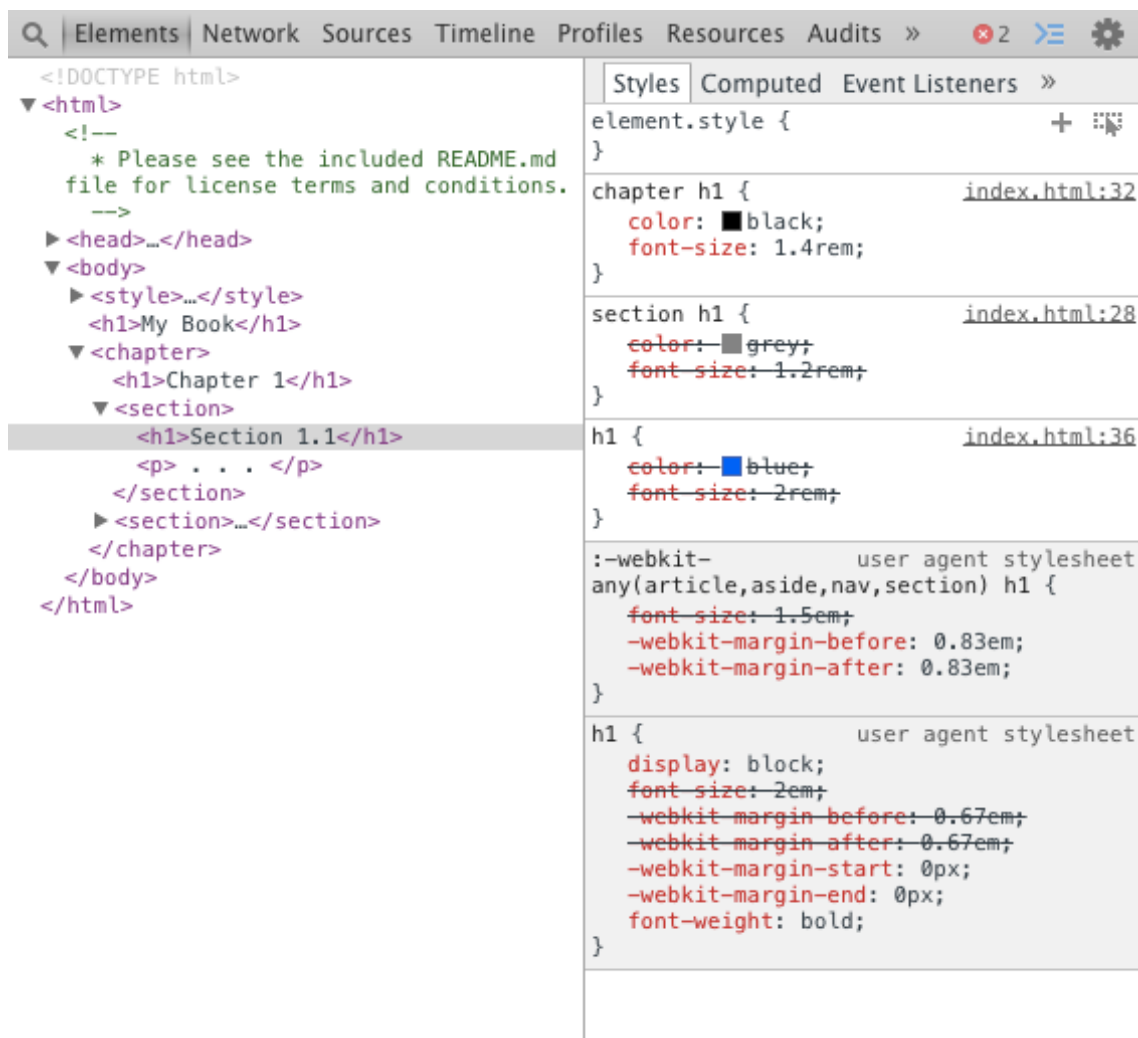
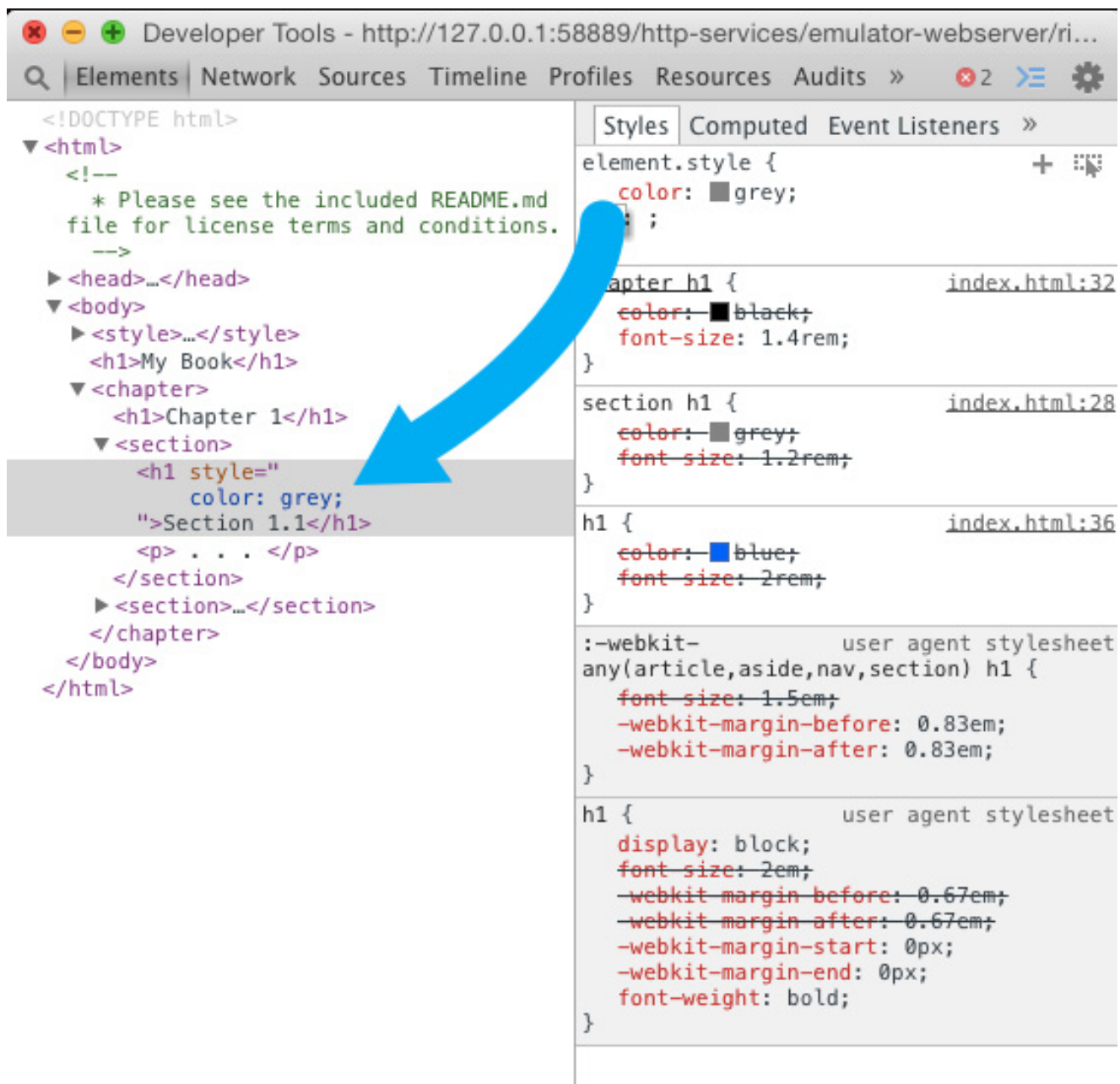


# Right panel of the debugger

In the right panel of the debugger are several tabs, the first two being "Styles" and "Computed". Both of these are helpful in sorting out where a particular style setting is coming from. We saw in a previous section that we can add or change CSS settings in the "Styles" panel. But there is much more information there.



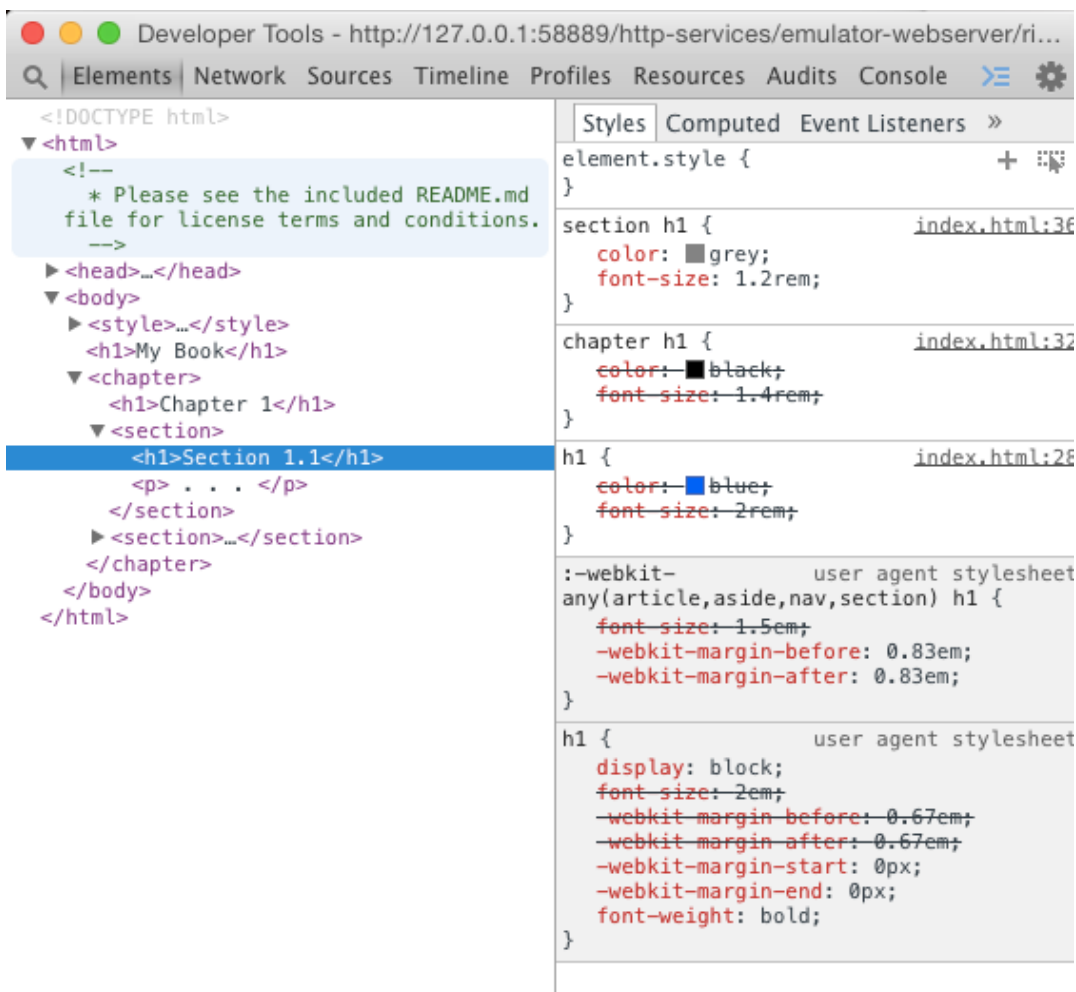
There is an order to the panels under "Style" that helps understand just where a particular CSS rule is coming from. Starting at the top, we have rules that apply specifically to the currently active element. In fact changes in this top panel are mirrored as settings in the style attribute of the element:



Under that there are more panels which show where other the elements other CSS properties come from. Under the top panel, which corresponds to inline style settings, we find properties for this element that came from the rules with the selector "chapter h1". This may seem odd at first because the h1 element that we're examining is inside a section, so you'd think that the "section h1" selector would take precedence.

If we keep going down, we find the overridden rule that applies to all h1 elements, and then there are the two grayed-out section with the label "user agent stylesheet". These are basically the defaults, the values that the browser will use if nothing els is specified. Any rule you provide should override the corresponding rule in the user agent stylesheet.

But back to our quandary, why does "chapter h1" take precedence over "section h1"? Let's take a look at the first version we tried, before rearranging, which did what we wanted:



Here we see just the opposite of what we saw before, now "section h1" takes precedence over "chapter h1". What's going on?

Our intuition in this case is deceiving us. We think of section as being more specific than chapter, but that's just because we've organized it that way. In fact, we could decide that a section consists of multiple chapters, then we'd want the opposite behavior.

As far as precedence calculations are concerned, though, the computer sees "tag-type tag-type", which is more specific than just one "tag-type", but no more specific than any other "tag-type tag-type" combination. Since "chapter h1" and "section h1" are of equal precedence, the tie is broken by whichever rule came last. When we rearrange the rules, we change which of the two comes last, thus causing the change in the section headers.

We could fix it by just making sure things are in the right order (which is important) but a more robust solution might be to make use of the fact that the way we're using <section> in fact is more specific than <chapter>. We can make this explicit by changing the selector to "chapter section h1", so that now the smaller, lighter color will be used only on a section that is inside a chapter, which is really what we want:

```

<style>
  h1 {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 2rem;
  }
  chapter h1 {
    color: black;
    font-size: 1.4rem;
  }
  chapter |section h1 {
    color: grey;
    font-size: 1.2rem;
  }
</style>

<h1>My Book</h1>
<chapter>
  <h1>Chapter 1</h1>
  <section>
    <h1>Section 1.1</h1>

    <p> . . . </p>
  </section>
  <section>
    <h1>Section 1.2</h1>

    <p> . . . </p>
  </section>
</chapter>

```

# My Book

## Chapter 1

### Section 1.1

...

### Section 1.2

...