ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 6

Inspect Element

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Use DevTools

Debug and experiment with code from within your browser.

Background:

Browser developer tools, available on major web browsers – Chrome, Safari and Firefox to name a few – enable web developers to quickly collect vital information on most web applications, including ones that you yourself are building. Because it's the choice for most professional developers, this article will focus on how to use Google Chrome's

First, we'll learn how to access the DevTools, then take a look at how to use them to:

- 1. Debug CSS and HTML to solve layout issues
- 2. Debug your JavaScript using the console tool
- 3. See important metadata about your web app

Accessing the DevTools Window:

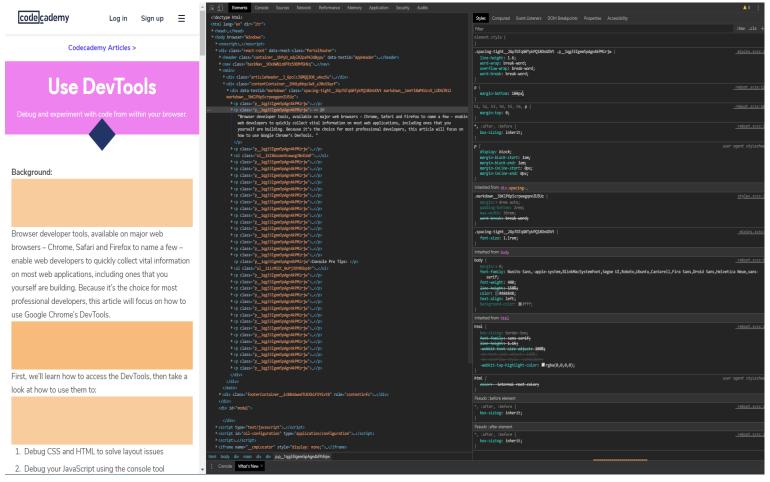
On Macs, the easiest way to access DevTools is to navigate to a webpage in a Chrome window, press Ctrl + Click (or Right Click if you have an old1.Στην συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση εχω αλλάξει το χρώμα και το περιεχόμενο του τίτλου της σελλίδας. code cademy Log in Sign up Codecademy Articles > LETS HAVE SOME FUN. Background: Browser developer tools, available on major web browsers - Chrome, Safari and Firefox to name a few enable web developers to quickly collect vital information on most web applications, including ones that you yourself are building. Because it's the choice for most professional developers, this article will focus on how to $use\ Google\ Chrome's\ Dev Tools.$ First, we'll learn how to access the DevTools, then take a look at how to use them to: 1. Debug CSS and HTML to solve layout issues 2. Debug your JavaScript using the console tool 3. See important metadata about your web app

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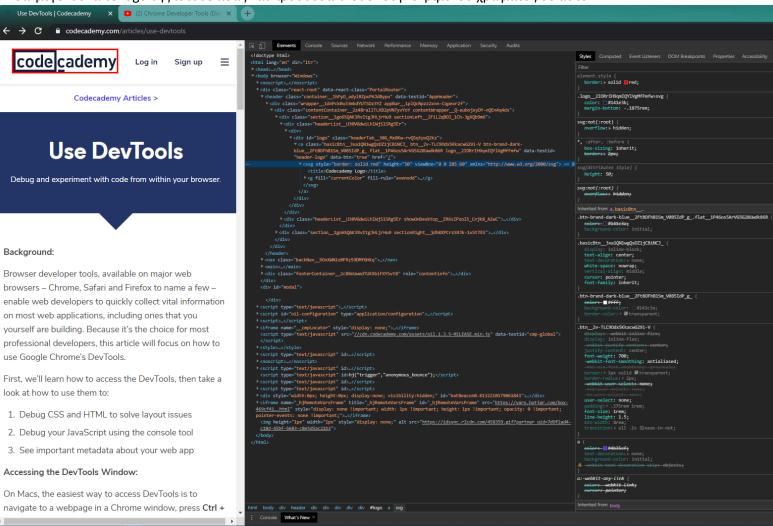
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2.Εδώ εχω μεγαλώσει τα margin μεταξύ των παραγράφων (p) καθώς είναι αλλαγμένο και το χρώμα του background του τίτλου.



3.Εδώ μεγένθυνα το logo της ιστοσελίδας και πρόσθεσα broder συγκεκριμένου χρώματος σε αυτό.



4.Στην συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση έχω αλλάξει το είδος της λίστας από σε ενώ πρόσθεσα και "style" σε αυτην,κάνοντας τον τύπο της λίστας "square".



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Browser developer tools, available on major web browsers – Chrome, Safari and Firefox to name a few – enable web developers to quickly collect vital information on most web applications, including ones that you yourself are building. Because it's the choice for most professional developers, this article will focus on how to use Google Chrome's DevTools.

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Accessing the DevTools Window:

On Macs, the easiest way to access DevTools is to navigate to a webpage in a Chrome window, press Ctrl + Click (or Right Click if you have an old-fashioned two-button mouse) anywhere inside the document. A menu will pop up next to where you clicked. Select "Inspect Element." This will launch the DevTools window in the bottom third of your screen. It should look something like this:

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o (Ctrl + o on Windows) or "File" > "Open" to browse your computer for your HTML file. Once your file is up, see if it's doing what you expected. If something seems off, open the DevTools by following the instructions above and start investigating.

The "Elements" tab contains a real-time, interactive DOM (short for document object model). The DOM is the data structure that stores all of your HTML. Play around with it! You can change anything in the DOM and see results instantly. The only catch is that once you reload the page, your changes will disappear – so don't refresh without copying any changes you want to hold on to.

The CSS you wrote will be available in the "Elements" tab as its own scrollable section. You can find this on the right side of the DevTools window under "Styles":

```
Styles Computed Event Listeners >>

element.style {
}

body {
font-size: 13px;
color: #777;
}

html, body {
overflow-x: hidden;
overflow-y: auto;

Find in Styles
```

Just like you could with your HTML elements in the DOM, you can change any property or value here and see the results in real-time. Maybe the rule you wrote for image tags is not positioning them the way you expected, or you want to change a background color or font-size. Experiment all you want here until you like what you see. But

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Debug your JavaScript Using the Console Tool:

If you've written custom lavaScript or iQuery functions to enhance your

```
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
 v<body browser="Windows">
    body browser="Windows /
<noscript>_</noscript>
<noscript>_</noscript>
<div class="react-root" data-react-class="PortalRouter">
*<div class="react-root" data-react-class="PortalRouter">
*<neader class="container_lhPyO_adylRZpxP6JdBypu" data-testid="AppHeader">_</header>
*<nav class="backNav_90x0W1z0FRz59OMFGHKq">_</nav>
        * div class="articleHeader_3_GpcCc3GMQQ308_uAxz5u">,</div>
* div class="contentContainer_zhkipbbqs3wK_a30x50qxf">
* div data-testid="markdown" class="spacing-tight_2Gp7GTqG8TykPQ18OnUOVt markdown_leeY34MPKLOVK_LD0G3R12 markdown_3bkIP6pScrpeeggnnZUSUz">
            \ \chi class="p_1qg33Igem5pAgn4kPMirjw">_
             *-
*
class="p_lqg33Igem5pAgn4kPMirjw">-
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              >_
     ><div class="footerContainer__2cB8nUwedTUKXbiFXYSvtB" role="contentinfo">_</div>
      <div id="modal">
   > <script type="text/javascript">_</script>
> <script id="oil-configuration" type="application/configuration">_</script></script>
     body div main div div p.p_1qg33lgem5pAgn4kPMirjw img.img_1JGFO2nlisObc3KeOSGPRp
    Console What's New ×
```