

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for contents of text-input area

Checker Input

Show

☒source

☐outline

☐image report

Options...

Check by

text input

☐css

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="author" content="J M G">
  <title>PAC1 practica, part 2</title>
  <meta name="description" content="PAC1 Practica html i css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
  <link rel="icon" href="images/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <div class="container cover-image">
      <h1> <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> and CSS Best Practices</h1>
    </div>
```

Check

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Message Filtering

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

```
1. <!doctype html>↵
2. <html lang="en">↵
3. <head>↵
4.   <meta charset="utf-8">↵
5.   <meta name="author" content="J M G">↵
6.   <title>PAC1 practica, part 2</title>↵
7.   <meta name="description" content="PAC1 Practica html i css">↵
8.   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">↵
9.   <link rel="icon" href="images/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">↵
10. </head>↵
11. <body>↵
12.   <header>↵
13.     <div class="container cover-image">↵
14.       <h1> <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> and CSS Best Practices</h1>↵
15.     </div>↵
16.     <nav class="container">↵
17.       <ul>↵
18.         <li><a href="index.html" title="index">Inici</a></li>↵
19.         <li><a href="https://www.uoc.edu/portal/es/index.html" title ="UOC" target ="_blank"><abbr title="Universitat Oberta de Catalunya">↵
20.           UOC</abbr></a></li>↵
21.         <li><a href="#" title="Disseny grafic" target ="_blank">Disseny grafic</a></li>↵
22.         <li><a href="#" title="Contactar" target ="_blank">Contactar</a></li>↵
23.       </ul>↵
24.     </nav>↵
25.   </header>↵
26.   <main class="container">↵
27.     <article> ↵
28.       <h2><abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> Best Practices</h2>↵
29.       <p><abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> best practices are rules that help you create websites that ↵
30.       are easy to maintain and read.</p>↵
31.       <figure>↵
32.         ↵
34.         <figcaption class ="fig1">People working</figcaption>↵
35.       </figure>↵
36.       <section>↵
37.         <h3>Here are some guidelines to keep in mind when building an <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>↵
38.         -based website:</h3>↵
39.         <p>Use only one <code> &lt;h1&gt;</code> element for one code sheet</p>↵
40. ↵
41.         <p>There are six different heading tags in <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>↵
42.         , <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> to <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code>. The <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> tag is the main heading ↵
43.         (subject of the web page) while the <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> tag is the least important heading.</p>↵
44. ↵
45.         <p>The <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> tag is bigger than the <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> tag, the <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> ↵
46.         tag is bigger than the <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> tag, ↵
47.         all the way down to the <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> tag. Each of the headings decreases in size according to its importance.</p>↵
48. ↵
49.         <p>It is important to avoid using more than one <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element for one code sheet. Having only one ↵
50.         <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element on a web page is vital for Search Engine Optimization (SEO). ↵
51.         It helps search engines understand what a web page is all about (the main idea of a web page).</p> ↵
52.       </section>↵
53.       <section>↵
54.         <h3> Do not skip heading levels in <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr></h3>↵
55. ↵
56.         <p>When using the header tags, it's vital to proceed from <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> to <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> to ↵
57.         <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> to <code>&lt;h4&gt;</code> and so on...</p>↵
58. ↵
59.         <p>Don't use <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> and then jump to <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> when using header tags. ↵
60.         It's difficult for web visitors using a screen reader to understand the contents of your web page when you ↵
61.         skip heading levels.</p>↵
62. ↵
63.         <p>A screen reader is a technology that helps people who have difficulty seeing access and interact with ↵
64.         digital content, like websites or applications via audio or touch. The main users of screen readers are ↵
65.         people who are blind or have very limited vision.</p>↵
66. ↵
67.         <p>You can read a little introduction to screen readers here.</p>↵
68. ↵
69.         <p>Don't do this:</p>↵
70.         <pre>↵
71.           <code>↵
72.             &lt;h1&gt;Coding is fun&lt;/h1&gt;↵
```

```
73.      <h3>It is always better when you have fun coding</h3><br>
74.      <h5>Consistency is Key</h5><br>
75.      </code><br>
76.    </pre><br>
77.    <p>Do this instead:</p><br>
78.    <pre><br>
79.      <code><br>
80.        <h1>Can coding be fun?</h1><br>
81.        <h2>The more you code the better you become</h2><br>
82.        <h3>Coding is fun</h3><br>
83.      </code><br>
84.    </pre><br>
85.    <p>It's important to remember that just because your code works doesn't mean you're following best practices.</p><br>
86.    <p>This is why I always recommend using the<a href="https://validator.w3.org/W3c"> W3c markup validation service</a> <br>
87.    to double-check your codes.</p><br>
88.    <p>You can double-check your code by copying its URL and pasting it on the site or uploading your <abbr<br>
89.    title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr> file.</p><br>
90.    <p>You can read the full article at <a href="https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/html-best-practices"><cite><br>
91.    https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/html-best-practices</cite></a></p><br>
92.  </section><br>
93. </article><br>
94. <article><br>
95.   <h2>Important Tips for Writing Better<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr></h2><br>
96.   <br>
97.   <p>One of the biggest issues in programming is dealing with maintenance. In a real-world scenario, we don't always <br>
98.   start developing projects from scratch. Mostly, we are assigned (or take) a project that has already been written <br>
99.   maybe a couple of years before or even longer.</p><br>
100.  <p>To work efficiently on that project, first we need to understand the source code. This is the point when we <br>
101.  immediately realize the importance of clean code. As developers, we must try to write our code as cleanly as <br>
102.  possible. This is also the case for<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr> .</p><br>
103.  <p>There are some points we need to pay attention to while writing<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr> <br>
104.  . In this post, I would like to share some of the most important ones with you. I believe these tips will <br>
105.  help you to improve the quality of your<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr> code. So <br>
106.  let's begin...</p><br>
107.  <br>
108.  <section><br>
109.    <h3>DRY</h3><br>
110.    <p>DRY stands for "Don't Repeat Yourself". This is a general software development principle and can be applied in <br>
111.    any programming language, as well as in <abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr>. As we can understand <br>
112.    from its name, DRY aims to avoid or reduce repetition as much as possible.</p><br>
113.  </section><br>
114.  <section><br>
115.    <h3>Don't Use Inline-Styles</h3><br>
116.    <p>Well, there are arguments on the web about this: some are telling you never to use inline styles, while others <br>
117.    are arguing that it can be useful in some cases. In my opinion, the best practice is actually not using inline styles. <br>
118.    I will focus here on why we shouldn't.</p><br>
119.    <ul><br>
120.      <li><br>
121.        <h4>Separation of Concerns</h4><br>
122.        <p>According to the separation of concerns principle, design(<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr>), <br>
123.        content (<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>) and logic (JavaScript) <br>
124.        should be separated for reasons like better readability and maintenance.</p><br>
125.      </li><br>
126.      <li><br>
127.        <h4>Difficulties in Search</h4><br>
128.        <p>Another problem with using inline-styles is that we can't search for them. So when we need to make a change <br>
129.        on styling, we normally look for <abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr> selectors of the <br>
130.        <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language"> HTML</abbr> element.</p><br>
131.      </li><br>
132.      <li><br>
133.        <h4>Specificity/ Overwrite Issues</h4><br>
134.        <p>Inline-Styles have the highest specificity among<abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets"> CSS</abbr> selectors <br>
135.        when we don't count !important tags.</p><br>
136.      </li><br>
137.    </ul> <br>
138.  </section><br>
139.  <p>You can read the full article at <a href="https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/7-important-tips-for-writing-better-css"> <br>
140.  <cite>https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/7-important-tips-for-writing-better-css</cite></a></p> <br>
141. </article><br>
142. </main><br>
143. <footer class="container footer-text"><br>
144.   <p>Juan Miguel Grande Alfonso | Practice <abbr title="Universitat Oberta de Catalunya">UOC</abbr> 2022</p><br>
145. </footer><br>
146. </body><br>
147. <!-- Referencies:<br>
148. https://tutorial.eyehunts.com/html/html-font-size-tag-code-css-style-px-em-small-bold/<br>
149. https://developer.mozilla.org/es/docs/Web/CSS/background-attachment<br>
150. https://developer.mozilla.org/es/docs/Web/CSS/padding<br>
151. https://fonts.google.com/<br>
152. https://www.w3schools.com/Html/html_filepaths.asp<br>
153. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Building_blocks/Selectors<br>
154. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/figcaption<br>
155. --><br>
156. </html>
```

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 21 milliseconds.