Troubleshooting

WEEK 6

TROUBLESHOOTING

Validate!

HTML VALIDATOR

https://validator.w3.org/#validate_by_upload

CSS VALIDATOR

https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/#validate_by_upload

GOOD HABITS

Start with
the basic elements

Copy and paste basic starter HTML code. Make sure all the elements are there (doctype! html, head, body, and other elements)

GOOD HABITS

Use comments, indents and line-spacing to separate your page into code blocks.

Keep your page organized with <!-- COMMENT --> in html or /* COMMENTS */

GOOD HABITS

Use browser developer tools or extensions to preview your code

Chrome:: View > Developer
Firebug: https://getfirebug.com/
Safari: Inspect Tool (need to enable Developer tools in Safari preferences)

TROUBLESHOOTING

TAG QUALIFYING

```
.class { }

p.class { }
```

```
p.stand-out { background: yellow; }

span.stand-out { font-weight: bold; }
```

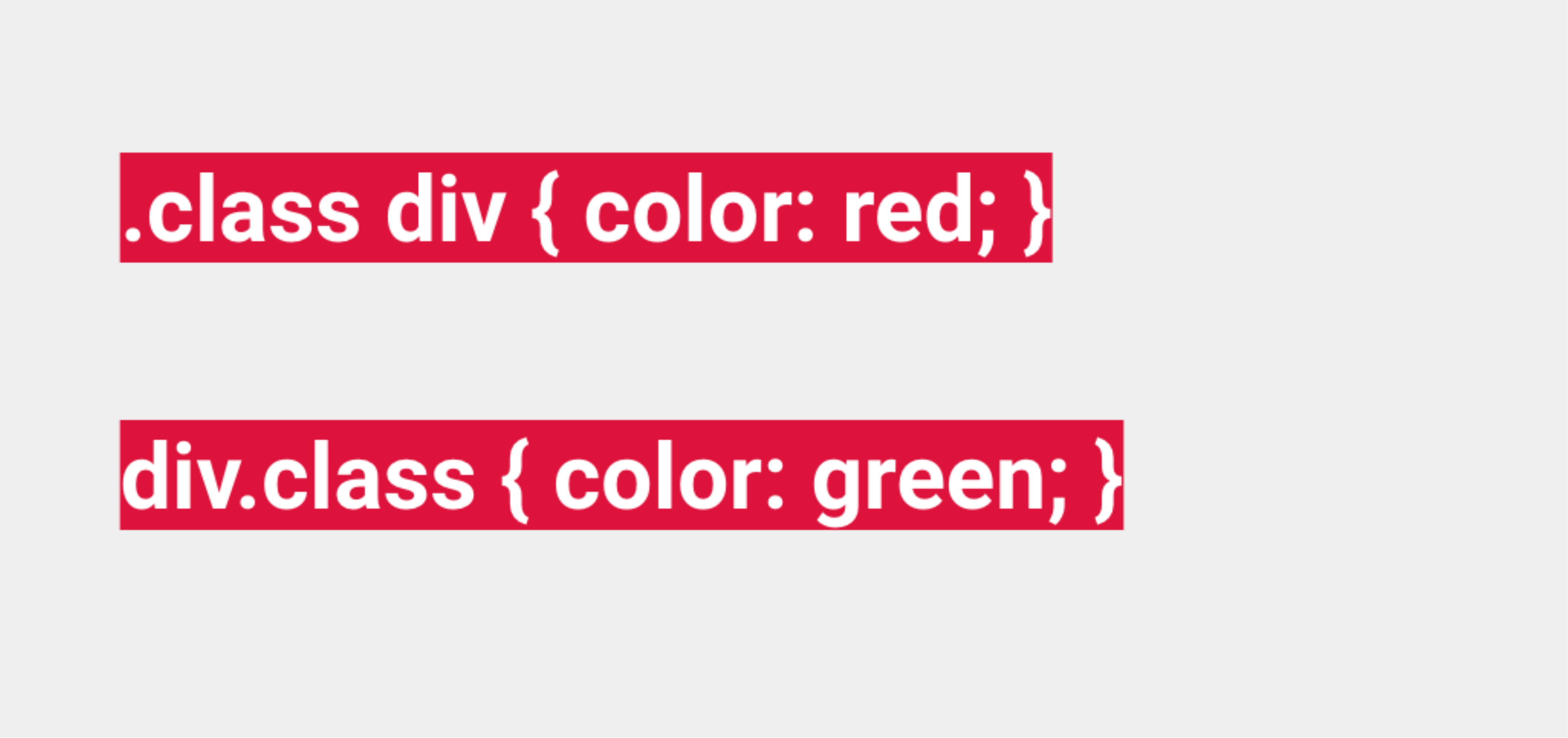
The first one will select any element with that class name. The second one will only select paragraph elements with that class name.

The first is more generic. The styling you apply with that class may be useful to multiple types of elements. Even if it's not today, it might be tomorrow. It's also faster for the browser to understand and apply.

It's a fairly rare case that you'd want to use the second example (yellow bg). It would only be if you wanted to re-use the same class name for multiple elements but have them to different things.

TROUBLESHOOTING

SELECTOR ORDER



```
.class div { color: red; }

div.class { color: green; }
```

These are very different!

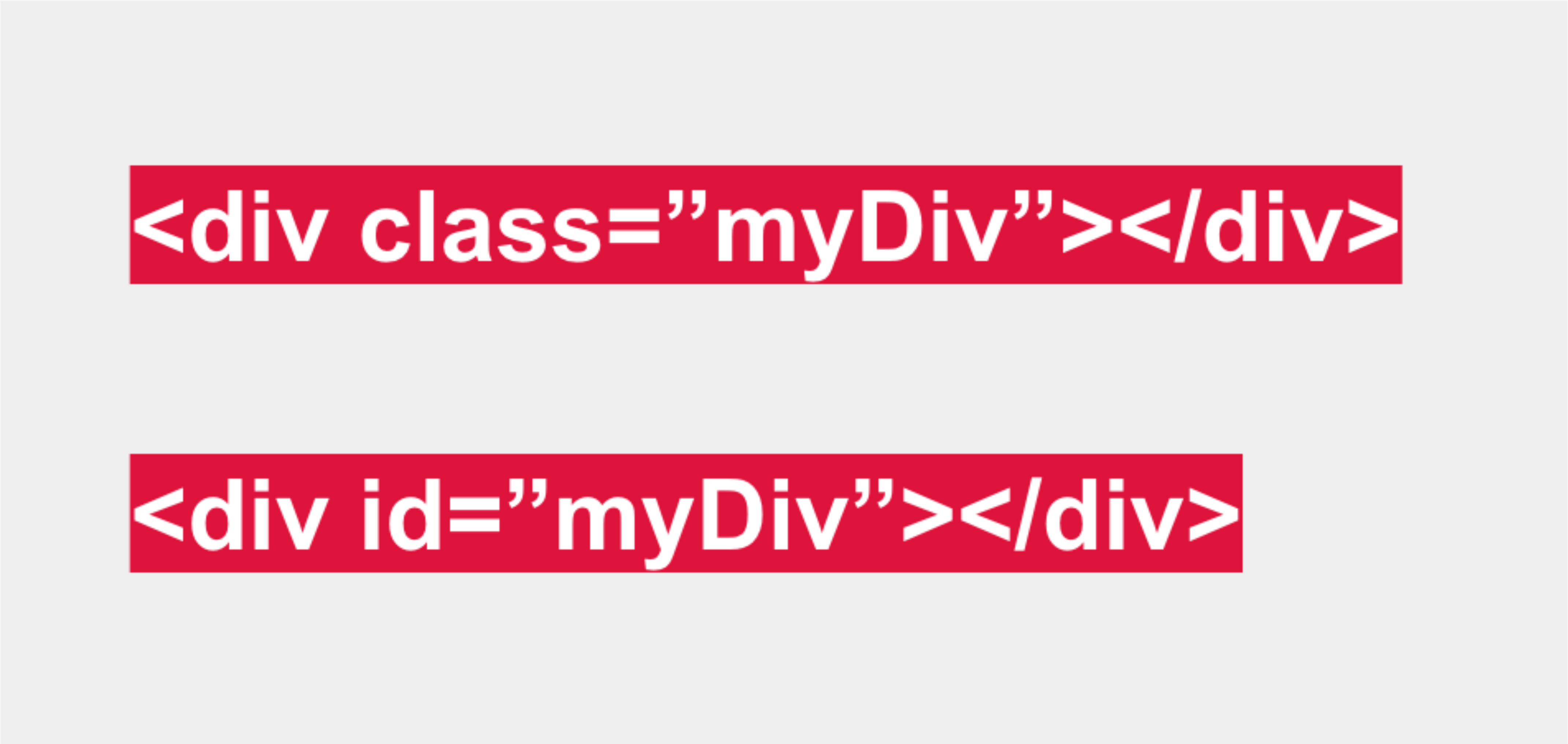
The first example there is very different because of the space character between .class and div. The stuff before the space and the stuff after the space select different elements. The first part is “select any element with this class name” and the second part is “select any div”. Put them together with a space and you get **“select any div that is a descendant of any element with this class name”.**

The second is a tag-qualified selector like discussed in the previous slide.

SELECTOR REFERENCE! >>

TROUBLESHOOTING

WHY AND WHEN TO USE ID



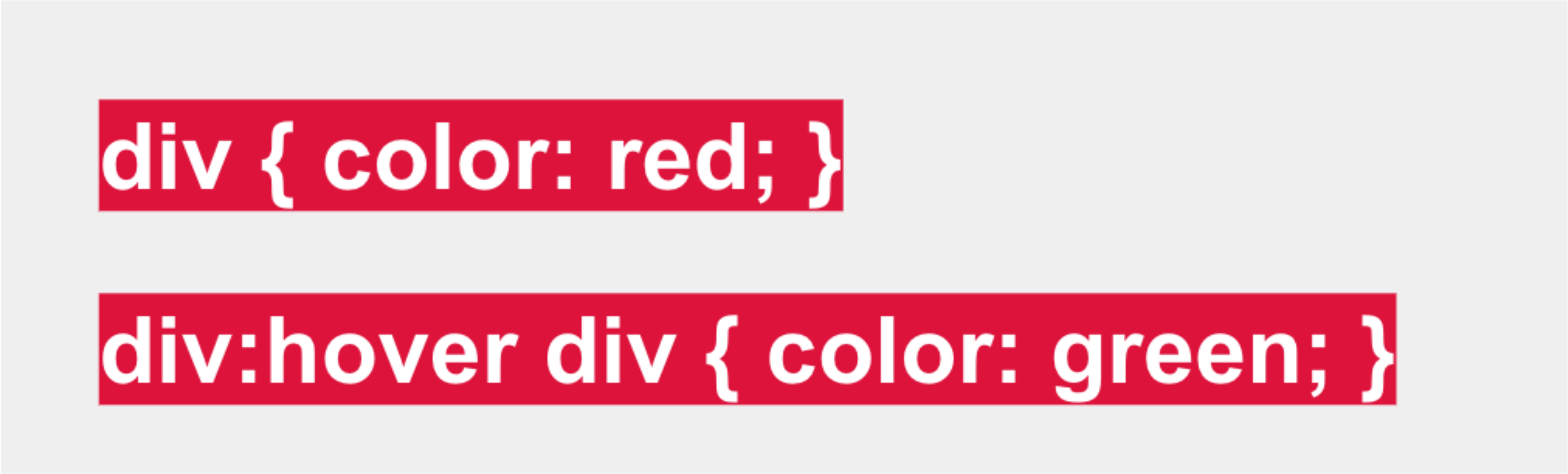
```
<div class=”myDiv”></div>

<div id=”myDiv”></div>
```

ID’s are “supposed” to be unique, as in, only have one element per page that uses it. So it’s higher specificity.

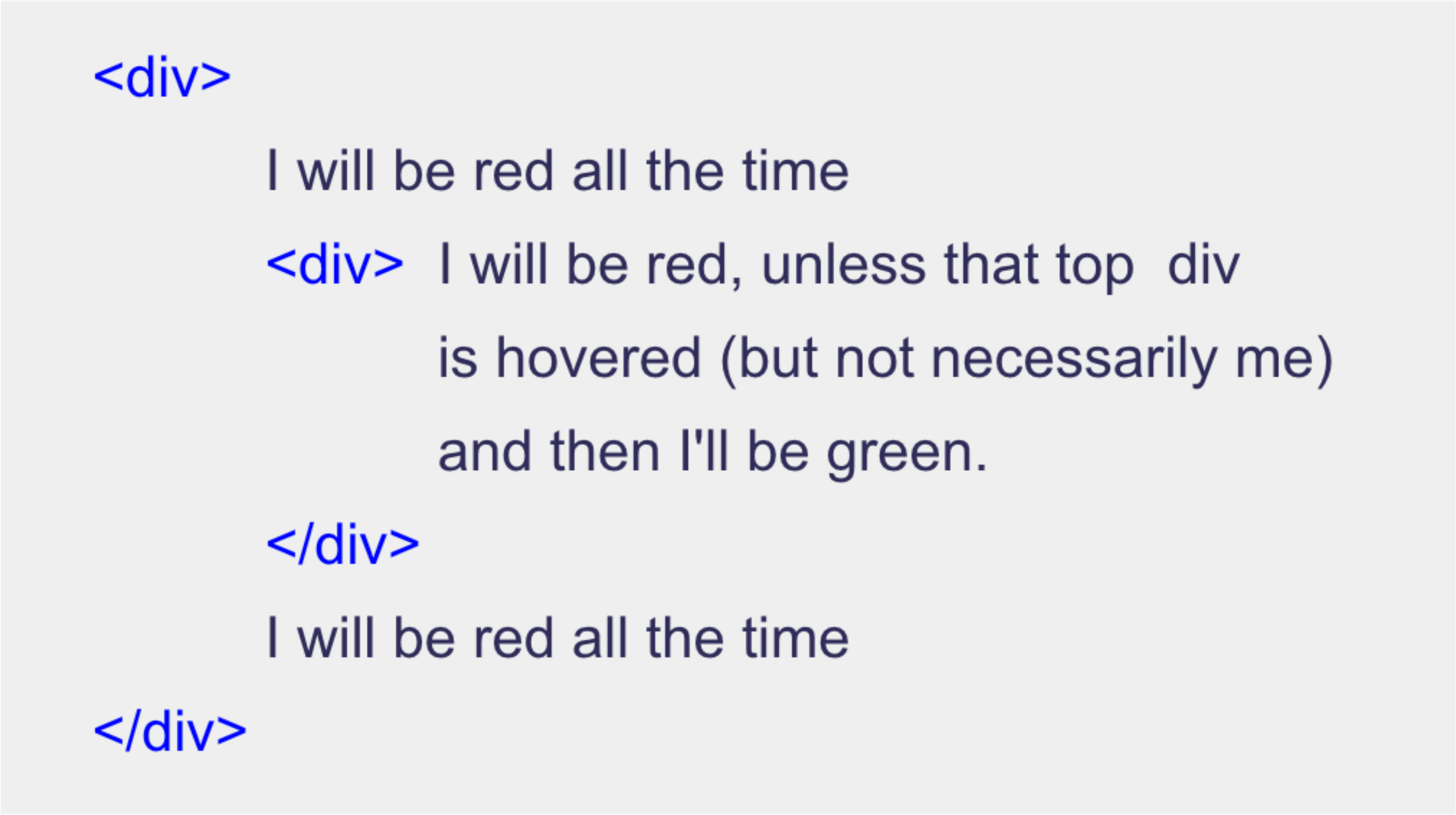
CSS doesn’t care much which you use, as far as actually applying styling. JavaScript cares very much about ID’s.

TROUBLESHOOTING

BURIED HOVERS



```css
div { color: red; }

div:hover div { color: green; }
```



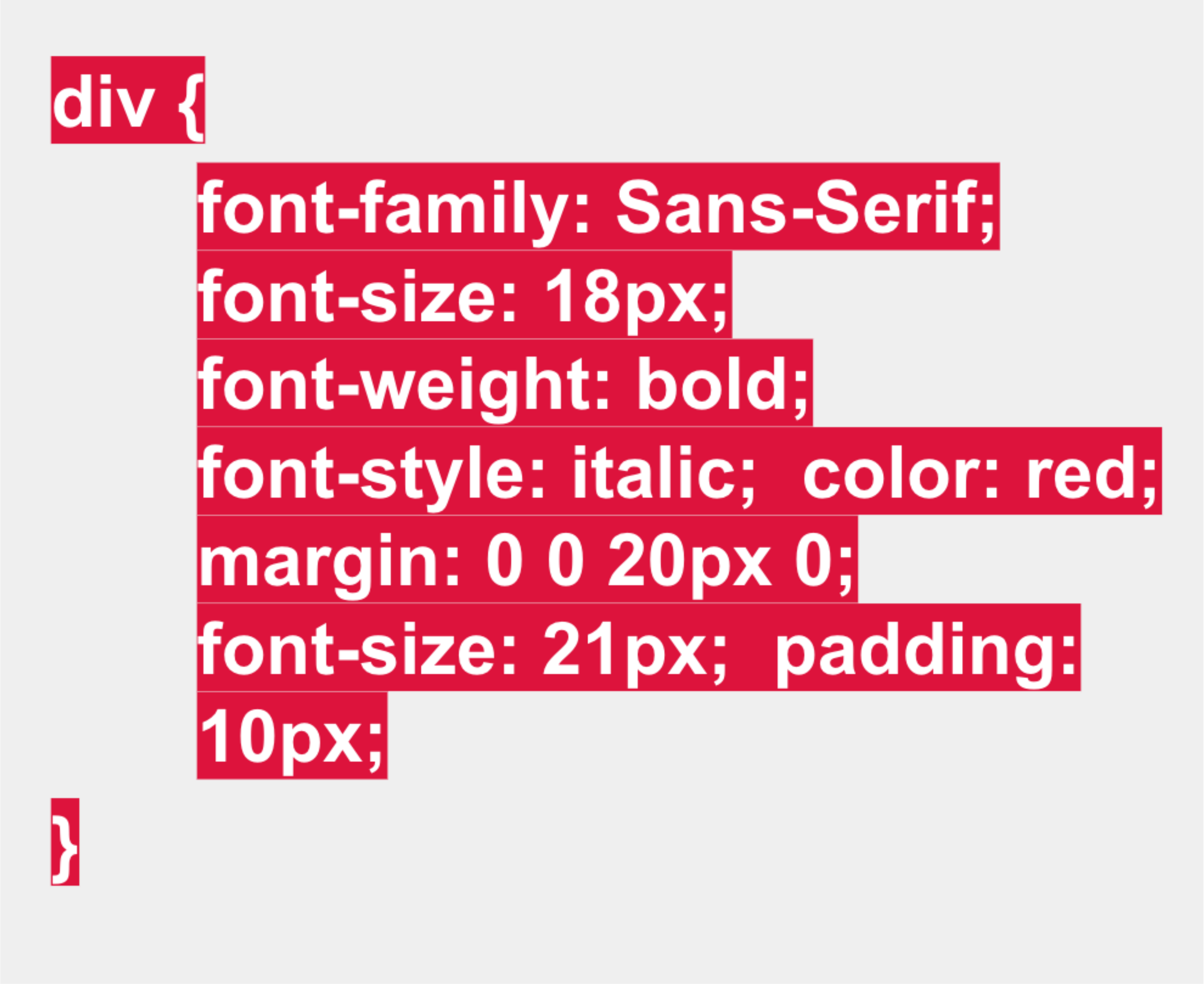
```html
<div>
          I will be red all the time
          <div>  I will be red, unless that top  div
                 is hovered (but not necessarily me)
                 and then I'll be green.
          </div>
          I will be red all the time
</div>
```

:hover is a selector which only applies itself when the mouse is over a particular element.

What is weird here is that you don’t necessarily have to apply styles to that element being hovered over. In this case, we are applying styling only to descendant divs when the parent div is hovered.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROPERTY OVERRIDE



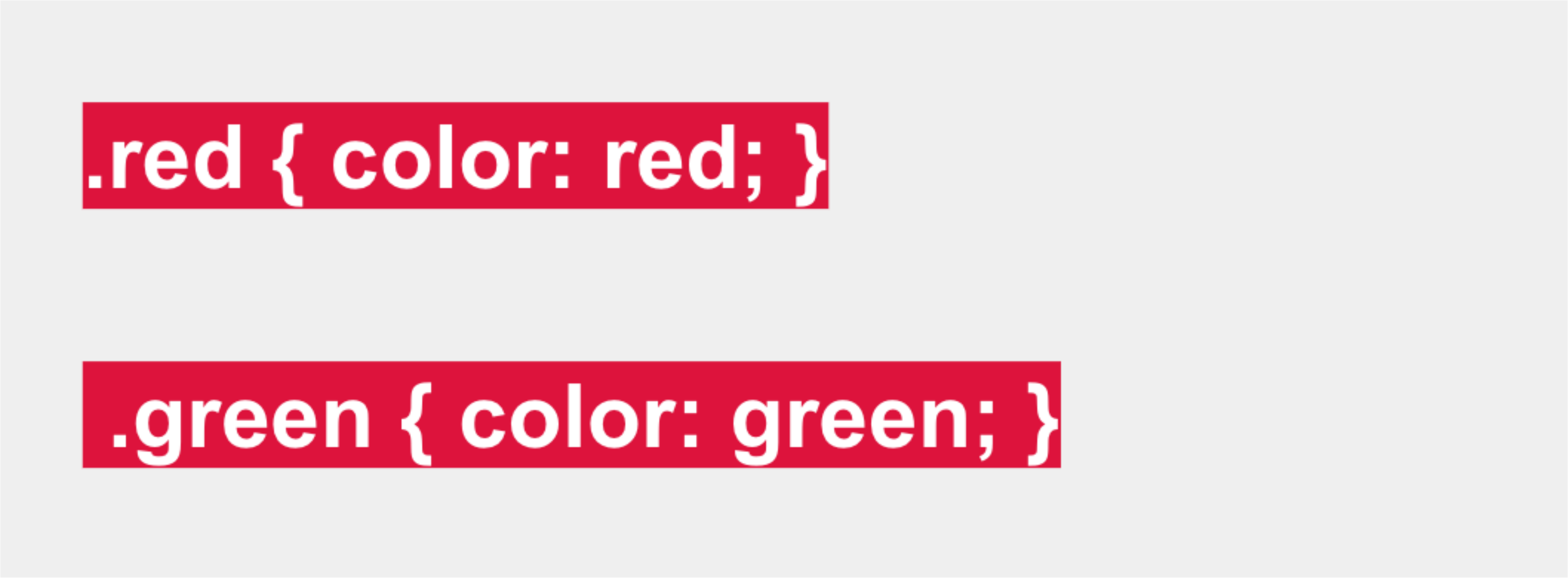
```
div {
        font-family: Sans-Serif;
        font-size: 18px;
        font-weight: bold;
        font-style: italic;  color: red;
        margin: 0 0 20px 0;
        font-size: 21px;  padding:
        10px;
}
```

What size font is it going to be?

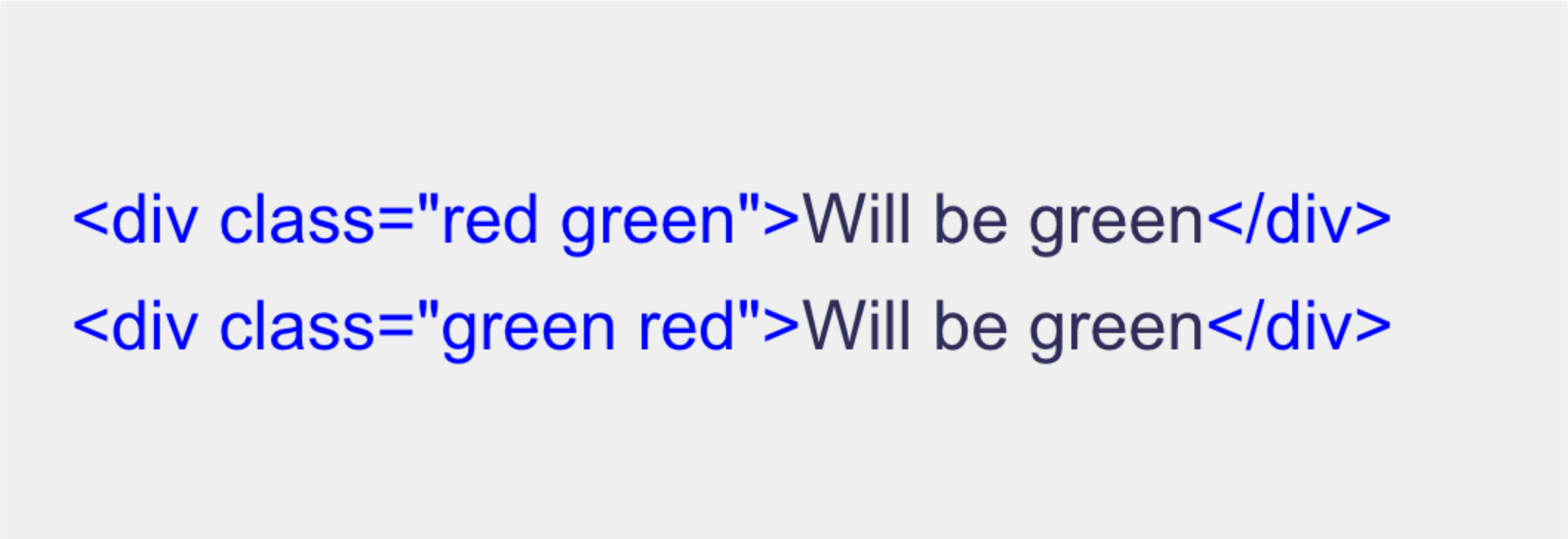
It’s going to be 21px. You’ve accidentally listed it twice and the second one is going to win.

TROUBLESHOOTING

ORDER IN .CSS FILE MATTERS!



```
.red { color: red; }

.green { color: green; }
```



```
<div class="red green">Will be green</div>
<div class="green red">Will be green</div>
```

If you have two selectors with the exact same specificity and then they apply to the same element, the selector later in the CSS will always win.

Class name order in HTML doesn’t matter.