Session 13

Mohamed Emary

April 21, 2024

1 Inside head tag

`meta` tag takes: name & content

keywords

```
1 <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
```

author

```
1 <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
```

description

```
1 <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
```

viewport (responsive design)

```
1 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Content-Type

```
1 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
```

important for SEO

Link `icon`

```
1 <link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico">
```

`.ico` is preferred. There is sites to convert `.png` to `.ico`.

Character encoding

```
1 <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

OR:

```
1 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
```

---

html lang

```
1 | <html lang="en">
```

Before `<html>`

`<!DOCTYPE>` declaration

```
1 | <!DOCTYPE html>
```

Means the document is an HTML5 document.

It enforces some rules on the document CSS like:

- case-sensitive selectors

- having to write `px` after a number

- images inside a div with a border there will be a very small gap between the image and the border since the image is a replaced element and to fix this you can set the image to `display: block;`

2   Other

`svg` tag

It can be used to create shapes and images.

```
1 | <svg width="100" height="100">
2 |   <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red"
    ↪  />
3 | </svg>
```

`circle` is the shape, `cx` and `cy` are the center of the circle, `r` is the radius, `stroke` is the color of the border, `stroke-width` is the width of the border, `fill` is the color of the inside of the circle.

- `form-control` and `gy-2` classes
- `btn-outline-warning`

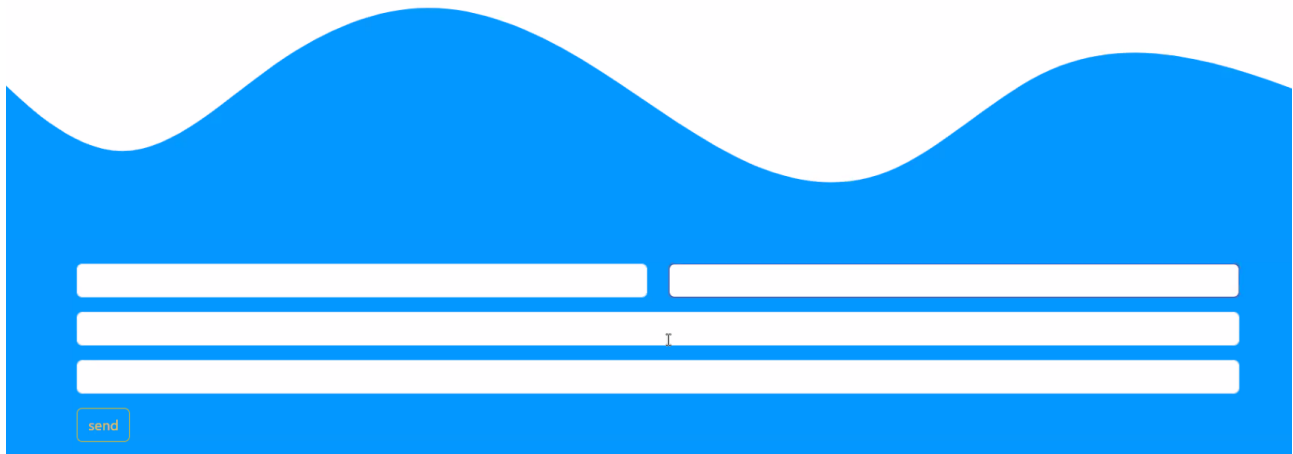svg and another section with the same color to make it look like better

Figure 1: 1713722502526

In this image the waves above appear to be a part of the form however they are not, but since they have the same color they look like they are.

`max-width` and `min-width`

Download fonts from google fonts and create a folder for them in the project. Then move the downloaded font file (`.ttf`, `.woff`, `.woff2`, `.eot`) to the fonts folder.

Then use the `@font-face` rule to use them. `font-family` is the name of the font. `src` is the path to the font.

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'Roboto';
  src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf');
}
```

You can have multiple `src` to support different browsers.

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'Roboto';
  src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf') format('truetype'),
      url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.woff') format('woff');
}
```

Then use the `font-family` in the CSS.

You can have more than one font with the same name and the browser will use the one that is needed.

for example:

fonts with the same name and different weights.

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'Roboto';
  src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf');
}
```

```
5
6  @font-face {
7    font-family: 'Roboto';
8    src: url('fonts/Roboto-Bold.ttf');
9  }
```

So using:

```
1  font-family: 'Roboto';
2  font-weight: bold;
```

will use the bold font.

while using:

```
1  font-family: 'Roboto';
2  font-weight: normal;
```

will use the regular font.

Importing font awesome javascript file will make the icons appear as svg. You can see that in dev tools.

`navbar-expand-lg` is used to make the navbar responsive and expand when the screen is large.

In html 5 you can make a tag with any name and it will be valid and it will have inline display by default.

You can also create your own attributes in the form `data-*`. Then you can select it in the CSS using `[data-*]`.

Bootstrap has its own tags like `data-toggle` and `data-target` to make the navbar work.

Slider exercise

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cards exercise

tabs part of the exercise

- Alert
- Accordion
- Badge
- Breadcrumb

And many Other Components

`popper.min.js` and `bootstrap.min.js` are merged in `bootstrap.bundle.min.js`