
Session 13

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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">
```

2 OTHER

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

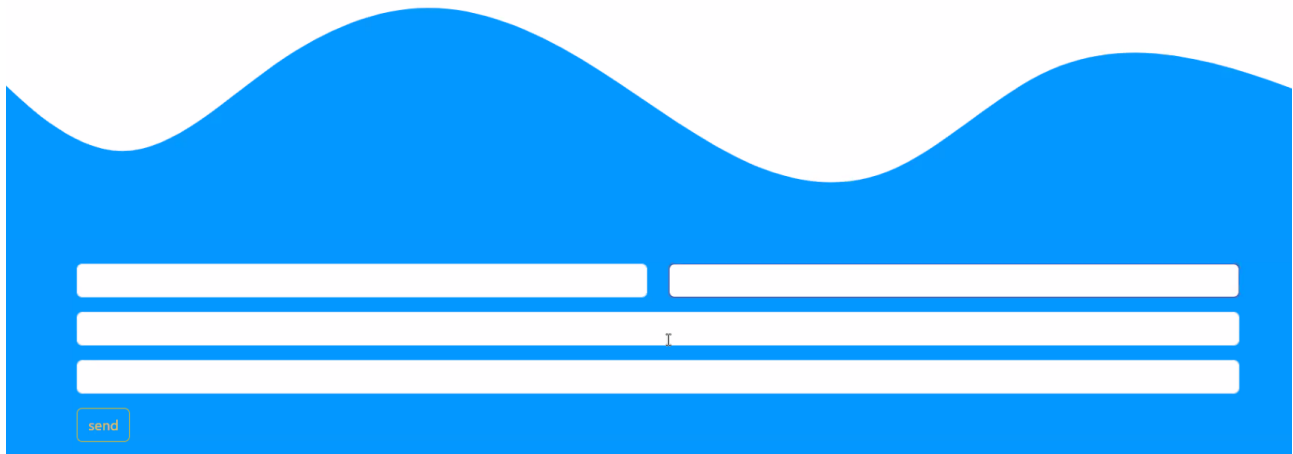


Figure 1: 1713722502526

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.

```
1 @font-face {  
2   font-family: 'Roboto';  
3   src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf');  
4 }
```

You can have multiple src to support different browsers.

```
1 @font-face {  
2   font-family: 'Roboto';  
3   src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf') format('truetype'),  
4       url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.woff') format('woff');  
5 }
```

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.

```
1 @font-face {  
2   font-family: 'Roboto';  
3   src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf');  
4 }  
5
```

2 OTHER

```
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

cards exercise

tabs part of the exercise

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- Alert
 - Accordion
 - Badge
 - Breadcrumb

And many Other Components

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