client just requires support for those browsers, you may need to use a fallback technique. One option is to use the **object** element to embed the SVG on the page and take advantage of its fallback content feature shown earlier.

If you are using SVG as an image with the **img** element, another option is to use the **picture** element (it's discussed as part of the **"Responsive Image Markup"** section later in this chapter). The **picture** element can be used to provide several versions of an image in different formats. Each version is suggested with the **source** element, which in the following example points to the *pizza.svg* image and defines its media type. The **picture** element also has a built-in fallback mechanism. If the browser doesn't support the suggested **source** files, or if it does not support the **picture** element, users will see the PNG image provided with the good old **img** element instead:

```
<picture>
  <source type="image/svg+xml" srcset="pizza.svg">
  <img srcset="pizza.png" alt="No SVG support">
</picture>
```

If you Google for "SVG fallbacks," you'll likely get quite a few hits, many of which use JavaScript to detect support. For more detailed information on SVG fallbacks, I recommend reading Amelia Bellamy-Royd's article, "A Complete Guide to SVG Fallbacks" (*css-tricks.com/a-complete-guide-to-svg-fallbacks/*) or Chris Coyier's book, *Practical SVG* (A Book Apart) when you are ready. Ideally, you will be reading this in a world where old Internet Explorer and Android versions are no longer an issue.

Are you ready to give SVGs a spin? Try out some of the embedding techniques we discussed in EXERCISE 7-2.

EXERCISE 7-2. Adding an SVG to a page

In this exercise, we'll add some SVG images to the Black Goose Bistro page that we worked on in **Chapter 4**. The materials for this exercise are available online at *learningwebdesign.com/5e/materials*. You will find everything in a directory called *svg*. The resulting code is provided with the materials.

This exercise has two parts: first, we'll replace the logo with an SVG version, and second, we'll add a row of social media icons at the bottom of the page (FIGURE 7-9).

Part I: Replacing the logo

1. Open *blackgoosebistro.html* in a text editor. It should look just like we left it in **Chapter 4**.
2. Just for fun, let's see what happens when you make the current PNG logo really large. Add **width="500" height="500"** to the **img** tag. Save the file and open it in the browser to see how blurry bitmapped images get when you size them larger. Yuck.
3. Let's replace it with an SVG version of the same logo by using the inline SVG method. In the *svg* folder, you will find a file called *blackgoose-logo.svg*. Open it in your text editor and copy all of the text (from **<svg>** to **</svg>**).

FIGURE 7-9. The Black Goose Bistro page with SVG images.

4. Go back to the *blackgoosebistro.html* file and delete the entire **img** element (be careful not to delete the surrounding markup). Paste the SVG text in its place. If you look closely, you will see that the SVG contains two circles, a gradient definition, and two paths (one for the starburst shape and one for the goose).
5. Next, set the size the SVG should appear on the page. In the opening **svg** tag, add **width** and **height** attributes set to 200px each.

```
<h1><svg width="200px" height="200px" …
```

   Save the file and open the page in the browser. You should see the SVG logo in place, looking a lot like the old one.
6. Try seeing what happens when you make the SVG logo really big! Change the width and height to 500 pixels, save the file, and reload the page in the browser. It should be big and *sharp*! No blurry edges like the PNG. OK, now put the size back to 200 × 200 or whatever looks good to you.

Part II: Adding icons

7. Next we're going to create a footer at the bottom of the page for social media icons. Below the Location & Hours section, add the following (the empty paragraph is where we'll add the logos):

```
<footer>
  <p>Please visit our social media pages</p>
  <p> </p>
</footer>
```

8. Use the **img** element to place three SVG icons: *twitter.svg*, *facebook.svg*, and *instagram.svg*. Note that they are located in the *icons* directory. There are also icons for Tumblr and GitHub if you'd like extra practice. Here's a head start on the first one:

```
<p><img src="icons/twitter.svg" alt="twitter"></p>
```

9. Save the file and open it in the browser. The icons should be there, but they are *huge*. Let's write a couple of style rules to make the footer look nice. We haven't done much with style rules yet, so just copy exactly what you see here inside the **style** element in the **head** of the document:

```
footer {
  border-top: 1px solid #57b1dc;
  text-align: center;
  padding-top: 1em;
}
footer img {
  width: 40px;
  height: 40px;
  margin-left: .5em;
  margin-right: .5em;
}
```

10. Save the file again and open it in the browser (you should see a page that looks like FIGURE 7-9). Go ahead and play around with the style settings, or even the code in the inline SVG, if you'd like to get a feel for how they affect the appearance of the images. It's kinda fun.