**Meta Tag**

* Meta- the html meta element represent meta data that cannot be represented by other HTML meta related elements like base, link, script, style, and title.
* Metadata is data (information) about data.
* The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
* Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
* The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.
* HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag (See "Setting The Viewport" example below).
* Some tags help improve Search engine optimization- it helps improves SEO.
* Different types of tags- use only relevant ones.
* Charset- defines the type of characters we are using for the website.
* Name tag in meta= description, content includes the description of the website we can only have 160 texts in the meta tag.
* Good idea to use keywords that are useful to find the website.
* Viewport-

**Setting The Viewport**

* HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.
* You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:
* <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
* A <meta> viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.
* Metatag keywords- used infamously, used to make keywords for the website we are making.
* Viewport makes sures that if we have any media queries in css file, we can make the website responsive then its important to have this tag inside the head tag otherwise the responsiveness is not going to work inside the browser.
* The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).
* The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.
* Author= who made this website

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_viewport.asp>

DIV Tag

* Devide html document into sections.
* <div> </div>
* Class attribute is used for dive tag, id attribute is used to make a connection between div tag and styles.

**NAV Tag**

* HTMl navigation nav element represents a secion of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or the other documents.
* Not all the links inside the document should be inside the nav element.its only for major blocks of navigation links.
* We are able to navigate on web page using these tags
* This is a sementic tags.

Navigation Bar in CSS

* Mnavigation bar =list of links
* Its basically a list of links.

“a “ tag:

* The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
* The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
* By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
  + An unvisited link is underlined and blue
  + A visited link is underlined and purple
  + An active link is underlined and red

**Script Tag**

* In HTML script tag is used to define a client side script.
* Script element either contains scripting statement, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

**Table Tags**

* Table is defined with the table tag.
* Thead element- defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.

**What is Box Model?**

**Box Model: In CSS every element rests within a series of boxes. Each box has a customizable space properties: margin, border, and padding, middle part being the content.**

**The concept on flow:**

* **HTMl display in browser is governed bt a concept called flow**
* **This means that HTML element force their adjacent element to flow around them.**
* **Its analogous to wrap text**

**Tagetted CSS:**

* **Means using classes and IDs.**
* **Classes refer to elemet that we can call over and over again.**
* **ID refer to that specific element which can only be used once.**
* **So id is represented as #id amd on HTML script we can call it as id = id.**
* **While class is written as .purple and on HTML page we can call it as class = purple**

Q What is the correct HTML for reffereing to an external style sheet ?

<Link = rel = “stylesheet” type = “text/CSS” href = “mystyle.css”>

Available templates;

Reset.css- imports css is most basic style sheet, it’s a basic style sheet. So we can either add to the same reser.css or add more style sheet. For good coding pracices we can have different css, like header CSS, body css, etc.

Class-container- everything behind the body. This is the main one. It will have background----for color,

Class .navbar- background, padding-20px,

.navbar li { } list component of navbar, padding 20px, margin- left: 10 px, margin-right: 10px, Border radius -ppx, Display- inline block, cursor: pointer;

Making changes to Header on style.css:

.header{ text-align: center;

Font-size: 40 px;

Font-weight: bold;

Padding: 60px

Back-ground color: cdcdcd

Difference between div and span

In html grouping is very important if we want to have common set of style properties or particular group o tags we want to do javascript .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Div | Span |
| Block level tag | In line tag, it identifies the section of the page without providing any break before and after. |
| No visual change without using CSS | No visual change without using CSS |
|  |  |

.lat{

border: 1px solid green;

display: block;

background-color: aqua;

box-sizing: inherit;

font-weight: 300;

font-size: 28;

padding: 10px;

word-wrap: break-word;

width: 100%;

text-align: center;

}

.container {padding-block-end: 0cm;

background-color: rgb(46, 112, 112);

text-align: "left"

margin-left: 25px;

font-size: 18px;

}

.navbar li { padding: 10px;

display: inline-block;

float:right;

border-radius: 3px;

cursor: pointer;

font-size: 18px;

}

.ul{

padding: 0px;

box-sizing: inherit;

margin-right: 10px;

margin-left: 10px;

margin-top: 0px;

border-radius: 3px;

display: inline;

}

.header{

}

Container Fluid:

Div class container, we need to put border, style= border style: solid;

