



HTML META TAG

Head Tag

`<head>` element is a container for `metadata (data about data)`

Metadata is `not` displayed on the page.

it contains

1. meta tag
2. link tag
3. title tag
4. style tag
5. JavaScript file , `<script>` tag

Meta tag

`<meta>` element is typically used to specify the

character set,

page description,
keywords,
author of the document,
and viewport settings.
Favicon (browser tab icon)

1. Define the character set used:

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

```
charset="UTF-8"
```

- Defines the **character set** (the way text is stored and displayed).
 - **UTF-8** stands for **Unicode Transformation Format – 8-bit**.
-

2. Define keywords for **search engines** :

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

```
name="keywords"
```

- Specifies the type of metadata.

```
content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript"
```

- The actual **keywords** you want to associate with your webpage.

They tell **search engines** that this page is related to HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

meta keywords = hidden inside the HTML **<head>** but **not shown** in Google search results.

3. Define a description of your web page:

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

`name="description"`

- Specifies that this meta tag contains a **page description**.

`content="Free Web tutorials"`

- The actual **description text** of your webpage.

Why it's important?

Search Engines (SEO):

- Google and other search engines often use this description as the **snippet text** in search results

Social Media Sharing:

- When you share a link on Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn, they often display the description from this meta tag.

The recommended length is about **50–160 characters**.

4. Define the author of a page:

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

`name="author"`

- Tells the browser (and other systems) that this tag specifies the **author's name**.

`content="John Doe"`

- The actual **author's name** (can be a person, `company, or organization`).
- Search engines (like Google) **do not display the author meta tag** in search results.
- It's more for **metadata, documentation, and tools** (not SEO).

- If you want your name to appear in search results, you'd use **structured data (schema.org/author)** instead.

5. Refresh document every 30 seconds:

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
```

`http-equiv="refresh"`

- Acts like an **HTTP header instruction**.
- Tells the browser to refresh or redirect the page.

`content="30"`

- The number of **seconds** after which the page will refresh.

Better alternative

Modern Alternative (Better UX)

setTimeout api , execute specific sections or parts of the page

6. Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices:

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

`name="viewport"`

- Tells the browser how to control the **page's dimensions and scaling** on different devices.

- “viewport” is the **visible area of a webpage** on a device (phone, tablet, laptop, etc.)

`content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"`

- This is the **rule** for how the page should display.
- `width=device-width` → sets the page width equal to the device's screen width.
 - On a phone = phone's width.
 - On a laptop = laptop's width.
- `initial-scale=1.0` → sets the **initial zoom level** to 100% (no zoom in/out by default).

7. favicons

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="favicon.png">
```

- `rel="icon"` → Tells the browser that this is a favicon.
- `type="image/png"` → Specifies the file type (can also be `"image/x-icon"` for `.ico` files).
- `href="favicon.png"` → Path to your favicon image.

✓ Common favicon formats:

- `.ico` (most traditional, widely supported)
- `.png` (modern and lightweight)
- `.svg` (scalable for all devices)