

BOOTSTRAP | DAY 1 | CLASSWORK

Basic Exercises

Exercise 1 | Bootstrap Installation

Let's create an HTML document and name it *bootstrap-b1.html*. Add some content to this document. If you don't have inspiration for the text you can insert Lorem Ipsum text. Divide the text into a few paragraphs. Check the result in your browser. Now, download the Bootstrap framework and add it to your *bootstrap-b1.html* document. Check the result in the browser again, can you see any difference?

Exercise 2 | Bootstrap CDN Installation

You've already inserted the Bootstrap framework from the downloaded files, now it is time to use Bootstrap's CDN. You can use the same example from the previous exercise and add the Bootstrap CDN. Check the result in the browser.

Exercise 3 | Bootstrap classes

Now we can create an HTML document, name this document *bootstrap-day1-b2.html*. We've already summarized what we've learned so far (html, css, js) in the "Basic Bootstrap Template" section of the Pre-Work, now we can use the same template and extend it. Try to add classes that weren't covered in the pre-work from the Typography documentation to this template. Be creative!

Intermediate Exercises

Exercise 1 | Basic Grid

Create a new HTML document and name it *bootstrap-i1.html*. You can use the same content from the previous example (Basic Exercise 1 and 2), but this time divide the text content into 7 paragraphs (yes, an uneven number!).

For large screens, use a grid of three rows with three columns for the content. Wrap the text paragraphs in a way that every paragraph occupies a single grid element. On extra-small screens, each paragraph should be shown as a single column in a row.

Now try to change the way these paragraphs are shown on medium and small screens. Feel free to experiment with the number of columns per row.

Exercise 2 | Basic Grid 2

Create a new HTML document and name it *bootstrap-i2.html*. You can use Lorem Ipsum as a text filler, but this time divide the text content into 13 paragraphs. Wrap the text paragraphs in a way that every paragraph occupies a single grid element.

You should end up with a grid of five rows and three columns on a large screen. On medium screens, each row should have two paragraphs/columns. On small screens you should have two columns per row and on extra small screens you should have one column per row.

Advanced Exercise | Offsetting columns

Let's play a little bit with offsetting columns. Create a new HTML document and name it *bootstrap-a1.html*. This time create three rows and follow the instructions below. Note that the provided layouts in the images have a few extra steps so your result might not look exactly as in these pictures. If you feel adventurous try to reproduce the exact same result.

- The first row should have two columns on large screens 1 unit wide, on medium screens these two columns should be 2 units wide - represented on the images as Row 1. Set the offset accordingly to get the result as represented on the images below, you can use the class *offset-** or margins. You can set the background color for the first row as red.
- The second row should have three columns for all screens 2 units wide - set the offset to get the result as represented on the image below. You can set the background color of the second row to yellow.
- The third row should have three columns on all screens, the first column should be 2 units wide, the second column should be 6 units wide and the third column should be 3 units wide - set the offset to get the result as represented on the image below. You can set the background color of the second row to gray.
- All columns should have a white background.

Medium screens:



Large screens:

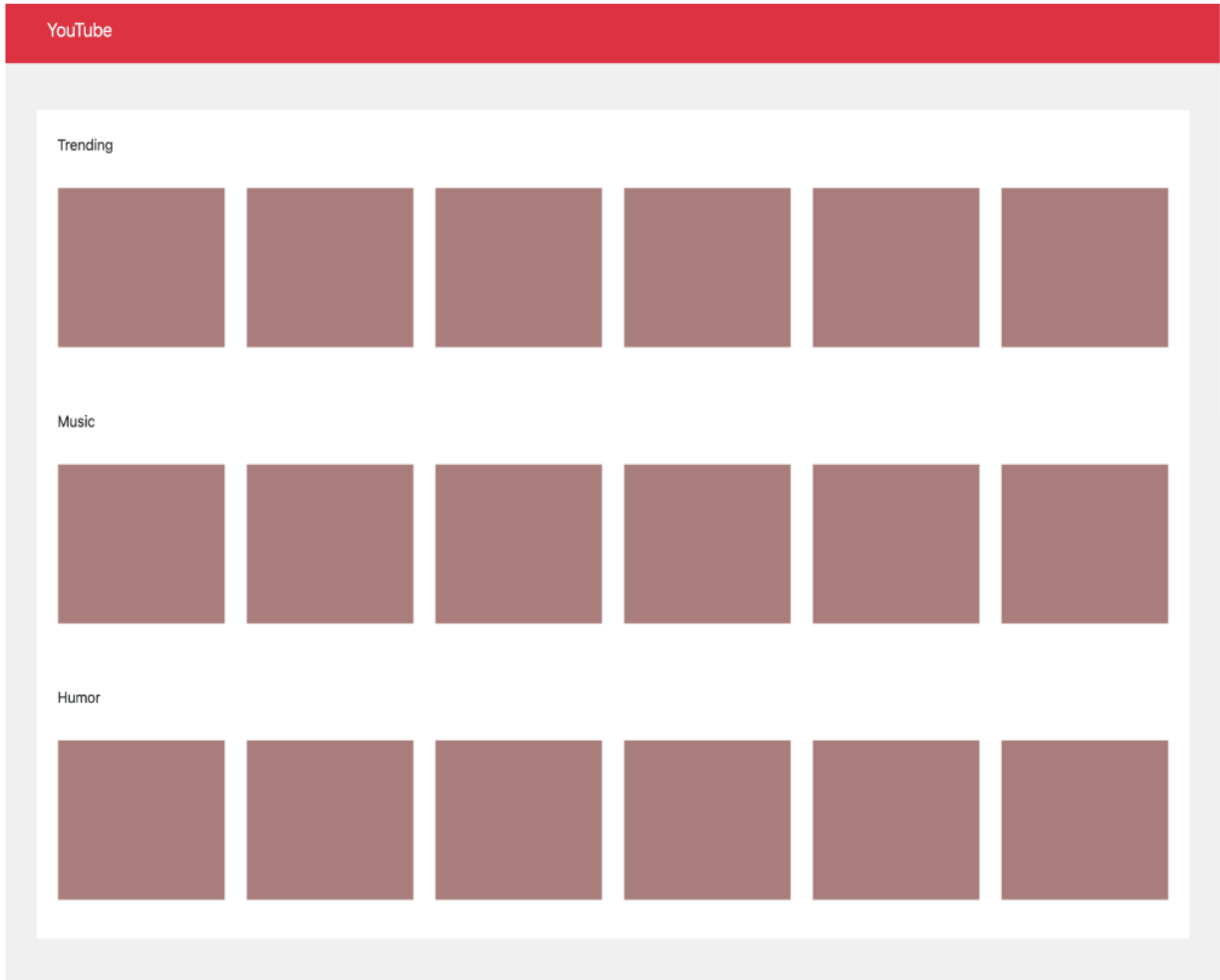


Challenge

Now it's time to do your final Challenge for the first day in Bootstrap. Let's create something different from our previous examples. You are familiar with YouTube as a user, now you should try to create the same grid for your template as you can see on YouTube's website. You can open YouTube and see how it responds to different screen sizes. In the images below you can see some of the page structures that we need to achieve. For extra extra large screens there should be 6 columns per row, in extra large screens 5, in large screens 4, in medium screens 3, in small screens 2 and in extra small screens 1. First, create the layout from the images, and later,

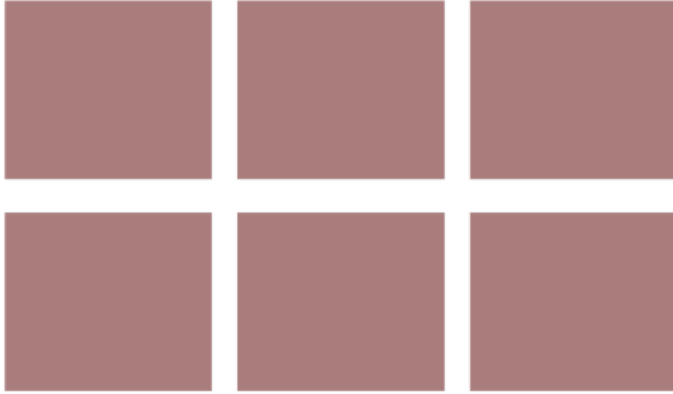
if you want, you can try to insert better styles or graphics (videos for example).

Extra extra large screens:

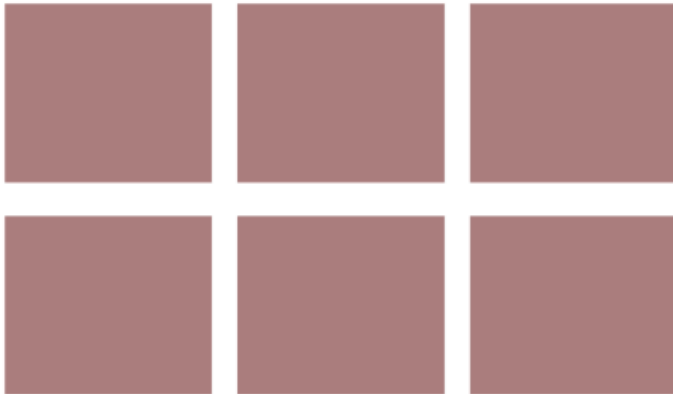


Medium screens:

Trending



Music



Humor



