



(A Constituent College of Somaiya Vidvavihar University)

**Batch:-** B-2 **Roll No:-** 16010122151

Experiment / assignment / tutorial No. 3

### **TITLE:** Demonstrate the use of Bootstrap

AIM: To use bootstrap (open source front-end development framework) for the creation of web pages.

**Expected Outcome of Experiment:** Re\_design of web pages using various HTML, CSS tags with bootstrap.

#### **Books/Journals/Websites referred:**

http://getbootstrap.com/getting-started

#### **Problem Statement:**

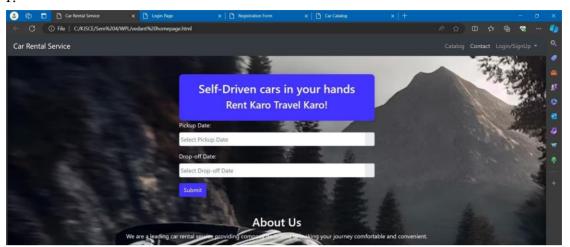
- 1. Students have to re-design web-pages developed in Experiment 1 and 2 by using bootstrap.
- 2. Create a webpage using bootstrap with following features,
  - i) use a container to set the content's margins dealing with the responsive behaviors of layout.
    - ii) shape the image into a circle
    - iii) use bootstrap grid system
    - iv) create basic pagination
    - v) insert search icon(glyphicon)

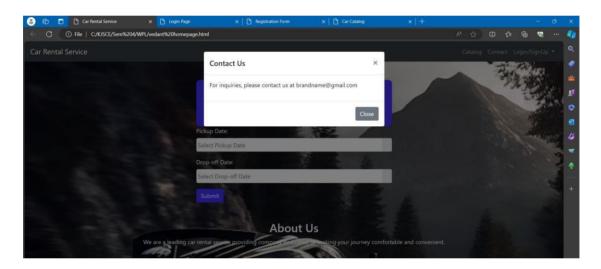




# (A Constituent College of Somaiya Vidyavihar University) Description of the application implemented with output:

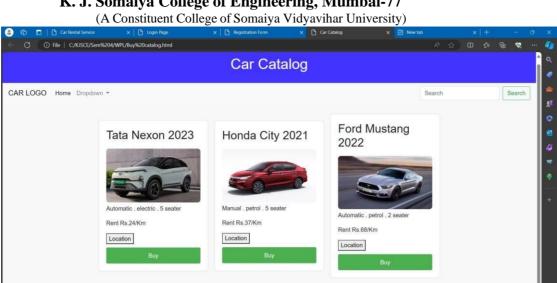
1.

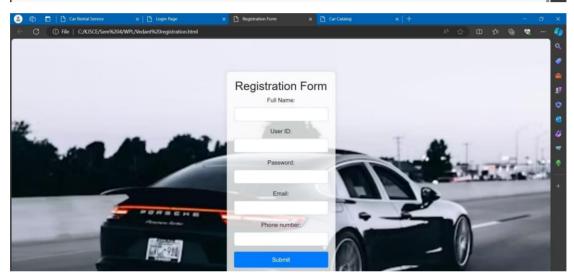






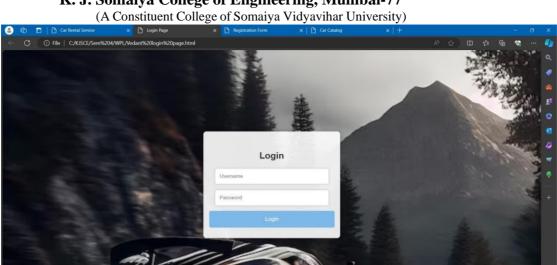






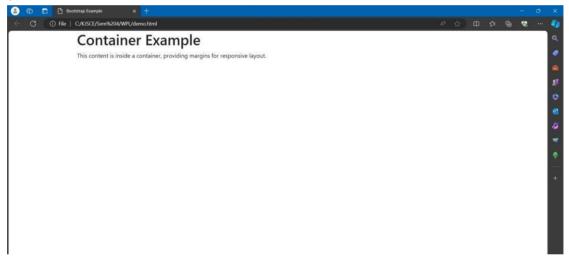






2.

i)





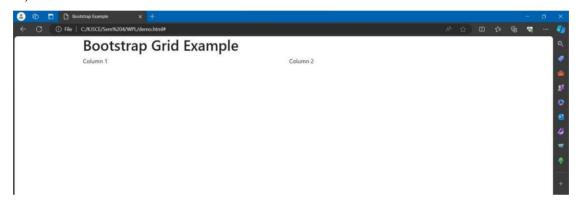


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ii)



iii)

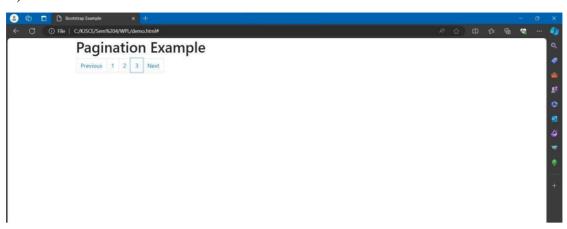






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iv)



v)







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#### **Post Lab Ouestions:**

## 1. What is the use of containers in bootstrap? Explain in detail.

Containers are a fundamental building block of Bootstrap that contain, pad, and align your content within a given device or viewport.

Containers are the most basic layout element in Bootstrap and are required when using our default grid system. Containers are used to contain, pad, and (sometimes) center the content within them. While containers can be nested, most layouts do not require a nested container.

Bootstrap comes with three different containers:

- .container, which sets a max-width at each responsive breakpoint .container-fluid, which is width: 100% at all breakpoints .container-{breakpoint}, which is width: 100% until the specified breakpoint
- 2. Name the classes to achieve the different button styles in bootstrap. Ans-

In Bootstrap, different button styles can be achieved using various predefined classes. Here are the classes commonly used to create different button styles:

- Primary Button: .btn-primary class creates a button with a primary color, typically used for important actions or primary call-to-action buttons.
- Secondary Button: .btn-secondary class creates a button with a secondary color, often used for less important actions or as a secondary call-to-action button.
- Success Button: .btn-success class creates a button with a success color, indicating a successful action or positive outcome.
- Danger Button: .btn-danger class creates a button with a danger color, typically used to indicate a potentially harmful or negative action.
- Warning Button: .btn-warning class creates a button with a warning color, signaling caution or a potential issue.
- Info Button: .btn-info class creates a button with an informational color, often used to provide additional information or context.
- Light Button: .btn-light class creates a button with a light color, suitable for subtle actions or secondary buttons in a light-themed interface.
- Dark Button: .btn-dark class creates a button with a dark color, suitable for subtle actions or secondary buttons in a dark-themed interface.





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Link Button: .btn-link class creates a button that looks like a link, providing a more subtle visual treatment compared to regular buttons.

# 3. Write details about the Bootstrap Grid system.

Bootstrap has powerful mobile-first flexbox grid to build layouts of all shapes and sizes; twelve column system, five default responsive tiers, Sass variables and mixins, and dozens of predefined classes.

Bootstrap's grid system uses a series of containers, rows, and columns to layout and align content. It's built with flexbox and is fully responsive.

### Breaking it down, here's how it works:

- Containers provide a means to center and horizontally pad your site's contents.
- Rows are wrappers for columns. Each column has horizontal padding (called a gutter) for controlling the space between them
- In a grid layout, content must be placed within columns and only columns may be immediate children of rows.
- Column classes indicate the number of columns you'd like to use out of the possible 12 per row. So, if you want three equal-width columns across, you can use .col-4.
- Column widths are set in percentages, so they're always fluid and sized relative to their parent element.
- Columns have horizontal padding to create the gutters between individual columns
- To make the grid responsive, there are five grid breakpoints, one for each responsive breakpoint: all breakpoints (extra small), small, medium, large, and extra large.
- Grid breakpoints are based on minimum width media queries, meaning they apply to that one breakpoint and all those above it (e.g., .col-sm-4 applies to small, medium, large, and extra large devices, but not the first xs breakpoint).
- You can use predefined grid classes (like .col-4) or Sass mixins for more semantic markup.





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