15. Styling elements

In this section, we're going to be working with some styles that can make your life easier but you probably won't need all the time. One of the most popular components are buttons. You use them primarily in forms and form components but there are so many options that they deserve their own study. Bootstrap styles are so well-made that even when I build a non-Bootstrap project, I'll often borrow CSS from Bootstrap projects. Bootstrap 4 adds something called tags which are a simple style for organizing content.

Progress bars are a good example of a style that might be really useful for some developers building interfaces that need to show progress. List groups are mobile friendly layouts to group content within list elements. That's something you're going to need often but especially useful for mobile projects. Finally, breadcrumbs are a common pattern for displaying channels within websites. So, before we get into more complex Bootstrap CSS.

Creating buttons

Now there are a number of classes that help you create buttons:

btn ➜ basic class

btn-sm, btn-lg ➜ small and large button size

\<link\>, \<button\>, and **\<input\>** elements are also used to create buttons.

Button Colors

Now you do have to specify at least one of the contextual color classes. So you would say **btn** and then hyphen and then one of these colors that you see right here

There is an alternative for outlines which looks like this, you say **btn** and then outline and then one of the contextual color classes that you see right here.

In addition to that there's a special style called **btn-block** that you can add if you want a button to occupy the entire width of the container, and in addition to that you have the traditional active, as well as disable classes that you can use.

- `btn-block` full width

- `active`

- `disabled`

```html
                                                                              HTML
<nav class="navbar bg-dark navbar-dark navbar-expand-sm">
      <!-- Create a div for navbar-brand -->
      <a class=navbar-brand href='#'>
          <img src='apple1.jpg' style="width: 40px;" alt="wisdow pet logo"/>
      </a>
      <!-- Create a hamburger button to control the collapseTab-->
      <button class='navbar-toggler' type='button' data-toggle='collapse' data-
      target='#collapseTab' aria-controls="collapseTab" aria-expanded='false' aria-
      label='Toggle naviagation'>
          <span class='navbar-toggler-icon'></span>
      </button> <!--end of collapse button -->
      <!-- Create a div to specified the collapse session -->
      <div class='collapse navbar-collapse'  id='collapseTab'>
      <!-- nav list-->
       <div class='navbar-nav'>
         <a href="#" class="nav-item nav-link active">Home</a>
         <a href="#" class="nav-item nav-link">Services</a>
         <a href="#" class="nav-item nav-link">Mission Impossible</a>
         <a href="#" class=" nav-item nav-link">Staff</a>
         <a href="#" class="nav-item nav-link">Testimonials</a>
       </div>
     </div> <!-- end of collapse-->
  </nav>
```

There are a few classes that help you create button groups. To group simple buttons together you can use the **btn-group** class. There's also a vertical option for button groups that stack on top of one another. Those are traditionally used for mobile devices but you can use them for whatever you want. Finally, there is a toolbar option that let's you create groups of button groups. Now when you're creating button groups it's a good idea to use the aria label property to add a little bit of context to your button groups.

- `btn-group`
- `btn-group-vertical`
- `btn-toolbar`

Example)

```
<h1>Our Mission</h1>
<div class='btn-group'>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary active">Cat</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Dog</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Fish</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Bird</button>
</div>
<div class='btn-group'>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary active">Amphibian</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Reptile</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Other</button>
  </div>
```


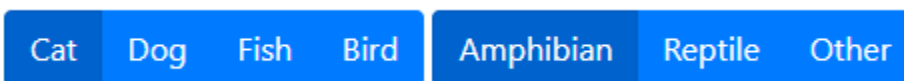
```
<div class='btn-group-vertical'>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary active">Amphibian</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Reptile</button>
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Other</button>
  </div>
```

You can also add button sizes:
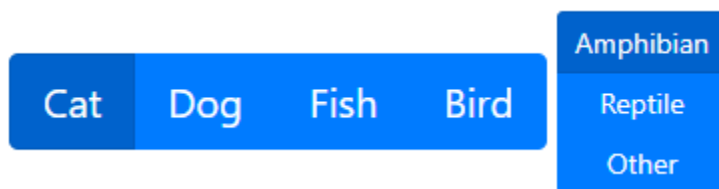
```
<div class='btn-group btn-group-lg'>
```

```
<div class='btn-group-vertical btn-group-sm'>
```


Badges

Badges are usually created using the element <span>, the main class for badges is called **badge**, and then, in addition to that, you have a slightly different shape for the badges, called **badge-pill**. You can also use the traditional contextual classes. One thing about badges is that they are contextual, so they will resize according to the container.

Example)

```
<h3>Grooming <span class='badge badge-danger'>New</span></h3>
```

```
<p>Our therapeutic <span>grooming</span> treatments help battle fleas, allergic dermatitis, and other challenging skin conditions.</p>
```

```
<h4>General Health <span class='badge badge-warning badge-pill'>Coming Soon!</span></h4>
```

```
<p>Wellness and senior exams, ultrasound, x-ray, and dental cleanings are just a few of our general health services.<span class='badge badge-info'>Available Next Summer</span></p>
```

Grooming **New**

Our therapeutic grooming treatments help battle fleas, allergic dermatitis, and other challenging skin conditions.

General Health **Coming Soon!**

Wellness and senior exams, ultrasound, x-ray, and dental cleanings are just a few of our general health services. **Available Next Summer**