There are several types of components when it comes to what you’re dealing with when you visit and interact with different sites. Like buttons (links), that are placed on the site to make it easy for users to interact with the web page. Buttons are the basic part of the layout. The component jumbotron is best described as “a component for calling extra attention to a certain piece of information”. Making it very easy and visible to attract the user’s attention and use as an advertising tool. Then there are forms and input groups are how sites add features such as: to register with the site, take a survey, comment on service like a review. Having the user interact with the site is the goal. Navbar would be helpful and useful if it is your first time experimenting with the web page. Usually, tabs to skip to directed sites. Finally alerts, subscribing to websites and receiving alerts for new content or a way of being contacted from interacting with the site.

[8 Essential Bootstrap 4 Components for Your Web App - Flatlogic Blog](https://flatlogic.com/blog/8-essential-bootstrap-components-for-your-web-app/)

A series of Columns, containers, rows to layout and align content is how a Bootstrap grid system holds a webpage together. It’s built with flexbox which is a one-dimensional layout model. A grid system like CSS Grid Layout could contrast the columns and rows together vs flexbox deals with a layout in one-dimension at a time. Rows are wrappers for columns. Column width is set in percentages so their always fluid and sixed are relative to their parent element. To make the grid responsive there are five grid breakpoints- extra small, small, medium, large, extra-large.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_flexible_box_layout/Basic_concepts_of_flexbox>

[Grid system · Bootstrap (getbootstrap.com)](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/layout/grid/#:~:text=Bootstrap%27s%20grid%20system%20uses%20a,how%20the%20grid%20comes%20together.)