Borders

Border utility is used to quickly change the border-style and border-radius of an element. It is mainly used for images, buttons, or any other element.

You can use the border classes to an element to remove all borders or some borders.

Syntax:

```
For no border: <span class="border-0"></span>
To remove top-border: <span class="border-top-0"></span> To remove right-border:
<span class="border-right-0"></span>
```

To remove bottom-border:

To remove left-border:

Border Radius

You can make the radius of the border in different shapes. Use the following classes to an element to easily round its corner.

```
To Round complete border: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded">
To round top-border: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-top"> To round right-border:
<img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-right">
To round bottom-border: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-bottom"> To round left-border: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-left">
To round in circle: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-circle"> No round: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-circle"> No round: <img src="..." alt="..." class="rounded-o">
```

Clearfix

Clearfix is used to easily clear floats by adding .clearfix to the parent element. It utilizes the micro clearfix as popularized by Nicolas Gallagher. It can also be used as a mixin.

```
Syntax: <div class="clearfix">...</div>
How to use in mixin

// Mixin itself
@mixin clearfix() { &::after {
    display: block;
    content: ""; clear: both;
  }

// Usage as a mixin
.element { @include clearfix;
}
```

How to use Clearfix

Let's take an example to see how the clearfix can be used. Without the clearfix the wrapping div would not span around the buttons which would cause a broken layout.

```
<div class="bg-info clearfix">
  <button class="btn btn-secondary float-left">Example Button floated left</button>
  <button class="btn btn-secondary float-right">Example Button floated right</button>
  </div>
```

Close icon

Close icon is used for dismissing content like modals and alerts. Be sure to include text for screen readers, as we've done with aria-label.

Syntax:

```
<br/>
<button type="button" class="close" aria-label="Close"></button></br/>
</button>
```

Colors

By using utility classes you can change the color of the text. It can also be used to links and will darken on hover just like our default link styles.

Syntax:

```
Muted Class: Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris nibh.
```

```
Primary Class: Nullam id dolor id nibh ultricies vehicula ut id elit.
```

```
Success: class="text-success">Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula.
```

```
Info:Maecenas sed diam eget risus varius blandit sit amet non magna.
```

```
Warning:Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.
```

Danger:Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla.

```
White:Etiam porta sem malesuada ultricies vehicula.
```

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Contextual text classes can also be used with anchors tags with the provided hover and focus states.

Note: The .text-white class has no link styling.

Example:

```
<a href="#" class="text-muted">Muted link</a>
<a href="#" class="text-primary">Primary link</a>
<a href="#" class="text-success">Success link</a>
<a href="#" class="text-info">Info link</a>
<a href="#" class="text-warning">Warning link</a>
<a href="#" class="text-danger">Danger link</a>
```

Image Replacement

The .text-hide class or mixin is used to replace an element's text content with a background image.

Syntax:

```
<h1 class="text-hide">Custom heading</h1>
// Usage as a mixin
.heading {
  @include text-hide;
}
```

Invisible Content

The .invisible class can be used to toggle only the visibility of an element, meaning its display is not modified and the element can still affect the flow of the document.

```
<div class="invisible">...</div> How to use it:

// Class
.invisible { visibility: hidden;
}

// Usage as a mixin
.element {
  @include invisible;
}
```

Positions

Bootstrap position utility is used to quickly place a component outside the normal document flow. There are several fixed and sticky position classes are available.

Fixed top

It is used to position an element at the top of the viewport, from edge to edge. You can also add some additional CSS.

```
Syntax:<div class="fixed-top">...</div> Fixed Bottom
```

It is used to position an element at the bottom of the viewport from edge to edge. You can also add some additional CSS.

```
Syntax: <div class="fixed-bottom">...</div> Sticky Top
```

Sticky top is used to position an element at the top of the viewport, from edge to edge, but only when you scroll past it. The .sticky-top utility uses CSS's position: **sticky**, which isn't fully supported in all browsers.

```
Syntax:<div class="sticky-top">...</div>
```

Screenreaders

Screenreaders are used to hide an element to all devices except screen readers with .sr-only. Combine .sr-only with .sr-only-focusable to show the element again when it?s focused (e.g. by a keyboard-only user). Can also be used as mixins.

```
Syntax:
<a class="sr-only sr-only-focusable" href="#content">Skip to main content</a> How to use it:

// Usage as a mixin
.skip-navigation { @include sr-only;

@include sr-only-focusable;
}
```

Sizing

It is used to size the element. By using sizing utility, you can easily make an element as wide or as tall (relative to its parent) with our width and height utilities. Includes support for 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% by default.

Width and height utilities are generated from the \$sizes Sass map in _variables.scss. You can modify these values when you need to generate different utilities here.

Sizing by Width

Following is the syntax for sizing an element by width:

```
<div class="w-25 p-3" style="background-color: #eee;">Width 25%</div>
<div class="w-50 p-3" style="background-color: #eee;">Width 50%</div>
<div class="w-75 p-3" style="background-color: #eee;">Width 75%</div>
<div class="w-100 p-3" style="background-color: #eee;">Width 100%</div>
```

Sizing by Height

Following is the syntax for sizing an element by height:

Syntax:

```
<div style="height: 100px; background-color: rgba(255,0,0,0.1);">
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        background-color:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                style="width: 120px;
<div class="h-25 d-inline-block"
rgba(0,0,255,.1)">Height 25%</div>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        background-color:
<div color for the state of the state o
                                                                                                                                                                                                                style="width: 120px;
<div class="h-75 d-inline-block"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           style="width:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 120px;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        background-color:
rgba(0,0,255,.1)">Height 75%</div>
<div class="h-100 d-inline-block"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           style="width:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        background-color:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  120px;
rgba(0,0,255,.1)">Height 100%</div>
</div>
```

Max Width & Height

You can also set width and height as maximum.

Maximum width: Syntax: max-width: 100%;

Maximum Height: Syntax: max-height: 100%;

Spacing

Spacing utility is used to assign the responsive-friendly margin or padding values to an element or a subset of its sides with shorthand classes. It includes individual properties, all properties and vertical and horizontal properties.

It classes are built from a default Sass map ranging from .25rem to 3rem.

Notation

The spacing utilities that apply to all breakpoints, from xs to xl, don't have breakpoint abbreviation in them. It?s because those classes are applied from min-width: 0 and up, and are not bound by a media query. The remaining breakpoints, however, do include a breakpoint abbreviation.

The classes are named using the format {property}{sides}-{size} for xs and {property}{sides}-{breakpoint}-{size} for sm, md, lg, and xl.

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Here, "property" is one of the following:

- · m It is used for classes that set margin
- · p It is used for classes that set padding

"sides" is one of the following:

- t It is used for classes that set margin-top or padding-top.
- b It is used for classes that set margin-bottom or padding-bottom.
- · l It is used for classes that set margin-left or padding-left.
- · r It is used for classes that set margin-right or padding-right.
- · x It is used for classes that set both *-left and *-right.
- · y It is used for classes that set both *-top and *-bottom.
- blank It is used for classes that set a margin or padding on all 4 sides of the element.

"size" is one of the following:

- · 0 It is used for classes that eliminate the margin or padding by setting it to 0
- \cdot 1 (By default) It is used for classes that set the margin or padding to \$spacer-x * .25 or \$spacer-y * .25
- 2 (by default) It is used for classes that set the margin or padding to \$spacer-x * .5 or \$spacer-y * .5
- 3 (by default) It is used for classes that set the margin or padding to \$spacer-x or \$spacer-y
- 4 (by default) It is used for classes that set the margin or padding to \$spacer-x * 1.5 or \$spacer-y * 1.5

Note: You can add more sizes by adding entries to the \$spacers Sass map variable.

Examplecer-y * 3

Let's take an example to see usage of these classes:

```
.mt-0 {
  margin-top: 0 !important;
}
.ml-1 {
  margin-left: ($spacer-x * .25) !important;
}
```

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```
.px-2 {
   padding-left: ($spacer-x * .5) !important; padding-right: ($spacer-x * .5) !important;
}
.p-3 {
   padding: $spacer-y $spacer-x !important;
}
```

Horizontal centering

Bootstrap also supports **.mx-auto class** for horizontally centering fixed-width block level content. Content that has display: block and a width set?by setting the horizontal margins to auto.

```
<div class="mx-auto" style="width: 200px;"> Centered element </div>
```

Bootstrap star rating

Star rating allows users to share their opinion (rating) on the document, product, images, videos, and more.

```
To create checked (filled) star icon, use the below syntax - <span class = "fa fa-star checked"></span>

To create unchecked star icon, use the below syntax - <span class = "fa fa-star unchecked"></span>
```

Code:

```
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```

```
<script
               src
"https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.5/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
 <!-- Add bootstrap icon Library -->
 rel="stylesheet"
                            href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
 <style>
   .checked {
      color: yellow; font-size: 20px;
   }
   .unchecked {
     font-size: 20px;
   }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 align = "center">Bootstrap star rating example</h1>
   <!-- To display checked star rating icons -->
    <span class = "fa fa-star checked"></span>
    <!-- To display unchecked star rating icons -->
    <span class = "fa fa-star unchecked"></span>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap star rating example

