Day-14

HTML5, Introduction to building a web page, Creating HTML Documents, Intro to CSS3, CSS tags, Adding images, Responsive, More CSS techniques, Organizing information with tables and definition lists, creating layouts, Bootstrap

Agenda

- HTML5

- Introduction to building a web page

- Creating HTML Documents

- Intro to CSS3

- CSS tags

- Adding images

- Responsive

- More CSS techniques

- Organizing information with tables and definition lists

- creating layouts

- Bootstrap

HTML5

➢ HTML5 is the latest and most enhanced version of HTML. Technically, HTML is not a programming language, but rather a markup language.

➢ HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is the basic building block of World Wide Web.

➢ Hypertext is text displayed on a computer or other electronic device with references to other text that the user can immediately access, usually by a mouse click or key press.

➢ Apart from text, hypertext may contain tables, lists, forms, images, and other presentational elements. It is an easy-to-use and flexible format to share information over the Internet.

➢ Markup languages use sets of markup tags to characterize text elements within a document, which gives instructions to the web browsers on how the document should appear.

➢HTML was originally developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990. He is also known as the father of the web. In 1996, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) became the authority to maintain the HTML specifications. HTML also became an international standard (ISO) in 2000. HTML5 is the latest version of HTML. HTML5 provides a faster and more robust approach to web development.

➢**Html5** is the combination of three web technologies:→

HTML → to build webpage structure,
CSS → to enhance look and feel(presentation layer), and
JavaScript → to add functionality to HTML elements.

Introduction

What is HTML

➢ **HTML** stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It is used to design web pages.

➢ HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language.

➢ Hypertext defines the link between the web pages.

➢ A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages.

➢ HTML is a markup language that is used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content to display it in the required format.

➢ **Hyper Text**: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

➢ **Markup language**: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

➢ **Web Page:** A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. **With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages**.

➢ HTML is a markup language which is used for creating attractive web pages with the help of styling, and looks in a nice format on a web browser. An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Why to Learn HTML?

some of the key advantages of learning HTML are:

➢ **Create Web site** - You can create a website or customize an existing web template if you know HTML well.

➢ **Become a web designer** - If you want to start a career as a professional web designer, HTML and CSS designing is a must skill.

➢ **Understand web** - If you want to optimize your website, to boost its speed and performance, it is good to know HTML to yield best results.

➢ **Learn other languages** - Once you understands the basic of HTML then other related technologies like javascript, php, or angular are become easier to understand.

Applications of HTML

➢ **Web pages development** - HTML is used to create pages which are rendered over the web. Almost every page of web is having html tags in it to render its details in browser.

➢ **Internet Navigation** - HTML provides tags which are used to navigate from one page to another and is heavily used in internet navigation.

➢ **Responsive UI** - HTML pages now-a-days works well on all platform, mobile, tabs, desktop or laptops owing to responsive design strategy.

➢ **Offline support** HTML pages once loaded can be made available offline on the machine without any need of internet.

➢ **Game development**- HTML5 has native support for rich experience and is now useful in gaming developent arena as well.

simple example of HTML

```html
<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<head>

<title>Web page title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>

<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

➤ **<!DOCTYPE>:** It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of HTML.

➤ **<html >** :This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except <!DOCTYPE>

➤ **<head>:** It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata(information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

➤ **<title>:** As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional)

➢ **<body>** : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

➢ **<h1>** : Text between <h1> tag describes the first level heading of the webpage.

➢ **<p>** : Text between <p> tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.

Assignment-One

➢ Make a sample HTML page, write your name as heading and Introduction as paragraph.
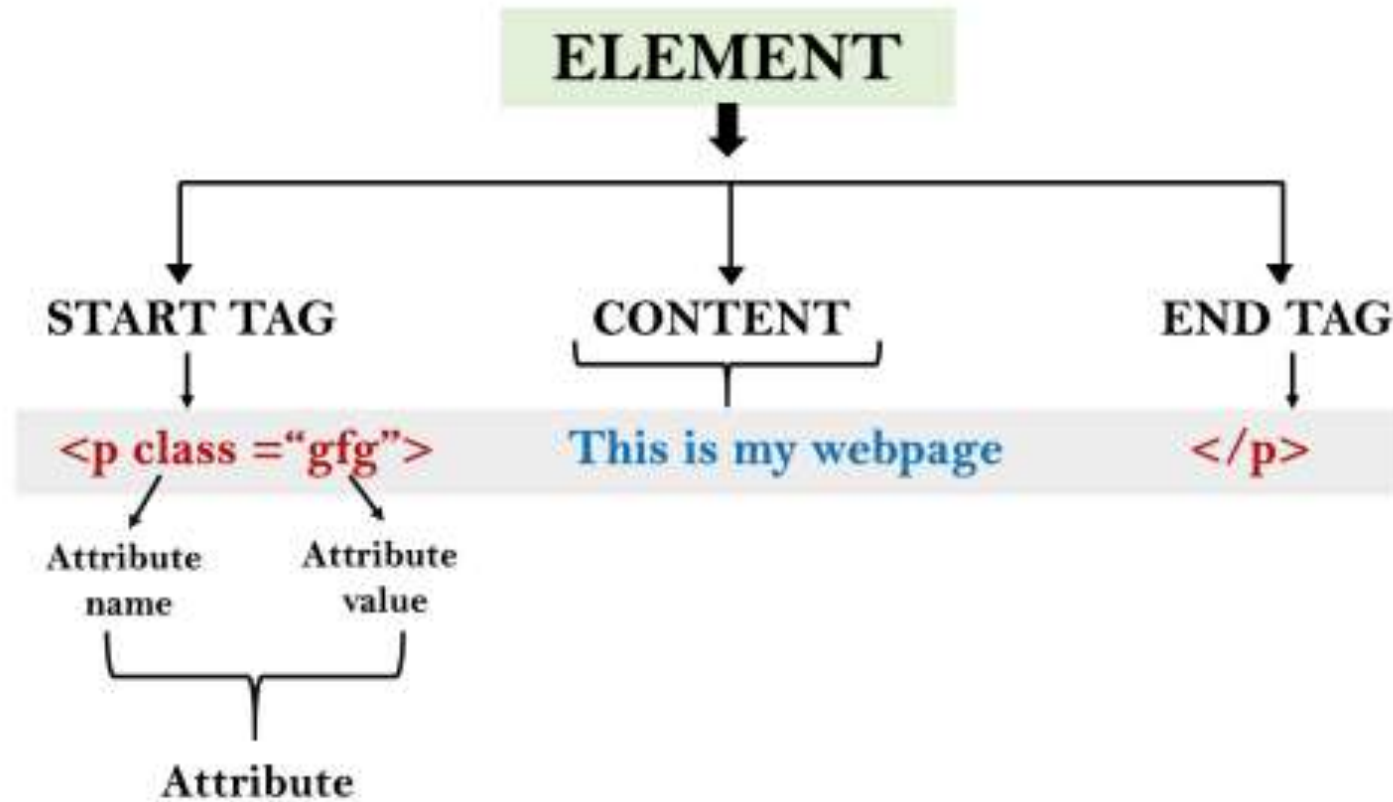
➢ Time limit 10 Minutes.

Features of HTML

➢It is a very **easy and simple language**. It can be easily understood and modified.

➢It is very easy to make an **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.

➢It is a **markup language**, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.

➢It facilitates programmers to add a **link** on the web pages (by html anchor tag), so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.

➢It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.

➢ It facilitates the programmer to add **Graphics, Videos, and Sound** to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.

➢ HTML is a case-insensitive language, which means we can use tags either in lower-case or upper-case

Building blocks of HTML

➢ **Tags**

➢ **Attribute**

➢ **Elements**

ELEMENT

START TAG   **CONTENT**   **END TAG**

`<p class ="gfg">`   This is my webpage   `</p>`

Attribute name   Attribute value

Attribute

Tags

➢HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags

➢An **HTML** code that defines every structure on an **HTML** page, including the placement of text and images and hypertext links.

➢An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

➢All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.

➢Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.

➢If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

Few Basic Tags are:-

➢ **Heading Tags:** <h1> to <h6>

➢ **Paragraph Tag:** <p>

➢ **Line Break Tag:**

➢ **Centering Content:** <center>

➢ **Horizontal Lines:** <hr>

➢ **Preserve Formatting:** <pre>

➢ **Nonbreaking Spaces:** < >

Assignment-2

➢ Write code to show a page with multiple headings , few of them should be aligned to centre.

Tags can be divided into various categories as follows:-

➢**Unclosed HTML Tags:**

 and <hr>

➢**HTML Meta Tags:**

    DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style

➢**HTML Text Tags:**

    <p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <strong>, <em>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and

➢ **HTML Link Tags:**

<a> and <base>

➢ **HTML Image and Object Tags:**

<img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

➢ **HTML List Tags:**

, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

➢ **HTML Table Tags:**

table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption

➤ **HTML Form Tags:**

form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

➤ **HTML Scripting Tags:**

script and noscript

Assignment-3

➢ Show and image on the existing page and add a link to some website.

➢ Make a web page containing the list of the material being sold in departmental store.

➢ Add table to existing web page which will have 3 fields: name or item, quantity and price.

Attributes

Attributes

➢ HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.

➢ Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.

➢ Attributes should always be applied with start tag.

➢ The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

➢ The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.

➢ You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

➢ An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts − a **name** and a **value**

- The **name** is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph **<p>** element in the example carries an attribute whose name is **align**, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.

- The **value** is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: **left, center** and **right**.

➢**Syntax:-**

      <element attribute_name="value"**>**content**</element>**

Core Attributes

➢ The four core attributes that can be used on the majority of HTML elements (although not all) are −

1. Id
2. Title
3. Class
4. Style

Commonly used Attributes:-

➢href Attribute

➢src Attribute

➢width and height Attributes

➢alt Attribute

➢style Attribute

➢lang Attribute

➢title Attribute

- All HTML elements can have attributes

- The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to

- The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed

- The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images

- The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image

- The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

- The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page

- The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

Elements

➢An HTML file is made of elements.

➢Elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage.

➢An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them.

➢Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.

- Types of elements:-
  - ➢Void element
  - ➢Block-level element
  - ➢Inline element

➢ **Void element:** All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. **These elements are also called as unpaired tag**.
- area - clickable, defined area in an image
- base - specifies a base URL from which all links base
- br - line break
- col - column in a table [deprecated]
- hr - horizontal rule (line)
- img - image
- input - field where users enter data
- link - links an external resource to the document
- meta - provides information about the document
- param - defines parameters for plugins

➢Block-level element:
  • A block-level element always starts on a new line.
  • A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
  • A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

➢Block level elements are:-

<address> <article> <aside> <blockquote> <canvas> <dd> <div> <dl> <dt> <fieldset> <figcaption> <figure> <footer> <form> <h1> <h6> <header> <hr> <main> <nav> <noscript> <p> <pre> <section> <table> <tfoot> <video>

➢**Inline element** does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

➢Inline elements are:-

        <a><abbr><acronym><b><bdo><big>
<button><cite><code><dfn><em><i><img><input><kbd><label><map><object><output><q><samp><script><select><small><span><strong><sub><sup><textarea><time><tt><var>

HTML Styles

➤ The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

- Background Color
- Text Color
- Fonts
- Text Size
- Text Alignment

HTML Text Formatting

➢ \<b> - Bold text

➢ \<strong> - Important text

➢ \<i> - Italic text

➢ \<em> - Emphasized text

➢ \<mark> - Marked text

➢ \<small> - Smaller text

➢ \<del> - Deleted text

➢ \<ins> - Inserted text

➢ \<sub> - Subscript text

➢ \<sup> - Superscript text

HTML Quotation

➤ we will go through the <blockquote>,<q>, <abbr>, <address>, <cite>, and <bdo> HTML elements.

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation or acronym
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<bdo>	Defines the text direction
<blockquote>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<cite>	Defines the title of a work
<q>	Defines a short inline quotation

HTML Comments

- `<!-- Remember to add more information here -->`

- `<!-- Do not display this image at the moment <img border="0" src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli"> -->`

HTML Lists

➢HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

➢Unordered Lists

➢Ordered Lists

➢Other Lists

File Paths

➢ A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

➢ A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.
  - File paths are used when linking to external files, like:
  - Web pages
  - Images
  - Style sheets
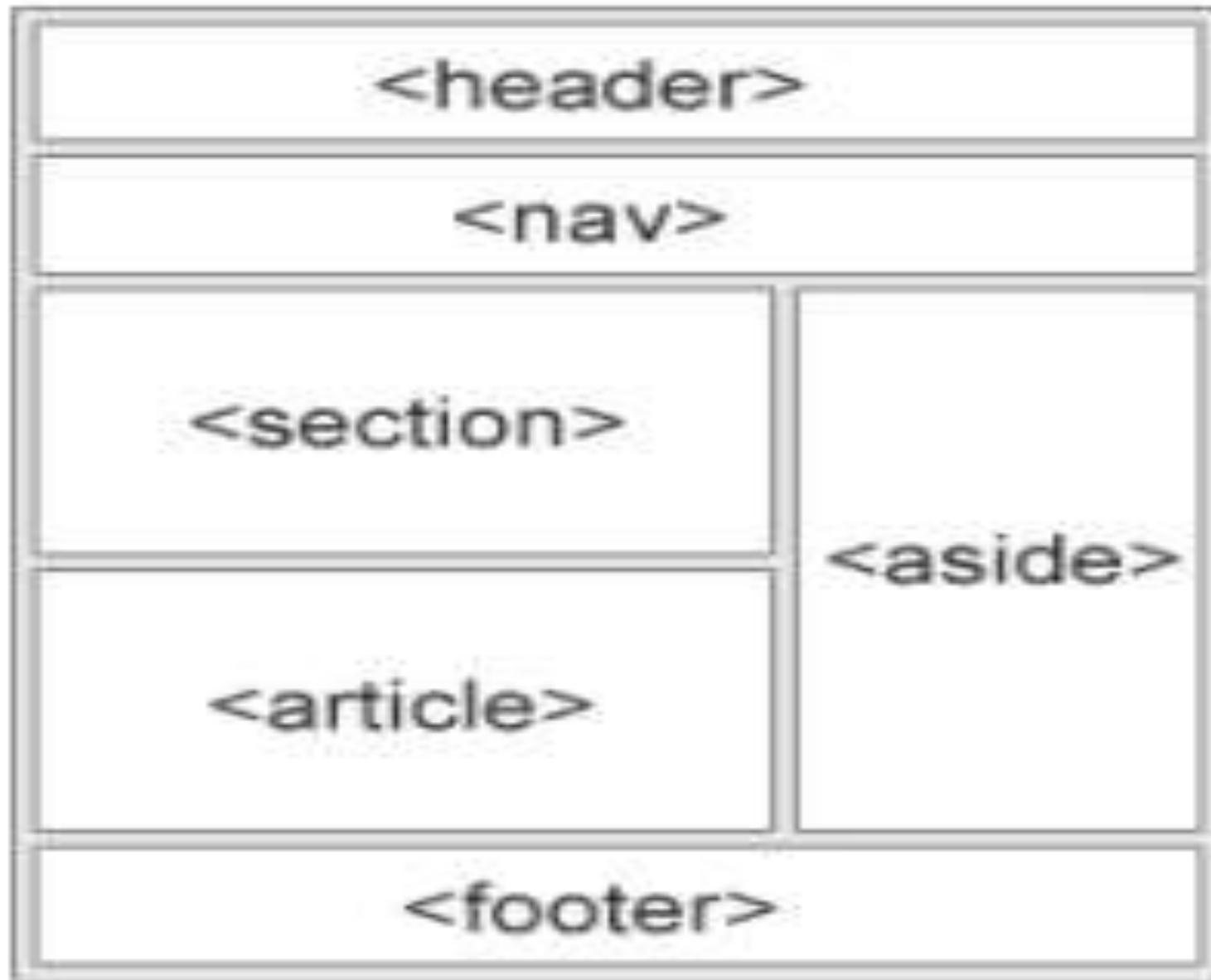 - JavaScripts

➢ Absolute File Paths

```html
<img src="https://www.information.com/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
```

➢ Relative File Paths

```html
<img src="/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
```

HTML Layout Elements and Techniques

- <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section

- <nav> - Defines a set of navigation links

- <section> - Defines a section in a document

- <article> - Defines an independent, self-contained content

- <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)

- <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section

- <details> - Defines additional details that the user can open and close on demand

- <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element

HTML Forms

➢ An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

➢ <form> Element

➢ <input> Element

➢ Text Fields

➢ <label> Element

➢ Radio Buttons

➢ Checkboxes

➢ The Submit Button

➢ The Name Attribute for <input>

Form Attribute

➢Action Attribute

➢Target Attribute

➢Method Attribute

➢Autocomplete Attribute

➢Novalidate Attribute

Form Elements

- \<input>

- \<label>

- \<select>

- \<textarea>

- \<button>

- \<fieldset>

- \<legend>

- \<datalist>

- \<output>

- \<option>

- \<optgroup>

HTML Input Types

➢ <input type="button">

➢ <input type="checkbox">

➢ <input type="color">

➢ <input type="date">

➢ <input type="datetime-local">

➢ <input type="email">

➢ <input type="file">

➢ <input type="hidden">

➢ <input type="image">

➢ <input type="month">

➢ <input type="number">

- `<input type="password">`

- `<input type="radio">`

- `<input type="range">`

- `<input type="reset">`

- `<input type="search">`

- `<input type="submit">`

- `<input type="tel">`

- `<input type="text">`

- `<input type="time">`

- `<input type="url">`

- `<input type="week">`

CSS3

Intro to CSS3

➢ Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language.

➢ CSS3 is a latest standard of css earlier versions(CSS2).

➢ CSS3 is completely backwards-compatible with earlier versions of CSS.

➢ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

➢ CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

➢ CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

➢ External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

➤ CSS3 has been split into "modules". It contains the "old CSS specification" (which has been split into smaller pieces). In addition, new modules are added.

➤ Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:

1. Selectors
2. Box Model
3. Backgrounds and Borders
4. Image Values and Replaced Content
5. Text Effects
6. 2D/3D Transformations
7. Animations
8. Multiple Column Layout
9. User Interface

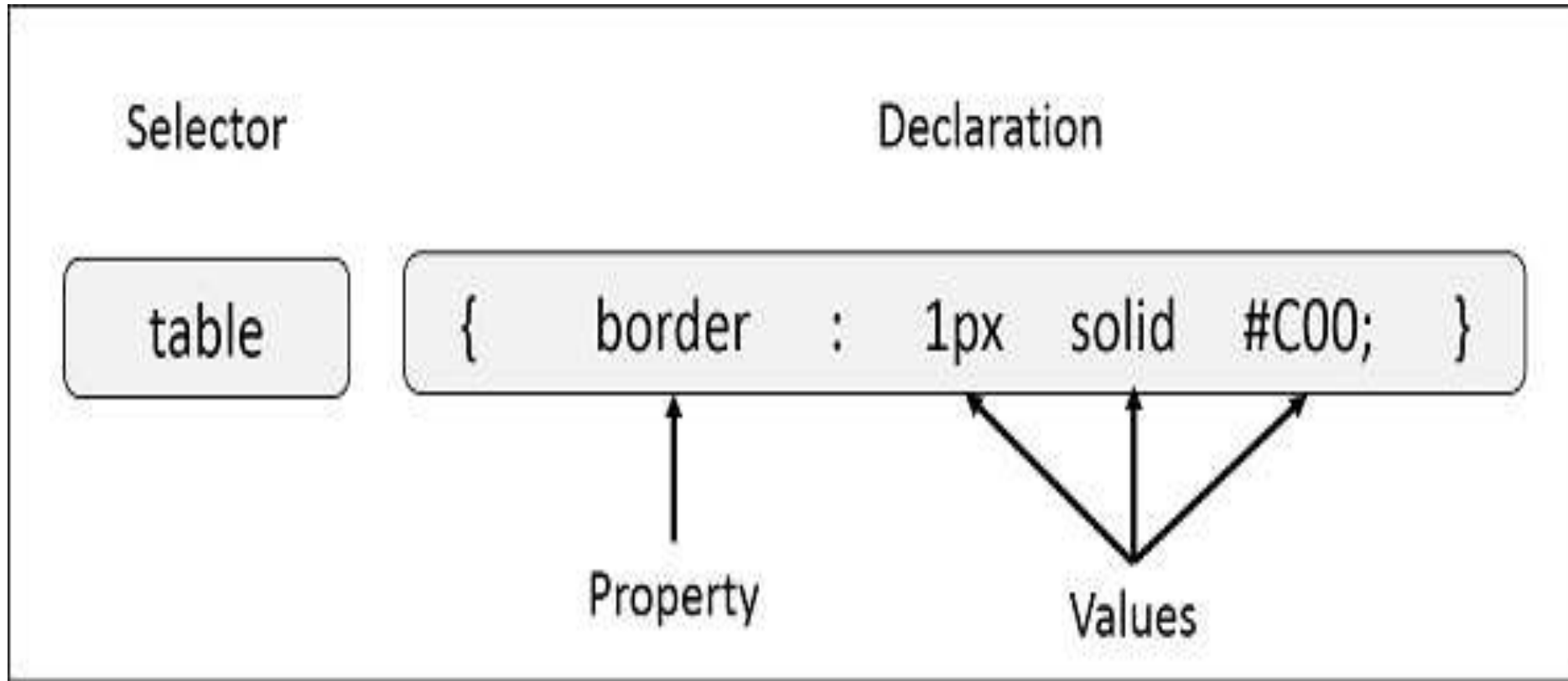➢5 reasons why you should consider using CSS to style your website:
- Consistency
- Bandwidth Reduction
- Search Engines
- Browser Compatibility
- Viewing options

CSS Syntax

➢A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts −

▪ **Selector** − A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

▪ **Property** − A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be *color*, *border* etc.

▪ **Value** − Values are assigned to properties. For example, *color* property can have value either *red* or *#F1F1F1* etc

➢You can put CSS Style Rule Syntax as follows −

selector { property: value }

➢**Property:** A Property is a type of attribute of HTML element. It could be color, border etc.

➢**Value:** Values are assigned to CSS properties. In the above example, value "yellow" is assigned to color property.

➢Example:-

      color: yellow;

      font-size: 11 px

CSS Selectors

➤ **CSS selectors** are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

➤ There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. CSS Element Selector
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

How to add CSS

➢ CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

Inline CSS

- Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

<p style="color:blue">Hello CSS</p>

- The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document. This method mitigates some advantages of style sheets so it is advised to use this method sparingly.

Internal CSS

➢ The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document. It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

<style>

body {

    background-color: linen;

}

h1 {

    color: red;

    margin-left: 80px;

}

</style>

External CSS

➢ The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

➢ It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

CSS Comments

➤ CSS comments are generally written to explain your code.

➤ It is very helpful for the users who reads your code so that they can easily understand the code.

➤ Comments are ignored by browsers.

➤ Comments are single or multiple lines statement and written within /*............*/ .

CSS Colours

➢ Colour are specified using predefined colour names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

• The colour property in CSS is used to set the colour of HTML elements. Typically, this property is used to set the background colour or the font colour of an element.

• In CSS, we use colour values for specifying the colour. We can also use this property for the border-colour and other decorative effects.

➢ Background Colour

➢ CSS Text Colour

➢ CSS Border Colour

S.no.	Color name	Hexadecimal Value	Decimal Value or rgb() value
1.	Red	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
2.	Orange	#FFA500	rgb(255,165,0)
3.	Yellow	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
4.	Pink	#FFC0CB	rgb(255,192,203)
5.	Green	#008000	rgb(0,128,0)
6.	Violet	#EE82EE	rgb(238,130,238)
7.	Blue	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
8.	Aqua	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
9.	Brown	#A52A2A	rgb(165,42,42)
10.	White	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)
11.	Gray	#808080	rgb(128,128,128)
12.	Black	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)

CSS Backgrounds

➢ background-color

➢ background-image

➢ background-repeat

➢ background-attachment

➢ background-position

➢ background (shorthand property)

➢body {
  background-color: lightblue;
 }

➢body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
 }

➢body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right top;
  background-attachment: fixed;
 }

➢body {

  background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;
 }

➢ When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

Borders

➢ The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

➢ The CSS border is a shorthand property used to set the border on an element.

➢ The CSS border properties are use to specify the style, color and size of the border of an element. The CSS border properties are given below

- Border Width
- Border Color
- Border Sides
- Border Shorthand
- Rounded Borders

Margins

➢ Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

➢ CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:
  ▪ margin-top
  ▪ margin-right
  ▪ margin-bottom
  ▪ margin-left

CSS Padding

➢ Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

➢ The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

• **CSS Padding property** is used to define the space between the element content and the element border.

• It is different from CSS margin in the way that CSS margin defines the space around elements.

➢ With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).
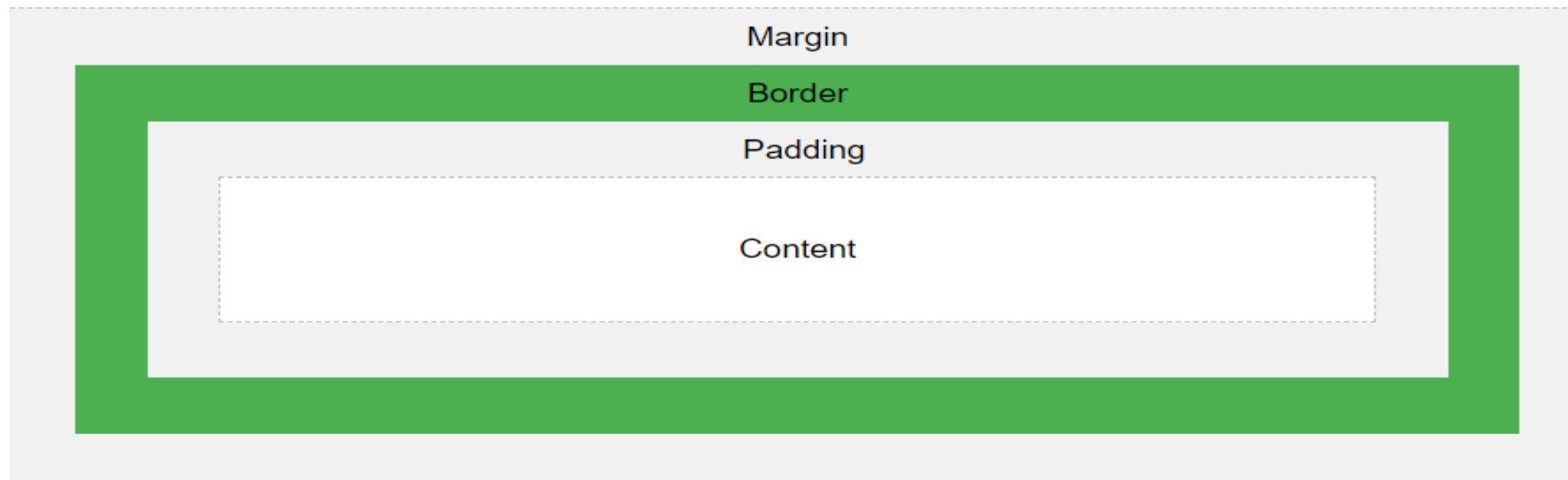
➢ To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property.

➢ The padding property is a shorthand property for the following individual padding properties:

- padding-top
- padding-right
- padding-bottom
- padding-left

Height and Width

➢The CSS height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

➢The CSS max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

➢The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

➢The height and width properties may have the following values:

- auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width
- length - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc.
- % - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block
- initial - Sets the height/width to its default value
- inherit - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value

Box Model

➢All HTML elements can be considered as boxes.

• In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

• The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

➢ The image below illustrates the box model:

Margin
Border
Padding
Content

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear

- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent

- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content

- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

Text

➢CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

- ▪Text Color
- ▪Text Alignment
- ▪Text Decoration
- ▪Text Transformation
- ▪Text Spacing
- ▪Text Shadow

Font

- Font family
- Font style
- Font Size

Images

➢Images play an important role in any webpage. Though it is not recommended to include a lot of images, but it is still important to use good images wherever required.

➢CSS plays a good role to control image display. You can set the following image properties using CSS.

• The **border** property is used to set the width of an image border.

• The **height** property is used to set the height of an image.

• The **width** property is used to set the width of an image.

• The **-moz-opacity** property is used to set the opacity of an image.

Links

- With CSS, links can be styled in many different ways.
  - The **:link** signifies unvisited hyperlinks.
  - The **:visited** signifies visited hyperlinks.
  - The **:hover** signifies an element that currently has the user's mouse pointer hovering over it.
  - The **:active** signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking

Lists

Unordered Lists:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Ordered Lists:

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Coca Cola

I. Coffee
II. Tea
III. Coca Cola

HTML Lists and CSS List Properties

➢ In HTML, there are two main types of lists:
- unordered lists (<ul>) - the list items are marked with bullets
- ordered lists (<ol>) - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

➢ The CSS list properties allow you to:
- Set different list item markers for ordered lists
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- Set an image as the list item marker
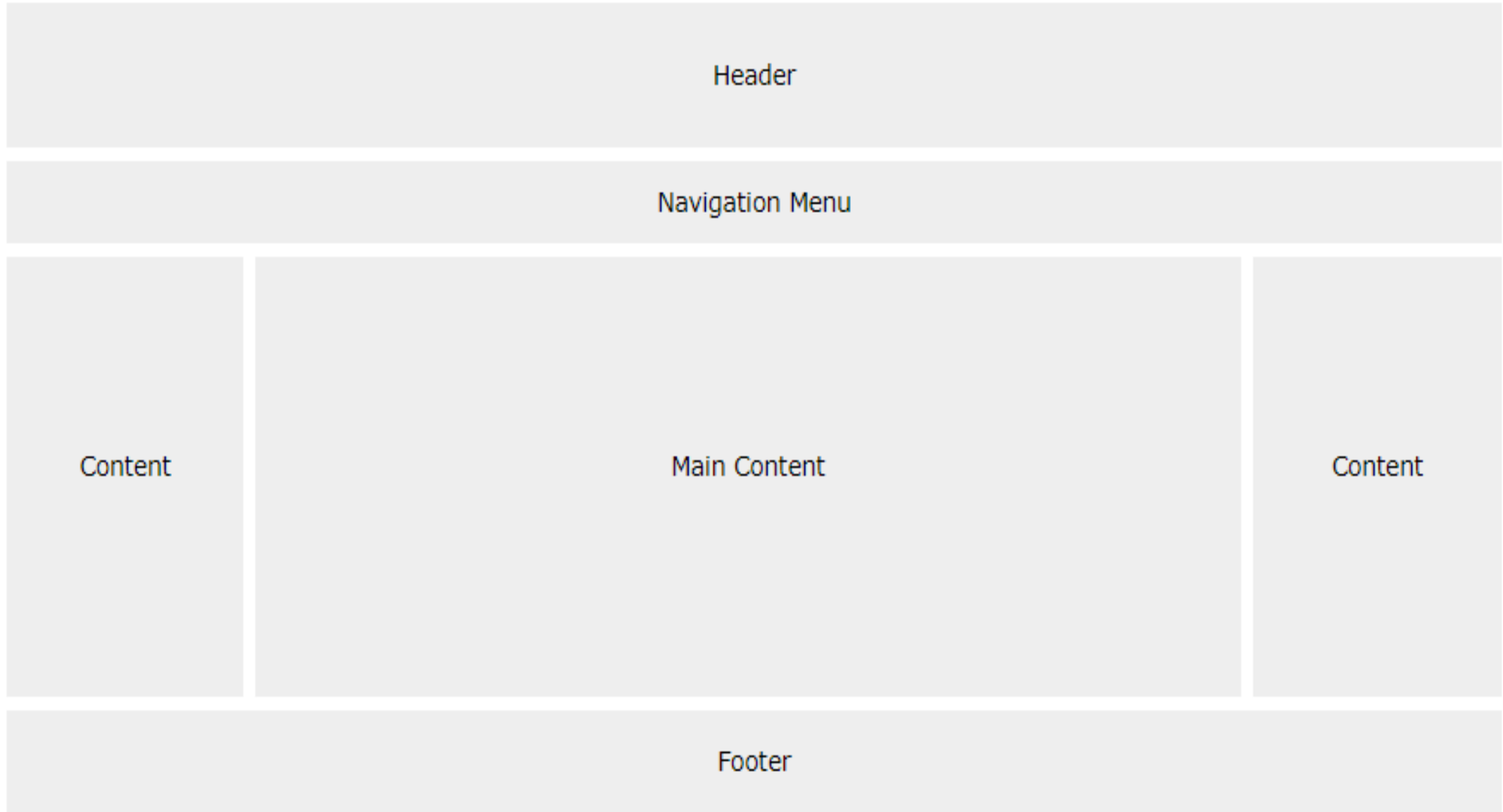- Add background colors to lists and list items

CSS - Tables

➢Table Borders

➢Table Size

➢Table Alignment

➢Table Style

➢Table Responsive

CSS Forms

➢Styling Input Fields

➢Padded Inputs

➢Bordered Inputs

➢Colored Inputs

➢Focused Inputs

➢Input with icon/image

➢Animated Search Input

➢Styling Textareas

➢Styling Select Menus

➢Styling Input Buttons

CSS Website Layout

Header

Navigation Menu

Content	Main Content	Content

Footer

- Header
  - A header is usually located at the top of the website (or right below a top navigation menu).

- Navigation Bar
  - A navigation bar contains a list of links to help visitors navigating through your website

- Content
  - The layout in this section, often depends on the target users. The most common layout is one (or combining them) of the following:
  - **1-column** (often used for mobile browsers)
  - **2-column** (often used for tablets and laptops)
  - **3-column layout** (only used for desktops)

➢ Footer:
- The footer is placed at the bottom of your page. It often contains information like copyright and contact info

Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is the popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.

- Bootstrap is completely free to download and use.

- It is a front-end framework used for easier and faster web development.

- It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many others.

- It can also use JavaScript plug-ins.

- It facilitates you to create responsive designs.

- ➢ Why to Use Bootstrap?
  - • It is very easy to use. Anybody having basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can use Bootstrap.
  - • It facilitates users to develop a responsive website.
  - • It is compatible on most of browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari and Opera etc

- ➢ What is Responsive website?
  - • A website is called responsive website which can automatically adjust itself to look good on all devices, from smart phones to desktops etc.

➢ **Bootstrap package contains**

- **Scaffolding:** Bootstrap provides a basic structure with Grid System, link styles, and background.

- **CSS:** Bootstrap comes with the feature of global CSS settings, fundamental HTML elements style and an advanced grid system.

- **Components:** Bootstrap contains a lot of reusable components built to provide iconography, dropdowns, navigation, alerts, pop-overs, and much more.

- **JavaScript Plugins:** Bootstrap also contains a lot of custom jQuery plugins. You can easily include them all, or one by one.

- **Customize:** Bootstrap components are customizable and you can customize Bootstrap's components, LESS variables, and jQuery plugins to get your own style.

Lets See How to Use bootstrap???

Thanks

For any query please contact on:

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