#### Use Spans for Inline Elements

You can use spans to create inline elements. Remember when we used the btn-block class to make the button fill the entire row?

This image illustrates the difference between inline elements and block-level elements:

<p>Things cats <span> love: </span></p>

<p>Top 3 things cats hate: <span class = "text-danger">hate:</span></p>

Create a Custom Heading

Note that in this illustration, the col-md-\* class is being used. Here, md means medium, and \* is a number specifying how many columns wide the element should be. In this case, the column width of an element on a medium-sized screen, such as a laptop, is being specified.

In the Cat Photo App that we're building, we'll use col-xs-\*, where xs means extra small (like an extra-small mobile phone screen), and \*is the number of columns specifying how many columns wide the element should be.

Nest your first image and your h2 element within a single <div class="row"> element. Nest your h2 element within a <div class="col-xs-8"> and your image in a <div class="col-xs-4"> so that they are on the same line.

<div class="container-fluid">

<div class="row">

<div class ="col-xs-8">

<h2 class="text-primary text-center">CatPhotoApp</h2>

</div>

<div class ="col-xs-4">

<a href="#"><img class="img-responsive thick-green-border" src="https://bit.ly/fcc-relaxing-cat" alt="A cute orange cat lying on its back. "></a>

</div>

</div>

#### Add Font Awesome Icons to our Buttons

<link rel="stylesheet" href="//maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.5.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"/>

<!--icon “I” -->

<i class="fa fa-info-circle"></i>

<!--icon “thumbs up” -->

<i class="fa fa-thumbs-up"></i>

#### <button class="btn btn-block btn-primary"><i class="fa fa-thumbs-up"></i> Like</button>

#### Add Font Awesome Icons to all of our Buttons

<button class="btn btn-block btn-danger"><i class="fa fa-trash"></i> Delete</button>

<button class="btn btn-block btn-info"><i class="fa fa-info-circle"></i> Info</button>

**Responsively Style Radio Buttons**

Nest all of your radio buttons inside one div with the class row.

Nest each of your radio buttons inside its own div with the class col-xs-6.

Make sure each of your divelements has a closing tag.

<div class="row">

<div class="col-xs-6">

<label><input type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"> Indoor</label>

</div>

<div class="col-xs-6">

<label><input type="radio" name="indoor-outdoor"> Outdoor</label>

</div>

<div class="col-xs-6">

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Loving</label>

</div>

</div>

#### Responsively Style Checkboxes

Nest all of your checkboxes inside one div with the class row.

Nest each of your checkboxes inside its own div with the class col-xs-4.

Make sure each of your divelements has a closing tag.

<div class="row">

<div class="col-xs-4">

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Loving</label>

</div>

<div class="col-xs-4">

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Lazy</label>

</div>

<div class="col-xs-4">

<label><input type="checkbox" name="personality"> Crazy</label>

</div>

</div>

#### Style Text Inputs as Form Controls

Give the submit button in your form the classes btn btn-primary.

Add a <i class="fa fa-paper-plane"></i> within your submit button element.

Give the text input in your form the class form-control.

Make sure each of your i elements has a closing tag.

<input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="cat photo URL" required>

<button type="submit"class="btn btn-primary"><i class="fa fa-paper-plane"></i> Submit</button>

#### Line up Form Elements Responsively with Bootstrap

**For open source project**

Half an hour task.

Source code

Put it on the machine

Run it.

VSCode

Typescript

Analgy

**For resume**

Applicant tracking system

Coursera – Machine learning

Edx – intro level, Microsoft uses

Python octave, matlab

Natural language – by Harry

Javascript front-end with AI-back-end

VBA – now javascript