



Keywords/Questions:

Bootstrap

Responsive

Pre-styled elements

codeply.com

`"btn btn-primary"``"btn btn-dark"``"btn btn-outline-dark"``"btn btn-lg btn-dark"``"navbar"``"navbar bg-dark"`

getbootstrap.com

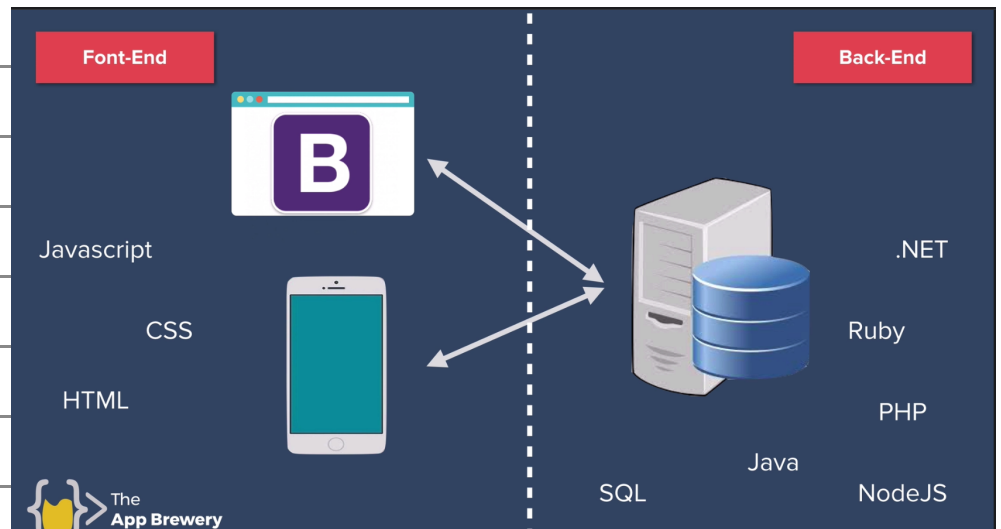
getbootstrap.com>Examples

>docs>components

>download>download

Notes:

Bootstrap: a frontend library



Advantages of Bootstrap

Responsive: means that it responds to the viewpoint.

-means having adaptable layout.

-your website changes its design depending on where it's being displayed.



Summary: Advantages of Bootstrap:-Responsive

-Pre-styled elements

Codeply.com :-codepen.io like website but allows you to add different frameworks

Bootstrap components: `-class="btn btn-primary"` `-class="btn btn-dark"` `-class="btn btn-outline-dark"``-class="btn btn-lg btn-outline-dark"` `-class="navbar"` `-class="navbar bg-dark"`

Go to getbootstrap.com> Download>Compiled CSS and JS Download:-to see how adding bootstrap will affect ur website

Go to getbootstrap.com>Docs>Components:- to see the various bootstrap components and their effect.

Go to getbootstrap.com>Examples:-to get full codes for samples for doing your own website.

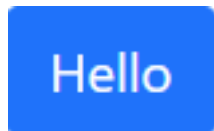
More Notes

Advantages of Bootstrap Continued

Pre-Styled Elements:

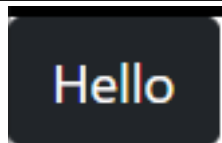
- Codeply.com: a website like codepen.io but we can add bootstrap to it.
 - To add bootstrap you touch the settings button and write bootstrap and choose the latest bootstrap under the space that says frameworks. Then touch bootstrap.
- class="btn btn-primary" : a bootstrap command used to create a blue button with a hover state and rounded corners.

- `<button class="btn btn-primary">Hello</button>`



- class="btn btn-dark" : used to create a dark button

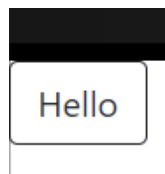
- `<button class="btn btn-dark">Hello</button>`



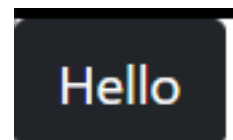
- class="btn btn-outline-dark": the button is white initially but changes color when you hover over it.

- `<button class="btn btn-outline-dark">Hello</button>`

Unhovered-state:



Hovered state:



- class="btn btn-lg" : makes our button larger.

- `<button class="btn btn-lg btn-outline-dark">Hello</button>`

- usually used in combination with other settings.

getbootstrap.com

–go to the website and download compiled css & js. Then extract the zip file and open the folder css. Then open the file bootstrap.css. It shows you what you will get when you use the particular html element when bootstrap is included on your website, For example if you use a horizontal rule while using bootstrap, then it will override the default styling added by the browser and replaces it with a different styling.

```
hr {  
    display: block;  
    unicode-bidi: isolate;  
    margin-block-start: 0.5em;  
    margin-block-end: 0.5em;  
    margin-inline-start: auto;  
    margin-inline-end: auto;  
    overflow: hidden;  
    border-style: inset;  
    border-width: 1px;  
}
```

to

```
hr {  
    margin: 1rem 0;  
    color: inherit;  
    background-color: currentColor;  
    border: 0;  
    opacity: 0.25;  
}
```

```

```

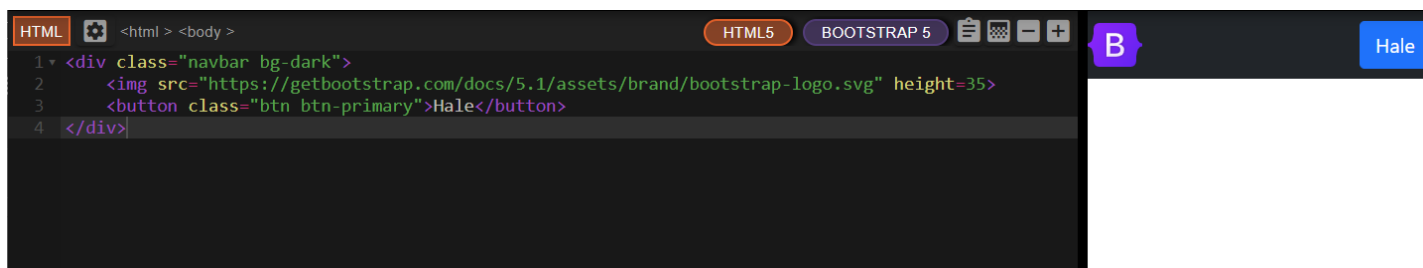
–we can change the height of our image like this without using any quotation marks.

<div class="navbar">:

–it is used to create a white navigation bar. If we have a white background we don't see it.

<div class="navbar bg-dark">:

–it is used to create a dark navigation bar.



–Open getbootstrap.com>Docs>Components

–it allows us to see the descriptions of various bootstrap components or commands like navbar

–Open getbootstrap.com>Examples

–you can download all the codes for all of the examples and extract it. Then you can modify whichever you want and create your custom page based on it. For example "product" is a ripoff from the apple website. You can also copy the code to your website from the folder.

Keywords/Questions:	Notes:
Ctrl+/ Ctrl+/	<p>Ctrl+/ :-used to comment out on Atom whether html, css,</p> <p>There are 3 ways to install bootstrap to your website:</p>
>Get Started>CSS	<p>#1 You can copy the code under CSS from getbootstrap.com>Get Started Then paste it under your <head>. This will add CSS to your page.</p>
>Get Started>Starter Code	<p>Sf1 You can get the starter template under getbootstrap.com>Get Started. Then use it. The advantage of using this is that for some components of bootstrap to work, they actually need some JavaScript, and this has the complete set.</p>
>Download>Completed CSS&JS	<p>%1 You can download fZVW from getbootstrap.com >Download> Compiled CSS and Javascript section. FZW SWfZW files downloaded fa kagd i We fVW W inside the css folderžThen kag US ge VWS hWbaef[a` [Yby adding . ↑] dW `ek'WZW ZcX "css/bootstrap.css"> inside the <head>.</p> <p>The disadvantage of using this method is that you need to download all the bootstrap files when it tries to load up your website, which takes a little more time to load the page.</p> <p>Throughout the course we will use the first method of copy and pasting the link from getbootstrap.com>Get Started>CSS inside our head.</p>

Summary: Ctrl+/ :- used to comment out on atom

Ctrl+/ :- used to comment out on atom

3 ways to install bootstrap in your website:

- 1) [getbootstrap.com>Get Started> CSS](https://getbootstrap.com/get-started/css/). copy link and paste in atom

- 2) getbootstrap.com>Get Started> Starter Code. copy code and paste in atom

- 3) getbootstrap.com>Download> Compiied CSS & JS. download and use relative positioning.

We will be using the first method in this course from the above 3



Keywords/Questions:	Notes:
Wire framing	Wireframing:- sketching the design of our website on a piece of paper with a pen or pencil.
moke up	-it is meant to be simple and shouldn't take you long to produce.
	-it is a low fidelity(accuracy)
prototype	Mokey up:- a high fidelity representation of your app or your website's design
	-this is a high level model of what your website will look like at the end
ui-patterns.com	How do you start doing mokey ups?
	-you start by watching other peoples websites
	- ui-patterns.com:
dribbble.com	-then go to the design patterns part there you can find different designs
	together with a guide on how you can make them . For example, if you go
sneakpeekit.com	to the carousel(slide-show) section it will tell you how to make it and even
	show you a sample
	-this is a very good website to see how other people have solved their
balsamiq.cloud	problems using web design and to get an inspiration for your designs.
	-Then you can create a mokey-up by using photoshop or illustrator if you want to
getbootstrap.com>Examples	create very photo realistic versions of your website You can also go an extra mile
	and create prototypes(an animated version of your website that really shows what
	it is gonna look like)

Summary:

Wire framing:- a simple outline of your webpage.

Mokey up:- a high level design of your webpage. What you see would be what you get

Prototype:- a design of your webpage that uses animations

ui-patterns.com:- a design of different parts of a website with a guide for implementing them.

dtibbble.com:- a place where designers post their design. You can find inspiration from there

sneakpeekit.com:- you find beautiful templates for your websites.

balsamiq.cloud:-best place to draft your website. Has many features.

getbootstrap.com>Examples:- a good place to find codes for designing different parts of a website like a header.

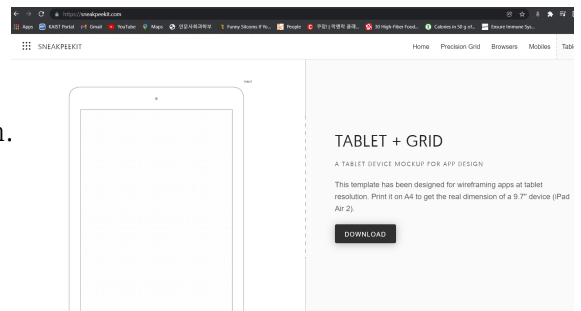
More Notes

How do you start doing moke ups? continued

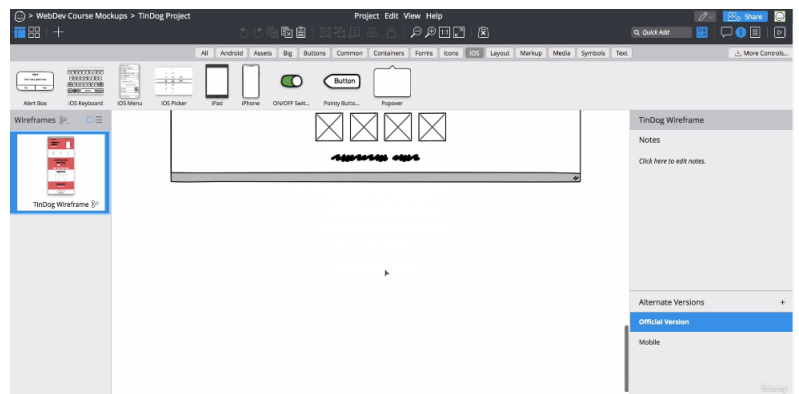
- dribbble.com: a place where designers put their portfolios. Search website in the search bar.
 - a very good place to find inspiration for your websites.
 - If you go to dribbble.com and search websites, you can get a lot of beautiful ones people have created as a part of their jobs.
 - you can use the filters option to narrow down the site that you want. you can narrow it down even by the color shade you want.

Let us create a wire frame for our own website.

- sneakpeekit.com:
 - they have beautiful website templates where you can download and printout. Then draw your design by hand.
 - for mobiles, tablets and computer screen.



- balsamiq.cloud:
 - for advanced wire framing.
 - it is very easy to use.
 - has a 30-day free trial.
 - it is very collaborative.
 - has a sharing & commenting option
 - has tools for almost everything.





Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

<nav>:-similar to div but indicates that everything after it is the code for the navigation bar

-to read more go to [getbootstrap.com>docs>components>navbar](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/components/navbar)

class="navbar"

-added to our <nav> tag.

-we can see what this does in the bootstrap.css file

-written as <nav class="navbar-nav">

```
.navbar {  
  position: relative;  
  display: flex;  
  flex-wrap: wrap;  
  align-items: center;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  padding-top: 0.5rem;  
  padding-bottom: 0.5rem;  
}
```

class="navbar-nav"

-added to our tag.

-written as <ul class="navbar-nav">

```
.navbar-nav {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
  padding-left: 0;  
  margin-bottom: 0;  
  list-style: none;  
}
```

class="nav-item"

-added to our tag.

-written as <li class="nav-item">

```
<nav class="navbar">  
  <ul class="navbar-nav">  
    <li class="nav-item">  
      Contact  
    </li>  
  </ul>  
</nav>
```

Contact

Summary:

More Notes

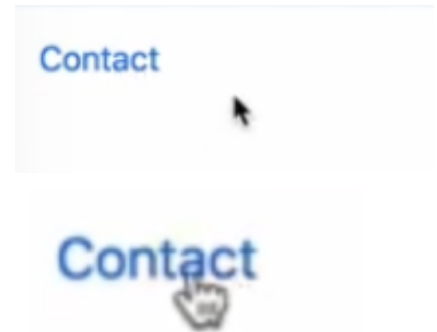
class="nav-link"

–used with <a>

–it changes its color when you hover over the text and appears as a link.

–written as

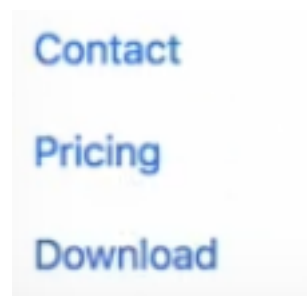
```
<nav class="navbar">
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```



–it becomes dark blue when we hover over it and it appears as a link.

If we add more links to our page, they would be aligned vertically:

```
<nav class="navbar">
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Pricing</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Download</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```



class="navbar-expand-lg"

–used to make the navigation items aligned horizontally depending on the size of the our screen. For example the above aligns it horizontally if we have a screen equal to or greater than the screen size of a laptop or desktop.

– `.navbar-expand{-sm|-md|-lg|-xl|-xxl}`

–we can use `-sm`, `-md`, instead of `-lg` above.

–if we use `-sm`, it will align them horizontally for phone, tablet and laptop,... as long as the screen fits. If the screen doesn't fit it will align them vertically.

–`lg` works only for laptop or larger screen

–`md` works for tablet, laptop or anything bigger

–used with `<nav>`

–written as `<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg">`

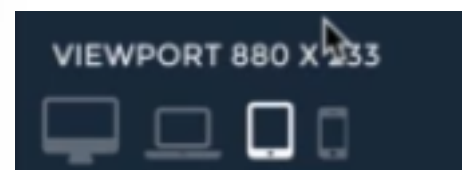
```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg">
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Pricing</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Download</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Contact Pricing Download

–this is for a laptop or larger screen

–If we decrease the size of our screen or go to a mobile or tablet screen, the nav items will be vertically stacked:

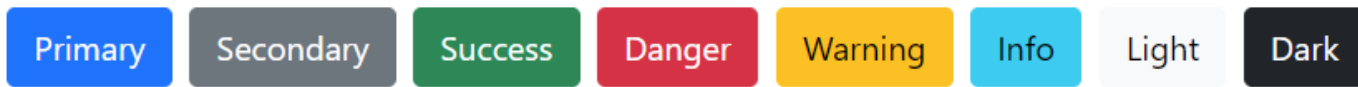
Contact
Pricing
Download



–you can try changing your view port in codeply.com

class="bg-light":

–it would make our navigation bar background a light Grey color.

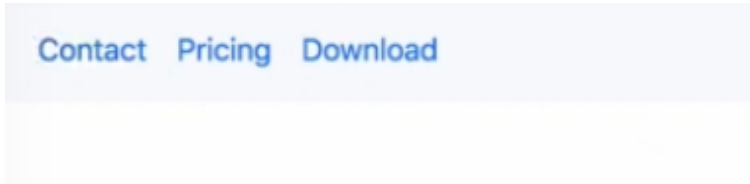


–this are the colors we can chose from for our background or text color or.. I got it from [getbootstrap.com>components>buttons>Examples](https://getbootstrap.com/components/buttons/#examples).

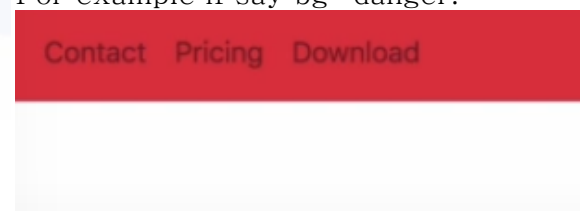
–we usually use it with our nav element.

–it is written as <nav class="navbar bg-light">

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-light">
```



For example if say bg-danger.



class="navbar-light"

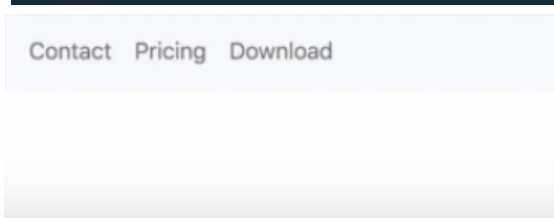
–it would change the color of the text inside the navigation bar.

–it would make the color of the text light grey

–used with <nav>

–written as <nav class="navbar-light">

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Pricing</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Download</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```



class="navbar-brand"

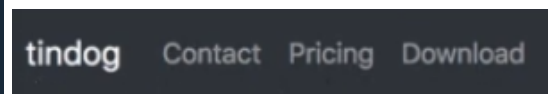
- used for a brand name text or brand img
- you can read more about it in [getbootstrap.com>components>navbar>Brand](https://getbootstrap.com/components/navbar/#brand)
- usually used with `<a>` tags
- for example- if our brand name is tindog, we write it as:

```
<a class="navbar-brand" href="">tindog</a>
```

- if our brand img is located at `css/img.png`, we write it as:

```
<a class="navbar-brand" href=""></a>
```

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-dark">
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="">tindog</a>
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Pricing</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Download</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```



- the styling of the brand is a bit different compared to the `nav-link` text.

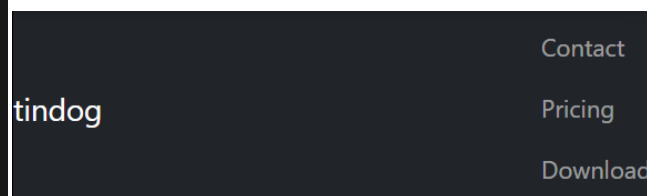
class="ml-auto": not supported by bootstrap 5

- it creates a margin on the left as much as it can until the text reaches the right margin.
- class="ms-auto":

- has a similar effect like `ml-auto` and is supported by bootstrap 5

- you are gonna apply it to the container that contains all the links you want to push to the right. We used it with the ``

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-dark navbar-dark">
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="">tindog</a>
  <ul class="navbar-nav ms-auto">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Contact</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Pricing</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a class="nav-link" href="">Download</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

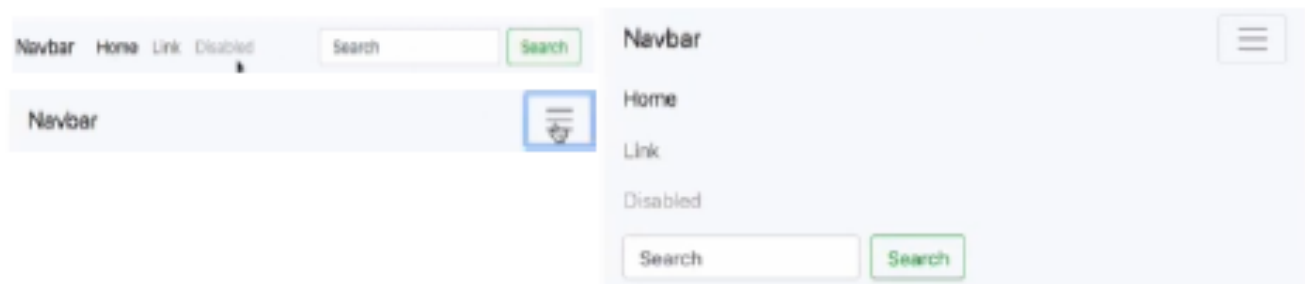


tindog

Contact Pricing Download

Toggler

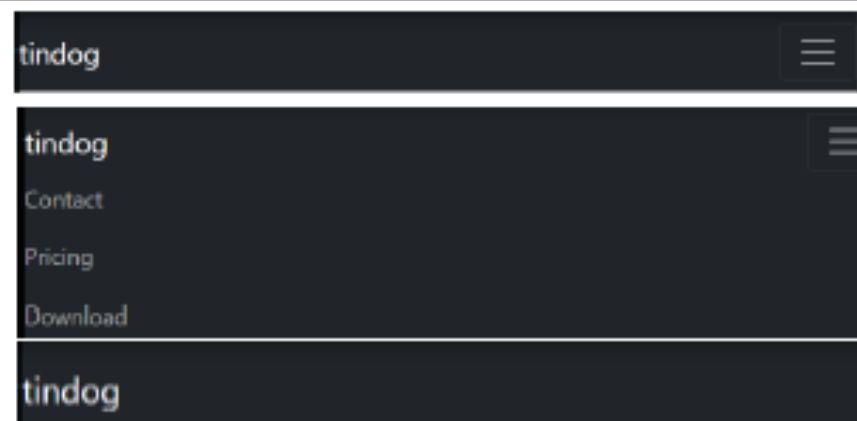
- when the size of the screen gets smaller, it creates a toggle menu



- go to [getbootstrap.com>docs>components >navbar](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0/components/navbar/). Then go to the toggler part.
- copy the `<button>` code part and paste it in your code.
- Then write `<div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="text next to # in the data target part inside the button tag">`.
- Then include anything that you want to be toggled inside the div part.

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-dark navbar-dark">
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="">tindog</a>
  <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarTogglerDemo01" ar
    <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
  </button>
  <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">

    <ul class="navbar-nav ms-auto">
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="">
          Contact
        </a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="">
          Pricing
        </a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="">
          Download
        </a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

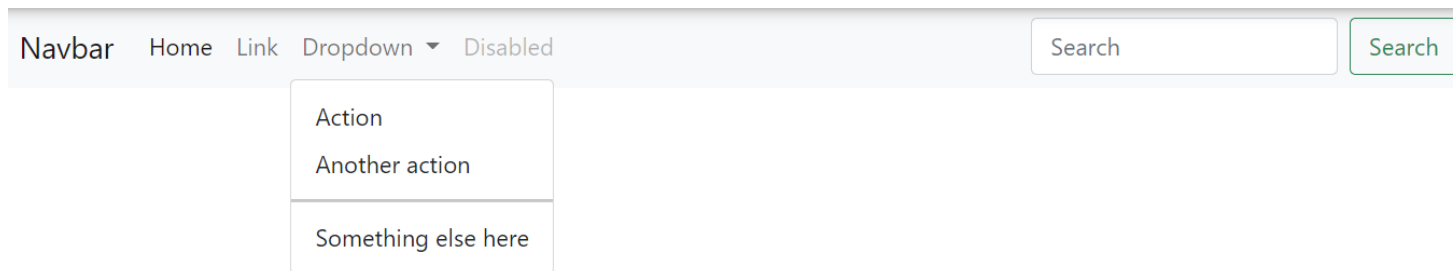


- the id part of the div and the data-bs-target part of the button should be the same (everything after the #)

class="dropdown"

–usually added as `<li class="nav-item dropdown">`

–just copy and modify code from [getbootstrap.com>docs>components>navbar>supported content](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0/components/navbar/#supported-content)



```
<li class="nav-item dropdown">
  <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdown" role="button"
    Dropdown
  </a>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Action</a></li>
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a></li>
    <li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></li>
    <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a></li>
  </ul>
</li>
```

you don't need to memorize any of this u can copy and edit and use it:

– the id part of `<a>` should be the same with the `aria-labelledby` part of the `ul`

–class="dropdown-menu"

–used with ``

–class="dropdown-item"

–used with the inside ``

–class="dropdown-divider"

–used to divide our dropdown menu

–used with `<hr>` tag

–it was written above as

```
<li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></li>
```

class="navbar fixed-top"

–the navigation bar will not move as we scroll, we will see it even if we scroll

Fixed top

```
<nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-light bg-light">  
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Fixed top</a>  
</nav>
```

class="navbar fixed-bottom"

–the navigation bar will not move as we scroll, but it will be fixed at the bottom instead of the top.

Fixed bottom

```
<nav class="navbar fixed-bottom navbar-light bg-light">  
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Fixed bottom</a>  
</nav>
```

Topic/Title: What We'll Make: TinDog
Download the Starting
Setting Up Our New Project
Bootstrap Grid Layout System



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

tindog

-For this collapsible menu to work we need to have some Javascript code. We can get this code from [getbootstrap.com>Get Started> JSS](https://getbootstrap.com/get-started/javascript/) and paste it in the `<head>`

Responsive:- means the website responds to different layouts.

`<div class="row">`

-used to classify the screen using rows.

`<div class="col">`

-used to classify the screen using columns.

-if there are 2 columns, they divide the screen into 2.

-if there are 3 columns, they divide the screen into 3.

`<div class="col-6">`:- the column takes half of the screen space. It is more responsive than above

-when we use a number and a dash after col it acts as if the screen has a length of 12.

-for example if we write 5 instead of 6 above it will take (5/12)th of the screen space.

`<div class="col-md-6">`:- it will take half of the screen as long as the screen is equal to or larger than a tablet.

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color:blue; border: 1px solid">
    col-md-6
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color:blue; border: 1px solid">
    col-md-6
  </div>
</div>
```

col-md-6

col-md-6

-for a phone it will be like the above image.

col-md-6

col-md-6

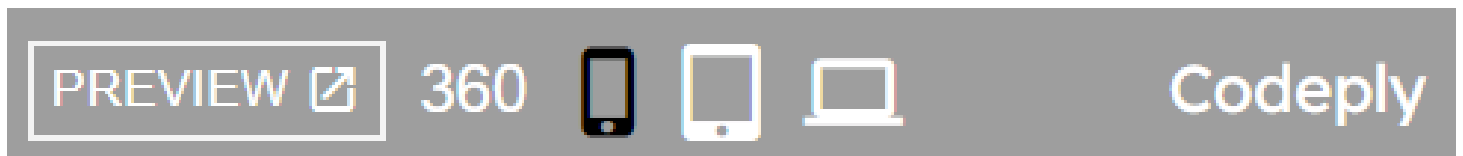
Summary:

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-lg-3" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3
  </div>
</div>
```

–For a desktop or laptop screen:



–For a tablet or mobile or anything with smaller screen, each column will take 100% width:



–We can change our view–port size over here in codeply.com. So that we can see our code on a phone or tablet or laptop.


```

<div class="row">
  <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
  </div>
  <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6" style="background-color:blue; border:1px solid;">
    col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
  </div>
</div>

```

–For a laptop or a desktop screen or anything with a larger screen, each column will take 25% of the screen:

col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

–For a tablet screen, each column will take 33.3% (1/3rd) of the screen:

col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6		

–For a mobile screen, each column will take 50% (6/12th) of the screen:

col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6
col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6	col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-6

–If we don't specify column size for the mobile screen, a single column will by default take 100% of the mobile screen.



Keywords/Questions:

<section>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-6">

</div>

<div class="col-6">

</div>

</div>

Add styles.css external styling at the end of the head when using specific fonts from fonts.google.com

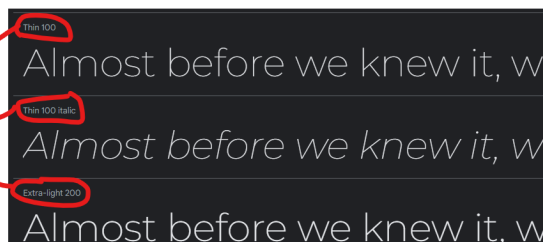
Notes:

<section> :- conveys that the content inside has a single theme. Apart from these, it is the same as <div> (<div> doesn't convey any information to the browser)

-You should use <div class="row"> as a parent element when classifying columns using <div class="col">. It is a must to do this.

-fonts.google.com

This are font-weights



For example, if we want to use

Montserrat-Black 900,

Almost

We need to write

```
font-family: "Montserrat";
font-weight: 900;
```

in styles.css

-If the specific font type we want is not getting displayed try putting the

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css"> link after the bootstrap stylesheet.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.1.3/css/
<!-- google fonts -->
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Montserrat:400,900|Ubuntu" rel="
<!-- fontawesome for icons -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.5.0/css/all.css
<!-- CSS host style -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
```

Summary: <section>:- tells the browser that the specific part has a single common theme. -similar to <div>.

-When dividing a screen using columns, we need to use <div class="row"> as a parent element.

-When using fonts from fonts.google.com when applying the specific font type like

Black 900

Almost

we need to place the <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css"> code after the bootstrap stylesheet and use

```
font-family: "Montserrat";
font-weight: 900;
```

and specify the font-weight while writing our font styling code

inside styles.css



Keywords/Questions:

2 stylesheets

priority for last stylesheet

Notes:

HTML code is executed from top to bottom. So if you had two stylesheets e.g. styles1.css and styles2.css which both target the same element e.g

styles1.css

```
1 | body {  
2 | background-color: red;  
3 | }
```

styles2.css

```
1 | body {  
2 | background-color: blue;  
3 | }
```

If inside the head part of your HTML, you list your links as

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles1.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles2.css">
```

-the resulting page will be blue

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles2.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles1.css">
```

-the resulting page will be red

Both styles are being applied, but the one that's visible when there is overriding happening is the one applied last.

Summary:

-If we have 2 stylesheets, priority is given to the one at last.

-if they override each other, the one visible would be the one written last in the <head> section of our html.

-in parts where there is not overriding both effects will be visible

-place styles.css styling after bootstrap stylesheet, so that we can override the effects of bootstrap when we want



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

class="container"

<div class="container">

-Used to horizontally center the content inside.

class="container-fluid"

-When we change the screen size. the content inside will be kept horizontally centered.

-When we change screen size the percentage of the screen width covered by the container varies

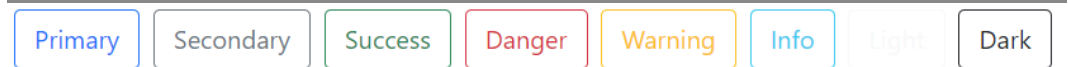
<button type="button">

<div class="container-fluid">

-the content inside will always occupy a 100% of the width of the screen.

-when we change the screen size, the content inside will always occupy 100% screen width.

class="btn btn-lg"

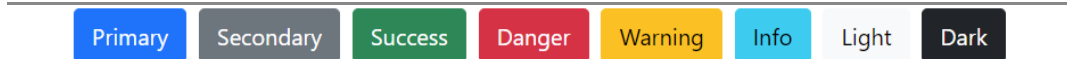


class="btn btn-sm"

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-secondary">Secondary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-light">Light</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-outline-dark">Dark</button>
```

fontawesome.com

-When you hover over each of the above buttons we get:



-No need to memorize the colors we can get them from [getbootstrap.com>docs](https://getbootstrap.com/docs)

>docs>components>buttons

components>buttons.

Summary:

<div class="container">:-content within will be horizontally centered.

<div class="container-fluid">:-content will cover 100% of the screen width.

<button type="button"></button>:- to create buttons

class="btn btn-lg":- to make the button size large.

class="btn btn-sm":-to make the button size small.

fontawesome.com :- a place to find popular icons like apple and google play icons.

-we need to copy and paste a <script> code on the <head> part before applying it.

More Notes

`<button type="button"></button>`:

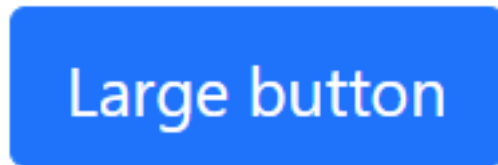
- html element used to create clickable buttons.
- we always need to specify the type.

button size:

- we can change the size of our button by using:

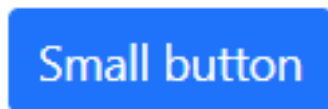
-class="btn-lg"

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Large button</button>
```



-class="btn-sm"

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">Small button</button>
```



fontawesome.com:

- best place to get cool icons.
- before using icons from here in our code we should first

- 1)Create an account
- 2>Login to your account
- 3)Go to Kits
- 4)Select the Kit file and open it
- 5)Copy the code that starts with `<script....`
- 6)Past it in the `<head>` of your project
- 7)Select Icons in fontawesome.com
- 8)Search for the particular icon you want to use
- 9)Select the icon you want to use and copy the code and paste it wherever you want to use the code.(The font awesome code for icons starts with the `<i>` tag, you can replace the `<i>` tag with ``, but it won't make any difference on the code)

```
<i class="fa-brands fa-apple"></i>
```



Topic/Title: Styling Our Website Challenges and Solutions
Bootstrap Challenge 1
Solution to Bootstrap Challenge 1
Tip from Angela - How to Deal with Procrastination



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

transform:rotate(20deg)

transform:rotate(30deg);

-used to rotate our image 30 degrees.

width:100%; text-align:center;

margin: 3%;

-it is relative to the width of the parent container.

width:60%;

-it is relative to the parent container.

class="fa-5x"

width:100%; text-align:center;

-preferred way to center Font Awesome Icons

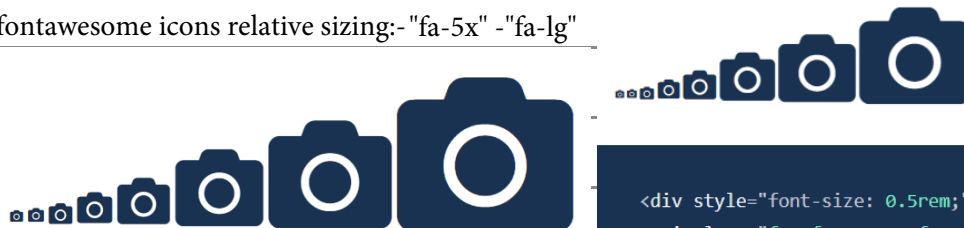
-width:100%:-lets each icon cover 100% horizontal area.

class="fa-lg"

-text-align:center:- centers the icon accordingly to the width being used.

fontawesome icons relative sizing:- "fa-5x" -"fa-lg"

parent element text-align
applies to children as well



```
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-xs"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-sm"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-lg"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-2x"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-3x"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-5x"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-7x"></i>
<i class="fas fa-camera fa-10x"></i>
```

```
<div style="font-size: 0.5rem;">
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-xs"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-sm"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-lg"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-2x"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-3x"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-5x"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-7x"></i>
  <i class="fas fa-camera fa-10x"></i>
</div>
```

pomodoro technique

Summary: transform:rotate(40deg); :- used to rotate our image by 40 degrees.

margin:3%; width:60%; padding:7%; :

- this percentages are relative to the width of the container.

width:100%; text-align:center; :-we can align fontawesome icons using this method.

class="fa-5x" :-used to increase the size of our fontawesome icon.

If we change the text alignment of a parent div all the elements inside will be aligned in that way.

Pomodoro technique:- studying technique where you take 5 mins break every 25 mins and take a 20-30 minute break every 4 such sessions. Set a timer for each 5 minute session.

–If we change the text alignment of a parent div all the elements inside will be aligned in that way.



Elite Clientele

We have all the dogs, the greatest
dogs.

```
<div class="feature-box col-lg-4 md-12">  
  
  <i class="fa-solid fa-bullseye fa-4x icon"></i>  
  <h3>Elite Clientele</h3>  
  <p>We have all the dogs, the greatest dogs.</p>  
  
</div>
```

```
.feature-box{  
  text-align:center;  
}
```

–All the elements within the div tag: the icon, the h3 text and <p> text are all centered as a result of the *text-align:center;* code. We don't need to center each element individually,