# Bootstrap tutorial

1. The use bootstrap you either need to download it and link it locally or use a CDN to link to the relevant files. For this tutorial, I recommend using a CDN. Your 1st task in this tutorial is to use the following HTML a skeleton and inject the relevant code to be able to use bootstrap further down in the tutorial.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>**Bootstrap tutorial**</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>**Hello**</h1>

</body>

</html>

You should be able to notice the change in the styling of the h1 element when the relevant bootstrap files are properly linked.

1. Since Bootstrap 3 has been launched, Bootstrap has become mobile first. It means 'mobile first' styles can be found throughout the entire library instead of them in separate files. You need to add the viewport meta tag to the <head> element, to ensure proper rendering and touch zooming on mobile devices.

**Bootstrap grid system**

1. Bootstrap includes a responsive, mobile first fluid grid system that appropriately scales up to 12 columns as the device or viewport size increases. It includes predefined classes for easy layout options, as well as powerful mixins for generating more semantic layouts.

Inject the following code within the body element HTML a skeleton, render it in the browser and notice how as you change the size of the browser window the content adapts to the screen width:

<div class = **"container"**>

<h1>**Hello, world!**</h1>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut**

**enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris**

**nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa**

**quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae**

**dicta sunt explicabo.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium.**</p>

<p> **Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet,**

**consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi**

**tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat**

**voluptatem.**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

Basically, when the screen reaches at least 970 pixels of space, the divs containing the text arrange themselves into 2 adjacent containers spanning 6 columns in width each. For smaller screens, the divs just stuck up horizontally.

1. In the next example, we spanned on the previous one, by specifying a different arrangement of the columns when we reach large desktop screens (larger than 1170px).

<div class = **"container"**>

<h1>**Hello, world!**</h1>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-md-6 col-lg-4"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut**

**enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris**

**nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa**

**quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae**

**dicta sunt explicabo.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-md-6 col-lg-8"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium.**</p>

<p>**Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet,**

**consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi**

**tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat**

**voluptatem.**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

1. Finally, let’s define behavior for devices size small, medium and large.

<div class = **"container"**>

<h1>**Hello, world!**</h1>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-sm-3 col-md-6 col-lg-8"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut**

**enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris**

**nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium, totam rem aperiam, eaque ipsa**

**quae ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatae vitae**

**dicta sunt explicabo.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-sm-9 col-md-6 col-lg-4"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem**

**accusantium doloremque laudantium.**</p>

<p>**Neque porro quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet,**

**consectetur, adipisci velit, sed quia non numquam eius modi tempora**

**incidunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem.**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

1. With the four tiers of grids available, you are bound to run into issues where at certain breakpoints, the columns don't clear quite right as one is taller than the other. To fix that, use a combination of a class .clearfix and the responsive utility classes as shown in the following example:

<div class = **"container"**>

<div class = **"row"** >

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut**

**enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris**

**nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"clearfix visible-xs"**></div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco**

**laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do**

**eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut**

**enim ad minim**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

1. Offsets are a useful feature for more specialized layouts. They can be used to push columns over for more spacing. To use offsets on large displays, use the .col-md-offset-\* classes. These classes increase the left margin of a column by \* columns where \* range from 1 to 11. In the following example, we have <div class = "col-md-6">..</div>, We will center this using class .col-md-offset-3.

<div class = **"container"**>

<h1>**Hello, world!**</h1>

<div class = **"row"** >

<div class = **"col-md-6 col-md-offset-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

1. To nest your content with the default grid, add a new .row and set of .col-md-\* columns within an existing .col-md-\* column. Nested rows should include a set of columns that add up to 12. In the following example, the layout has two columns, with the second one being split into four boxes over two rows.

<div class = **"container"**>

<h1>**Hello, world!**</h1>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-md-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<h4>**First Column**</h4>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-md-9"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<h4>**Second Column- Split into 4 boxes**</h4>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #B18904;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Consectetur art party Tonx culpa semiotics.**

**Pinterest assumenda minim organic quis.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #B18904;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna**

**aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation**

**ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #B18904;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip**

**ex ea commodo consequat.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"col-md-6"** style = **"background-color: #B18904;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,**

**sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna**

**aliqua. Ut enim ad minim.**</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

**Typography**

1. Bootstrap uses Helvetica Neue, Helvetica, Arial, and sans-serif in its default font stack. All HTML headings (h1 to h6) are styled in Bootstrap. Notice the different styling of header elements when using and not using bootstrap.

<h1>**I'm Heading1 h1**</h1>

<h2>**I'm Heading2 h2**</h2>

<h3>**I'm Heading3 h3**</h3>

<h4>**I'm Heading4 h4**</h4>

<h5>**I'm Heading5 h5**</h5>

<h6>**I'm Heading6 h6**</h6>

1. To add some emphasis to a paragraph, add class = "lead". This will give you a larger font size, lighter weight, and a taller line height.

<h2>**Lead Example**</h2>

<p class = **"lead"**>**This is an example paragraph demonstrating**

**the use of lead body copy. This is an example paragraph**

**demonstrating the use of lead body copy.This is an example**

**paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.This is an**

**example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.**

**This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.**

</p>

1. Bootstrap offers a few classes that can be used to provide emphasis and alignment on texts as seen in the following example.

<small>**This content is within tag**</small><br>

<strong>**This content is within tag**</strong><br>

<em>**This content is within tag and is rendered as italics**</em><br>

<p class = **"text-left"**>**Left aligned text.**</p>

<p class = **"text-center"**>**Center aligned text.**</p>

<p class = **"text-right"**>**Right aligned text.**</p>

<p class = **"text-muted"**>**This content is muted**</p>

<p class = **"text-primary"**>**This content carries a primary class**</p>

<p class = **"text-success"**>**This content carries a success class**</p>

<p class = **"text-info"**>**This content carries a info class**</p>

<p class = **"text-warning"**>**This content carries a warning class**</p>

<p class = **"text-danger"**>**This content carries a danger class**</p>

1. Bootstrap supports ordered lists, unordered lists, and definition lists. If you do not want the bullets to appear, then you can remove the styling by using the class .list-unstyled. You can also place all list items on a single line using the class .list-inline.

<h4>**Example of Ordered List**</h4>

<ol>

<li>**Item 1**</li>

<li>**Item 2**</li>

<li>**Item 3**</li>

<li>**Item 4**</li>

</ol>

<h4>**Example of UnOrdered List**</h4>

<ul>

<li>**Item 1**</li>

<li>**Item 2**</li>

<li>**Item 3**</li>

<li>**Item 4**</li>

</ul>

<h4>**Example of Unstyled List**</h4>

<ul class = **"list-unstyled"**>

<li>**Item 1**</li>

<li>**Item 2**</li>

<li>**Item 3**</li>

<li>**Item 4**</li>

</ul>

<h4>**Example of Inline List**</h4>

<ul class = **"list-inline"**>

<li>**Item 1**</li>

<li>**Item 2**</li>

<li>**Item 3**</li>

<li>**Item 4**</li>

</ul>

<h4>**Example of Definition List**</h4>

<dl>

<dt>**Description 1**</dt>

<dd>**Item 1**</dd>

<dt>**Description 2**</dt>

<dd>**Item 2**</dd>

</dl>

<h4>**Example of Horizontal Definition List**</h4>

<dl class = **"dl-horizontal"**>

<dt>**Description 1**</dt>

<dd>**Item 1**</dd>

<dt>**Description 2**</dt>

<dd>**Item 2**</dd>

</dl>

**Tables**

1. Bootstrap provides a clean layout for building tables. For a nice and minimalistic table style with just some light padding and horizontal dividers, add the base class of .table to any table in your HTML:

<table class = **"table"**>

<caption>**Basic Table Layout**</caption>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>**Name**</th>

<th>**City**</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>**Tanmay**</td>

<td>**Bangalore**</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>**Sachin**</td>

<td>**Mumbai**</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

1. By adding the .table-striped class, you will get stripes on rows within the <tbody> as seen in the following example.

<table class = **"table table-striped"**>

<caption>**Striped Table Layout**</caption>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>**Name**</th>

<th>**City**</th>

<th>**Pincode**</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>**Tanmay**</td>

<td>**Bangalore**</td>

<td>**560001**</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>**Sachin**</td>

<td>**Mumbai**</td>

<td>**400003**</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>**Uma**</td>

<td>**Pune**</td>

<td>**411027**</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

1. By adding the .table-bordered class, you will get borders surrounding every element and rounded corners around the entire table. Try it out yourself.
2. By adding the .table-hover class, a light gray background will be added to rows while the cursor hovers over them.
3. With the .table-condensed class, row padding is cut in half to condense the table. as seen in the following example. This is useful if you want any denser information.
4. Contextual classes allow you to change the background color of your table rows for individual cells.

<table class = **"table"**>

<caption>**Contextual Table Layout**</caption>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>**Product**</th>

<th>**Payment Date**</th>

<th>**Status**</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr class = **"active"**>

<td>**Product1**</td>

<td>**23/11/2013**</td>

<td>**Pending**</td>

</tr>

<tr class = **"success"**>

<td>**Product2**</td>

<td>**10/11/2013**</td>

<td>**Delivered**</td>

</tr>

<tr class = **"warning"**>

<td>**Product3**</td>

<td>**20/10/2013**</td>

<td>**In Call to confirm**</td>

</tr>

<tr class = **"danger"**>

<td>**Product4**</td>

<td>**20/10/2013**</td>

<td>**Declined**</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

**Forms**

1. Bootstrap provides 3 types of form layouts:
   * Vertical (default) form
   * In-line form
   * Horizontal form
2. with Vertical form, individual form controls automatically receive some global styling. To create a basic form do the following:
3. Add a role form to the parent <form> element.
4. Wrap labels and controls in a <div> with class .form-group. This is needed for optimum spacing.
5. Add a class of .form-control to all textual <input>, <textarea>, and <select> elements.

<form role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"name"**>**Name**</label>

<input type = **"text"** class = **"form-control"** id = **"name"** placeholder = **"Enter Name"**>

</div>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"inputfile"**>**File input**</label>

<input type = **"file"** id = **"inputfile"**>

<p class = **"help-block"**>**Example block-level help text here.**</p>

</div>

<div class = **"checkbox"**>

<label><input type = **"checkbox"**> **Check me out**</label>

</div>

<button type = **"submit"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Submit**</button>

</form>

1. with in-line form, all the elements are in line, left aligned and labels are alongside. You just need to add the class .form-inline to the <form> tag.

<form class = **"form-inline"** role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label class = **"sr-only"** for = **"name"**>**Name**</label>

<input type = **"text"** class = **"form-control"** id = **"name"** placeholder = **"Enter Name"**>

</div>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label class = **"sr-only"** for = **"inputfile"**>**File input**</label>

<input type = **"file"** id = **"inputfile"**>

</div>

<div class = **"checkbox"**>

<label><input type = **"checkbox"**> **Check me out**</label>

</div>

<button type = **"submit"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Submit**</button>

</form>

1. Horizontal forms stands apart from the others not only in the amount of markup, but also in the presentation of the form. To create a form that uses the horizontal layout, do the following:
   * Add a class of .form-horizontal to the parent <form> element.
   * Wrap labels and controls in a <div> with class .form-group.
   * Add a class of .control-label to the labels.

<form class = **"form-horizontal"** role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"firstname"** class = **"col-sm-2 control-label"**>**First Name**</label>

<div class = **"col-sm-10"**>

<input type = **"text"** class = **"form-control"** id = **"firstname"** placeholder = **"Enter First Name"**>

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"lastname"** class = **"col-sm-2 control-label"**>**Last Name**</label>

<div class = **"col-sm-10"**>

<input type = **"text"** class = **"form-control"** id = **"lastname"** placeholder = **"Enter Last Name"**>

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<div class = **"col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10"**>

<div class = **"checkbox"**>

<label><input type = **"checkbox"**> **Remember me**</label>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<div class = **"col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10"**>

<button type = **"submit"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Sign in**</button>

</div>

</div>

</form>

1. Bootstrap natively supports the most common form controls:
   * Inputs: This is where users will enter most of the essential form data. Bootstrap offers support for all native HTML5 input types: text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel, and color.

<form role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"name"**>**Label**</label>

<input type = **"text"** class = **"form-control"** placeholder = **"Text input"**>

</div>

</form>

* + Text area: used when you need multiple lines of input.

<form role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"name"**>**Text Area**</label>

<textarea class = **"form-control"** rows = **"3"**></textarea>

</div>

</form>

* + Checkboxes and radio buttons.

<label for = **"name"**>**Example of Default Checkbox and radio button** </label>

<div class = **"checkbox"**>

<label>

<input type = **"checkbox"** value = **""**>**Option 1**

</label>

</div>

<div class = **"checkbox"**>

<label>

<input type = **"checkbox"** value = **""**>**Option 2**

</label>

</div>

<div class = **"radio"**>

<label>

<input type = **"radio"** name = **"optionsRadios"** id = **"optionsRadios1"** value = **"option1"** checked> **Option 1**

</label>

</div>

<div class = **"radio"**>

<label>

<input type = **"radio"** name = **"optionsRadios"** id = **"optionsRadios2"** value = **"option2"**>

**Option 2 - selecting it will deselect option 1**

</label>

</div>

<label for = **"name"**>**Example of Inline Checkbox and radio button** </label>

<div>

<label class = **"checkbox-inline"**>

<input type = **"checkbox"** id = **"inlineCheckbox1"** value = **"option1"**> **Option 1**

</label>

<label class = **"checkbox-inline"**>

<input type = **"checkbox"** id = **"inlineCheckbox2"** value = **"option2"**> **Option 2**

</label>

<label class = **"checkbox-inline"**>

<input type = **"checkbox"** id = **"inlineCheckbox3"** value = **"option3"**> **Option 3**

</label>

<label class = **"checkbox-inline"**>

<input type = **"radio"** name = **"optionsRadiosinline"** id = **"optionsRadios3"** value = **"option1"** checked> **Option 1**

</label>

<label class = **"checkbox-inline"**>

<input type = **"radio"** name = **"optionsRadiosinline"** id = **"optionsRadios4"** value = **"option2"**> **Option 2**

</label>

</div>

* + Selects: to allow the user to pick from multiple options.

<form role = **"form"**>

<div class = **"form-group"**>

<label for = **"name"**>**Select list**</label>

<select class = **"form-control"**>

<option>**1**</option>

<option>**2**</option>

<option>**3**</option>

<option>**4**</option>

<option>**5**</option>

</select>

<label for = **"name"**>**Mutiple Select list**</label>

<select multiple class = **"form-control"**>

<option>**1**</option>

<option>**2**</option>

<option>**3**</option>

<option>**4**</option>

<option>**5**</option>

</select>

</div>

</form>

**Buttons**

1. Anything that is given a class of .btn will inherit the default look of a gray button with rounded corners. The following example demonstrates the main button classes.

<!-- Standard button -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Default Button**</button>

<!-- Provides extra visual weight and identifies the primary action in a set of buttons -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary"**>**Primary Button**</button>

<!-- Indicates a successful or positive action -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-success"**>**Success Button**</button>

<!-- Contextual button for informational alert messages -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-info"**>**Info Button**</button>

<!-- Indicates caution should be taken with this action -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-warning"**>**Warning Button**</button>

<!-- Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-danger"**>**Danger Button**</button>

<!-- Deemphasize a button by making it look like a link while maintaining button behavior -->

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-link"**>**Link Button**</button>

1. The following example demonstrates the usage of classes to control button size.

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-lg"**>

**Large Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg"**>

**Large button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary"**>

**Default size Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>

**Default size button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-sm"**>

**Small Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-sm"**>

**Small button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-xs"**>

**Extra small Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-xs"**>

**Extra small button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-lg btn-block"**>

**Block level Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg btn-block"**>

**Block level button**

</button>

</p>

1. Bootstrap also provides classes which allows you to change the state of buttons to active, disabled etc.

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg "**>

**Default Button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg active"**>

**Active Button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-lg"**>

**Primary button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-primary btn-lg active"**>

**Active Primary button**

</button>

</p>

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg"**>

**Default Button**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg"** disabled = **"disabled"**>

**Disabled Button**

</button>

</p>

**Images**

1. Bootstrap 3 allows you to make the images responsive by adding a class **.img-responsive** to the **<img>** tag. This class applies**max-width: 100%;** and **height: auto;** to the image so that it scales nicely to the parent element.

<img src = **"https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Oklahoma\_city\_downtown.JPG"** class = **"img-responsive"** alt = **"Responsive image"**>

1. Bootstrap also provides 3 classes that can be used to applied some simple styles to images.

<img src = **"** **https://38.media.tumblr.com/avatar\_6baf5da9a820\_128.png"** class = **"img-rounded"**>

<img src = **"** **https://38.media.tumblr.com/avatar\_6baf5da9a820\_128.png"** class = **"img-circle"**>

<img src = **"** **https://38.media.tumblr.com/avatar\_6baf5da9a820\_128.png"** class = **"img-thumbnail"**>

**Positioning**

1. Use class center-block to set an element to center.

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"center-block"** style = **"width:200px; background-color:#ccc;"**>

**This is an example for center-block**

</div>

</div>

1. You can float an element to the left or right with class pull-left or pull-right respectively:

<div class = **"pull-left"**>**Quick Float to left**</div>

<div class = **"pull-right"**>**Quick Float to right**</div>

1. To clear the float of any element, use the .clearfix class. Try the following example with and without the usage of the .clearfix class.

<div class = **"clearfix"**>

<div class = **"pull-left"**>

**Quick Float to left**

</div>

<div class = **"pull-left"**>

**Another Quick Float to left**

</div>

</div>

<div>

**What happens now?**

</div>

**Bootstrap responsiveness**

1. You can force an element to be shown or hidden (including for screen readers) with the use of classes .show and .hidden with a suffix specifying the screen type.

<p>**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.**</p>

<nav class=**"hidden-xs"**>

<ul class=**"list-unstyled"**>

<li>**Text 10**</li>

<li>**Text 11**</li>

<li>**Text 12**</li>

</ul>

</nav>

1. A more extensive example:

<div class = **"container"** style = **"padding: 40px;"**>

<div class = **"row visible-on"**>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<span class = **"hidden-xs"**>**Hidden on Extra small**</span>

<span class = **"visible-xs"**>**Visible on x-small**</span>

</div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<span class = **"hidden-sm"**>**Hidden on Small**</span>

<span class = **"visible-sm"**>**Visible on small**</span>

</div>

<div class = **"clearfix visible-xs"**></div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<span class = **"hidden-md"**>**Hidden on Medium**</span>

<span class = **"visible-md"**>**Visible on medium**</span>

</div>

<div class = **"col-xs-6 col-sm-3"** style = **"background-color: #dedef8;**

**box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;"**>

<span class = **"hidden-lg"**>**Hidden on Large**</span>

<span class = **"visible-lg"**>**Visible on large**</span>

</div>

</div>

</div>

**Glyphicons**

1. Glyphicons are icon fonts which you can use in your web projects. glyphicons can be found within the fonts folder of the bootstrap framework. Associated CSS rules are present within bootstrap.css and bootstrap-min.css files within css folder. You can see the available glyphicons at this link [GLYPHICONS](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/bootstrap/bootstrap_glyph_icons.htm).

<p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-attributes"**></span>

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-attributes-alt"**></span>

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-order"**></span>

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-order-alt"**></span>

</button>

</p>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-lg"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-user"**></span>

**User**

</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-sm"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-user"**></span>

**User**

</button>

<button type =**"button"** class = **"btn btn-default btn-xs"**>

<span class = **"glyphicon glyphicon-user"**></span>

**User**

</button>

**Dropdown Menus**

1. Dropdown menus are toggleable, contextual menus for displaying links in a list format. To use dropdown, just wrap the dropdown menu within the class .dropdown.The following example demonstrates a basic dropdown menu:

<div class = **"dropdown"**>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn dropdown-toggle"** id = **"dropdownMenu1"** data-toggle = **"dropdown"**>

**Topics**

<span class = **"caret"**></span>

</button>

<ul class = **"dropdown-menu"** role = **"menu"** aria-labelledby = **"dropdownMenu1"**>

<li role = **"presentation"**>

<a role = **"menuitem"** tabindex = **"-1"** href = **"#"**>**Java**</a>

</li>

<li role = **"presentation"**>

<a role = **"menuitem"** tabindex = **"-1"** href = **"#"**>**Data Mining**</a>

</li>

<li role = **"presentation"**>

<a role = **"menuitem"** tabindex = **"-1"** href = **"#"**>

**Data Communication/Networking**

</a>

</li>

<li role = **"presentation"** class = **"divider"**></li>

<li role = **"presentation"**>

<a role = **"menuitem"** tabindex = **"-1"** href = **"#"**>**Separated link**</a>

</li>

</ul>

</div>

**Button groups**

1. Button groups allow multiple buttons to be stacked together on a single line.

<div class = **"btn-group"**>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 1**</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 2**</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 3**</button>

</div>

1. you can also aligned a button group vertically:

<div class = **"btn-group-vertical"**>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 1**</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 2**</button>

<button type = **"button"** class = **"btn btn-default"**>**Button 3**</button>

</div>

**Navigation elements**

1. Bootstrap provides a few different options for styling navigation elements. All of them share the same markup and base class, .nav.

<p>**Tabs Example**</p>

<ul class = **"nav nav-tabs"**>

<li class = **"active"**><a href = **"#"**>**Home**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**SVN**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**iOS**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**VB.Net**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Java**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**PHP**</a></li>

</ul>

explore how different classes affect the navigation elements: .nav-pills, .nav-stacked, .nav-justified…

**The Navbar**

1. The navbar is one of the prominent features of Bootstrap sites. Navbars are responsive 'meta' components that serve as navigation headers for your application or site. Navbars collapse in mobile views and become horizontal as the available viewport width increases. At its core, the navbar includes styling for site names and basic navigation.

<nav class = **"navbar navbar-default"** role = **"navigation"**>

<div class = **"navbar-header"**>

<a class = **"navbar-brand"** href = **"#"**>**Menu**</a>

</div>

<div>

<ul class = **"nav navbar-nav"**>

<li class = **"active"**><a href = **"#"**>**Android**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**SVN**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Git**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Python**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Networks**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Operating Systems**</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

</nav>

**Breadcrumbs**

1. Breadcrumbs are a great way to show hierarchy-based information for a site. In the case of blogs, breadcrumbs can show the dates of publishing, categories, or tags. They indicate the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy.

<ol class = **"breadcrumb"**>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**Home**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**2013**</a></li>

<li class = **"active"**>**November**</li>

</ol>

**Pagination**

1. Pagination allows us to navigate between different pages of a website:

<ul class = **"pagination"**>

<li><a href = **"#"**>*&laquo;*</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**1**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**2**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**3**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**4**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>**5**</a></li>

<li><a href = **"#"**>*&raquo;*</a></li>

</ul>

**Labels**

1. Labels are great for offering counts, tips, or other markup for pages.

<h1>**Example Heading** <span class = **"label label-default"**>**Label**</span></h1>

<h2>**Example Heading** <span class =**" label label-primary"**>**Label**</span></h2>

<h3>**Example Heading** <span class = **"label label-success"**>**Label**</span></h3>

<h4>**Example Heading** <span class = **"label label-info"**>**Label**</span></h4>

<h5>**Example Heading** <span class = **"label label-warning"**>**Label**</span></h5>

<h6>**Example Heading** <span class = **"label label-danger"**>**Label**</span></h6>

**Thumbnails**

1. A lot of sites need a way to lay out images, videos, text, etc, in a grid, and Bootstrap has an easy way to do this with thumbnails.

<div class = **"row"**>

<div class = **"col-sm-6 col-md-3"**>

<div class = **"thumbnail"**>

<img src = **https://38.media.tumblr.com/avatar\_6baf5da9a820\_128.png "** alt = **"Generic placeholder thumbnail"**>

</div>

<div class = **"caption"**>

<h3>**Thumbnail label**</h3>

<p>**Some sample text. Some sample text.**</p>

<p>

<a href = **"#"** class = **"btn btn-primary"** role = **"button"**>

**Button**

</a>

<a href = **"#"** class = **"btn btn-default"** role = **"button"**>

**Button**

</a>

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"col-sm-6 col-md-3"**>

<div class = **"thumbnail"**>

<img src = **https://38.media.tumblr.com/avatar\_6baf5da9a820\_128.png "** alt = **"Generic placeholder thumbnail"**>

</div>

<div class = **"caption"**>

<h3>**Thumbnail label**</h3>

<p>**Some sample text. Some sample text.**</p>

<p>

<a href = **"#"** class = **"btn btn-primary"** role = **"button"**>

**Button**

</a>

<a href = **"#"** class = **"btn btn-default"** role = **"button"**>

**Button**

</a>

</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

**Alerts**

1. Alerts provide a way to style messages to the user. They provide contextual feedback messages for typical user actions.

<div class = **"alert alert-success"**>**Success! Well done its submitted.**</div>

<div class = **"alert alert-info"**>**Info! take this info.**</div>

<div class = **"alert alert-warning"**>**Warning ! Dont submit this.**</div>

<div class = **"alert alert-danger"**>**Error ! Change few things.**</div>

**Panels**

1. Panel components are used when you want to put your DOM component in a box.

<div class = **"panel panel-default"**>

<div class = **"panel-heading"**>

**Panel heading without title**

</div>

<div class = **"panel-body"**>

**Panel content**

</div>

</div>

<div class = **"panel panel-default"**>

<div class = **"panel-heading"**>

<h3 class = **"panel-title"**>

**Panel With title**

</h3>

</div>

<div class = **"panel-body"**>

**Panel content**

</div>

</div>

**Challenge**

1. Bring the provided HTML skeleton into the following display output using Bootstrap classes. Keep in mind your output should be responsive, i.e. look good in both a desktop and a smartphone screen.

