



Understanding Programming in Bootstrap

SESSION 2

Objectives

At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Use different Bootstrap components
- Write programs in Bootstrap
- Apply CSS and JavaScript to Bootstrap components

Components in Bootstrap

- Bootstrap framework Includes:
 - A collection of Less stylesheets use different components
 - A set of configuration variables that control features of components such as padding, color...
- Bootstrap interface components are implemented as CSS classes
- Bootstrap also provides a variety of JS components as jQuery plugins
- Bootstrap 3 supports browsers: Firefox, Opera, Chrome, Safari, and IE
- Each component comprises

HTML
Structure

CSS Code

JavaScript

Layout Components

Glyphicons	Navbars	Input Groups
Pagination	Page Header	Badges
Panels	List Groups	Progress bars

Glyphicons

- BS has more than 250 glyphs or fonts, which are available in 'Glyphicons Halflings' files in 'font' folder
- Apply for only elements neither text nor child element
- Recommended with nested `` tag
- Syntax: ``
- *Snippet Code:*



```
13 <div class="container">
14   <h2>Some Glyphicons</h2>
15   <p>Envelope icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></p>
16   <p>Hyperlinked Envelope:
17     <a href="#"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></a>
18   </p>
19   <p>Search: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span></p>
20 </div>
```

Navbars

- Also called as Navigation bars
- A navigation header appears on the top of a Web page
- Collapsible or extensible according to the browser screen size
- Contains – links, drop-downs, buttons, icons, or combination
- Left or right alignment of these elements is possible
- Sets horizontally when viewport width increases
- Syntax: `<nav class="navbar navbar-default">`

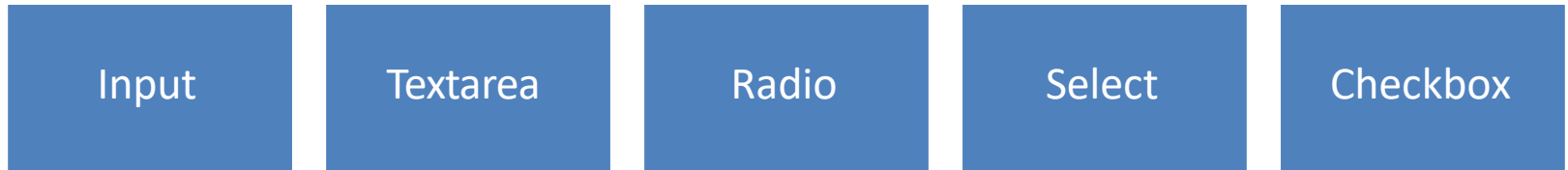
Input Groups (1-3)

- Referred as extended form controls
- Easy to append or prefix icons, buttons, or text.
- **.input-group** container class adds help text, button, or an icon.
- **.input-group-addon** class affixes text, icon, or button
- **.form-group** class adds space between controls

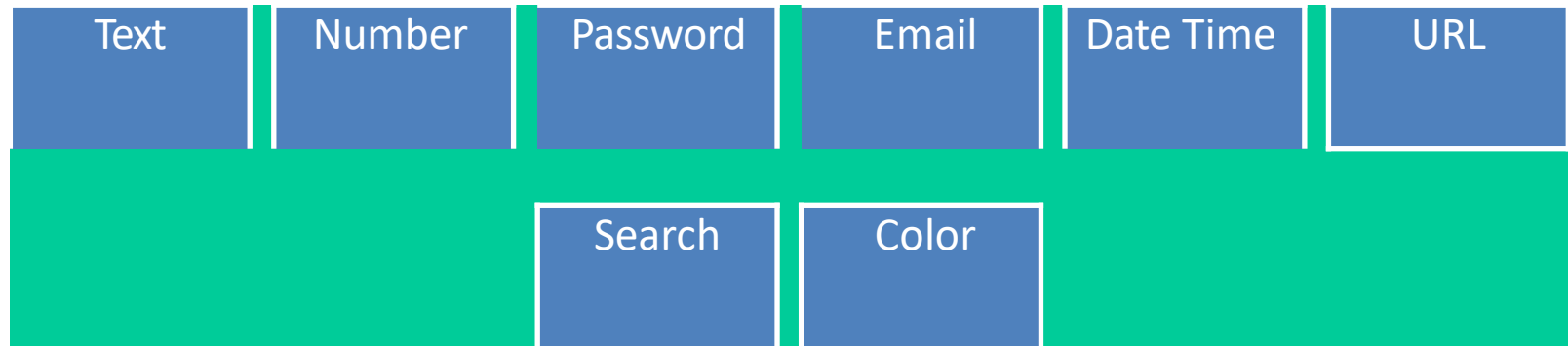
	Email
Additional Info	Text

Input Groups (2-3)

- Bootstrap supports following form controls:



- Also supports input types:



Input Groups (3-3)

- Syntax for creating text and password input controls:

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

```
<label for="user">Name:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="user">
```

```
</div>
```

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

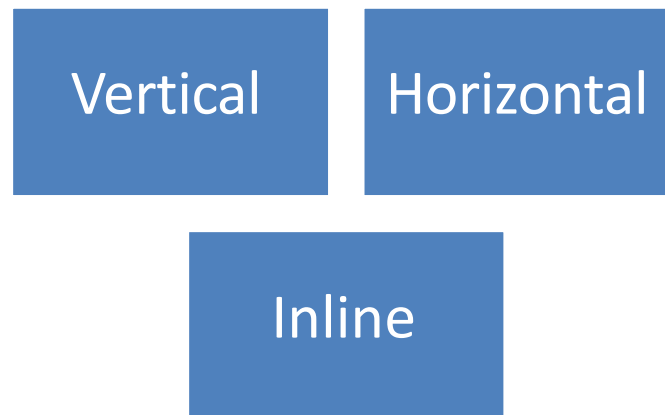
```
<label for="pwd">Password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd">
```

```
</div>
```

Demo on Bootstrap Functionality

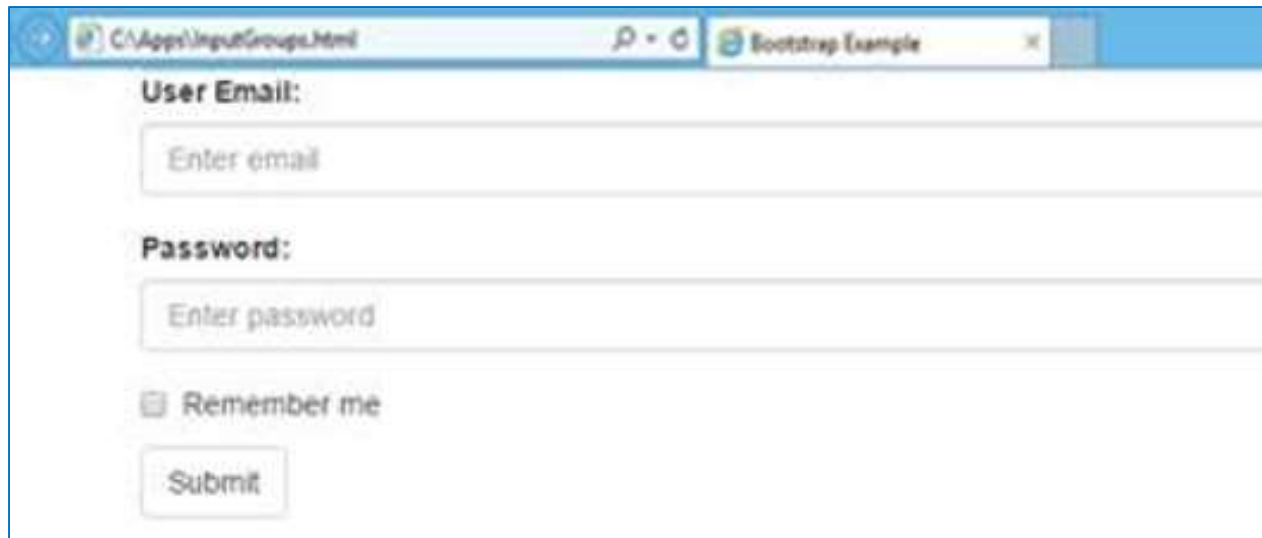
- Bootstrap offers three layouts for forms:



- Include each elements in `<div>` tag using ***.form-group*** class.
- Use ***.form-control*** class in `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements.

Vertical Forms

- A default layout in bootstrap
- Styles are specified without a base class
- Controls are labeled and aligned to left
- Output of vertical form



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'C:\Apps\inputGroups.html' and 'Bootstrap Example'. The page displays a vertical form with the following elements:

- User Email:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter email'.
- Password:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter password'.
- ☐ Remember me
-

Inline Forms

- All elements are in line, one after the other, and left aligned
- Width of viewport is 768 pixels
- Suits the screen of the device
- Controls are arranged side-by-side to adjust the layout vertically
- Output of the inline form:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs. The first tab is titled 'C:\Users\dbollojx\Desktop\p.html' and the second is 'Bootstrap Example'. The page content is titled 'Inline form' and includes a note: 'Make the viewport larger than 768px wide to see that all of the form elements are inline, left aligned, and the labels are alongside.' Below this, there is an inline form with the following elements: 'Email:' followed by a text input field containing 'Enter email'; 'Password:' followed by a text input field containing 'Enter password'; a checkbox labeled 'Remember me'; and a 'Submit' button.

Pagination

- Useful to Websites with many pages
- Use **.pagination** class in element to add pagination component
- Code snippet:

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Pagination</h2>
  <p>The .pagination class provides pagination links:</p>
  <ul class="pagination">
    <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="#">6</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

- Output:



Page Headers

- It is a section splitter, similar to <H1> tag
- Add proper spacing to the Webpage headings
- Use **.page-header** class with <div> element
- Code:

```
13 <div class="page-header">  
14   <h1>Example page header <small>Subtext for header</small></h1>  
15 </div>
```

- Output



Example Page Header Subtext for header

Badges

- Special labels representing new items
- Show numerical values indicating number of items
- Use **.badge** class with tag

Code:

```
13 <div class="container">
14   <h2>Badges</h2>
15   <a href="#">Hello <span class="badge">2</span></a><br>
16   <a href="#">World <span class="badge">11</span></a><br>
17   <a href="#">Folks <span class="badge">12</span></a>
18 </div>
```

- Output



Badges

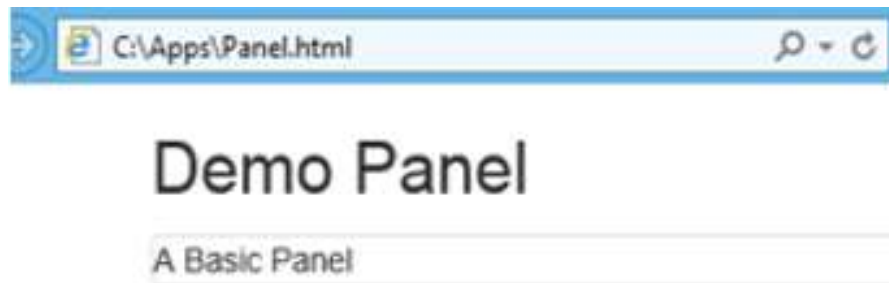
Hello 2
World 11
Folks 12

Panels

- Is a container that holds other components
- Use **.panel** base class with standard padding and border for creating panel
- Use **.panel-body** class to place the content
- Code:

```
13 <div class="container">
14   <h2>Demo Panel</h2>
15   <div class="panel panel-default">
16     <div class="panel-body">A Basic Panel</div>
17   </div>
18 </div>
```

- Output



List Groups

- Is a unordered list of items
- Renders complex and tailored content
- Use **.list-group** class with , **.list-group-item** class with
- Code:

```
13 <div class="container">
14   <h2>List Group With Badges</h2>
15   <ul class="list-group">
16     <li class="list-group-item">Hello <span class="badge">2</span></li>
17     <li class="list-group-item">World <span class="badge">15</span></li>
18     <li class="list-group-item">Folks <span class="badge">13</span></li>
19   </ul>
20 </div>
```

- Output :



Progress Bars (1-2)

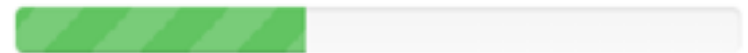
- Display the status of an action or process in progress
- Indicate a feedback or convey an action
- Types of progress bars:



- Examples of progress bars:



Default Progress Bar



Striped Progress Bar



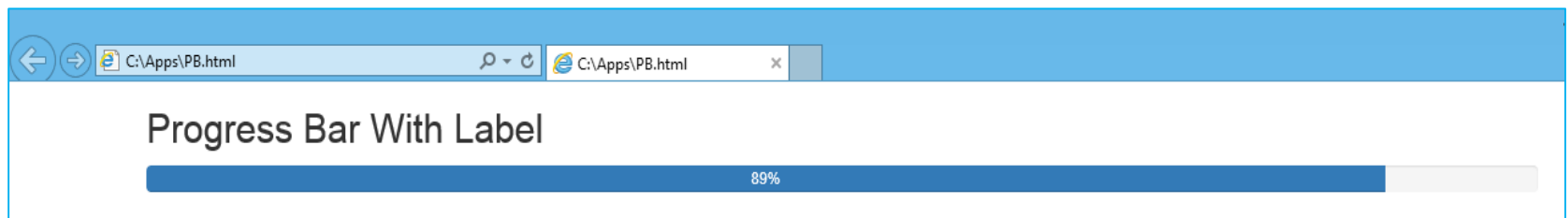
Stacked Progress Bar

Progress Bars (2-2)

- Use **.progress** class in <div> tag for generating progress bars.
- Code:

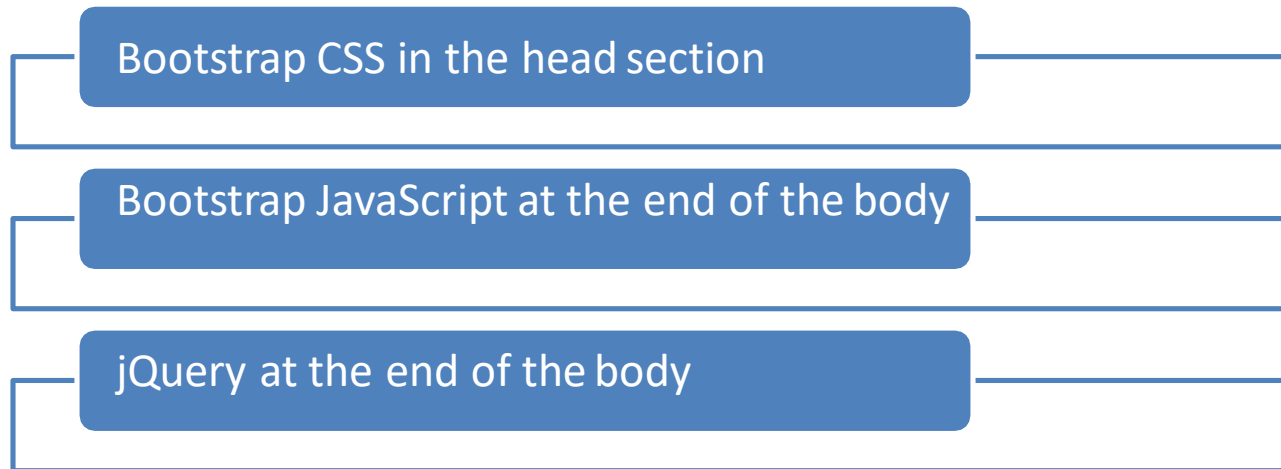
```
13 <div class="container">
14   <h2>Progress Bar With Label</h2>
15   <div class="progress">
16     <div class="progress-bar" role="progressbar"
17       aria-valuemax="100" style="width:89%">
18       89%
19     </div>
20   </div>
21 </div>
```

- Output of a default progress bar:



Programming in Bootstrap (1-2)

- CSS is the core of bootstrap and exists in head section
- JavaScript exists at the end of body section
- Bootstrap consists three main parts:

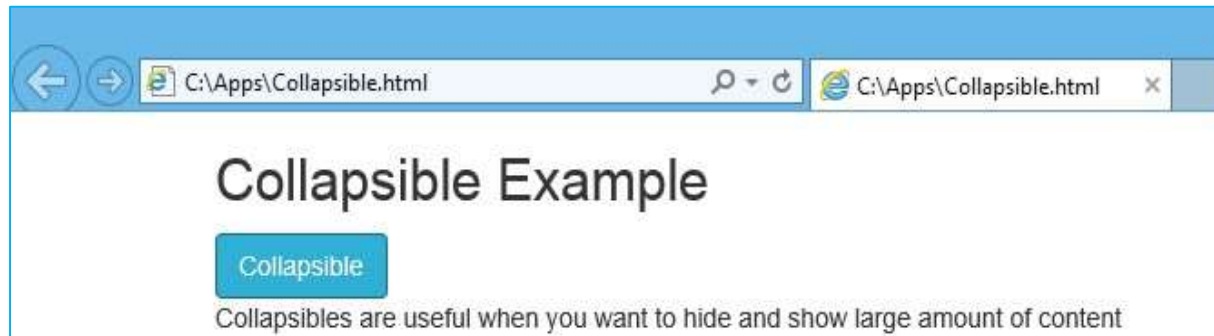


Programming in Bootstrap (2-2)

- Collapsible is used to show or hide content
- Use **.collapse** class in <div> tag to add collapsible
- Code :

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info" data-toggle="collapse" id="mybtn" data-target="#demo">Collapsible</button>
```

- Output :



- Collapsible hidden by default

Popover

- A pop-up dialog box
- Analogous to a tooltip
- Display much more content
- Not a CSS-only plugin, initialize through jQuery
- Output of the popover:



Summary (1-2)

- Each Bootstrap component is reusable and comprises an HTML structure, CSS code, and even associated JavaScript.
- Bootstrap provides a variety of JavaScript components, which are available as jQuery plugins.
- There are more than 250 glyphs in Bootstrap, which are available in **Glyphicons Halflings** files.
- An icon class is applicable to elements that have neither text nor child elements.
- A navbar is a responsive navigation header visible on the top of a Webpage and is collapsible or extensible.
- Pagination refers to a block of numbers, each indicating a different page of a Website.

Summary (2-2)

- Badges are special labels indicating new items, which is similar to the number of unread e- mails near the Inbox tab in an e-mail account.
- A panel refers to a container that can hold other components such as lists and tables with proper padding.
- A list group renders an unordered list of items as well as complex and tailored content.
- Bootstrap offers four main types of progress bars namely, default, striped, animated, and stacked.
- Programming in Bootstrap includes CSS in the head section and JavaScript/jQuery in the body section.
- The **html5shiv.js** and **respond.min.js** files are included in the Bootstrapped template so that IE 8 can render the HTML5 elements.
- Bootstrap offers three form layouts namely, vertical (default), horizontal, and inline.