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# UNIT 5: BASIC OF HTML & ADVANCE HTML 5

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CS-04 NETWORKING & INTERNET ENVIRONMENT



- INTRODUCTION TO BOOTSTRAP
- BOOTSTRAP LAYOUT (CONTAINER, ROW, COLUMNS, RESPONSIVE CLASSES, OFFSET COLUMN, REORDERING COLUMNS)
- BOOTSTRAP CONTENT (TYPOGRAPHY, TABLES, IMAGES, FORMS)
- BOOTSTRAP COMPONENTS (NAVBAR, NAVS AND TABS, DROPDOWNS, BUTTONS, BUTTON GROUPS, PAGINATION & BREADCRUMBS, LABELS, ALERTS, PROGRESS BARS, ACCORDION, CARD, MODAL)
- BOOTSTRAP UTILITIES (COLORS, BACKGROUND, BORDERS, DISPLAY, OVERFLOW, POSITION, SPACING, TEXT, VERTICAL ALIGN)

-: ASSIGNMENT 5: -

1. Explain bootstrap and its setup process.
2. Explain bootstrap advantages
3. Explain grid system in bootstrap
4. Explain navbar in bootstrap
5. Explain modal in bootstrap
6. Explain any 3 bootstrap utilities
7. Explain any 2-content type in bootstrap
8. Explain any 4 bootstrap components
9. Explain bootstrap layout
10. Who developed bootstrap?
11. Is bootstrap open-source?
12. Explain History of bootstrap.

## **INTRODUCTION TO BOOTSTRAP**

Develop a webpage which can make it comfortable in various sized devices (such as mobile phones, tablets, and desktop screens) will help developers to make a single webpage that can be seen on different devices, hence reducing the effort of measuring different sized devices and then making individual pages for each of them. In this tutorial series, you will learn about Bootstrap and its various features.

### **What is bootstrap ?**

It is an open-source and free CSS framework, which helps in directing a responsive device-friendly mobile-first front-end web page development tool. Bootstrap includes the CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), and an optional JavaScript supported design template (plug-ins) that deals with typography, implementation of buttons, forms, and various other components user interface. This framework helps in faster web development and supports developers in creating responsive web pages faster.

### **History of bootstrap**

Twitter Blueprint was the first name of Bootstrap and was developed at Twitter by Mr. Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton. It got released as an open-source product in August 2011 on GitHub. The framework was mainly designed for encouraging the reliability and uniformity of web pages across internal tools.

Before Bootstrap's existence, for making responsive sites and interface development, various external libraries were used, which brought inconsistency and gave rise to the heavy maintenance burden.

### Usage of Bootstrap/advantages

- **Browser supportive:** Every browser supports this Bootstrap Framework.
- **Mobile-first approach:** In the Bootstrap 3 framework, there is a preexisting mobile-first style all through the library and not as separate files.
- **Simple and easy to start:** If you know HTML and CSS, you can quickly start working with Bootstrap, and its documentation is provided on the official site.
- **Responsive design and looks:** Web pages designed using the Bootstrap framework has responsive CSS that can adjust to the screen size of large desktops, notebooks, tablets, and mobiles.
- **Easy customization:** It provides some built-in components and functionalities that are easy for customizing.
- **Clean interface or Developers:** Bootstrap framework provides a new and consistent result for building user interfaces in web pages.
- It is an open-source framework with web-based customization.
- It produces less cross-browser bugs.
- It is a consistent framework supported by all the browsers plus CSS based compatibility fixes.
- It is a lightweight and hence widely used framework for creating responsive sites.
- Looks, structure, and styles can be customized as per requirement.
- A simple and effective grid system.

### Bootstrap Layout/Grid System Containers in Bootstrap

In bootstrap, the container is used to set the content's margin. It contains row elements and the row elements are containers of columns. This is known as the grid system.

There are two container classes in bootstrap:

- **.container:** The .container class provides a responsive fixed width container. In the below example, the div with class "container" will have a fixed left and right margin and will not take the complete width of its parent or the viewport. `<div class="container"></div>`
- **.container-fluid:** The .container-fluid class provides a full-width container which spans the entire width of the viewport. `<div class="container-fluid"></div>`

.container (100% width below 540px)
.container-sm (100% width below 540px)
.container-md (100% width below 720px)
.container-lg (100% width below 960px)
.container-xl (100% width below 1140px)
.container-xxl (100% width below 1320px)
.container-fluid (always 100% width)

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**Row:** Rows create horizontal groups of columns. Therefore, if you want to split your layout horizontally, use `.row`.

**Columns:** Bootstrap's grid system allows up to 12 columns across the page.

.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1	.col-md-1
.col-md-8								.col-md-4			
.col-md-4				.col-md-4				.col-md-4			
.col-md-6						.col-md-6					

**Grid:** We use `.col-md-*` to create a column, where `*` specifies the number of columns between 1 and 12.

**md** specifies the breakpoint where the columns change its width.

**md** means "screen  $\geq 768\text{px}$ ", so in the example below the columns will stretch to 100% of the width on the screens smaller or equal 768px.

## Typography

**Heading:** `.h1` through `.h6` classes are also available, for when you want to match the font styling of a heading but cannot use the associated HTML element.

**Display headings:** Traditional heading elements are designed to work best in the meat of your page content. When you need a heading to stand out, consider using a display heading—a larger, slightly more opinionated heading style. `display-1` to `display-4`

## Images:

**Responsive images:** Images in Bootstrap are made responsive with `.img-fluid`. `max-width: 100%;` and `height: auto;` are applied to the image so that it scales with the parent element.

## Options:

`.img-fluid`  
`.img-thumbnail`  
`.float-left`  
`.float-right`  
`.rounded`

## Table:

To implement use `.table` or `.table-responsive`

`<!-- On rows -->`

`<tr class="table-active">...</tr>`

`<tr class="table-primary">...</tr>`

`<tr class="table-secondary">...</tr>`

`<tr class="table-success">...</tr>`

`<tr class="table-danger">...</tr>`

```

<tr class="table-warning">...</tr>
<tr class="table-info">...</tr>
<tr class="table-light">...</tr>
<tr class="table-dark">...</tr>

<!-- On cells (`td` or `th`) -->
<tr>
  <td class="table-active">...</td>

  <td class="table-primary">...</td>
  <td class="table-secondary">...</td>
  <td class="table-success">...</td>
  <td class="table-danger">...</td>
  <td class="table-warning">...</td>
  <td class="table-info">...</td>
  <td class="table-light">...</td>
  <td class="table-dark">...</td>
</tr>

<!-- On rows -->
<tr class="bg-primary">...</tr>
<tr class="bg-success">...</tr>
<tr class="bg-warning">...</tr>
<tr class="bg-danger">...</tr>
<tr class="bg-info">...</tr>

<!-- On cells (`td` or `th`) -->
<tr>
  <td class="bg-primary">...</td>
  <td class="bg-success">...</td>
  <td class="bg-warning">...</td>
  <td class="bg-danger">...</td>
  <td class="bg-info">...</td>
</tr>

```

## Form

Form controls automatically receive some global styling with Bootstrap: All textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements with class `.form-control` have a width of 100%.

## Bootstrap Form Layouts

Bootstrap provides three types of form layouts:

- Vertical form (this is default)
- Horizontal form
- Inline form

### Standard rules for all three form layouts:

Wrap labels and form controls in `<div class="form-group">` (needed for optimum spacing)

Add class `.form-control` to all textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements.

`<form>`

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

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

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```
</div>
</form>
```

## Bootstrap Inline Form

In an inline form, all of the elements are inline, left-aligned, and the labels are alongside.

**Note:** This only applies to forms within viewports that are at least 768px wide!

**Additional rule for an inline form:**

Add class `.form-inline` to the `<form>` element

## Bootstrap Horizontal Form

A horizontal form means that the labels are aligned next to the input field (horizontal) on large and medium screens. On small screens (767px and below), it will transform to a vertical form (labels are placed on top of each input).

**Additional rules for a horizontal form:**

Add class `.form-horizontal` to the `<form>` element

Bootstrap Form Control States

**INPUT FOCUS** - The outline of the input is removed and a box-shadow is applied on focus

**DISABLED INPUTS** - Add a disabled attribute to disable an input field

**DISABLED FIELDSETS** - Add a disabled attribute to a fieldset to disable all controls within

**READONLY INPUTS** - Add a readonly attribute to an input to prevent user input

**VALIDATION STATES** - Bootstrap includes validation styles for error, warning, and success messages. To use, add `.has-warning`, `.has-error`, or `.has-success` to the parent element

**ICONS** - You can add feedback icons with the `.has-feedback` class and an icon

**HIDDEN LABELS** - Add a `.sr-only` class on non-visible labels

## NAVBAR/ NAVS AND TABS

A navigation bar is a navigation header that is placed at the top of the page. With Bootstrap, a navigation bar can extend or collapse, depending on the screen size. A standard navigation bar is created with

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default">.
```

**Example: use `.navbar-inverse` to make black navbar**

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```

## DROPDOWNS

The `.dropdown` class indicates a dropdown menu.

To open the dropdown menu, use a button or a link with a class of `.dropdown-toggle` and the `data-toggle="dropdown"` attribute.

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The `.caret` class creates a caret arrow icon (`^`), which indicates that the button is a dropdown. Add the `.dropdown-menu` class to a `<ul>` element to actually build the dropdown menu.

Example:

```
<div class="dropdown">
  <button class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle" type="button" data-toggle="dropdown">Dropdown
```

### Example

```
  <span class="caret"></span></button>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
    <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">JavaScript</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

## BUTTONS/ BUTTON GROUPS

```
<button type="button" class="btn">Basic</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link</button>
```

### Button Size

```
.btn-lg
.btn-sm
.btn-xs
```

The class `.active` makes a button appear pressed, and the class `.disabled` makes a button unclickable

## PAGINATION/ BREADCRUMBS

If you have a web site with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page.

### Example:

```
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li class="active"><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
</ul>
```

Add class `.pagination-lg` for larger blocks or `.pagination-sm` for smaller blocks.

The `.breadcrumb` class indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy

## LABELS

Use the `.label` class, followed by one of the six contextual classes `.label-default`, `.label-primary`, `.label-success`, `.label-info`, `.label-warning` or `.label-danger`, within a `<span>` element to create a label.

### Example:

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Contextual Label Classes</h2>
```

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```
<p>Contextual classes can be used to color the label.</p>
<span class="label label-default">Default Label</span>
<span class="label label-primary">Primary Label</span>
<span class="label label-success">Success Label</span>
<span class="label label-info">Info Label</span>
<span class="label label-warning">Warning Label</span>
<span class="label label-danger">Danger Label</span>
</div>ALERTS
```

## PROGRESS BARS

A progress bar can be used to show a user how far along he/she is in a process. Bootstrap provides several types of progress bars.

Example:

```
<div class="progress-bar" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="70"
  aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width:70%">
  <span class="sr-only">70% Complete</span>
</div>
```

The contextual classes that can be used with progress bars are:

```
.progress-bar-success
.progress-bar-info
.progress-bar-warning
.progress-bar-danger
```

Add class `.progress-bar-striped` to add stripes to the progress bar.

Add class `.active` to animate the progress bar.

## ACCORDION

### CARD

## MODAL

The Modal plugin is a dialog box/popup window that is displayed on top of the current page.

**Tip:** Plugins can be included individually (using Bootstrap's individual "modal.js" file), or all at once (using "bootstrap.js" or "bootstrap.min.js").

**Example:**

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Modal Example</h2>
  <!-- Trigger the modal with a button -->
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-info btn-lg" data-toggle="modal" data-target="#myModal">Open
  Modal</button>
```

```
<!-- Modal -->
<div class="modal fade" id="myModal" role="dialog">
  <div class="modal-dialog">
```

```
  <!-- Modal content-->
  <div class="modal-content">
    <div class="modal-header">
      <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal">&times;</button>
```

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```

    <h4 class="modal-title">Modal Header</h4>
  </div>
  <div class="modal-body">
    <p>Some text in the modal.</p>
  </div>
  <div class="modal-footer">
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-default" data-dismiss="modal">Close</button>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

**The "Trigger" part:**

To trigger the modal window, you need to use a button or a link.

**Then include the two data-\* attributes:**

data-toggle="modal" opens the modal window

data-target="#myModal" points to the id of the modal

**The "Modal" part:**

The parent <div> of the modal must have an ID that is the same as the value of the data-target attribute used to trigger the modal ("myModal").

The .modal class identifies the content of <div> as a modal and brings focus to it.

The .fade class adds a transition effect which fades the modal in and out. Remove this class if you do not want this effect.

The attribute role="dialog" improves accessibility for people using screen readers.

The .modal-dialog class sets the proper width and margin of the modal.

**The "Modal content" part:**

The <div> with class="modal-content" styles the modal (border, background-color, etc.). Inside this <div>, add the modal's header, body, and footer.

The .modal-header class is used to define the style for the header of the modal. The <button> inside the header has a data-dismiss="modal" attribute which closes the modal if you click on it. The .close class styles the close button, and the .modal-title class styles the header with a proper line-height.

The .modal-body class is used to define the style for the body of the modal. Add any HTML markup here; paragraphs, images, videos, etc.

The .modal-footer class is used to define the style for the footer of the modal. Note that this area is right aligned by default.

**COLORS/ BACKGROUND****Text Colors**

Bootstrap 4 has some contextual classes that can be used to provide "meaning through colors".

The classes for text colors are: .text-muted, .text-primary, .text-success, .text-info, .text-warning, .text-danger, .text-secondary, .text-white, .text-dark, .text-body (default body color/often black) and .text-light. You can also add 50% opacity for black or white text with the .text-black-50 or .text-white-50 classes.

**Example:**

```

<div class="container">
  <h2>Contextual Colors</h2>
  <p>Use the contextual classes to provide "meaning through colors":</p>
  <p class="text-muted">This text is muted.</p>
  <p class="text-primary">This text is important.</p>
  <p class="text-success">This text indicates success.</p>

```

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```
<p class="text-info">This text represents some information.</p>
<p class="text-warning">This text represents a warning.</p>
<p class="text-danger">This text represents danger.</p>
<p class="text-secondary">Secondary text.</p>
<p class="text-dark">This text is dark grey.</p>
<p class="text-body">Default body color (often black).</p>
<p class="text-light">This text is light grey (on white background).</p>
<p class="text-white">This text is white (on white background).</p>
</div>
```

## Background Colors

The classes for background colors are: .bg-primary, .bg-success, .bg-info, .bg-warning, .bg-danger, .bg-secondary, .bg-dark and .bg-light.

Note that background colors do not set the text color, so in some cases you'll want to use them together with a .text-\* class.

### Example:

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Contextual Backgrounds</h2>
  <p>Use the contextual background classes to provide "meaning through colors".</p>
  <p>Note that you can also add a .text-* class if you want a different text color:</p>
  <p class="bg-primary text-white">This text is important.</p>
  <p class="bg-success text-white">This text indicates success.</p>
  <p class="bg-info text-white">This text represents some information.</p>
  <p class="bg-warning text-white">This text represents a warning.</p>
  <p class="bg-danger text-white">This text represents danger.</p>
  <p class="bg-secondary text-white">Secondary background color.</p>
  <p class="bg-dark text-white">Dark grey background color.</p>
  <p class="bg-light text-dark">Light grey background color.</p>
</div>
```

## BORDERS

Use the border classes to add or remove borders from an element

Example

```
<style>
  .border {
    display: inline-block;
    width: 70px;
    height: 70px;
    margin: 6px;
  }
</style>
```

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Borders</h2>
  <p>Use the border classes to add or remove borders from an element:</p>
  <span class="border"></span>
  <span class="border border-0"></span>
  <span class="border border-top-0"></span>
  <span class="border border-right-0"></span>
</div>
```

```
<span class="border border-bottom-0"></span>
<span class="border border-left-0"></span>
</div>
```

## Border color

```
<span class="border border-primary"></span>
<span class="border border-secondary"></span>
<span class="border border-success"></span>
<span class="border border-danger"></span>
<span class="border border-warning"></span>
<span class="border border-info"></span>
<span class="border border-light"></span>
<span class="border border-dark"></span>
<span class="border border-white"></span>
```

## Border Radius

```
<span class="rounded-sm"></span>
<span class="rounded"></span>
<span class="rounded-lg"></span>
<span class="rounded-top"></span>
<span class="rounded-right"></span>
<span class="rounded-bottom"></span>
<span class="rounded-left"></span>
<span class="rounded-circle"></span>
<span class="rounded-0"></span>
```

## POSITION

Use the .fixed-top class to make any element fixed/stay at the top of the page.

Use the .fixed-bottom class to make any element fixed/stay at the bottom of the page:

Use the .sticky-top class to make any element fixed/stay at the top of the page when you scroll past it.

Note: This class does not work in IE11 and earlier (will treat it as position:relative).

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-sm bg-dark navbar-dark fixed-top"> </nav>
```

## SPACING

Bootstrap 4 has a wide range of responsive margin and padding utility classes. They work for all breakpoints: xs (<=576px), sm (>=576px), md (>=768px), lg (>=992px) or xl (>=1200px):

The classes are used in the format: {property}{sides}-{size} for xs and {property}{sides}-{breakpoint}-{size} for sm, md, lg, and xl.

Where property is one of:

m - sets margin

p - sets padding

Where sides is one of:

t - sets margin-top or padding-top

b - sets margin-bottom or padding-bottom

l - sets margin-left or padding-left

r - sets margin-right or padding-right

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x - sets both padding-left and padding-right or margin-left and margin-right  
y - sets both padding-top and padding-bottom or margin-top and margin-bottom  
blank - sets a margin or padding on all 4 sides of the element  
Where size is one of:

0 - sets margin or padding to 0

1 - sets margin or padding to .25rem (4px if font-size is 16px)

2 - sets margin or padding to .5rem (8px if font-size is 16px)

3 - sets margin or padding to 1rem (16px if font-size is 16px)

4 - sets margin or padding to 1.5rem (24px if font-size is 16px)

5 - sets margin or padding to 3rem (48px if font-size is 16px)

auto - sets margin to auto

Note: margins can also be negative, by adding an "n" in front of size:

n1 - sets margin to -.25rem (-4px if font-size is 16px)

n2 - sets margin to -.5rem (-8px if font-size is 16px)

n3 - sets margin to -1rem (-16px if font-size is 16px)

n4 - sets margin to -1.5rem (-24px if font-size is 16px)

n5 - sets margin to -3rem (-48px if font-size is 16px)

## VERTICAL ALIGN

Use the align- classes to change the alignment of elements (only works on inline, inline-block, inline-table and table cell elements).

```
<span class="align-baseline">baseline</span>
```

```
<span class="align-top">top</span>
```

```
<span class="align-middle">middle</span>
```

```
<span class="align-bottom">bottom</span>
```

```
<span class="align-text-top">text-top</span>
```

```
<span class="align-text-bottom">text-bottom</span>
```

For reference only.

Class	Description	Category
<code>.active</code>	Adds a grey background color to the <b>table</b> row ( <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> or table cell ( <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> ) (same color used on hover)	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.active</code>	Adds a gray background color to the active link in a default <b>navbar</b> . Adds a black background and a white color to the current link inside an inverted navbar.	<a href="#">Navbar</a>

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<code>.active</code>	Adds a blue background color to the active <b>list item</b> in a list group	<a href="#">List Groups</a>
<code>.active</code>	Adds a blue background color to simulate a "pressed" <b>button</b>	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.active</code>	Animates a striped <b>progress bar</b>	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.active</code>	Adds a blue background color to the active <b>dropdown item</b> in a dropdown	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.active</code>	Adds a blue background color to the active <b>pagination</b> link (to highlight the current page)	<a href="#">Pagination</a>
<code>.affix</code>	The Affix plugin allows an element to become affixed (locked/sticky) to an area on the page. It toggles <code>position:fixed</code> on and off	<a href="#">Affix</a>
<code>.alert</code>	Creates an alert message box	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.alert-danger</code>	Red alert box. Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.alert-dismissible</code>	Together with the <code>.close</code> class, this class is used to close the alert	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.alert-info</code>	Light-blue alert box. Indicates some information	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.alert-link</code>	Used on links inside alerts to add matching colored links	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.alert-success</code>	Green alert box. Indicates a successful or positive action	<a href="#">Alerts</a>

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<code>.alert-warning</code>	Yellow alert box. Indicates caution should be taken with this action	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.badge</code>	Creates a circular badge (grey circle - often used as a numerical indicator)	<a href="#">Badges</a>
<code>.bg-danger</code>	Adds a red background color to an element. Represents danger or a negative action	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.bg-info</code>	Adds a light-blue background color to an element. Represents some information	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.bg-primary</code>	Adds a blue background color to an element. Represents something important	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.bg-success</code>	Adds a green background color to an element. Indicates success or a positive action	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.bg-warning</code>	Adds a yellow background color to an element. Represents a warning or a negative action	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.breadcrumb</code>	A pagination. Indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy	<a href="#">Pagination</a>
<code>.btn</code>	Creates a basic button (gray background and rounded corners)	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-block</code>	Creates a block level button that spans the entire width of the parent element	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-danger</code>	Red button. Indicates danger or a negative action	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-default</code>	Default button. White background and grey border	<a href="#">Buttons</a>

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<code>.btn-group</code>	Groups buttons together on a single line	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-group-justified</code>	Makes a group of buttons span the entire width of the screen	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-group-lg</code>	Large button group (makes all buttons in a button group larger - increased font-size and padding)	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-group-sm</code>	Small button group (makes all buttons in a button group smaller)	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-group-xs</code>	Extra small button group (makes all buttons in a button group extra small)	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-group-vertical</code>	Makes a button group appear vertically stacked	<a href="#">Button Groups</a>
<code>.btn-info</code>	Light-blue button. Represents information	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-link</code>	Makes a button look like a link (get button behavior)	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-lg</code>	Large button	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-primary</code>	Blue button.	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-sm</code>	Small button	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-success</code>	Green button. Indicates success or a positive action	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.btn-warning</code>	Yellow button. Represents warning or a negative action	<a href="#">Buttons</a>

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<code>.btn-xs</code>	Extra small button	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.caption</code>	Adds a caption text inside a <code>.thumbnail</code>	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.caret</code>	Creates a caret arrow icon , which indicates that the button is a dropdown	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.carousel</code>	Creates a carousel (slideshow)	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.carousel-caption</code>	Creates a caption text for each slide in the carousel	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.carousel-control</code>	Container for next and previous links	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.carousel-indicators</code>	Adds little dots/indicators at the bottom of each slide (which indicates how many slides there is in the carousel, and which slide the user are currently viewing)	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.carousel-inner</code>	Container for slide items	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.center-block</code>	Centers any element (Sets an element to <code>display:block</code> with <code>margin-right:auto</code> and <code>margin-left:auto</code> )	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.checkbox</code>	Container for checkboxes	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.checkbox-inline</code>	Makes multiple checkboxes appear on the same line	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.clearfix</code>	Clears floats	<a href="#">Helpers</a>



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<code>.close</code>	Indicates a close icon	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.col-*-*</code>	Responsive grid (span 1-12 column). Extra small devices Phones (< 768px), Small devices Tablets (≥768px), Medium devices Desktops (≥992px), Large devices Desktops (≥1200px). Column values can be 1-12.	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.col-*-offset-*</code>	Move columns to the right. These classes increase the left margin of a column by * columns	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.col-*-pull-*</code>	Changes the order of the grid columns	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.col-*-push-*</code>	Changes the order of the grid columns	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.collapse</code>	Indicates collapsible content - which can be hidden or shown on demand	<a href="#">Collapse</a>
<code>.collapse in</code>	Show the collapsible content by default	<a href="#">Collapse</a>
<code>.container</code>	Fixed width container with widths determined by screen sites. Equal margin on the left and right.	<a href="#">Containers</a>
<code>.container-fluid</code>	A container that spans the full width of the screen	<a href="#">Containers</a>
<code>.control-label</code>	Allows a label to be used for form validation	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.danger</code>	Adds a red background to the table row (<tr> or table cell (<td>). Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action	<a href="#">Tables</a>

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<code>.disabled</code>	Disables a <b>button</b> (adds opacity and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover)	<a href="#">Buttons</a>
<code>.disabled</code>	Disables a <b>dropdown</b> item (adds a grey text color and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover)	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.disabled</code>	Disables a <b>pagination</b> link (cannot be clicked - adds a grey text color and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover)	<a href="#">Pagination</a>
<code>.disabled</code>	Disables a <b>list</b> item in a list group (cannot be clicked - adds a grey background color and a "no-parking-sign" icon on hover)	<a href="#">List Groups</a>
<code>.divider</code>	Used to separate links in the dropdown menu with a thin horizontal border	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.dl-horizontal</code>	Lines up the terms <code>&lt;dt&gt;</code> and descriptions <code>&lt;dd&gt;</code> in <code>&lt;dl&gt;</code> elements side-by-side. Starts off like default <code>&lt;dl&gt;</code> s, but when the browser window expands, it will line up side-by-side	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.dropdown</code>	Creates a toggleable menu that allows the user to choose one value from a predefined list	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.dropdown-header</code>	Used to add headers inside the dropdown menu	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.dropdown-menu</code>	Adds the default styles for the dropdown menu container	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.dropdown-menu-right</code>	Right-aligns a dropdown menu	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>

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<code>.dropdown-toggle</code>	Used on the button that should hide and show (toggle) the dropdown menu	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.dropup</code>	Indicates a dropup menu (upwards instead of downwards)	<a href="#">Dropdowns</a>
<code>.embed-responsive</code>	Container for embedded content. Makes videos or slideshows scale properly on any device	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.embed-responsive-16by9</code>	Container for embedded content. Creates an 16:9 aspect ratio embedded content	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.embed-responsive-4by3</code>	Container for embedded content. Creates an 4:3 aspect ratio embedded content	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.embed-responsive-item</code>	Used inside <code>.embed-responsive</code> . Scales the video nicely to the parent element	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.fade</code>	Adds a fading effect when closing an alert box	<a href="#">Alerts</a>
<code>.form-control</code>	Used on input, textarea, and select elements to span the entire width of the page and make them responsive	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.form-control-feedback</code>	Form validation class	<a href="#">Inputs 2</a>
<code>.form-control-static</code>	Adds plain text next to a form label within a horizontal form	<a href="#">Inputs 2</a>
<code>.form-group</code>	Container for form input and label	<a href="#">Forms</a>

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<code>.form-inline</code>	Makes a <code>&lt;form&gt;</code> left-aligned with inline-block controls (This only applies to forms within viewports that are at least 768px wide)	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.form-horizontal</code>	Aligns labels and groups of form controls in a horizontal layout	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.glyphicon</code>	Creates an icon. Bootstrap provides 260 free glyphs from the <a href="#">Glyphicons</a> Halflings set	<a href="#">Glyphicons</a>
<code>.has-danger</code>	Adds a red color to the label and a red border to the input, as well as an error icon inside the input (used together with <code>.has-feedback</code> )	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.has-feedback</code>	Adds feedback icons for inputs (checkmark, warning and error signs)	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.has-success</code>	Adds a green color to the label and a green border to the input, as well as a checkmark icon inside the input (used together with <code>.has-feedback</code> )	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.has-warning</code>	Adds a yellow/orange color to the label and a yellow/orange border to the input, as well as a checkmark icon inside the input (used together with <code>.has-feedback</code> )	<a href="#">Forms</a>
<code>.help-block</code>	A block of help text that breaks onto a new line and may extend beyond one line.	<a href="#">Input Sizing</a>
<code>.hidden</code>	Forces an element to be hidden ( <code>display:none</code> )	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.hidden-*</code>	Hides content depending on screen size	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.hide</code>	<b>Deprecated.</b> Use <code>.hidden</code> instead	<a href="#">Helpers</a>

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<code>.h1 - .h6</code>	Makes an element look like a heading of the chosen class (h1-h6)	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.icon-bar</code>	Used in the navbar to create a hamburger menu (three horizontal bars)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.icon-next</code>	Unicode icon (arrow pointing right), used in carousels. This is often replaced with a glyphicon	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.icon-prev</code>	Unicode icon (arrow pointing left), used in carousels. This is often replaced with a glyphicon	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.img-circle</code>	Shapes an image to a circle (not supported in IE8 and earlier)	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.img-responsive</code>	Makes an image responsive	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.img-rounded</code>	Adds rounded corners to an image	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.img-thumbnail</code>	Shapes an image to a thumbnail (borders)	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.in</code>	Fades in tabs	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.info</code>	Adds a light-blue background to the table row ( <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> or table cell ( <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> ). Indicates a neutral informative change or action	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.initialism</code>	Displays the text inside an <code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code> element in a slightly smaller font size	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.input-group</code>	Container to enhance an input by adding an icon, text or a button in front or behind it as a "help text"	<a href="#">Inputs</a>

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<code>.input-group-lg</code>	Large input group	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.input-group-sm</code>	Small input group	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.input-group-addon</code>	Together with the <code>.input-group</code> class, this class makes it possible to add an icon or help text next to the input field	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.input-group-btn</code>	Together with the <code>.input-group</code> class, this class attaches a button next to an input. Often used as a search bar	<a href="#">Inputs</a>
<code>.input-lg</code>	Large input field	<a href="#">Input Sizing</a>
<code>.input-sm</code>	Small input field	<a href="#">Input Sizing</a>
<code>.invisible</code>	Makes an element invisible ( <code>visibility:hidden</code> ). <b>Note:</b> Even though the element is invisible, it will take up space on the page	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.item</code>	Class added to each carousel item. May be text or images	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.jumbotron</code>	Creates a padded grey box with rounded corners that enlarges the font sizes of the text inside it. Creates a big box for calling extra attention to some special content or information	<a href="#">Jumbotron</a>
<code>.label</code>	Adds a grey rounded box to an element. Provides additional information about something (e.g. "New")	<a href="#">Labels</a>

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<code>.label-danger</code>	Red label	<a href="#">Labels</a>
<code>.label-info</code>	Light-blue label	<a href="#">Labels</a>
<code>.label-success</code>	Green label	<a href="#">Labels</a>
<code>.label-warning</code>	Yellow label	<a href="#">Labels</a>
<code>.lead</code>	Increase the font size and line height of a paragraph	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.left</code>	Used to identify the left carousel control	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.list-group</code>	Creates a bordered list group for <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> elements	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item</code>	Added to each <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> element in the list group	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item-heading</code>	Creates a list group heading (used on other elements besides <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> )	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item-text</code>	Used for item text inside the list group (used on other elements besides <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> )	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item-danger</code>	Red background color for a list item in a list group	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item-info</code>	Light-blue background color for a list item in a list group	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-group-item-success</code>	Green background color for a list item in a list group	<a href="#">List Group</a>



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<code>.list-group-item-warning</code>	Yellow background color for a list item in a list group	<a href="#">List Group</a>
<code>.list-inline</code>	Places all list items on a single line (horizontal menu)	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.list-unstyled</code>	Removes all default list-style (bullets, left margin, etc.) styling from a <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> or <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> list	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.mark</code>	Highlights text: Highlighted text	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.media</code>	Aligns media objects (like images or videos - often used for comments in a blog post etc)	<a href="#">Media Objects</a>
<code>.media-body</code>	Text that should appear next to a media object	<a href="#">Media Objects</a>
<code>.media-heading</code>	Creates a heading inside the media object	<a href="#">Media Objects</a>
<code>.media-list</code>	Nested media lists	<a href="#">Media Objects</a>
<code>.media-object</code>	Indicates a media object (image or video)	<a href="#">Media Objects</a>
<code>.modal</code>	Identifies the content as a modal and brings focus to it	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-body</code>	Defines the style for the body of the modal. Add any HTML markup here (p, img, etc)	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-content</code>	Styles the modal (border, background-color, etc). Inside this, add the modal's header, body and footer, if needed	<a href="#">Modals</a>

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<code>.modal-dialog</code>	Sets the proper width and margin of the modal	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-footer</code>	The footer of the modal (often contains an action button and a close button)	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-header</code>	The header of the modal (often contains a title and a close button)	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-lg</code>	Large modal (wider than default)	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-open</code>	Used on the <code>&lt;body&gt;</code> element to prevent page scrolling ( <code>overflow:hidden</code> )	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-sm</code>	Small modal (less width)	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.modal-title</code>	The title of the modal	<a href="#">Modals</a>
<code>.nav nav-tabs</code>	Indicates a tabbed menu	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.nav nav-pills</code>	Indicates a pill menu	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.nav .navbar-nav</code>	Used on a <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> container that contains the list items with links inside a navigation bar	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.nav-justified</code>	Centers tabs/pills. Note that on screens smaller than 768px the items are stacked (content will remain centered)	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.nav-stacked</code>	Vertically stack tabs or pills	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.nav-tabs</code>	Creates a tabbed menu	<a href="#">Tabs</a>

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<code>.navbar</code>	Creates a navigation bar	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-brand</code>	Added to a link or a header element inside the navbar to represent a logo or a header	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-btn</code>	Vertically aligns a button inside a navbar	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-collapse</code>	Collapses the navbar (hidden and replaced with a menu/hamburger icon on mobile phones and small tablets)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-default</code>	Creates a default navigation bar (light-grey background color)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-fixed-bottom</code>	Makes the navbar stay at the bottom of the screen (sticky/fixed)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-fixed-top</code>	Makes the navbar stay at the top of the screen (sticky/fixed)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-form</code>	Added to form elements inside the navbar to vertically center them (proper padding)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-header</code>	Added to a container element that contains the link/element that represent a logo or a header	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-inverse</code>	Creates a black navigation bar (instead of light-grey)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-left</code>	Aligns nav links, forms, buttons, or text, in the navbar to the left	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-link</code>	Styles an element to look like a link inside the navbar (anchors get proper padding and an underline on hover, while other elements like p or span gets a	<a href="#">Navbar</a>

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	default hover effect - white color in an inversed navbar and a black color in a default navbar)	
<code>.navbar-nav</code>	Used on a <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> container that contains the list items with links inside a navigation bar	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-right</code>	Aligns nav links, forms, buttons, or text in the navbar to the right.	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-static-top</code>	Removes left, top and right borders (rounded corners) from the navbar (default navbar has a gray border and a 4px border-radius by default)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-text</code>	Vertical align any elements inside the navbar that are not links (ensures proper padding)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.navbar-toggle</code>	Styles the button that should open the navbar on small screens. Often used together with three <code>.icon-bar</code> classes to indicate a toggleable menu icon (hamburger/bars)	<a href="#">Navbar</a>
<code>.next</code>	Used in the carousel control to identity the next control	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.next</code>	Used to align pager buttons to the right side of the page (next button)	<a href="#">Pager</a>
<code>.page-header</code>	Adds a horizontal line under the heading (+ adds some extra space around the element)	<a href="#">Page Header</a>
<code>.pager</code>	Creates previous/next buttons (used on <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> elements)	<a href="#">Pager</a>
<code>.pagination</code>	Creates a pagination (Useful when you have a web site with lots of pages. Used on <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> elements)	<a href="#">Pagination</a>

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<code>.pagination-lg</code>	Large pagination (each pagination link gets a font-size of 18px. Default is 14px)	<a href="#">Pagination</a>
<code>.pagination-sm</code>	Small pagination (each pagination link gets a font-size of 12px. Default is 14px)	<a href="#">Pagination</a>
<code>.panel</code>	Creates a bordered box with some padding around its content	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-body</code>	Container for content inside the panel	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-collapse</code>	Collapsible panel (toggle between hiding and showing panel(s))	<a href="#">Collapse</a>
<code>.panel-danger</code>	Red panel. Indicates danger	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-info</code>	Light-blue panel. Indicates information	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-success</code>	Green panel. Indicates success	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-warning</code>	Yellow panel. Indicates warning	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-footer</code>	Creates a panel footer (light background color)	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-group</code>	Used to group many panels together. This removes the bottom margin below each panel	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.panel-heading</code>	Creates a panel header (light background color)	<a href="#">Panels</a>

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<code>.panel-title</code>	Used inside a <code>.panel-heading</code> to adjust the styling of the text (removes margins and adds a font-size of 16px)	<a href="#">Panels</a>
<code>.popover</code>	Popup-box that appears when the user clicks on an element	<a href="#">Popover</a>
<code>.pre-scrollable</code>	Makes a <code>&lt;pre&gt;</code> element scrollable ( <code>max-height</code> of 350px and provide a y-axis scrollbar)	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.prev</code>	Used in carousels to indicate a "previous" link	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.previous</code>	Used to align pager buttons to the left side of the page (previous button)	<a href="#">Pager</a>
<code>.progress</code>	Container for progress bars	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.progress-bar</code>	Creates a progress bar	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.progress-bar-danger</code>	Red progress bar. Indicates danger	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.progress-bar-info</code>	Light-blue progress bar. Indicates information	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.progress-bar-striped</code>	Creates a striped progress bar	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.progress-bar-success</code>	Green progress bar. Indicates success	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>

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<code>.progress-bar-warning</code>	Yellow progress bar. Indicates warning	<a href="#">Progress Bars</a>
<code>.pull-left</code>	Float an element to the left	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.pull-right</code>	Float an element to the right	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.right</code>	Used to identify the right carousel control	<a href="#">Carousel</a>
<code>.row</code>	Container for responsive columns	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.row-no-gutters</code>	Removes the gutters from a row and its columns	<a href="#">Grid</a>
<code>.show</code>	Shows an element ( <code>display:block</code> )	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.small</code>	Creates a lighter, secondary text in any heading	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.sr-only</code>	Hides an element on all devices except for screen readers	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.sr-only-focusable</code>	Hides an element on all devices except for screen readers	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.success</code>	Adds a green background color to a table row ( <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> or table cell ( <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> ). Indicates success or a positive action	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.tab-content</code>	Used together with <code>.tab-pane</code> to creates toggleable/dynamic tabs/pills	<a href="#">Tabs</a>
<code>.tab-pane</code>	Used together with <code>.tab-content</code> to creates toggleable/dynamic tabs/pills	<a href="#">Tabs</a>



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<code>.table</code>	Adds basic styling to a table (padding, bottom borders, etc)	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.table-bordered</code>	Adds borders on all sides of the table and cells	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.table-condensed</code>	Makes a table more compact by cutting cell padding in half	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.table-hover</code>	Creates a hoverable table (adds a grey background color on table rows on hover)	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.table-responsive</code>	Makes a table responsive (adds a horizontal scrollbar when needed)	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.text-capitalize</code>	Indicates capitalized text	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-center</code>	Center-aligns text	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-danger</code>	Red text color. Indicates danger	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-hide</code>	Hides text (helps replace an element's text content with a background image)	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-info</code>	Light-blue text color. Indicates information	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-justify</code>	Indicates justified text	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-left</code>	Aligns the text to the left	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-lowercase</code>	Changes text to lowercase	<a href="#">Typography</a>

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<code>.text-muted</code>	Grey text color	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-nowrap</code>	Prevents the text from wrapping	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-primary</code>	Blue text color	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-right</code>	Aligns text to the right	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-success</code>	Green text color. Indicates success	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-uppercase</code>	Makes text uppercase	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.text-warning</code>	Yellow/orange text color. Indicates warning	<a href="#">Typography</a>
<code>.thumbnail</code>	Adds a border around an element (often images or videos) to make it look like a thumbnail	<a href="#">Images</a>
<code>.tooltip</code>	Popup-box that appears when the user moves the mouse pointer over an element	<a href="#">Tooltip</a>
<code>.visible-*</code>	<b>Deprecated as of v3.2.0.</b> Used to show and/or hide content by device. <b>Note:</b> Use <code>.hidden-*</code> instead	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.visible-print-block</code>	Displays the element ( <code>display:block</code> ) in print (pre)view	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.visible-print-inline</code>	Displays the element ( <code>display:inline</code> ) in print (pre)view	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.visible-print-inline-block</code>	Displays the element ( <code>display:inline-block</code> ) in print (pre)view	<a href="#">Helpers</a>

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<code>.hidden-print</code>	Hides the element ( <code>display:none</code> ) in print (pre)view	<a href="#">Helpers</a>
<code>.warning</code>	Adds a yellow background color to the table row ( <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> or table cell ( <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> ). Indicates a warning	<a href="#">Tables</a>
<code>.well</code>	Adds a rounded border around an element with a gray background color and some padding	<a href="#">Wells</a>
<code>.well-lg</code>	Large well (more padding)	<a href="#">Wells</a>
<code>.well-sm</code>	Small well (less padding)	<a href="#">Wells</a>