

# BOOTSTRAP 1

## Introduction To Bootstrap



- It was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton
- It is a mobile first front-end framework for web development
- Works with HTML, CSS and Javascript
- It is easy to create responsive designs
- It has HTML and CSS based design templates for buttons, tables and other components

## Why Use Bootstrap?

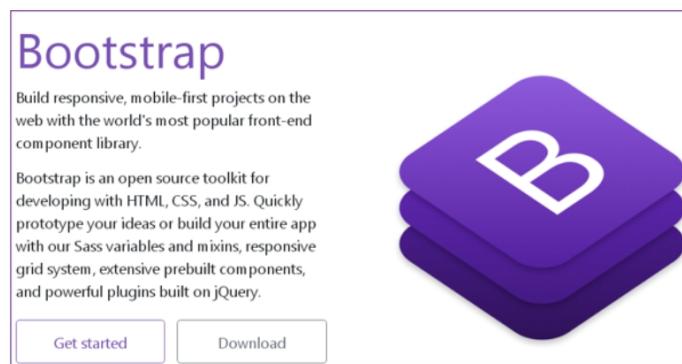


- It is easy to get started
- It is supported by all popular browsers
- Great Grid System
- Bulk amount of components
- Base styling for most HTML components
- Bundled with Javascript plugins

## Bootstrap Basics



- Bootstrap Environment Set-up
  - Bootstrap can be downloaded from <http://getbootstrap.com/>



A screenshot of the Bootstrap website landing page. The page features a large purple 'Bootstrap' title at the top. Below it is a brief description: "Build responsive, mobile-first projects on the web with the world's most popular front-end component library." A larger paragraph explains that Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing with HTML, CSS, and JS, using Sass variables and mixins, a responsive grid system, extensive prebuilt components, and powerful plugins built on jQuery. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Get started" and "Download". To the right of the text, there is a large, stylized purple 'B' icon composed of three overlapping rounded rectangles.

## Bootstrap Basics



- You can get bootstrap in two forms:
  - Precompiled version
    - If the user is not interested in changing the source code, the precompiled version can be used
  - Source code version
    - It uses Less CSS preprocessor, but if the user is more into SASS, an official SASS port for Bootstrap is also available
    - The developers can change and build their own version of bootstrap with all the provided styles

## Precompiled Version



- It contains compiled minified version of CSS and Javascript files
- File Structure

```
bootstrap/
+-- css/
| +- bootstrap.css
| |- bootstrap.min.css
| |-- bootstrap-theme.css
| |- bootstrap-theme.min.css
+-- js/
| |-- bootstrap.js
| |-- bootstrap.min.js
+-- fonts/
|- glyphicon-halflings-regular.eot
|- glyphicon-halflings-regular.svg
|- glyphicon-halflings-regular.ttf
|-- glyphicon-halflings-regular.woff
```

## Creating Web Page With Bootstrap



Hello.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Basic HTML File</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello, world!

## Making the HTML File A Bootstrap Template



hellotemplate.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<title>Basic Bootstrap Template</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
<!-- Optional Bootstrap theme --&gt;
&lt;link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap-theme.min.css"&gt;
&lt;/head&gt;
&lt;body&gt;
&lt;h1&gt;Hello, world!&lt;/h1&gt;
&lt;script src="js/jquery-1.11.3.min.js"&gt;&lt;/script&gt;
&lt;script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"&gt;&lt;/script&gt;
&lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;</pre>
```

Hello, world!

## Bootstrap Templates And UI Components



- Bootstrap comes with basic HTML and CSS Templates that includes many UI components like Tables, Buttons etc.
- Bootstrap templates are available as CSS classes
- These CSS classes can be applied to HTML
- By using the class names, the components become reusable
- All the classes can be overridden with custom CSS style and color

## Bootstrap Grid System



- It allows up to 12 columns across the page
  - If you do not want to use all 12 column individually, you can group the columns together to create wider columns
  - Grids provide structure to the layout defining the horizontal and vertical guidelines
  - Grid system has various classes



## Bootstrap Components

- There are various Bootstrap components
  - Page Header
  - Breadcrumb
  - ButtonGroups
  - Dropdown
  - Nav & Navbars
  - Pagination



## Bootstrap Buttons

- Bootstrap provides various button styles
  - Basic
  - Default
  - Primary
  - Success
  - Info
  - Warning
  - Danger
  - Link
- To achieve the button styles, bootstrap has the following classes:
  - .btn
  - .btn-primary
  - .btn-default
  - .btn-info
  - .btn-warning
  - .btn-link



## Bootstrap Button Groups

- It allows multiple buttons to be stacked together on a single line.
- Bootstrap provides various classes to use button groups:

Class	Description	Code Sample
.btn-group	This class is used to form a basic button group.	<pre>&lt;div class="btn-group"&gt; &lt;button type="button" class="btn btn-default"&gt;Button100&lt;/button&gt; &lt;button type="button" class="btn btn-default"&gt;Button200&lt;/button&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>
.btn-toolbar	This class combines sets of .btn-group into a btn-toolbar for including more complex components	<pre>&lt;div class="btn-toolbar" role="toolbar"&gt; &lt;div class="btn-group"&gt;...&lt;/div&gt; &lt;div class="btn-group"&gt;...&lt;/div&gt; &lt;/div&gt;</pre>
.btn-group-vertical	This class makes a set of buttons to appear vertically stacked	<pre>&lt;div class="btn-group-vertical"&gt; ... &lt;/div&gt;</pre>

## Button Group Example



```
<div class="container">
<h2>Button Group</h2>
<p>The .btn-group class creates a button group:</p>
<div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">TCL</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Samsung</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">BlueBerry</button>
</div>
</div>
```

### Button Group

The .btn-group class creates a button group:

TCL Samsung BlueBerry

## Dropdown



- A dropdown menu is a toggleable menu that allows the user to choose one value from a predefined list
- To add a dropdown to a button, wrap the button and dropdown menu in a **.btn-group**
- The `<span class="caret"></span>` can also be used to act as an indicator that the button is a dropdown
- The `.dropdown-header` class is used to add headers inside the dropdown menu
- The `.divider` class is used to separate links inside the dropdown menu with a thin horizontal border

## Dropdown 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="#">C</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">C++</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

### Dropdown Example ▾

C  
C++  
Java



## Nav

- Bootstrap provides a few different options for styling navigation elements.
- All of them share the same markup and base class, **.nav**.
- Tabular Navigation
- To create a tabbed navigation menu:
  - Start with a basic unordered list with the base class of **.nav**
  - Add class **.nav-tabs**.



## Nav Tabs

- Tabs are created with `<ul class="nav nav-tabs">`
- Also mark the current page with `<li class="active">`

```
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Inline List  
Home Menu 1 Menu 2 Menu 3



## Nav Menu Example

```
<ul class="list-inline">
<li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 1</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Menu 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

Inline List  
Home Menu 1 Menu 2 Menu 3



## Nav Bar

- 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">`.
- Inverted Navigation bars, Navigation bar with drop down is also available



## Navbar Example

```
<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="#">Office</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Centre 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Centre 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Centre3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
```



## Pagination

- If you have a web site with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page.
- Pagination blocks can also be sized to a larger size or a smaller size
- To create a basic pagination, add the `.pagination` class to an `<ul>`

```
element:
<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>
</ul>
```



## Breadcrumbs

- Another form for pagination, is breadcrumbs
- The .breadcrumb class indicates the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy

```
<ul class="breadcrumb">
<li><a href="#">Trip</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Local</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Foreign</a></li>
<li class="active">Vacation</li>
</ul>
```

Trip / Local / Foreign / Vacation

## Page header

- The page header is a nice little feature to add appropriate spacing around the headings on a page.
- To use a page header, wrap your heading in a <div> with a class of **.page-header**:

```
<div class="page-header"> <h1>Example
page header <small>Subtext for
header</small> </h1> </div> <p>This is a
sample text.This is a sample text.This is a
sample text. This is a sample text.</p>
```

# BOOTSTRAP 2

## Bootstrap Typography



- Bootstrap typography refers to the styling and formatting of text content like headings, paragraphs, blockquotes, etc. with Bootstrap.

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.12.4/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<h1>h1. Bootstrap heading</h1>
<h2>h2. Bootstrap heading</h2>
<h3>h3. Bootstrap heading</h3>
<h4>h4. Bootstrap heading</h4>
<h5>h5. Bootstrap heading</h5>
<h6>h6. Bootstrap heading</h6>
<br>
<div class="h1">h1. Bootstrap heading</div>
<div class="h2">h2. Bootstrap heading</div>
<div class="h3">h3. Bootstrap heading</div>
<div class="h4">h4. Bootstrap heading</div>
<div class="h5">h5. Bootstrap heading</div>
<div class="h6">h6. Bootstrap heading</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

### Bootstrap classes for Headings

- Utilize Bootstrap's heading classes `.h1` through `.h6` on other HTML elements, when there is a need to apply the style on the text of the element similar to the headings.

## Bootstrap Typography



### Bootstrap with Paragraphs:

- Bootstrap's global default font-size and line-height is applied to the `<body>` and all the paragraphs
- To make a paragraph stand out, just add Bootstrap class `.lead` to a `<p>`,

### Sample code using `.lead` class :

```
<body>
<div>
  <p class="lead">This is how a paragraph stands out in Bootstrap.</p>
</div>
</body>
```

### Sample code using `blockquote`:

```
<body>
<blockquote class = "pull-right">This is a blockquote aligned to the right.
  <small>An example </small>
</blockquote>
</body>
```

This is a blockquote aligned to the right.  
An example —

## Bootstrap Typography



### Bootstrap typography classes

<code>.small</code>	Indicates smaller text (set to 85% of the size of the parent)
<code>.text-left</code>	Indicates left-aligned text
<code>.text-center</code>	Indicates center-aligned text
<code>.text-right</code>	Indicates right-aligned text
<code>.text-justify</code>	Indicates justified text
<code>.text nowrap</code>	Indicates no wrap text
<code>.text-lowercase</code>	Indicates lowercased text
<code>.text-uppercase</code>	Indicates uppercased text
<code>.text-capitalize</code>	Indicates capitalized text
<code>.initialism</code>	Displays the text inside an <code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code> element in a slightly smaller font size
<code>.list-unstyled</code>	Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items. It works on both <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> tags. This class only applies to immediate children list items
<code>.list-inline</code>	Places all list items on a single line
<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.
<code>.pre-scrollable</code>	Makes a <code>&lt;pre&gt;</code> element scrollable

## Bootstrap Typography



- **Text contextual classes** - Add meaning through text-colors with the classes below:

Class	Description
.text-muted	Text styled with class "text-muted"
.text-primary	Text styled with class "text-primary"
.text-success	Text styled with class "text-success"
.text-info	Text styled with class "text-info"
.text-warning	Text styled with class "text-warning"
.text-danger	Text styled with class "text-danger"

## Bootstrap Typography



- **Bootstrap contextual classes for background** - Add meaning through background-colors with the classes below.:  
.bg-primary, .bg-success, .bg-info, .bg-warning, .bg-danger, .bg-secondary, .bg-dark and .bg-light.

```
<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>
```



## Bootstrap Helper Classes



There are various helper classes in Bootstrap that might come in handy.

Class	Description
.pull-left	Floats an element to the left
.pull-right	Floats an element to the right
.center-block	Sets an element to display:block with margin-right:auto and margin-left:auto
.clearfix	Clears floats
.show	Forces an element to be shown (display:block)
.hidden	Forces an element to be hidden (display:none)
.invisible	Forces an element to be invisible (visibility:hidden). Will take up space on page even though it is invisible
.sr-only	Hides an element to all devices except screen readers
.sr-only-focusable	Combine with .sr-only to show the element again when it is focused (e.g. by a keyboard-only user)
.text-hide	Helps replace an element's text content with a background image
.close	Indicates a close icon
.caret	Indicates dropdown functionality (will reverse automatically in dropdown menus)

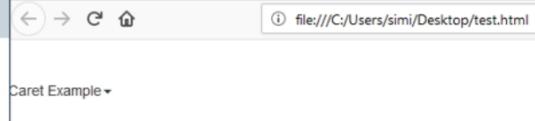
## Bootstrap Helper Classes

Sample code for creating a drop down functionality using caret :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Try v1.2 Bootstrap Online</title>
    <link href="/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <script src="/scripts/jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script src="/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body>

<p>Caret Example<span class = "caret"></span></p>

</body>
</html>
```



## Bootstrap - Responsive utilities



- Use responsive utility classes for showing and hiding content by device via media query for faster mobile-friendly development
- It also includes utility classes for toggling content when printed

### Available Classes:

- The .hidden-\*<sup>up</sup> classes hide the element when the viewport is at the given breakpoint or wider.
- .hidden-\*<sup>down</sup> classes - hide the element when the viewport is at the given breakpoint or smaller.
- You can combine one .hidden-\*<sup>up</sup> class with one .hidden-\*<sup>down</sup> class to show an element only on a given interval of screen sizes.

## Bootstrap - Responsive utilities



Classes	Devices
.visible-xs	Extra small (less than 768px) <i>visible</i>
.visible-sm	Small (up to 768 px) <i>visible</i>
.visible-md	Medium (768 px to 991 px) <i>visible</i>
.visible-lg	Larger (992 px and above) <i>visible</i>
.hidden-xs	Extra small (less than 768px) <i>hidden</i>
.hidden-sm	Small (up to 768 px) <i>hidden</i>
.hidden-md	Medium (768 px to 991 px) <i>hidden</i>
.hidden-lg	Larger (992 px and above) <i>hidden</i>

## Bootstrap - Responsive utilities



	Extra small devices Portrait phones (<544px)	Small devices Landscape phones (≥544px - <768px)	Medium devices Tablets (≥768px - <992px)	Large devices Desktops (≥992px - <1200px)	Extra large devices Desktops (≥1200px)
.hidden-xs-down	Hidden	Visible	Visible	Visible	Visible
.hidden-sm-down	Hidden	Hidden	Visible	Visible	Visible
.hidden-md-down	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Visible	Visible
.hidden-lg-down	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Visible
.hidden-xl-down	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden
.hidden-xs-up	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden
.hidden-sm-up	Visible	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden
.hidden-md-up	Visible	Visible	Hidden	Hidden	Hidden
.hidden-lg-up	Visible	Visible	Visible	Hidden	Hidden
.hidden-xl-up	Visible	Visible	Visible	Visible	Hidden

## Bootstrap - Responsive utilities



Sample code:

```
<body>
<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">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">Small</span>
      <span class = "visible-sm">Visible on small</span>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
```



## Bootstrap - Tables



- Bootstrap provides a clean layout for building tables

### Basic Tables

- A basic Bootstrap table has a light padding and only horizontal dividers
- Add the base class `.table` to create a basic table in Bootstrap

#### Syntax:

```
<table class="table">
  ...
</table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter



## Bootstrap - Tables

**Optional Table Classes:** Along with the `.table` class, there are a few additional classes that you can use to style the table markup.

**Striped Table :** To get stripes on rows within the `<tbody>`, add the `.table-striped` class

Syntax:

```
<table class="table table-striped">
  ...
</table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

**Bordered table** - Add `.table-bordered` for borders on all sides of the table and cells

Syntax:

```
<table class="table table-bordered">
  ...
</table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

## Bootstrap - Tables

**Hover rows** - Add `.table-hover` to enable a hover state on table rows within a `<tbody>`

Syntax:

```
<table class="table table-hover">
  ...
</table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

**Condensed table** - Add `.table-condensed` to make tables more compact by cutting cell padding in half

Syntax:

```
<table class="table table-condensed">
  ...
</table>
```

#	First Name	Last Name	Username
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry the Bird		@twitter

## Bootstrap - Tables

**Contextual Classes** - Contextual classes can be used to color table rows (`<tr>`) or table cells (`<td>`)

Class	Description
<code>.active</code>	Applies the hover color to a particular row or cell
<code>.success</code>	Indicates a successful or positive action
<code>.info</code>	Indicates a neutral informative change or action
<code>.warning</code>	Indicates a warning that might need attention
<code>.danger</code>	Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action

## Bootstrap - Tables

Sample code to create a table using Bootstrap's contextual classes:



```
<!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en">
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
    href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body> <div class="container">
  <table class="table">
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Email</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
```

## Bootstrap - Tables



```
<tbody> <tr>
  <td>Default</td> <td>Defaultson</td> <td>def@somesmail.com</td> </tr>
  <tr class="success">
    <td>Success</td> <td>Dan</td> <td>dan@example.com</td> </tr>
  <tr class="danger">
    <td>Danger</td> <td>Ron</td> <td>ron@example.com</td> </tr>
  <tr class="info">
    <td>Info</td> <td>July</td> <td>july@example.com</td> </tr>
  <tr class="warning">
    <td>Warning</td> <td>Bob</td> <td>bob@example.com</td> </tr>
  <tr class="active">
    <td>Active</td> <td>David</td> <td>david@example.com</td> </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Email
Default	Defaultson	def@somesmail.com
Success	Dan	dan@example.com
Danger	Ron	ron@example.com
Info	July	july@example.com
Warning	Bob	bob@example.com
Active	David	david@example.com

## Bootstrap Form Layouts



Bootstrap provides various form layouts.

There are three types of form layouts:

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

Standard rules for all the 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

## Bootstrap Form Layouts



**Vertical or Basic Form:** Individual form controls automatically receive some global styling.

```
<div class="container">
<form>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email" name="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" name="pwd">
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
```

Vertical Form

Email:

Password:

## Bootstrap Form Layouts



### Bootstrap Inline Form :

- Where all of the elements are inline, left aligned and labels are alongside
- Additional Rule : Add the class `.form-inline` to the `<form>` tag

#### Example:

```
<div class="container">
<h3>Inline Form</h3>
<form class="form-inline" >
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email" name="email">
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" name="pwd">
  </div>
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
```

Inline Form

Email:  Password:

## Bootstrap Form Layouts



### Bootstrap Horizontal Form:

To create a form that uses the horizontal layout  
Additional rules for a horizontal form:

- Add `class .form-horizontal` to the `<form>` element
- Add class `.control-label` to all `<label>` elements

#### Example:

```
<h3>Horizontal Form</h3>
<form class="form-horizontal">
  <div class="form-group"> <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="email">Email:</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="email" class="form-control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email" name="email">
    </div> </div>
  <div class="form-group"> <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="pwd">Password:</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="password" class="form-control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" name="pwd">
    </div> </div>
  <div class="form-group"> <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
  </div> </div>
</form>
```

Horizontal Form

Email:

Password:

## Bootstrap List Group



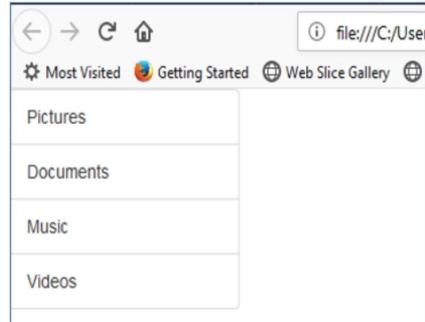
- List groups are a flexible and powerful component for displaying a series of content
- The purpose of list group component is to render complex and customized content in lists

To get a basic list group:

- Add the class `.list-group` to element `<ul>`
- Add class `.list-group-item` to `<li>`

Example:

```
<body>
<div>
    <ul class="list-group">
        <li class="list-group-item">Pictures</li>
        <li class="list-group-item">Documents</li>
        <li class="list-group-item">Music</li>
        <li class="list-group-item">Videos</li>
    </ul>
</div>
</body>
```



## Bootstrap List Group

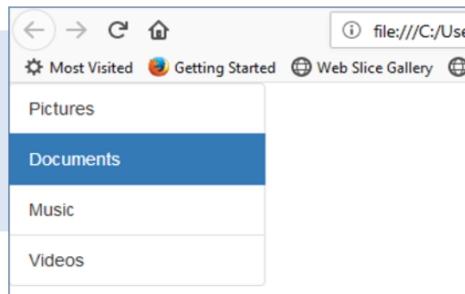


### List Group with Active items :

- Add `.active` class to a `.list-group-item` class to indicate the current active selection

Example:

```
<div>
    <ul class="list-group">
        <li class="list-group-item">Pictures</li>
        <li class="list-group-item active">Documents</li>
        <li class="list-group-item">Music</li>
        <li class="list-group-item">Videos</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```



## Bootstrap List Group



### List Group With Linked Items:

- Use `<div>` instead of `<ul>` and `<a>` instead of `<li>`.
- Optionally, add the `.list-group-item-action` class if you want a grey color background on hover

Example:

```
<div class="list-group">
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">First item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">Second item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-action">Third item</a>
</div>
```

List Group Disabled Item: To disable an item, add the `.disabled` class

```
<div class="list-group">
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item disabled">First item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Second item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Third item</a>
</div>
```

## Bootstrap List Group



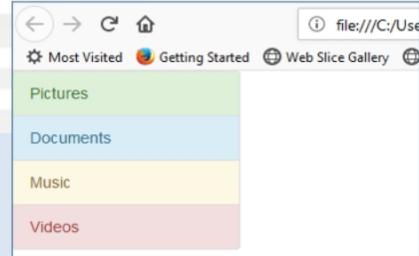
**List Group Contextual Classes:** Contextual classes can be used to color list items.

The classes for coloring list-items are:

- .list-group-item-success
- .list-group-item-info
- .list-group-item-warning
- .list-group-item-danger

**Example:**

```
<div>
<ul class="list-group">
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">Pictures</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Documents</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Music</li>
  <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Videos</li>
</ul>
</div>
```



## Glyphiconicons



- Glyphicons are icon fonts that can be used for web projects
- From the Glyphicons Halflings set Bootstrap provides 260 glyphs
- Glyphicons can be used in text, buttons, toolbars, navigation, forms, etc

A glyphicon can be inserted with the syntax:

```
<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-name"></span>
```

**Note:** The **name** part in the syntax above must be replaced with the proper name of the glyphicon

**Example:**

```
<div class="container">
  <p>Envelope icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></span></p>
  <p>Search icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span></p>
  <p>Print icon: <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-print"></span></p>
</div>
```

Envelope icon:   
Search icon:   
Print icon:

## Bootstrap Panels



- A panel in bootstrap is a bordered box with some padding around its content
- Panel components are used when you want to put your DOM component in a box
- Panels are created with the **.panel** class,
- Content inside the panel has a **.panel-body** class
- **.panel-default** class is used to style the color of the panel
- **.panel-heading** class adds a heading to the panel or use any **<h1>-<h6>** with a **.panel-title** class to add a pre-styled heading
- **.panel-footer** class adds a footer to the panel
- Use contextual classes : **.panel-default**, **.panel-primary**, **.panel-success**, **.panel-info**, **.panel-warning**, or **.panel-danger**

### Panel Group:

- To group many panels together, wrap a **<div>** with class **.panel-group** around them.
- The **.panel-group** class clears the bottom-margin of each panel

## Bootstrap Panels



Sample code:

```
<div class="panel-group">
  <div class="panel panel-default panel panel-success">
    <div class="panel-heading">I am Panel Header 1</div>
    <div class="panel-body">I am Panel Content 1</div>
  </div>
  <div class="panel panel-default panel-danger">
    <div class="panel-heading">I am Panel Header 2</div>
    <div class="panel-body">I am Panel Content 2</div>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="panel-footer">I am Panel Footer</div>
```

Panel Group

The screenshot shows a "Panel Group" containing two panels. The first panel is green (success) with "I am Panel Header 1" and "I am Panel Content 1". The second panel is red (danger) with "I am Panel Header 2" and "I am Panel Content 2". Below the panels is a grey footer section with "I am Panel Footer".

## Bootstrap Jumbotron



- It indicates a big box for calling extra attention to some special content or information
- It is displayed as a grey box with rounded corners. It also enlarges the font sizes of the text inside it
- Inside a jumbotron contain any valid HTML, including other Bootstrap elements/classes
- Use a `<div>` element with class `.jumbotron` class to create a jumbotron

Sample code:

```
<div class = "container">
  <div class = "jumbotron">
    <h1>Welcome to the world of Bootstrap!</h1>
    <p>About jumbotron</p>
    <p>
      <a class = "btn btn-primary btn-lg" role = "button">Learn more</a>
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Welcome to the world of Boostrap!

About jumbotron

Learn more

The screenshot shows a "jumbotron" container with a large title "Welcome to the world of Boostrap!", a paragraph "About jumbotron", and a large blue button labeled "Learn more".

## Bootstrap Well



- A well is a container in `<div>` that causes the content to appear sinking or an inset effect on the page.
- The `.well` class adds a rounded border around an element with a gray background color and some padding
- using the optional classes like `.well-sm` or `.well-lg`

Sample code:

```
<div class = "well well-lg">I AM FROM LARGE WELL !!</div>
<div class = "well well-sm">I AM FROM SMALL WELL !!</div>
```

I AM FROM LARGE WELL !!

I AM FROM SMALL WELL !!

The screenshot shows two "well" containers. The top one is large and contains the text "I AM FROM LARGE WELL !!". The bottom one is smaller and contains the text "I AM FROM SMALL WELL !!".

## Bootstrap Alerts



- It is an easy way to create predefined alert messages
- Create a basic alert by creating a wrapper `<div>` and adding a class of `.alert` and one of the four contextual classes like : `.alert-success`, `.alert-info`, `.alert-warning`, `.alert-danger`
- Bootstrap 4 adds 4 new alerts in Bootstrap like: `.primary`, `.secondary`, `.dark` and `.light`

```
<div class="alert alert-success">
  <strong>Success!</strong> You should <a href="#" class="alert-link">read this message</a>.
</div>
```

### Links in Alerts:

- To add the `.alert-link` class to any links inside the alert box to create "matching colored links"

```
<div class = "alert alert-success">
  <a href = "#" class = "alert-link">Success! Well done its submitted.</a>
</div>

<div class = "alert alert-info">
  <a href = "#" class = "alert-link">Info! take this info.</a>
</div>
```

A screenshot of a web page demonstrating Bootstrap alerts. It shows two alert boxes: a green one for success and a light blue one for info. Both alerts contain a link with the `.alert-link` class, which is styled to match the background color of the alert box. The success alert contains the text "Success! Well done its submitted." and the info alert contains "Info! take this info.".

## Bootstrap Alerts



- To close the alert message, add a `.alert-dismissible` class to the alert container.
- Add `class="close"` and `data-dismiss="alert"` to a link or a button element

### Sample code:

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Alerts</h2>
  <div class="alert alert-danger alert-dismissible">
    <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">x</button>
    <strong>Danger!</strong> This alert box could indicate a dangerous or potentially negative action.
  </div>
</div>
```

A screenshot of a Bootstrap alert box. The box has a pink header bar with the text "Danger! This alert box could indicate a dangerous or potentially negative action." and a close button. Below the header is a white area with a thin border.

**Animated Alerts :** Use `.fade` and `.show` classes to add a fading effect when closing the alert message.