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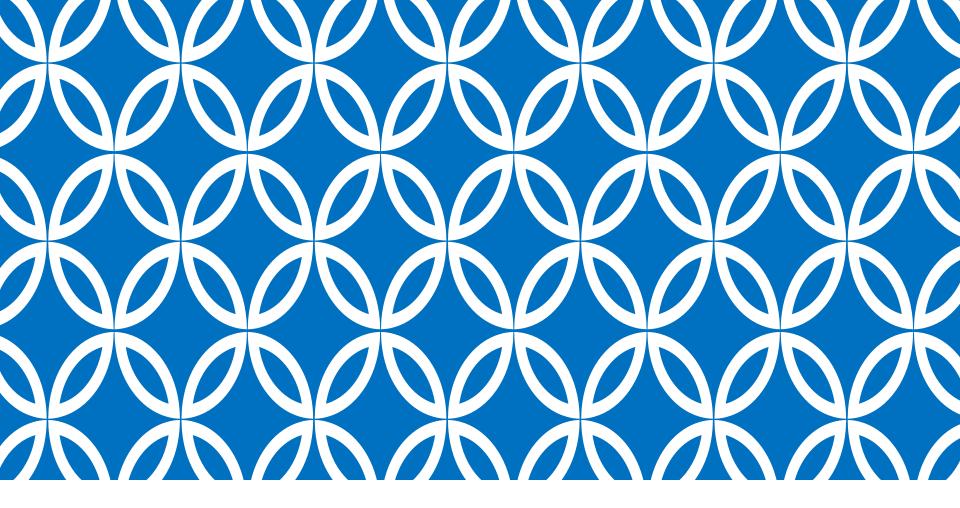
FRONT END DEVELOPMENT (WITH ANGULARJS)





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Session 7 –BootStrap



Agenda – BootStrap

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Introduction to Bootstrap

What is Framework?

- Basic Conceptual Structure
- Used in Development
- Provides Generic Functionality

What is Bootstrap?

- Open-source Front End framework which includes CSS, JavaScript.
- Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development
- Bootstrap gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs
- Bootstrap was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton



Why use BootStrap?

Advantages of Bootstrap:

- **Easy to use:** Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap.
- Responsive features: Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to phones, tablets, and desktops.
- **Mobile-first approach:** In Bootstrap 3, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework.
- Browser compatibility: Bootstrap is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, and Opera).





Creating First BootStrap Page

- Download the **bootstrap file**.
- Include the bootstrap.js and bootstrap. CSS file in the webpage.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/CSS" href="../bootstrap/CSS/bootstrap.CSS">
<script src="../bootstrap/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
```





BootStrap Containers

.container class

- This is a responsive container(means it will stretch and expand) but it will remain
 of constant width.
- Simple the width will remain constant for a particular screen resolution. If not will expand like fluid container.

.container-fluid class:

- This class adds a fluid and responsive container.
- The container occupies the entire screen size and changes size according to the screen size.





BootStrap Grid System

- Bootstrap has predefined CSS classes for creating grids.
- The size of a grid is 12 columns.
- A class col-md-6 will contain 6 columns for a medium size screen.
- col-sm-6 which will create 6 columns for smaller screen size(tablets).
- We have col-xs-* for small screens. i.e. resolution less than 768px,
 i.e. col-xs-4 for creating a box 4 columns wide.
- We have col-md-* for medium screens. i.e. resolution >= 992px,
 i.e. col-md-4 for creating a box 4 columns wide.
- We have col-lg-* for medium screens. i.e. resolution >= 1200px,
 i.e. col-lg-4 for creating a box 4 columns wide.





Typography BootStrap

• The styling and formatting of text content like headings, paragraphs, etc. with Bootstrap.

Headings:

<h1>I'm Heading1 h1. <small>I'm secondary Heading1 h1</small></h1>

Paragraph:

```
This is Right aligned text.
Justified text.
This is No wrap text.
Left aligned text.
```

- class="toyt-contor">Contor aligned toyt /n
- Center aligned text.



Handling Tables

The following classes are used to define Table properties:

Class	Class Description
.table	Adds basic styling (light padding and only horizontal dividers) to any
.table-striped	Adds zebra-striping to any table row within (not available in IE8)
.table-bordered	Adds border on all sides of the table and cells
.table-hover	Enables a hover state on table rows within a
.table-condensed	Makes table more compact by cutting cell padding in half





Handling Tables (contd.)

• Following are the classes that can be implemented for individual rows or cells.

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





Form Handling

- Bootstrap can create 3 different types of form layouts:
 - Horizontal form layout
 - Vertical form layout
 - Inline form layout
- Standard rules for all three form layouts are:
 - Always use <form role="form">
 - Helps improve accessibility for people using screen readers.
 - 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



Input Controls

• To adjust the size of a form input we can use the class input-lg, input-sm for larger and smaller input sizes.

Example:

```
<input type="Email" class="form-control input-lg" placeholder="Larger Input">
```

```
<input type="Email" class="form-control input-md" placeholder="Larger Input">
```

```
<input type="Email" class="form-control input-sm" placeholder="Larger Input">
```





Modifying and Handling Form Elements

- Use disabled = "disabled" to disable buttons
- Use class = "active" to change state to active.
- Button sizes can be controlled by adding btn-lg,btn-sm and btn.xs.
- **Button classes** for messages are btn-warning, btn-danger, btn-success, to make a button a link add the btn-link class.
- We can also have multiple drop down links attached to a button.





Form Validation

- We can add control form input states by adding appropriate classes to the elements.
- The classes are has-warning, has-error and has-success.
 - Note that any .form-control, .control-label and .help-block within that element will receive the validation styles.





Image Handling

- We can make images as responsive in bootstrap by adding the class imgresponsive.
- This class stretches and expands the image as the container expands and contracts.

```
<img src = "images/big.jpg" class = "img-responsive">
```

We can also make image have rounded border or circular.

```
<img src = "images/thumb.jpg" class = "img-circle">
<img src = "images/thumb.jpg" class = "img-rounded">
```





Glyphicons

- Glyphicons can be used in text, buttons, toolbars, navigation, forms, etc.
- A glyphicon is inserted with the following syntax:
 -
 - The *name* part in the syntax above must be replaced with the proper name of the glyphicon.

Examples:

-
-





Pagination

Basic Pagination

- If you have a web site with lots of pages, you may wish to add some sort of pagination to each page.
- A basic pagination in Bootstrap looks like this:

```
<a href="#">1</a><a href="#">2</a><a href="#">3</a><a href="#">4</a><a href="#">5</a>
```

- To create a basic pagination, add the .pagination class to an
 element
- Active State
- The active state shows what is the current page
- Add class .active to let user know which page he/she is on
- Disabled State
- A disabled link cannot be clicked
- Add class .disabled to make a link disabled





Handling Nav Items

- Bootstrap has inbuilt classes to quickly create navigation items.
- We have to use the nav class which is applied to the ul element to turn list into navigation.

Example:

```
<a href = "#">Home</a><a href = "#">About Us</a>
```





Nav Classes

- Bootstrap uses the following classes for navigation:
- nav-pills: Turns the navigation to inline pills style
- nav-tabs: Turns the navigation to tabular style inline
- nav-stacked: Makes the navigation items stacked
- nav-justified: This class is used to align all the navigations items to the width of the container.





Navbars

- Navbars are containers to the navigation.
- 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 screen size.
- Navbars can be toggled too.
- Base css class is navbar.
- navbar-fixed-top keeps the navigation fixed to the top and navbar-inverse changes the color to dark grey.





Modals

- A **modal** is a html content that can be presented as a popup to the user.
- Unlike JavaScript popup, these modals can also contain html tags, form input elements for user and more.
- The modal can be triggered by clicking a button.
- We just need to use data-toggle property on the button.
- The Modal plugin is a dialog box/popup window that is displayed on top of the current page.
- It should be data-toggle = "modal".
- Need to set the datatarget attribute button id of the modal container with class modal.
- **Note:** Plugins can be included individually (using Bootstrap's individual "modal.js" file), or all at once (using "bootstrap.js" or "bootstrap.min.js").





Carousel

- Using bootstrap we can create carousel which is a flexible and responsive way to add a slide to your site.
- To dismiss modal create a button with attribute data-dismiss="modal".
- We need to create indicators that can be used to show the highlighted indicator for the carousel.
- Use the class **carousel-indicators** for the ol element. Give a class of item to each item container that may contain image or content.
- Use the **data-slide attribute** to create navigation for back and front. Set property of data-slide to prev or next to go previous or next.
- The **Carousel** plugin is a component for cycling through elements, like a carousel (slideshow).
- **Note:** Plugins can be included individually (using Bootstrap's individual "carousel.js" file), or all at once (using "bootstrap.js" or "bootstrap.min.js").





Lets Discuss Assignments





Assignment







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