**Yada**

Let’s make full use of our Bootstrap knowledge and its accompanying documentation to create a website for **Yada**, an office administration website.

Check out Yada’s design spec image (provided in your folder) for more information. You also have the option of not following the steps/design spec and creating a website of your own design!

We’ll be using the images in your images folder.

Be ready to browse [Bootstrap’s documentation.](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/getting-started/introduction/)

**1.**

Before we touch the code, look over Yada’s design spec image provided in your folder. Notice that the design spec includes information about what Bootstrap utility classes components are used.

And keep in mind that the website is designed to be responsive so that it accommodates desktop and mobile screens. Therefore, as you work through the project, resize your browser to see both the desktop and mobile versions!

Lastly, look over the provided code in **index.html**. You’ll see some starter code that you’ll have to edit in order to have a functioning site.

## Editing the Navbar

**2.**

Let’s first tackle the navbar, but notice that there’s already some code there! That’s the code copied from Bootstrap’s navbar example.

It’s a good starter template but we still have to edit this code to fit our needs. Therefore, remove the code that renders these elements:

* the dropdown option.
* the disabled link.
* the search bar.

Hint

Remove both the dropdown and disabled links. The code below is not necessary:

<li class="nav-item dropdown">

<a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdown" role="button" data-toggle="dropdown"

aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false">

Dropdown

</a>

<div class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">

<a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Action</a>

<a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a>

<div class="dropdown-divider"></div>

<a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a>

</div>

</li>

<li class="nav-item">

<a class="nav-link disabled" href="#" tabindex="-1" aria-disabled="true">Disabled</a>

</li>

Remove the code below that renders the form:

<form class="form-inline my-2 my-lg-0">

<input class="form-control mr-sm-2" type="search" placeholder="Search" aria-label="Search">

<button class="btn btn-outline-success my-2 my-sm-0" type="submit">Search</button>

</form>

**3.**

Add Yada’s logo to the navbar.

Locate the element with class "navbar-brand". Delete the text Navbar and replace it with an <img> element with an src value of "./images/logo.png".

Remember to assign an appropriate value to the alt attribute.

Hint

Your brand should look like:

<a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><img src="./images/logo.png" alt="Yada logo"></a>

**4.**

According to the design spec, we should have 4 links (not including the brand) in the navbar.

Use the second link as a template and make 2 additional links. Change the text of the links to follow the design spec.

Hint

You can copy HTML that renders the second link:

<li class="nav-item">

<a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>

</li>

and paste it two more times to create the links.

Remember to change the Link text to the text in the design spec.

More information can be found at [Bootstrap’s navbar documentation](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/components/navbar/).

## Adding the Jumbotron

**5.**

Under the navbar, there’s a <div> that we’re going to turn into our jumbotron!

It currently has some inline CSS that renders a background image.

Provide it with a class of  "img-fluid" that spans the entire screen/viewport.

Hint

After adding the classes, your code should look like:

<div class="img-fluid" style="background:url(./images/jumbotron.png) no-repeat; background-size: cover;">

</div>

**6.**

Inside the jumbotron, add another <div>. This new <div> is going to act as a background and container for the text we want to insert. Therefore, inside the <div> add an <h1> element followed by a <p>.

Use the design spec and add the appropriate text inside both the <h1> and the <p> elements.

Hint

The code you just added should look like:

<div>

<h1>Big Text Here</h1>

<p>Smaller Text Here</p>

</div>

**7.**

Time to style the elements we just added. We want the new <div> to have:

* a grey background.
* white and centered text.
* larger top and bottom margins by assigning a class of "my-5". This utility class targets and increases the vertical margins of an element.

Also, give the <h1> element [a display heading](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/content/typography/#display-headings) by assigning a class of "display-4".

Hint

To provide a grey background, use [Bootstrap’s background color utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/colors/" \l "background-color" \t "_blank).

To make the text grey, use [Bootstrap’s text color utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/colors/" \l "color" \t "_blank).

To make the text centered, use one of [Bootstrap’s text alignment utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text/" \l "text-alignment" \t "_blank).

To change the size of an element’s margins, use [Bootstrap’s spacing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "notation" \t "_blank).

## Styling the Quote

**8.**

Let’s style the quote under the jumbotron using utility classes.

Follow the design spec. Provide the <h2> element with

* italic font.
* a light font-weight.

Notice the stying of the name, it:

* is aligned to the right
* has a bold and italic font
* the text inside the <span> has a normal weight.

Finish up the quote styling by increasing the top and bottom margins of the column containing the quote. You can do so by assigning a class of my-5.

Hint

To give the text some styling, use [Bootstrap’s font weight and italics utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text/" \l "font-weight-and-italics" \t "_blank).

To make the text aligned, use one of [Bootstrap’s text alignment utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text/" \l "text-alignment" \t "_blank).

To change the size of an element’s margins, use [Bootstrap’s spacing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "notation" \t "_blank).

## Why Yada? - Cards

**9.**

Locate the <h2> element with text Why Yada?.

Center the text and give it [a display heading](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/content/typography/#display-headings) that follows the design spec.

Hint

To make the text aligned, use one of [Bootstrap’s text alignment utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text/" \l "text-alignment" \t "_blank).

**10.**

In the next row, we’re going to continue following the design spec and add one card in each column.

In each column, add a card that:

* Does not have a border.
* Has an image icon on the top.
* Has centered text on the bottom.

Here are the icons for convenience:

* experienced icon.
* fun icon.
* smart icon.

Hint

Look over [Bootstrap’s card example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/components/card/" \l "example" \t "_blank) for the syntax used to create a card.

To remove a border, use [Bootstrap’s subtractive border utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/borders/" \l "subtractive" \t "_blank).

**11.**

While the columns look good on a large screen, the contents look squished on a smaller screen. Change the width of the column so that it has a width of 4 on medium, and larger, sized screens.

For extra small and small-sized screens, it should have a width of 8.

Hint

Look over [Bootstrap’s grid mix and match example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/layout/grid/" \l "mix-and-match" \t "_blank) for the syntax used to create responsive columns.

**12.**

Let’s also have the row center the columns containing the cards.

Hint

Look over [Bootstrap’s grid horizontal alignment example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/layout/grid/" \l "horizontal-alignment" \t "_blank) and assign the row a class that will center the columns.

**13.**

Increase the vertical margins of the row with the text Why Yada and the row containing the cards to space out the rows.

Hint

It’s up to you to decide how far apart the rows should be. Go ahead and exercise your creative muscles!

To change the size of an element’s margins, use [Bootstrap’s spacing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "notation" \t "_blank).

## Meet the Team - Carousel

**14.**

Locate the row with the text Meet the Team. According to the design spec, provide that row with utility classes that render a dark background with rounded top border.

Hint

To provide a dark background, use [Bootstrap’s background color utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/colors/" \l "background-color" \t "_blank).

To apply a rounded top border, use [Bootstrap’s border-radius utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/borders/" \l "border-radius" \t "_blank).

**15.**

Now let’s style <h2> element that has the text Meet the Team.

Apply the following styling for the <h2> element:

* Make the text white.
* Center the text.
* Make it a Bootstrap display header.

Hint

To make the text aligned, use one of [Bootstrap’s text alignment utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text/" \l "text-alignment" \t "_blank).

Use [Bootstrap’s display heading class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/content/typography/" \l "display-headings" \t "_blank) to change the appearance of the header.

**16.**

Time to style the row below the text Meet the Team.

Give the bottom row a dark background and a rounded bottom border.

Hint

To provide a dark background, use [Bootstrap’s background color utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/colors/" \l "background-color" \t "_blank).

To apply a rounded bottom border, use [Bootstrap’s border-radius utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/borders/" \l "border-radius" \t "_blank).

**17.**

Take a look at the code that renders a carousel. It was copied directly from [Bootstrap’s carousel with controls example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/components/carousel/" \l "with-controls" \t "_blank).

Like with the navbar, we’re going to modify the code to fit our needs. For each <div> with a class of "carousel-item", assign the nested <img>‘s src a URL to the provided pictures in the intro’s image assets. Also, provide an appropriate value for the alt attribute.

Here are the images for convenience:

* picture of Brian M. the CEO.
* picture of Andy C. the CFO.
* picture of Angela W. the COO.
* picture of Amie S. the CTO.

Hint

There are 4 <div>s with class="carousel-item", including the first <div> with the classes: "carousel-item" and "active". Edit the <img>s nested inside those <div>s.

The first <img> should resemble:

<img src="./images/brian.png" class="d-block w-100" alt="Photo of Brian">

**18.**

With the slides set up, we can add some captions to each slide.

Style the captions so that it has a black background, no vertical padding, and a rounded-pill border.

Inside the captions, add the appropriate text and style it according to the design spec.

Hint

Look over [Bootstrap’s carousel with captions example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/components/carousel/" \l "with-captions" \t "_blank) for the syntax needed.

The captions will not show up if there isn’t any displayed text. You can render the text using a <p> element with a nested <span> element like so:

<p>CEO: <span>Brian</span></p>

You can then apply some of [Bootstrap’s text utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/text" \t "_blank) for styling. You’ll also have to remove the <p>‘s bottom margin to eliminate the space below the text.

To provide a dark background, use [Bootstrap’s background color utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/colors/" \l "background-color" \t "_blank).

To apply a rounded pill border, use [Bootstrap’s border-radius utility class](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/borders/" \l "border-radius" \t "_blank).

To remove the padding, apply one of [Bootstrap’s spacing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "notation" \t "_blank). Take note of how to use the notation.

**19.**

Change the sizing of the carousel to only take up 50% of the width and set the margin to automatically center its contents.

Then go back and adjust the spacing of the rows to follow the design spec.

Hint

To set the width of an element, use [Bootstrap’s sizing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/sizing/" \l "relative-to-the-parent" \t "_blank).

To set the margin to center an element’s contents, check out [Bootstrap’s horizontal centering example](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "horizontal-centering" \t "_blank).

To change the spacing of the rows, edit the row’s padding using [Bootstrap’s spacing utility classes](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.2/utilities/spacing/" \l "notation" \t "_blank).

## Finishing up

**20.**

The last element we have to style is the <footer>, center the text.

**21.**

Congratulate yourself on a website well Bootstrapped!

There are different ways to re-create the layout of the website, so figure out what works best for you!

If you want to challenge yourself:

* Add the HTML pages in the navbar and link to them.
* Add more Bootstrap components.
* Apply extra styling to the components.
* Make the columns even more responsive by including more breakpoints.
* Redesign the website to follow a different layout. This is the most involved task since it requires that you think about what you want on your site, how to arrange the layout, and how to implement this idea. While it may be challenging, it’s also extremely rewarding