

Bootstrap Basics

Overview and Downloading:

Twitter Bootstrap is a “powerful mobile first front-end framework for faster and easier web development.” It is a collection of tools to help you rapidly deploy websites and Web application. It was created by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton of Twitter in 2011 and is currently in its third iteration. Twitter Bootstrap files provide a framework of pre-written CSS and JavaScript files from which to develop responsive websites and web applications.

For the most recent Twitter Bootstrap files, first navigate to: <http://getbootstrap.com>. These files can be downloaded in full by clicking “Download Bootstrap.” Once you’ve downloaded and unzipped your Bootstrap files, you will see these files in the bootstrap folder.

- **fonts** folder – contains any fonts you will be using for your Bootstrap site
- **js** folder – contains two JavaScript files, required for certain advanced Bootstrap applications
- **css** folder – contains the stylesheets needed for your Bootstrap site

Drag the bootstrap folder to your computer. Rename the folder to something relevant, and get ready to start coding!

There are also many sites that provide Bootstrap templates and this is often the best way to get started with a project.

Start Bootstrap has several - <http://startbootstrap.com/template-categories/all/>

I have provided you with a starter folder and index.html file for a basic bootstrap installation, but you will be expected to modify for your own purposes.

But before you start with the starter folder, let’s look at a few features of Bootstrap.

Getting Started:

When you download the installation from the Bootstrap site, you get the fonts, js and css folders, but nothing else. You have to start with an html file.

Begin your first Bootstrap page by coding the HTML code below and saving as index.html in your main Bootstrap folder. Test in a browser.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

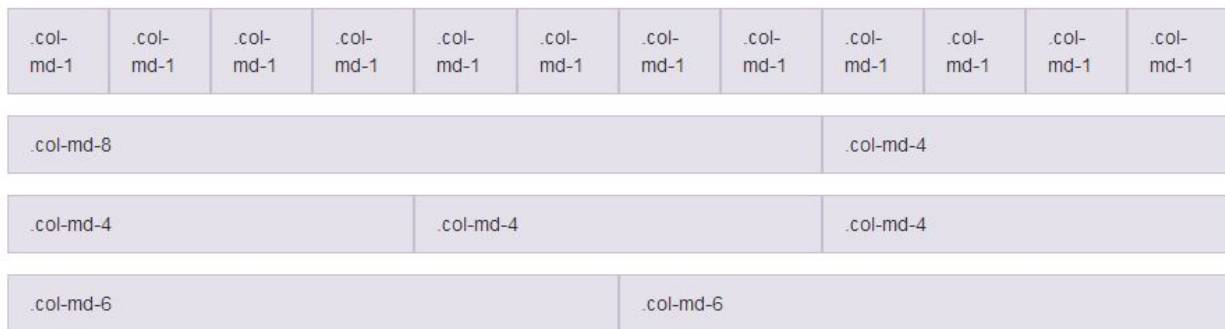
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Bootstrap Site | Home</title>
    <link href="css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Because Bootstrap is designed to be “mobile first,” add the following code in the <head> of your document to make it responsive:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Grid System:

The main Bootstrap layout is based on a fluid grid system that appropriately scales up to 12 columns, depending on the size of the user’s screen. You indicate the size of the dive by giving it a class that represents the unit or proportion of 12 that it should occupy. This grid system is shown in the code below:



```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-1">Each of these sizes to 1/12</div>
</div>
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-8">This sizes to 8/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-4">This sizes to 4/12</div>
```

```

</div>
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-4">Each of these sizes to 4/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-4">Each of these sizes to 4/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-4">Each of these sizes to 4/12</div>
</div>
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6">Each of these sizes to 6/12</div>
  <div class="col-md-6">Each of these sizes to 4612</div>
</div>

```

When added to `<body>` of your existing `index.html` page and opened in a browser, you will see how each div can respond to the size of the browser window. Experiment with different classes and grid combinations.

Navigation:

There are many different options for your Bootstrap navigation. A simple navigation using an unordered list will first require the `.nav` class. For example:

```

<ul class="nav">
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="profile.html">Profile</a></li>
  <li><a href="messages.html">Messages</a></li>
</ul>

```

While this navigation may look fine as is, Bootstrap gives you some more options. You can convert this navigation into a tabbed format by adding a `.nav-tabs` class:

```

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="profile.html">Profile</a></li>
  <li><a href="messages.html">Messages</a></li>
</ul>

```

EXAMPLE



Or, you can go with the “pill” format by adding a `.nav-pills` class:

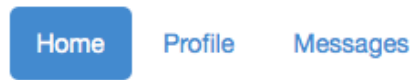
```

<ul class="nav nav-pills">
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="profile.html">Profile</a></li>

```

```
<li><a href="messages.html">Messages</a></li>
</ul>
```

EXAMPLE

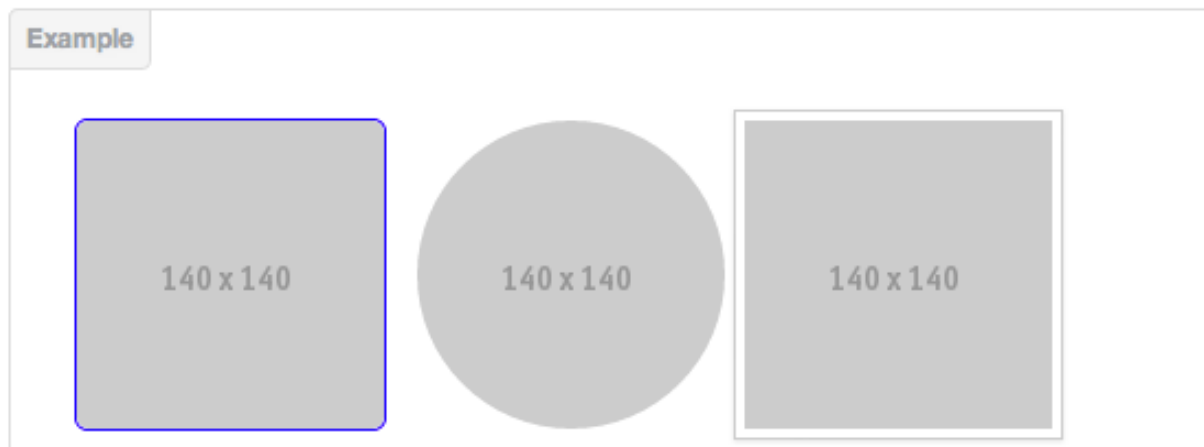


Images:

Add the following classes to an `` element to style images with rounded corners, into a circle, or into a thumbnail:

```
.img-rounded
.img-circle
.img-thumbnail
```

Add classes to an `` element to easily style images in any project.



Typography:

All HTML headings, `<h1>` through `<h6>` are available and can be edited in the `bootstrap.css` file. Bootstrap's global default font-size is **14px**, with a line-height of **1.428**. This is applied to the `<body>` and all paragraphs. And, `<p>` (paragraphs) receive a bottom margin of half their computed line-height (10px by default).

If you'd like to make a paragraph stand out, add the class `.lead`.

```
<p class="lead">Vivamus sagittis lacus vel augue...</p>
```

Many other text classes exist in the bootstrap.css file, including:

```
.text-left          .text-muted        .text-warning  
.text-center       .text-primary      .text-success  
.text-right        .text-info         .text-danger
```

Buttons:

Use any of the available button classes to quickly create a styled 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>
```

EXAMPLE



You can also add the following classes for additional sizes:

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

Responsive Images:

You can make images responsive by including the following classes in your img tags:

```

```

This will size images depending on the size of the browser or device.

Glyphicons:

Glyphicons are special fonts that contain images. They are available in the fonts folder. Use this type of code to reference a glyphicon.

```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg"> <span class="glyphicon  
glyphicon-star"></span> Star </button>
```

Bootstrap has numerous other components that you can find at <http://getbootstrap.com/components/>.

Tables:

For basic styling—light padding and only horizontal dividers—add the base class `.table` to any `<table>`. Use `.table-striped` to add zebra-striping to any table row within the `<tbody>`.

```
<table class="table table-striped">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>#</th>
      <th>First Name</th>
      <th>Last Name</th>
      <th>Username</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>Jacie</td>
      <td>Yang</td>
      <td>@jacieyang</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>Jon</td>
      <td>Zmikly</td>
      <td>@jonzmikly</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>3</td>
      <td>Cary-Anne</td>
      <td>Olsen</td>
      <td>@_caryanne</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

You can also add other classes to your tables, such as:

<code>.table-bordered</code>	<code>.table-condensed</code>
<code>.table-hover</code>	<code>.table-responsive</code>

