

HTML, CSS, Bootstrap Framework

What we will talk about:

Front-end vs Back-end coding at bswift

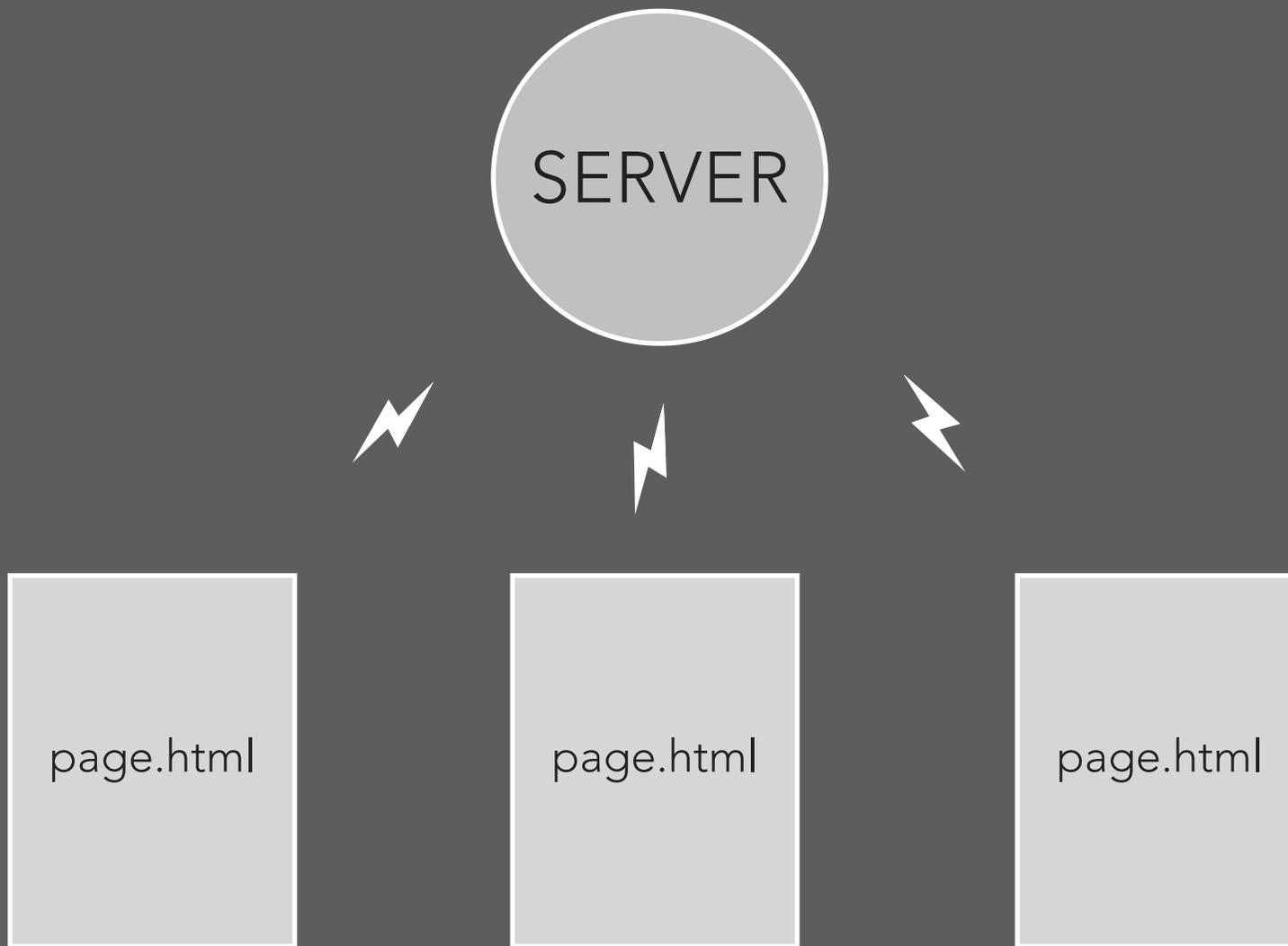
Defining HTML, CSS and Javascript

How the client stylesheets work

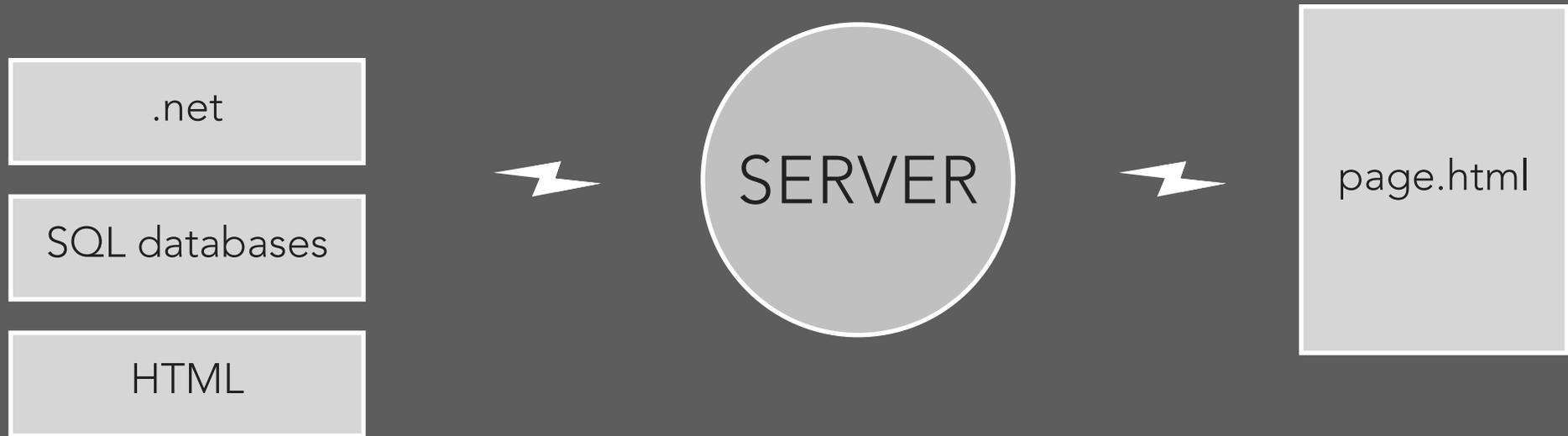
Examples

Tools

Static Pages / Dynamic Pages



A static website is a group of self-contained, individual pages (or page), sent to the browser from the server one-page-at-a-time.

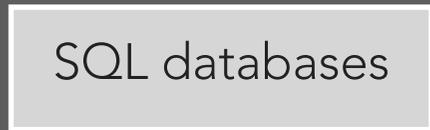


Dyamic web content is built when it is requested, by the user directly, or programmatically while a user is on a page (e.g., facebook updates).

Most websites contain both static and dynamic elements.



Can I have
a webpage,
please?



back-end "recipe"



front-end

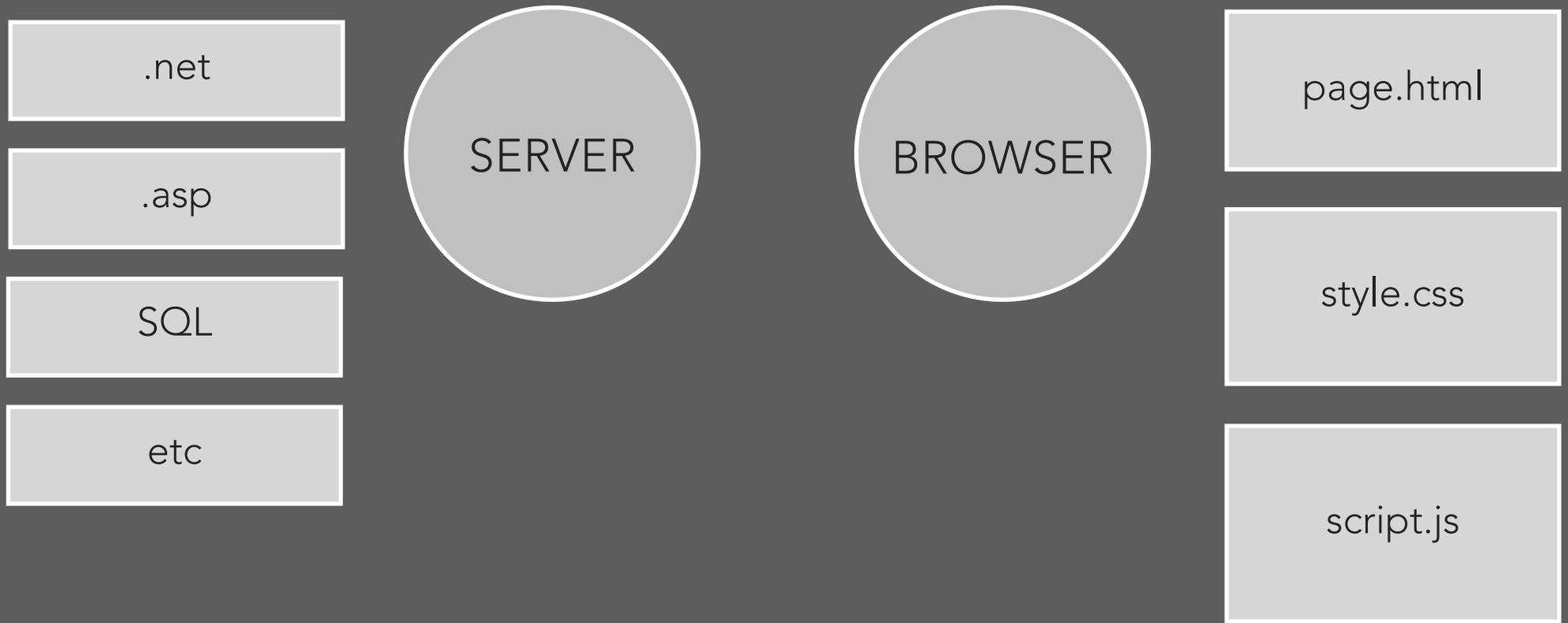


thanks!

Server-side / Client-side

aka

Back End / Front-end



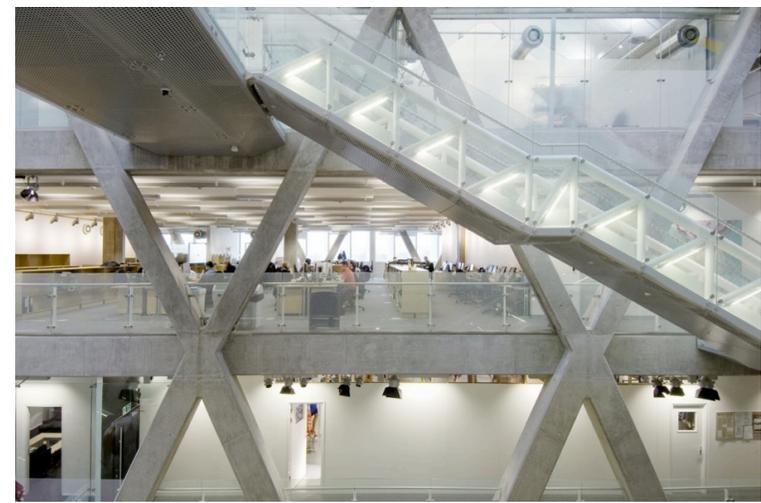
Client-side (front-end) coding includes HTML, CSS and Javascript. This just means that our code will be downloaded from the server and then compiled entirely in the browser.

HTML, CSS, Javascript

Three layers of web design:
Structure, Style, Behavior

BEHAVIOR

Javascript



PRESENTATION

CSS

Imagery



STRUCTURE

HTML markup

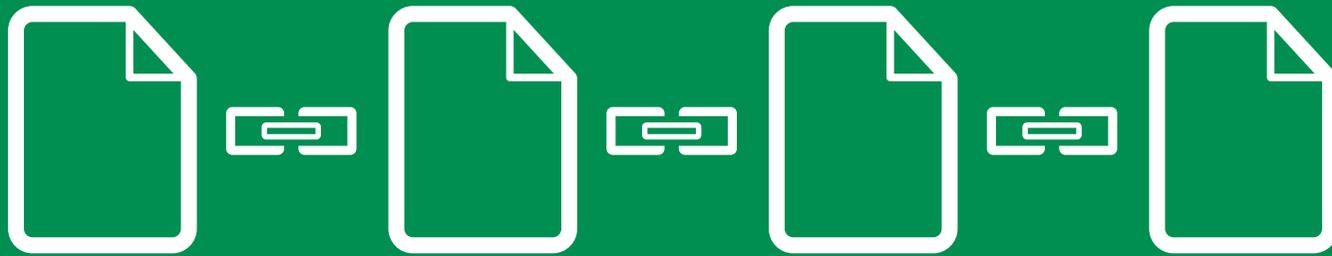
Site planning



HTML

Hyper Text
+
Markup Language

Hyper Text



Markup Language

A markup language is a set of markup tags.

The purpose of the tags is to group and describe page content.

Markup Language

Without any markup to give your content structure, the browser renders unformatted and unstyled text, also known as “plain text”.

Pitchfork Music Festival Set Times Revealed
Check out the schedule for all three days

June 8, 2012 at 12:35 p.m.

Pitchfork Music Festival 2012, which returns to Chicago's Union Park July 13-15, is just five weeks away! The festival will feature Vampire Weekend, Feist, Godspeed You! Black Emperor, Beach House, Dirty Projectors, Hot Chip, Sleigh Bells, Wild Flag, Flying Lotus, Japandroids, Chromatics, Real Estate, A\$AP Rocky, Danny Brown, and many, many more. And now, we're happy to announce the complete three-day schedule for the festival. Below, find the set times for all of the bands playing.

Friday, July 13:
Gates at 3 p.m.

8:30 Feist (GREEN)
8:20 Purity Ring (BLUE)
7:20 Dirty Projectors (RED)
7:15 Clams Casino (BLUE)
6:25 Big K.R.I.T. (GREEN)
6:15 Japandroids (BLUE)
5:30 A\$AP Rocky (RED)

Saturday, July 14:
Gates at 12 p.m.

8:40 Grimes (BLUE)
8:30 Godspeed You! Black Emperor (GREEN)
7:40 Danny Brown (BLUE)
7:25 Hot Chip (RED)
6:45 Chromatics (BLUE)
6:15 Sleigh Bells (GREEN)
5:45 Schoolboy Q (BLUE)

Pitchfork Music Festival Set Times Revealed Check out the schedule for all three days June 8, 2012 at 12:35 p.m. Pitchfork Music Festival 2012, which returns to Chicago's Union Park July 13-15, is just five weeks away! The festival will feature Vampire Weekend, Feist, Godspeed You! Black Emperor, Beach House, Dirty Projectors, Hot Chip, Sleigh Bells, Wild Flag, Flying Lotus, Japandroids, Chromatics, Real Estate, A\$AP Rocky, Danny Brown, and many, many more. And now, we're happy to announce the complete three-day schedule for the festival. Below, find the set times for all of the bands playing. Friday, July 13: Gates at 3 p.m. 8:30 Feist (GREEN) 8:20 Purity Ring (BLUE) 7:20 Dirty Projectors (RED) 7:15 Clams Casino (BLUE) 6:25 Big K.R.I.T. (GREEN) 6:15 Japandroids (BLUE) 5:30 A\$AP Rocky (RED) Saturday, July 14: Gates at 12 p.m. 8:40 Grimes (BLUE) 8:30 Godspeed You! Black Emperor (GREEN) 7:40 Danny Brown (BLUE) 7:25 Hot Chip (RED) 6:45 Chromatics (BLUE) 6:15 Sleigh Bells (GREEN) 5:45 Schoolboy Q (BLUE) Buy tickets here.

Markup Language

HTML tags give structure and meaning to your content. “Semantic markup” refers to the use of meaningful tags to describe content (e.g. using header tags for header content).

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8" />
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8
9   <h1>Pitchfork Music Festival Set Times Revealed</h1>
10  <h2>Check out the schedule for all three days</h2>
11
12  <em>June 8, 2012 at 12:35 p.m.</em>
13
14  <p>Pitchfork Music Festival 2012, which returns to Chicago's Union Park July 13-15, is just five weeks away! The festival will f
15
16  <h3>Friday, July 13:</h3>
17  <b>Gates at 3 p.m.</b>
18  <ul>
19    <li>8:30 Feist (GREEN)</li>
20    <li>8:20 Purity Ring (BLUE)</li>
21    <li>7:20 Dirty Projectors (RED)</li>
22    <li>7:15 Clams Casino (BLUE)</li>
23    <li>6:25 Big K.R.I.T. (GREEN)</li>
24    <li>6:15 Japandroids (BLUE)</li>
25    <li>5:30 ASAP Rocky (RED)</li>
26  </ul>
27
28  <h3>Saturday, July 14:</h3>
29  <b>Gates at 12 p.m.</b>
30
31  <ul>
32    <li>8:40 Grimes (BLUE)</li>
33    <li>8:30 Godspeed You! Black Emperor (GREEN)</li>
```

Markup Language

Once your content is marked up, the browser applies built-in default styles to the tags. While you can override these styles with css, your marked up, non-css styled document should be readable and have a clear hierarchy.

Pitchfork Music Festival Set Times Revealed

Check out the schedule for all three days

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- 5:30 ASAP Rocky (RED)

Saturday, July 14:

Gates at 12 p.m.

doctype

html

head

body

EXCEPTION

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

The doctype is not actually a tag, but a declaration, telling the browser what kind of html you are using. The doctype above declares HTML 5.

```
<html></html>
```

The `<html>` element defines the whole HTML document.

```
<head></head>
```

The `<head>` element contains special elements that instruct the browser where to find stylesheets, provide meta info, and more.

```
<body></body>
```

The `<body>` element contains the document content (what is shown inside the browser window).

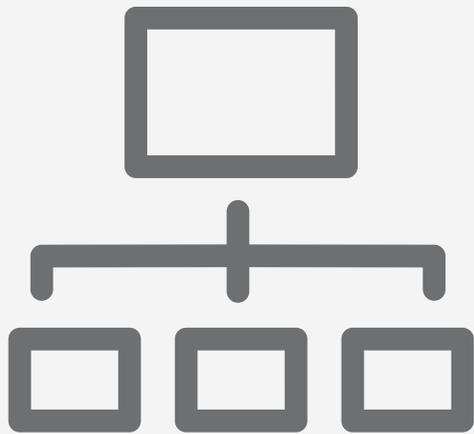
Nesting

The use of our first three tags (html, head and body), introduces an important concept: **Nesting**, which is when tags “wrap” other tags. When you create markup, you should indicate nesting by indenting the nested tags with 2 spaces (preferred) or a tab.

```
<html>
  <head> </head>
  <body>
    <h1></h1>
    <p></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Document Hierarchy: Parents, children and siblings

Just as in a genealogy tree, the family hierarchy is described in terms of relationships. All elements in the document have a parent (up to 'document', which is at the top), and may have children (nested inside) or siblings (placed alongside).



<parent x>

<child and sibling y> </child and sibling y>

<child and sibling z> </child and sibling z>

</parent x>

The 'address' of an element

The document hierarchy provides us with an 'address' for each element.

```
<div class="client-text-container">
  <h1>Welcome to the Exchange!</h1>
  <h2>Applying the exchange is fast and easy</h2>
  <div class="exchange-application-callout">
    <table>
      <tr>
        <td class="exchange-application-welcome-body">
          <p>Suspendisse vestibulum dignissim quam. Integer vel augue. Phasellus nulla purus, interdum ac, v
        </td>
        <td>
          <h4 style="text-transform: uppercase; margin-bottom: 10px;">You will need:</h4>
          <ul>
            <li>A list of your employees</li>
            <li>A list of your employees</li>
            <li>A list of your employees</li>
          </ul>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </div>
```

in the div with class "client-text-container", make all of the h2 elements orange and 24px.

HTML Elements

Anatomy of an Element

`<tag>Content</tag>`

An HTML element includes both the HTML tag and everything between the tag (the content).

Anatomy of an Element

<tag>Content**</tag>**

Tags normally come in pairs. The first tag is the **start tag**, and the second tag is the **end tag**.

Anatomy of an Element

`<h1>Main Headline</h1>`

HTML has a defined set of tag names (also called keywords) that the browser understands.



The essential element tags

Primary Structure

html

head

body

Head Elements

title

meta

link

Structural Elements (block)

p

br

h1 – h6

ul

ol

a

img

(div)

Formatting Elements (inline)

em

i

strong

b

q

blockquote

(span)

Nested Tags

```
<div>  
  <p>Content</p>  
</div>
```

Basic Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
  <head></head>  
  <body></body>  
</html>
```

Head

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Learn HTML</title>  
  </head>  
  <body></body>  
</html>
```

Preview



Body

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Learn HTML</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My first page</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
      consectetur adipiscing elit.
      ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
      adipiscing elit.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Preview



My first page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Headers

`<h1>Header 1</h1>`

`<h2>Header 2</h2>`

`<h3>Header 3</h3>`

`<h4>Header 4</h4>`

`<h5>Header 5</h5>`

`<h6>Header 6</h6>`

Preview



Header 1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

Paragraph

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.</p>
```

Preview



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elit.

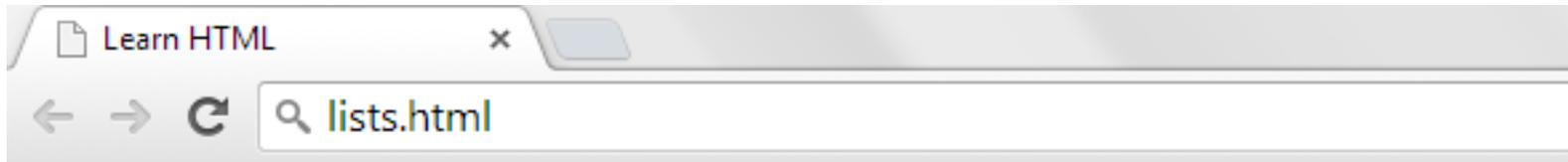
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor sit
consectetur adipiscing elit.

Lists

```
<ul>  
  <li>List item</li>  
  <li>List item</li>  
  <li>List item</li>  
</ul>
```

```
<ol>  
  <li>List item</li>  
  <li>List item</li>  
  <li>List item</li>  
</ol>
```

Preview



- List item
- List item
- List item

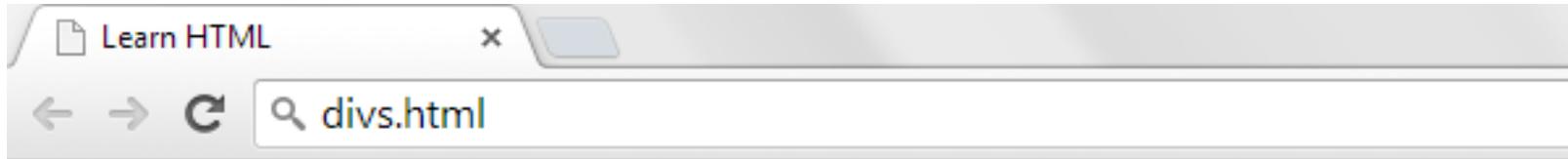
1. List item
2. List item
3. List item

Div

```
<div>  
  <h1>Division Header</h1>  
  <p>Division Paragraph</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div>  
  <h1>Division 2 Header</h1>  
  <p>Division 2 Paragraph</p>  
</div>
```

Preview



Division Header

Division Paragraph

Division 2 Header

Division 2 Paragraph

Block elements

BLOCK ELEMENTS EXPAND NATURALLY



AND NATURALLY DROP BELOW OTHER ELEMENTS



Inline elements

```
<p>This paragraph contains <strong>inline element</strong></p>
```

Preview



This paragraph contains **inline element**

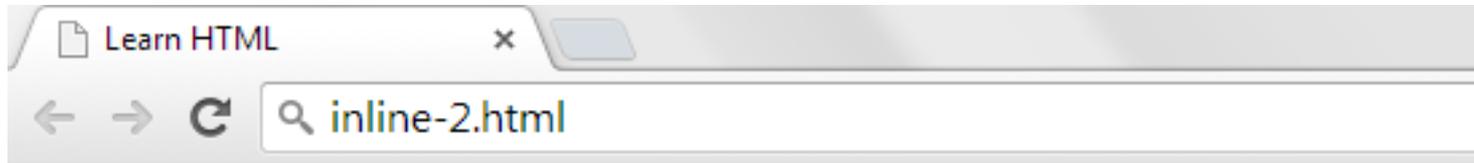
More Inline elements

```
<strong>Inline element</strong>
```

```
<em>Inline element</em>
```

```
<span>Inline element</span>
```

Preview



Inline element *Inline element* Inline element

Anatomy of an Element

```
<html lang="en"></html>
```

Most elements can have attributes, which provides additional information about the element.

Anatomy of an Element

```
<div class="left-nav"></div>
```

Attributes always follow the same format: `name="value"`. You can use either single or double quotes.



The essential attributes

link `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="stylesheet/styles.css" >`

img ``

a `My school`

CSS

Cascading + Style Sheet

The Stylesheet

A stylesheet is a set of rules defining how an html element will be “presented” in the browser.

These rules are targeted to specific elements in the html document.

The Cascade

The "cascade" part of CSS is a set of rules for resolving conflicts with multiple CSS rules applied to the same elements.

For example, if there are two rules defining the color of your h1 elements, the rule that comes last in the cascade order will "trump" the other.

low importance

Browser stylesheet



Linked (external) stylesheet



Embedded (internal) stylesheet



Inline (internal) Styles

high importance

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/normalize.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/global.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/tables.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/forms.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/enrollment.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/portlets.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/jquery-ui-themes/smoothness/jquery-ui.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/plugins.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/templates.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/askemma.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="client49384.css" media="screen, print" type="text/css">
```

```
</head>
```

Inheritance

Most elements will inherit many style properties from their parent elements by default.

HTML

relationship

<code><body></code>	→	parent of site
<code> <div></code>	→	parent of ul and li, child of body
<code> </code>	→	parent of li, child of div and body
<code> </code>	→	child of ul, div, and body
<code> </code>		
<code> </div></code>		
<code></body></code>		

Inheritance

body

make the paragraph 16px, Verdana, red



p

make the paragraph blue



16px, Verdana, blue

Specificity

Shortly after styling your first html elements, you will find yourself wanting more control over where your styles are applied.

This is where **specificity** comes in.

Specificity refers to how specific your selector is in naming an element.

Specificity

body

make the paragraph 16px, Verdana, red



p

make the paragraph blue



p.pink

make the paragraph pink

16px, Verdana, pink

HTML

```
<div id="plan-2323">  
  <p>Here is some text.</p>  
  <p>Hide this text.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div id="plan-2323">  
  <p>Here is some text.</p>  
  <p class="hideclass">Hide this text.</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#plan-2323.hideclass {display: none}
```

```
<div id="benefittype-55" style="display:none;">
  <div class="plan-header"><h1>Health Savings Account</h1></div><div class="p
    <div id="plan-info-left">

</div><div id="plan-info-right">
  <div class="plan-info-video">
    <div class="plan-info-video-thumb">
      <div class="plan-info-video-title">
      <ul><li><a href="#this" onclick="try{playThisVideoNow('201108241817
    </div>
  </div><div class="plan-info-resources">

  </div>
</div>
</div><div class="plan-selection-container">
  <div class="plan-selection-step" id="planSelection-55">
    <div class="plan-selection-step-header" onclick="javascript:expandStep(
      <div class="plan-step-label"><ul><li class="plan-step-number"></li><l
    </div><div class="plan-selection-step-content" style="display:none;">
      <table class="plan-selection-subheader" id="planTypeInfo-55" border="
        <tr>
          <td class="plan-step-cart"></td
        </tr>
      </table><table class="plan-selection-cost-summary" id="planTypeCostSu
        <tr>
          <th colspan="2">Cost Summary (per month)</th>
        </tr><tr>
          <td>Total Premium</td><td id="tp_55">$312.50</td>
```

CSS Syntax

Syntax = the rules for how to write the language

Three terms for describing your styles:

CSS rule

CSS selector

CSS declaration

CSS Rule

```
selector {property: value;}
```

└── declaration ─┘

Every style is defined by a **selector** and a **declaration**. The declaration contains at least one **property/value** pair. Together they are called a **CSS Rule**.

CSS Selector

```
body {font-family: Arial, Helvetica}
```

```
p {color: #666666}
```

```
h1 {font-size: 24px}
```

```
a {color: blue}
```

The **selector** associates css rules with HTML elements.

CSS Selector

```
p {  
  color: red  
}
```

The **selector** is typed in front of the declaration, with a space separating it and the opening curly-bracket (aka curly-brace).

Typically, extra spaces and returns are added as shown for the sake of readability.

CSS Selector

```
h1,h2,h3,h4 {  
  font-weight: bold  
}
```

You can apply styles to multiple **selectors** in the same rule by separating the selectors with commas.

CSS Declaration

```
p {  
  property: value  
}
```

The **declaration** is always defined in a property/value pair. The two are separated by a colon.

How you define the properties will affect how HTML elements are displayed.

CSS Declaration

```
p {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 14px;  
  color: #666666;  
}
```

You can apply multiple **declarations** to a **selector(s)** by separating the declarations with semi-colons.

CSS Selectors

p Type (element)

ID

. Class

Type (element) Selectors

```
body {declaration}
```

```
p {declaration}
```

```
h1 {declaration}
```

```
ul {declaration}
```

The simplest selector is the type selector, which targets an html element by name.

Element Selector

```
<h1>My first page</h1>  
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.  
ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
h1 { color: red; }  
p { font-size: 20px; }
```

Preview



My first page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. ipsum dolor
consectetur adipiscing elit.



The essential selector types (elements)

Primary Structure

html

body

Body Elements

p

br

h1 – h6

ul

ol

a

img

div

Formatting Elements

em

i

strong

b

q

blockquote

span

ID Selectors

CSS

```
#logo {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<img id="logo" src="" alt="">
```

An ID is an html attribute that is added to your html markup. You reference that ID in your css with a hash.

ID Selector

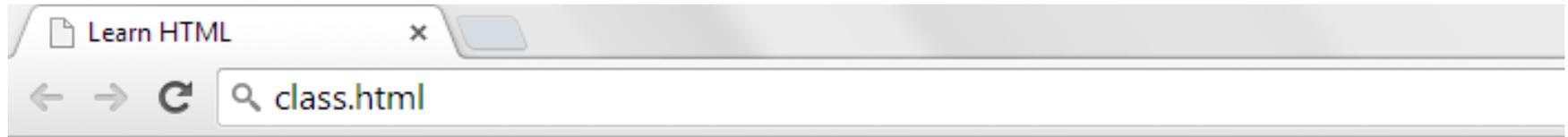
```
<h1>My first page</h1>
```

```
<p id="intro">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
h1 { color: red; }  
p { font-size: 20px; }  
#intro { color: green; }
```

Preview



My first page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.

Class Selectors

CSS

```
.ingredients {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<ul class="ingredients">
```

A class is an html attribute that is added to your html markup. You reference that ID in your css with a period.

Class Selector

```
<h1>My first page</h1>
```

```
<p class="intro">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
h1{color:red;}  
p{font-size:20px;}  
.intro{color:green;}
```

Preview



My first page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.



IDs vs Classes

The most important difference between IDs and classes is that there can be only one ID on a page, but multiple classes.

An ID is more **specific** than a class.

An element can have both an ID and multiple classes.



IDs vs Classes



ID: #344-34-4344

Class: Male

Class: Employee



ID: #123-54-9877

Class: Female

Class: Employee

2 Rules

```
<h1>My first page</h1>
```

```
<p id="intro" class="intro">Lorem ipsum dolor  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>
```

```
h1{color:red;}  
p{font-size:20px;}  
#intro{color:green;}  
.intro{color:blue;}
```

Preview



My first page

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,consectetur adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.



Descendant Selectors

CSS

```
#sidebar .author {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<div id="sidebar">  
  <p class="author"></p>  
</div>
```

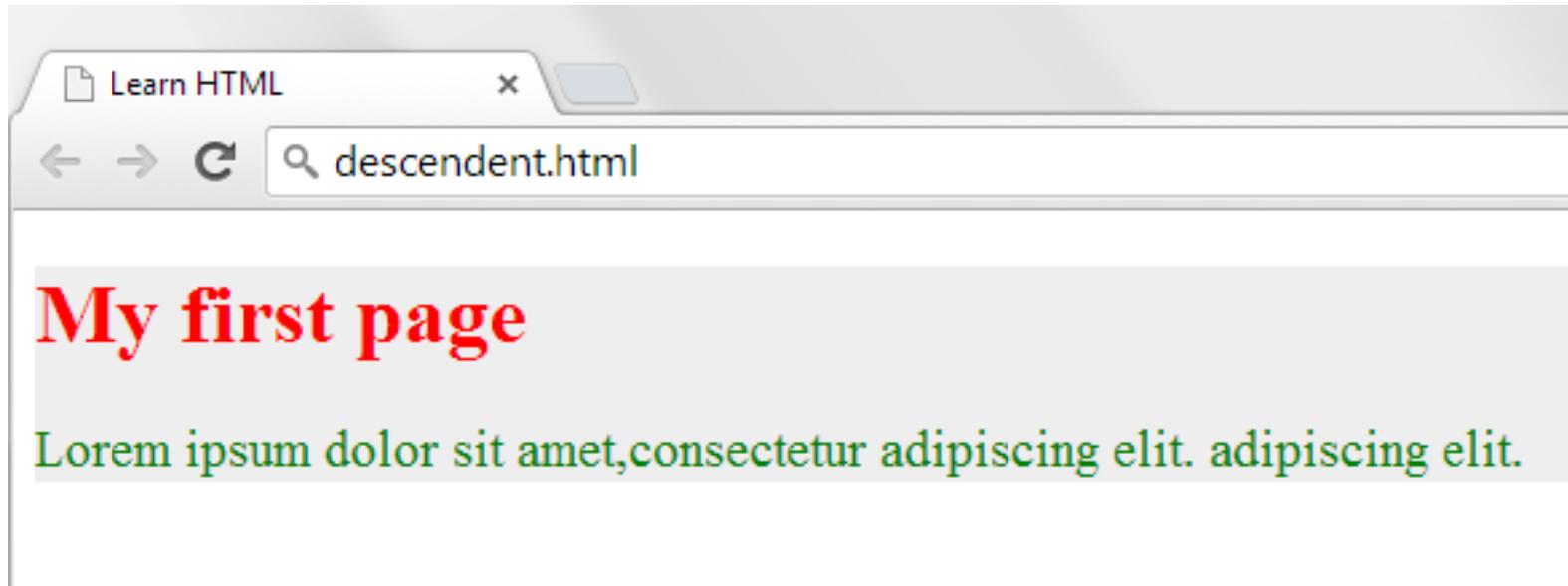
A space between two selectors indicates a descendant selector. In the example above, the style is targeted to an element with the class "author" inside the id "sidebar".

Descendent Selector

```
<div class="content">  
  <h1>My first page</h1>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
  adipiscing elit. adipiscing elit.</p>  
</div>
```

```
.content { background:#eee; }  
.content h1 { color:red; }  
.content p { color:green; }
```

Preview





Multiple classes

CSS

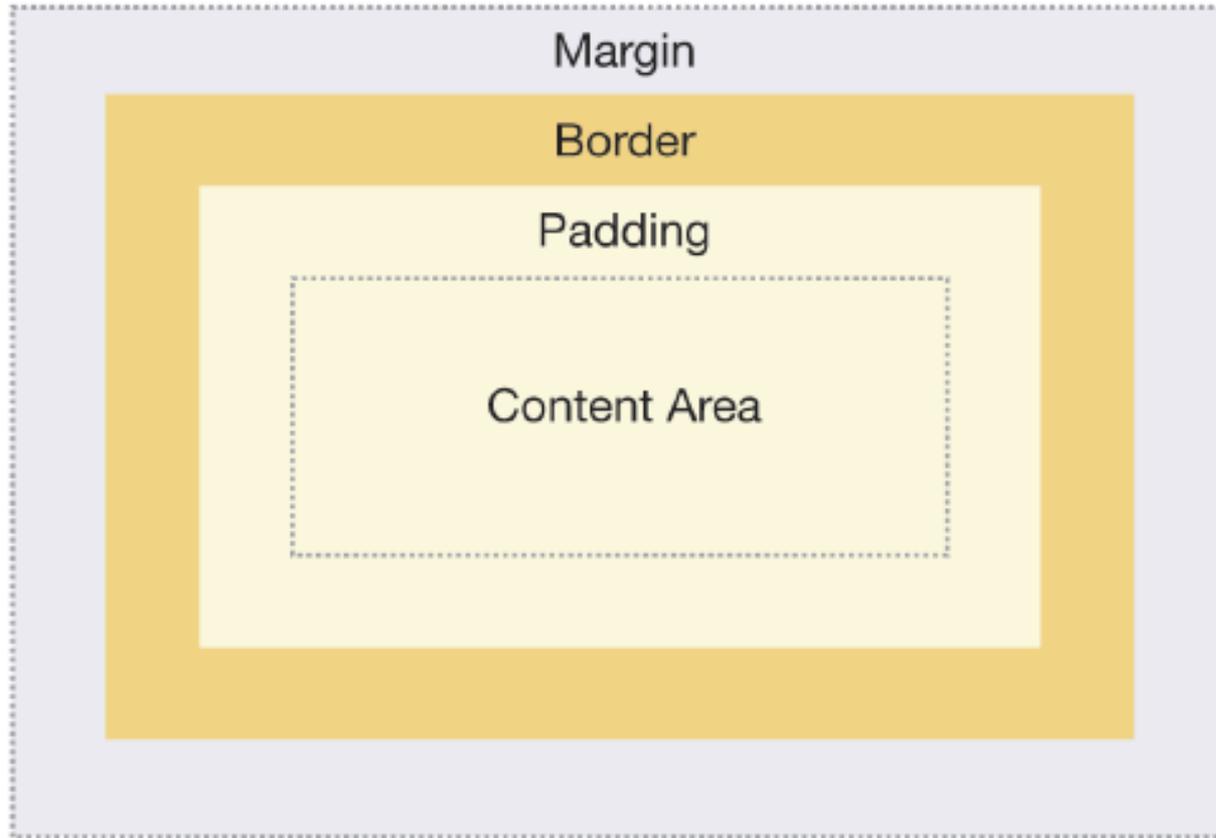
```
.ingredients.time {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<div class="ingredients time">  
  <h1></h1>  
</div>
```

Elements can have multiple classes, giving you more control. They are written in the CSS in the exact order they appear in the HTML, with no spaces.

Box Model (Block)



Box Model (Block)

```
<div class="box1">box1</div>
```

```
<div class="box2">box2</div>
```

Box Model (Block)

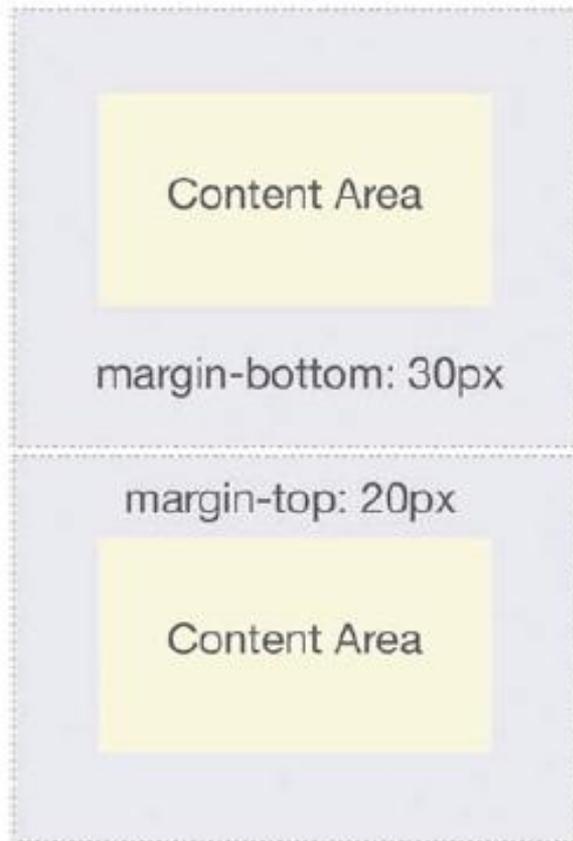
```
.box1 {  
  background:red;  
  padding:20px;  
  margin:20px;  
  border: 5px solid black;  
}  
.box2 {  
  background:green;  
  padding:20px;  
  margin:20px;  
  border: 5px solid black;  
}
```

Preview



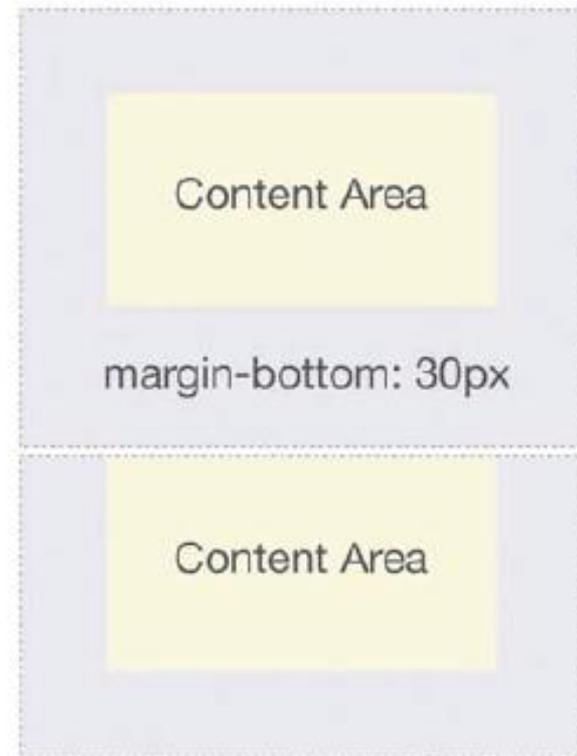
Margin collapse

Before



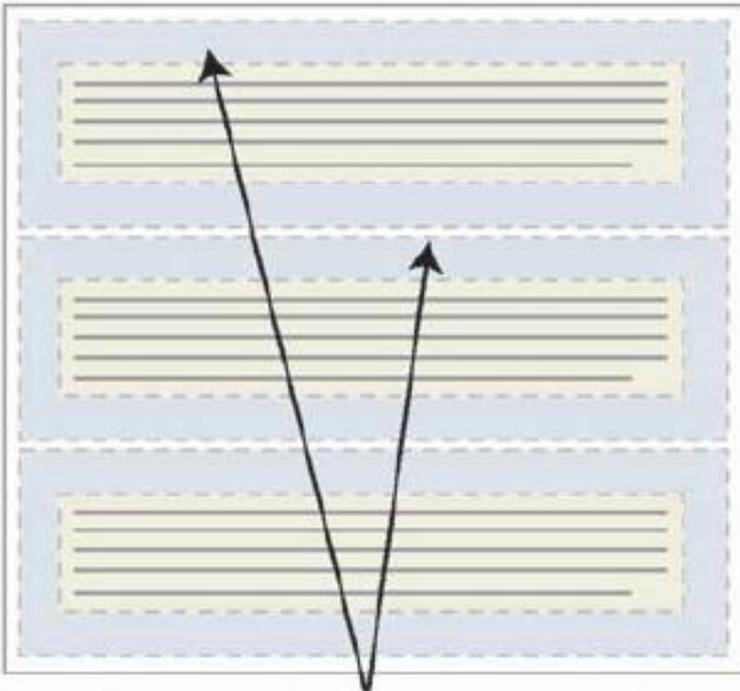
Margins collapse to form a single margin.

After



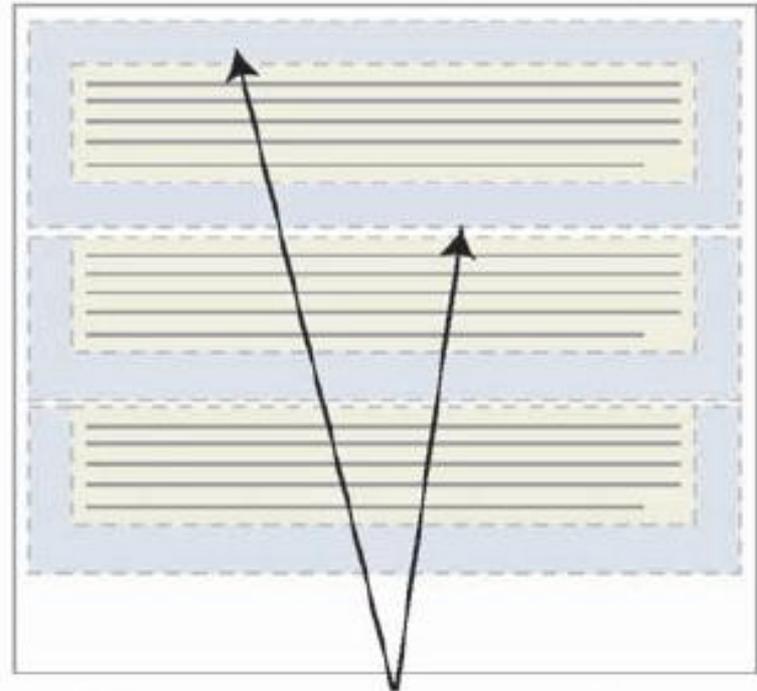
Margin collapse

Without Margin Collapsing



The space between paragraphs is double the space at the top.

With Margin Collapsing



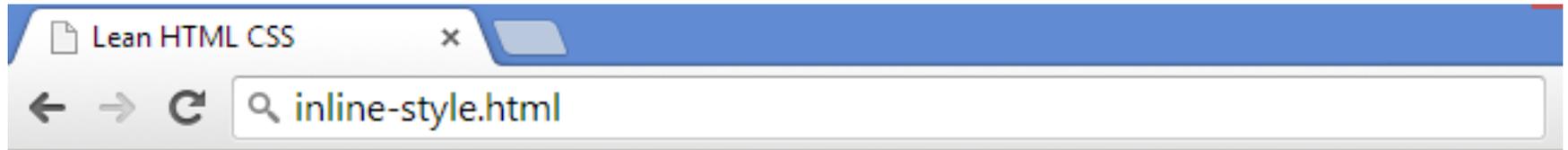
The space between paragraphs is the same as the space at the top.

Box Model (Inline)

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur <strong>adipiscing</strong>  
Duis eget felis mollis, venenatis  
nunc non, ornare nibh. venenatis  
nunc non, ornare nibh orem ipsum dolor sit  
amet </p>
```

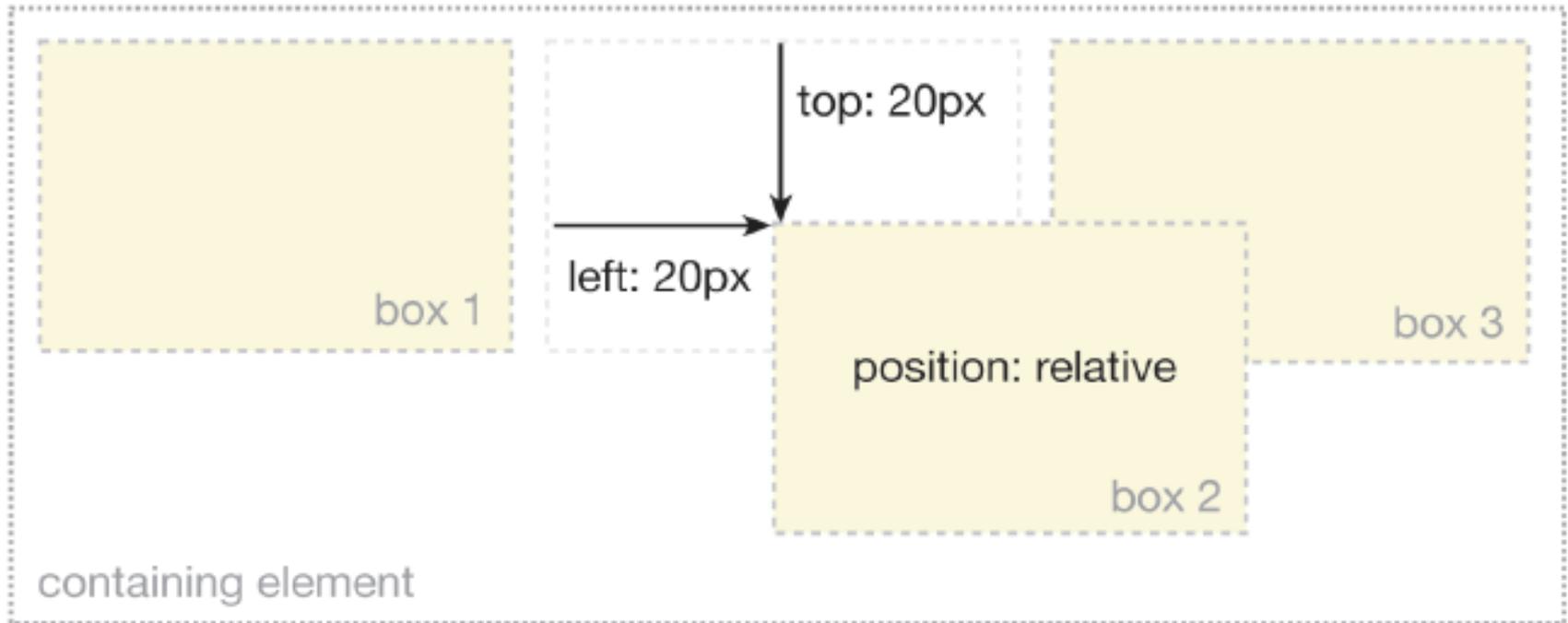
```
strong{  
  padding:20px;  
  margin:20px;  
}
```

Preview

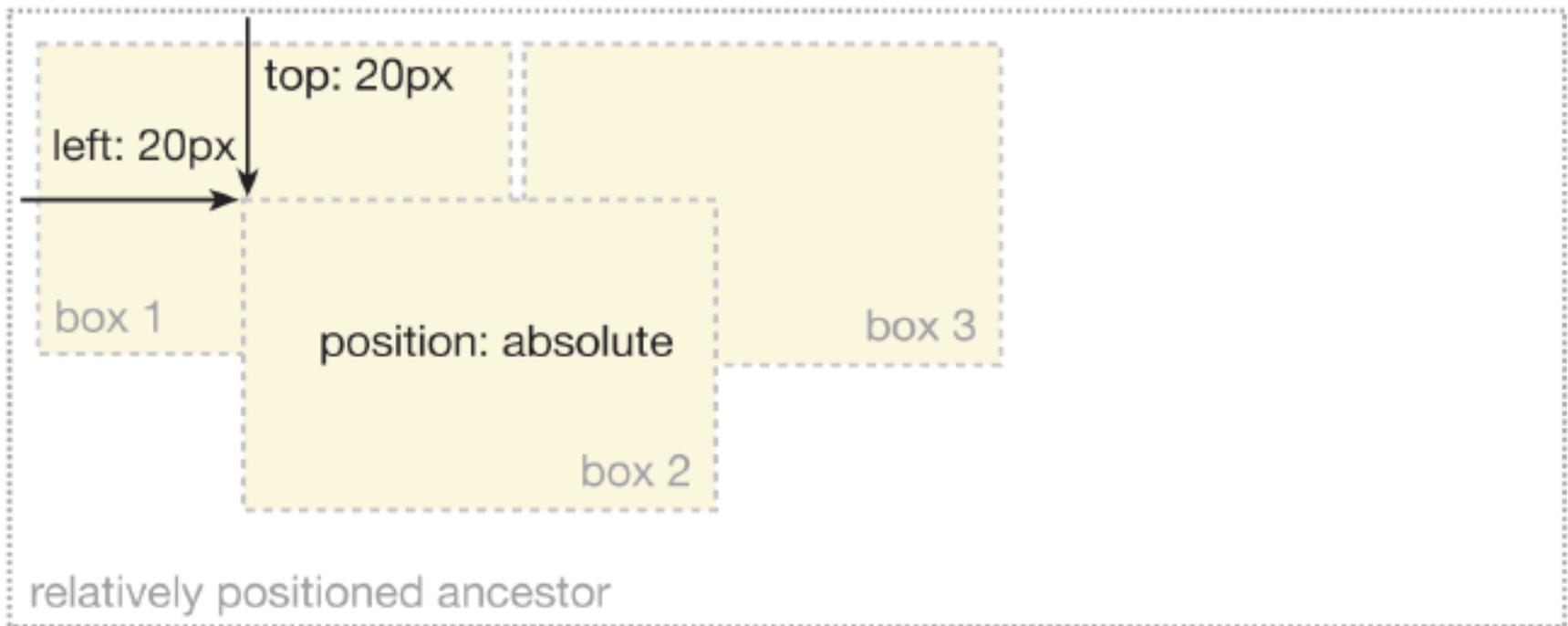


Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur **adipiscing** Duis eget felis mollis, venenatis nunc non ornare nibh. venenatis nunc non, ornare nibh orem ipsum dolor sit amet

Relative Position



Absolute Position



Fixed Position

Home
About
Topics
Resume
Contact

SHOOK.CD

Site Updates
February 13, 2008 | 12:22

Just a heads up that I've updated the site a little so if anything is asking, be sure to let me know.

Updates include:

- Updated the styles on the comments
- Added an intro paragraph to the [posts page](#)
- E-mail notification checkbox state is maintained in preview (that should make you happy, Mark)
- You can now use "code" in comments
- Moved MovableType database from Berkeley to MySQL (which went fairly smoothly except when I error'd out the first time I had to login to MySQL and delete the tables in order to restart the process)

COMMENTS
0 comments

Jonathan Stock
February 13, 2008 09:27 AM

Actually, just noticed one small glitch as a result of changing databases: all notification subscriptions have been lost! Sorry folks.

Daniel Mihalache
February 14, 2008 07:17 AM

I'm stuck with whitespace.

Mark Rubin
February 14, 2008 07:26 AM

Thanks, Jonathan!

Rob Martin
February 14, 2008 11:21 AM

Wah, huh. Styles look good!

Copyright © 2007-2009 Jonathan Stock

POST A COMMENT

Name
Andy Burt

Email Address
afb@andyburt.com

Web Site URL
http://www.andyburt.com/

Comments

E-mail notification

Preview Post

POST A COMMENT

Name
Andy Burt

Email Address
afb@andyburt.com

Web Site URL
http://www.andyburt.com/

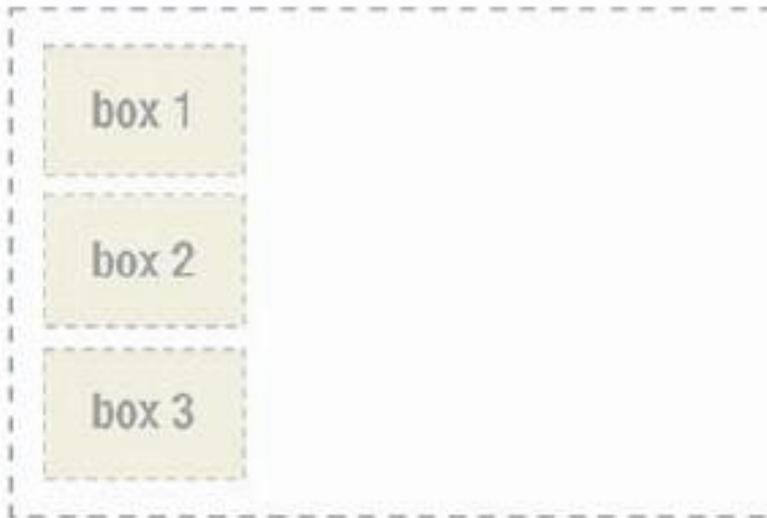
Comments

E-mail notification

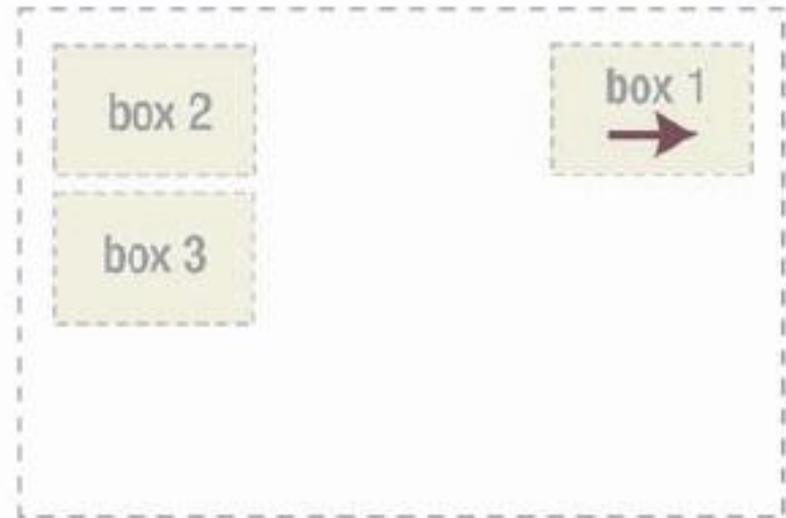
Review Post

Float

No Boxes Floated

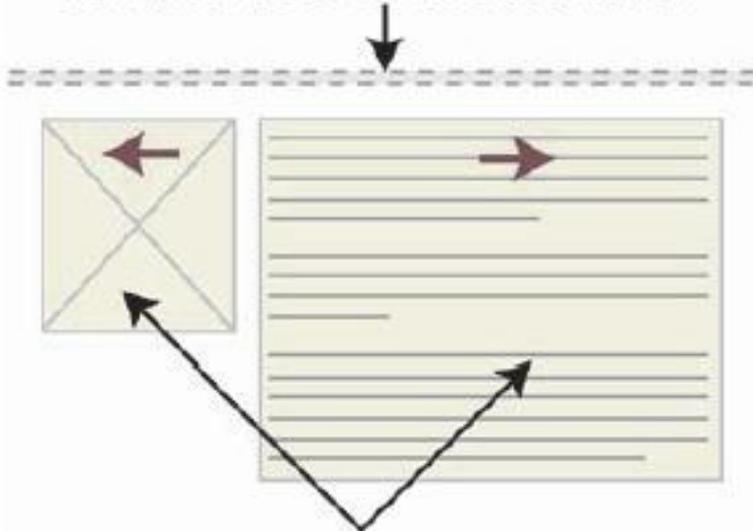


Box 1 Floated Right



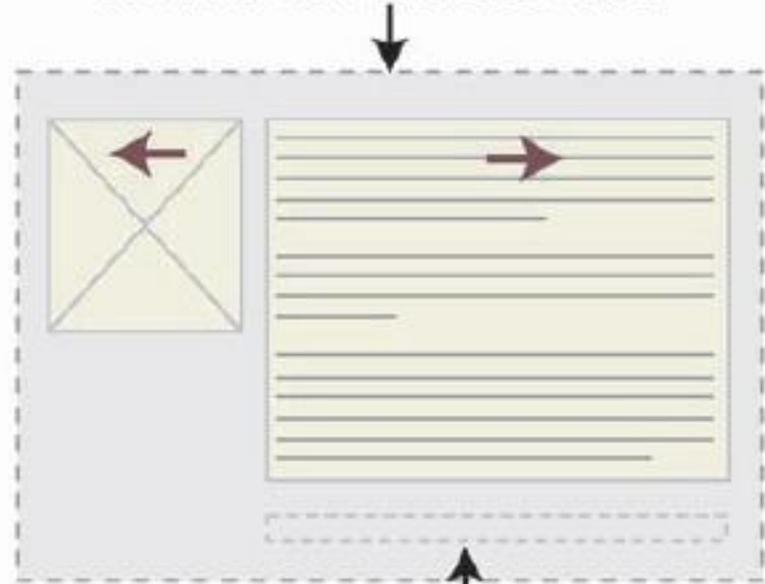
Float

Container does not enclose floats.



Floats take up no space.

Container now encloses floats.

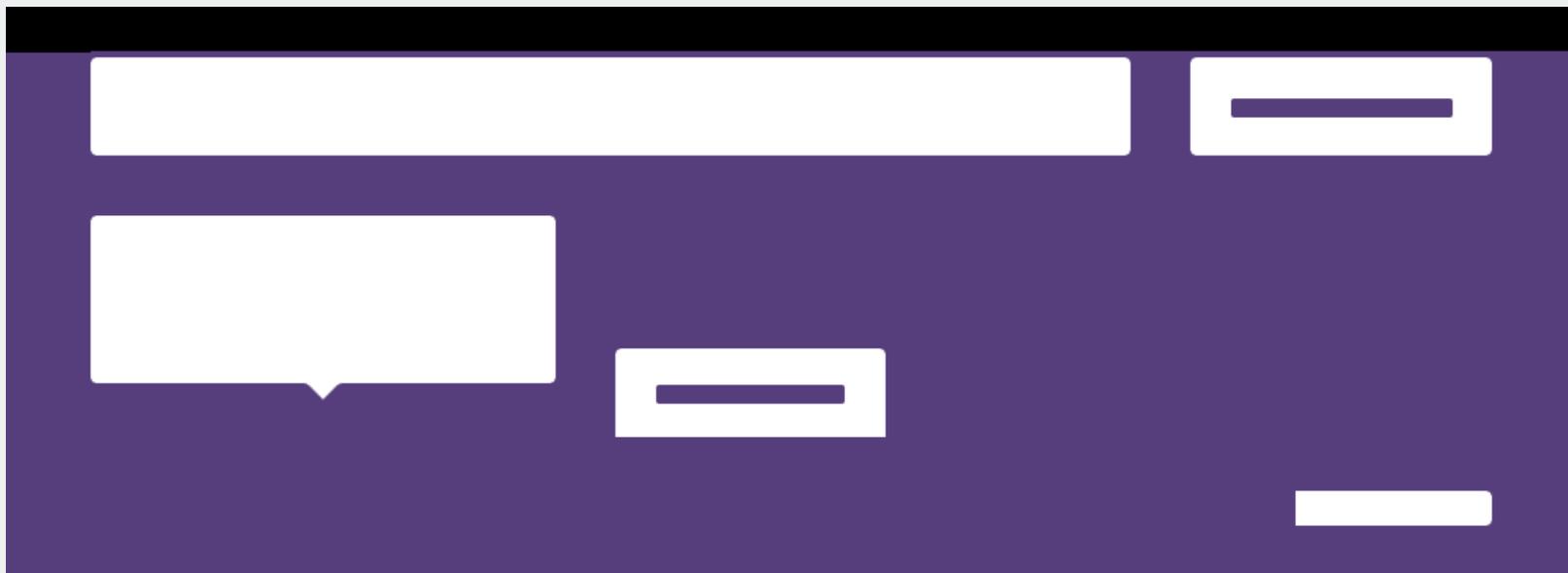


Empty clearing div.



Bootstrap is **Front-end Framework**

HTML, CSS, and JS framework for developing responsive, mobile first projects on the web.



Bootstrap is Ready-to-use Web Elements

HTML / CSS elements for button, form, table, image, navbar, label, progress bar, alert etc.

EXAMPLES

of Bootstrap Elements

#	Column heading	Column heading	Column heading
1	Column content	Column content	Column content
2	Column content	Column content	Column content
3	Column content	Column content	Column content
4	Column content	Column content	Column content
5	Column content	Column content	Column content
6	Column content	Column content	Column content
7	Column content	Column content	Column content
8	Column content	Column content	Column content
9	Column content	Column content	Column content

Default Primary

Action

Another action

Something else here

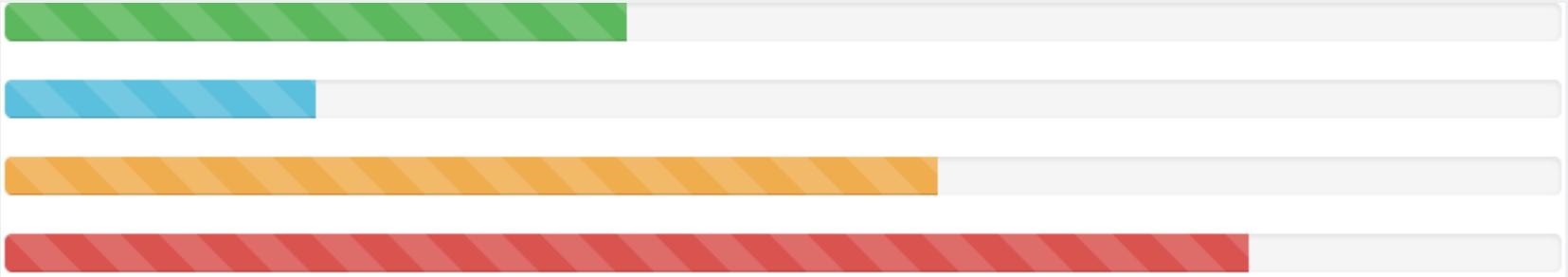
Separated link

Oh snap! You got an error! ×

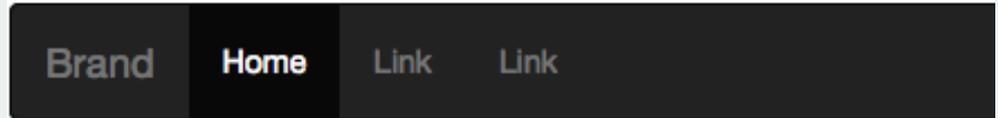
Change this and that and try again. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula, eget lacinia odio sem nec elit. Cras mattis consectetur purus sit amet fermentum.

[Take this action](#) [Or do this](#)

more EXAMPLES of Bootstrap Elements



 glyphicon glyphicon-musi c	 glyphicon glyphicon- search	 glyphicon glyphicon-hear t	 glyphicon glyphicon-star
 glyphicon glyphicon-th	 glyphicon glyphicon- th-list	 glyphicon glyphicon-ok	 glyphicon glyphicon- remove



Websites created by Bootstrap

<http://unroll.me>



Your Rollup

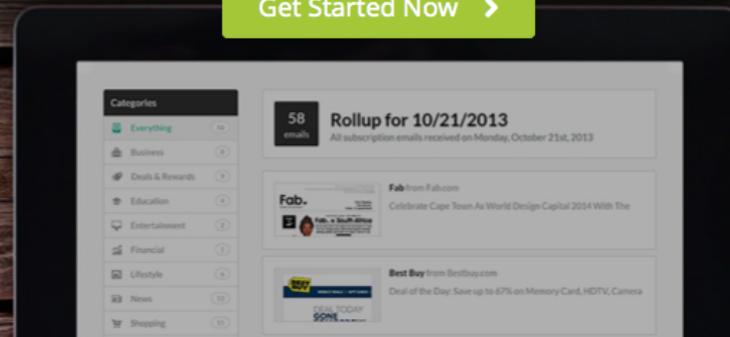
Edit Subscriptions

hotwora@gmail.com ▼

Clean up your inbox

Save time on email with Unroll.me [Watch our video](#)

Get Started Now >



Websites created by Bootstrap

www.fliplingo.com

Fliplingo.

TOUR

LANGUAGES

PRICING

LOGIN

GO GLOBAL

More Global. No More Barriers.

Fliplingo is the simplest way to translate your tweets, with real human translators.

LEARN MORE

GET STARTED — IT'S FREE!



My American Tweets
I love Fliplingo!



My Swedish Tweets
Jag älskar Fliplingo!

Why Bootstrap?

- Save 100+ hours of coding
- Easy to use web elements
- Quick responsive prototype / website
- Great documentation

Bootstrap Package

- **CSS** - bootstrap.css
- **JS** - bootstrap.js
- **Icon Fonts** - glyphicons-halflings-regular.ttf

Bootstrap CDN

www.bootstrapcdn.com

Quickstart

Complete CSS

```
//maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/css/bootstrap.min.css
```

Complete JavaScript

```
//maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.2.0/js/bootstrap.min.js
```

Mad Love



Lewis Lehe
@LewisLehe



this rules! [#BootstrapCDN](#):
[@twBootstrap](#) hosted by
[@MaxCDN bootstrapcdn.com](#)
[#webperf](#) via [@jdorfman](#)

11:48 PM - 8 Nov 2013

2 RETWEETS



Tim Watson
@visualinventor



Twitter Bootstrap gets a speed
bump via CDN serving.
bootstrapcdn.com

Bootstrap Playground

<http://bit.ly/bs-play>

The image shows a screenshot of the CodePen Bootstrap Playground interface. The top navigation bar includes the CodePen logo and buttons for 'Save', 'Fork', 'Info', and 'Share'. The left sidebar contains a code editor with HTML and CSS sections. The HTML code defines a Bootstrap navigation bar with a search form and a pagination control. The right pane shows the rendered output of this code, which includes the title 'Bootstarp Playground', a navigation bar with 'Brand', 'Link', 'Link', and 'Dropdown' items, a search input with a 'Submit' button, and a pagination control with numbers 1 through 5. A blue progress bar at the bottom of the rendered area indicates 60% completion.

```
HTML
1 <h1>Bootstarp Playground</h1>
2
3 <nav class="navbar navbar-default"
  role="navigation">
4   <div class="container-fluid">
5     <!-- Brand and toggle get
      grouped for better mobile
      display -->
6     <div class="navbar-header">
```

Brand Link Link Dropdown ▾ Search Submit

« 1 2 3 4 5 »

60%

Bootstrap Components

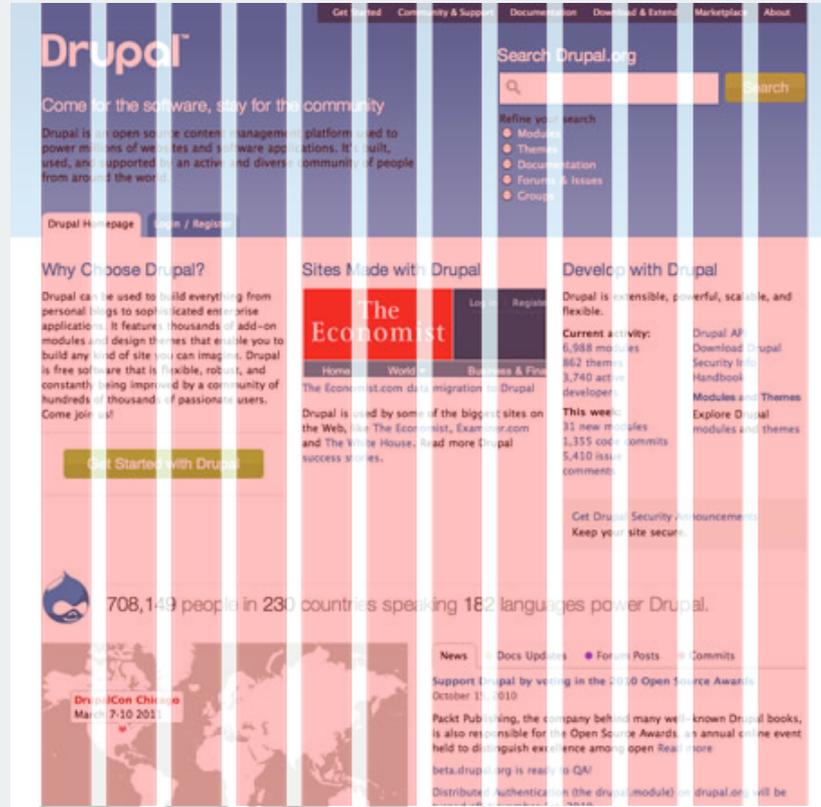
Start Workshop

What is Grid in web design?

The image shows a screenshot of the Drupal.org homepage, illustrating a grid layout in web design. The page is organized into a structured grid of content blocks. At the top is a dark blue navigation bar with links: Get Started, Community & Support, Documentation, Download & Extend, Marketplace, and About. Below this is a white header area with the Drupal logo on the left, a search bar for 'Search Drupal.org' on the right, and a 'Refine your search' section with radio buttons for Modules, Themes, Documentation, Forums & Issues, and Groups. A secondary navigation bar contains 'Drupal Homepage', 'Login / Register', and 'Register'. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column features a 'Why Choose Drupal?' section with a paragraph of text and a green 'Get Started with Drupal' button. The middle column has a 'Sites Made with Drupal' section featuring a screenshot of 'The Economist' website with a 'Log in / Register' button and a paragraph about data migration. The right column is titled 'Develop with Drupal' and lists statistics like '6,988 modules' and '862 themes', along with links for 'Drupal API', 'Download Drupal', 'Security Info', and 'Handbook'. Below these columns is a blue banner with the Drupal logo and the text '708,149 people in 230 countries speaking 182 languages power Drupal.' followed by a world map. At the bottom, there is a 'News' section with tabs for 'News', 'Docs Updates', 'Forum Posts', and 'Commits', and several news items including 'Support Drupal by voting in the 2010 Open Source Awards' and 'Packt Publishing, the company behind many well-known Drupal books, is also responsible for the Open Source Awards, an annual online event held to distinguish excellence among open source developers'.

What is Grid in web design?

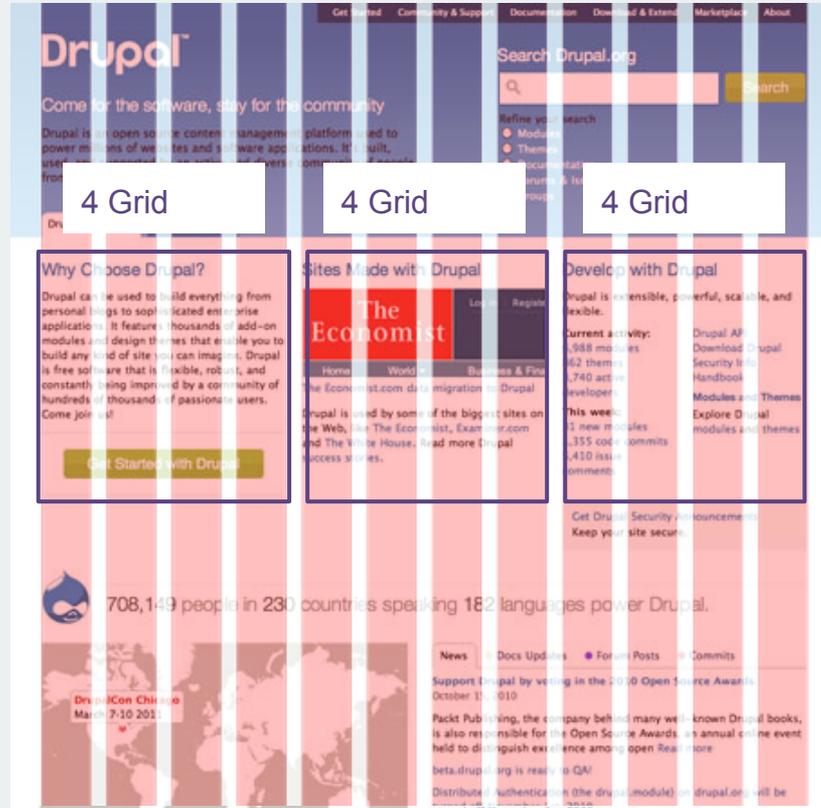
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



12 Grid

What is Grid in web design?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



4 Grids x 3 Columns
= 12 Grids

Bootstrap Grid

SERVICES

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.


E-Commerce
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Minima maxime quam architecto quo inventore harum ex magni, dicta impedit.


Responsive Design
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Minima maxime quam architecto quo inventore harum ex magni, dicta impedit.


Web Security
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Minima maxime quam architecto quo inventore harum ex magni, dicta impedit.

12 Responsive Grid

Grid Overlay for Bootstrap & Foundation

<http://bit.ly/grid-overlay>

Grid displayer for Bootstrap and Foundation

In-browser web design made easier with this bookmarklet which displays the grid of your favourite front-end framework.



1 Install it

For Firefox and WebKit browsers only.

↓ Drag this button to your bookmarks bar ↓



2 Try it

Try the bookmarklet **on this page** or on the following sites:



Compatible with Foundation 2, 3, 4 & 5



Compatible with Bootstrap 2 & 3

4 Sizes of Bootstrap Grid

Size Name	Screen Size	CSS Class
Extra Small Devices (Phone)	0 - 767 px	.col-xs-1 ~ .col-xs-12
Small Devices (Tablet)	768 - 991 px	.col-sm-1 ~ .col-sm-12
Medium Devices (Desktop)	992 - 1219 px	.col-md-1 ~ .col-md-12
Large Devices (Large screen desktop)	1200px +	.col-lg-1 ~ .col-lg-12

4 Sizes of Bootstrap Grid

Size Name	Screen Size	CSS Class
Extra Small Devices (Phone)	0 - 767 px	.col-xs-1 ~ .col-xs-12
Small Devices (Tablet)	768 - 991 px	.col-sm-1 ~ .col-sm-12
Medium Devices (Desktop)	992 - 1219 px	.col-md-1 ~ .col-md-12
Large Devices (Large screen desktop)	1200px +	.col-lg-1 ~ .col-lg-12

Bootstrap Grid Example

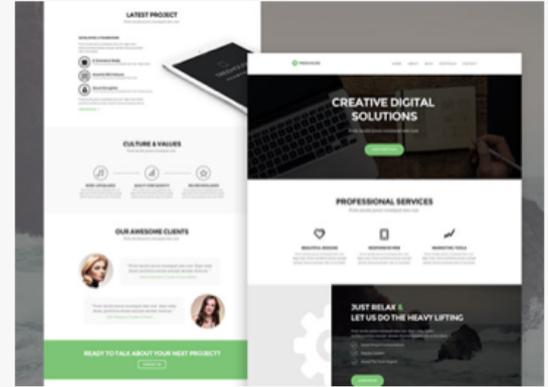
<http://bit.ly/bs-agency>



Round Icons
Graphic Design



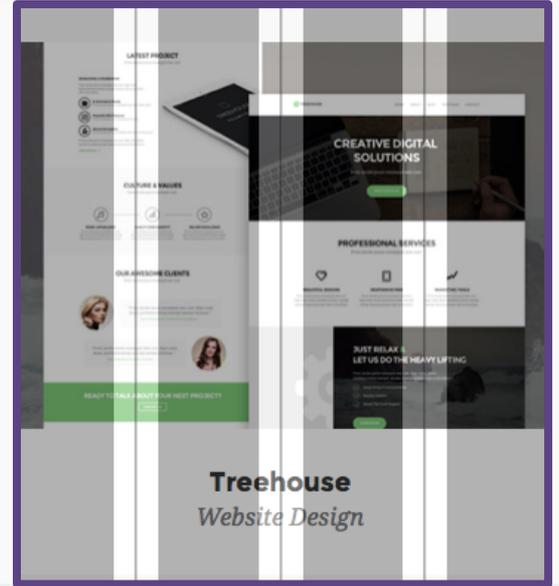
Startup Framework
Website Design



Treehouse
Website Design

How many grids in each box?

Bootstrap Grid Example



4 grids x 3 Columns

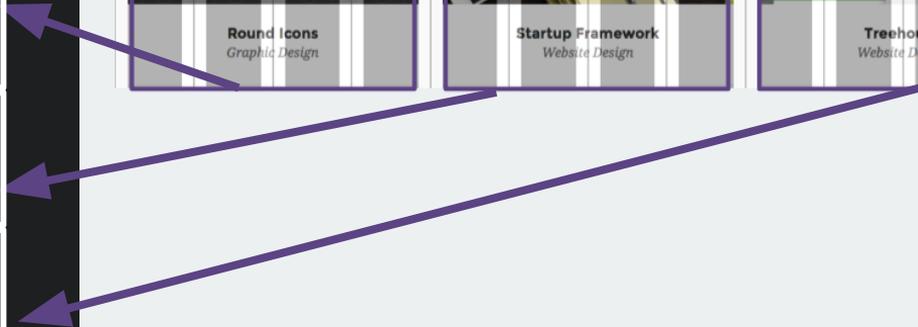
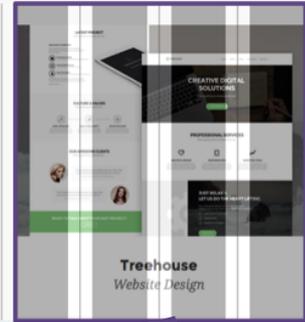
Bootstrap Grid Example

⚙ HTML

```
1 <div class="container">
2   <div class="row">
3     <div class="col-md-4">
4       ...
5     </div>
6     <div class="col-md-4">
7       ...
8     </div>
9     <div class="col-md-4">
10      ...
11    </div>
12  </div><!-- row -->
13 </div><!-- container -->
14
```

Bootstrap Grid Example

```
HTML
1 <div class="container">
2   <div class="row">
3     <div class="col-md-4">
4       ...
5     </div>
6     <div class="col-md-4">
7       ...
8     </div>
9     <div class="col-md-4">
10      ...
11    </div>
12  </div><!-- row -->
13 </div><!-- container -->
14
```



Bootstrap Grid Example 2



The image shows a Bootstrap grid layout on a dark background with a world map pattern. On the left side, there are three white input fields stacked vertically, each containing a label followed by an asterisk: "Your Name *", "Your Email *", and "Your Phone *". On the right side, there is a larger white rectangular area containing the label "Your Message *".

How many grids in each box?

Bootstrap Grid Example 2

The image shows a Bootstrap grid layout with 6 columns and 2 rows. The left column contains three input fields labeled "Your Name *", "Your Email *", and "Your Phone *". The right column contains a single large input field labeled "Your Message *". The grid is composed of 6 columns and 2 rows, with the left column containing 3 rows and the right column containing 1 row.

6 grids x 2 Columns

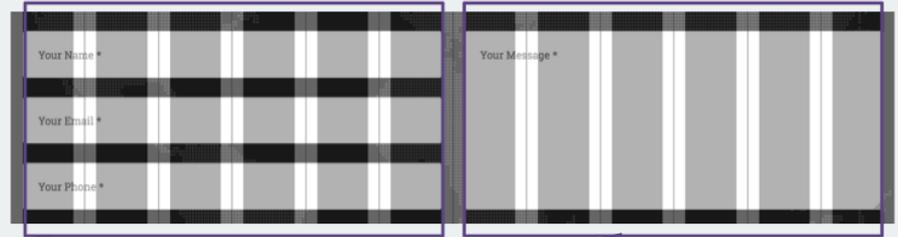
Bootstrap Grid Example 2

```
⚙ HTML
1 <div class="container">
2   <div class="row">
3     <div class="col-md-6">
4       ...
5     </div>
6     <div class="col-md-6">
7       ...
8     </div>
9   </div><!-- row -->
10 </div><!-- container -->
11
12
```

Bootstrap Grid Example 2

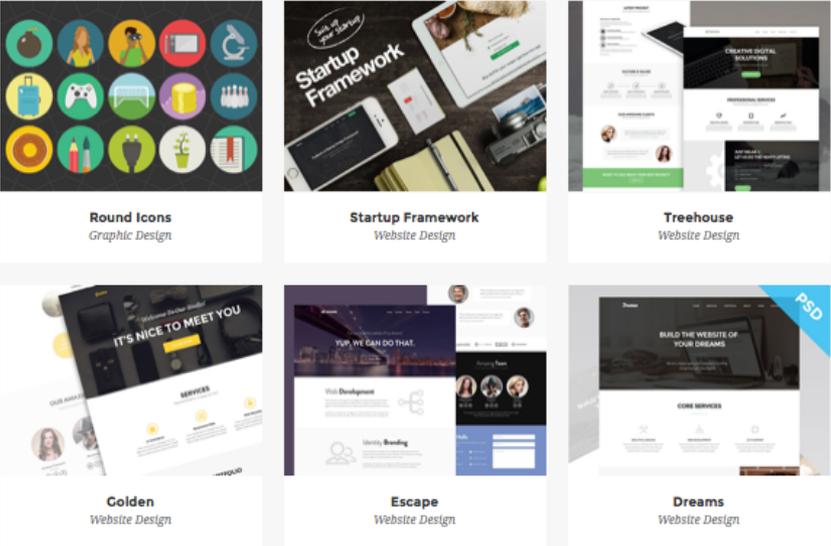
HTML

```
1 <div class="container">
2   <div class="row">
3     <div class="col-md-6">
4       ...
5     </div>
6     <div class="col-md-6">
7       ...
8     </div>
9   </div><!-- row -->
10 </div><!-- container -->
```



Bootstrap Row

PORTFOLIO
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.



Round Icons
Graphic Design

Startup Framework
Website Design

Treehouse
Website Design

Golden
Website Design

Escape
Website Design

Dreams
Website Design

1 Row = 12 Grids

Bootstrap Row

PORTFOLIO

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur.



Round Icons
Graphic Design



Startup Framework
Website Design



Treehouse
Website Design



Golden
Website Design



Escape
Website Design



Dreams
Website Design

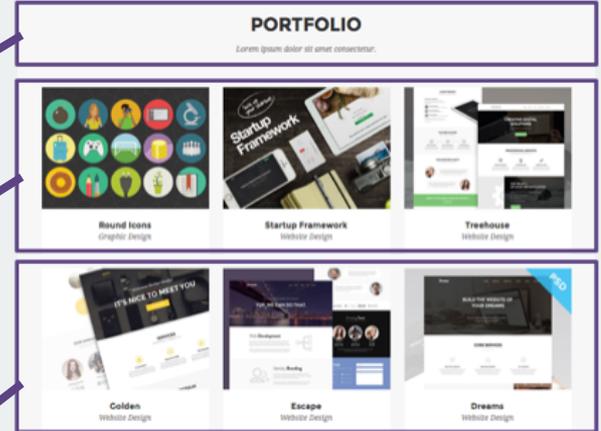
3 Rows

Bootstrap Row Example

```
HTML
1 <div class="container">
2   <div class="row">
3     <div class="col-md-12"> ... </div>
4   </div><!-- row -->
5   <div class="row">
6     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
7     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
8     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
9   </div><!-- row -->
10  <div class="row">
11    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
12    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
13    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>
14  </div><!-- row -->
15 </div><!-- container -->
16
```

Bootstrap Row Example

```
HTML  
  
1 <div class="container">  
2   <div class="row">  
3     <div class="col-md-12"> ... </div>  
4   </div><!-- row -->  
5   <div class="row">  
6     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
7     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
8     <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
9   </div><!-- row -->  
10  <div class="row">  
11    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
12    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
13    <div class="col-md-4"> ... </div>  
14  </div><!-- row -->  
15 </div><!-- container -->
```



Bootstrap Responsive Grid



Round Icons
Graphic Design



Startup Framework
Website Design

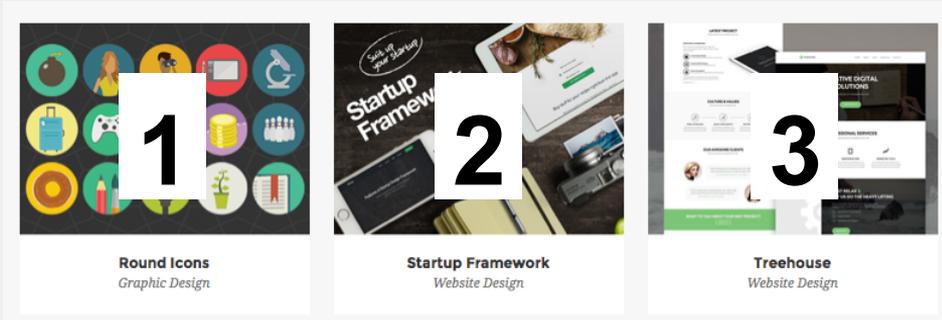


Treehouse
Website Design

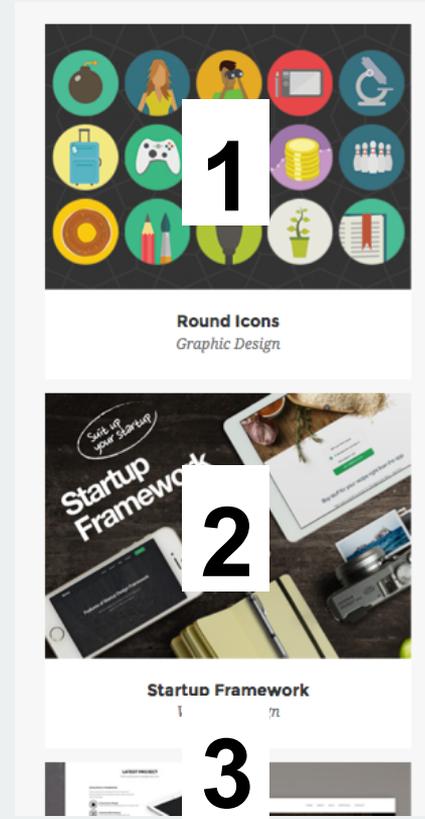
Columns will stack when responsive

Bootstrap Responsive Grid

Desktop



Mobile



Columns stack on mobile

Bootstrap Grid Workshop

3 Easy Steps:

1. Add container
2. Add row
3. Add columns

Bootstrap Grid Workshop

<http://bit.ly/bs-business>

Logo About Services Contact

900 x 350

Business Name or Tagline

This is a template that is great for small businesses. It doesn't have too much fancy flare to it, but it makes a great use of the standard Bootstrap core components. Feel free to use this template for any project you want!

Call to Action!

This is a well that is a great spot for a business tagline or phone number for easy access!

Heading 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Saepe rem nisi accusamus error velit animi non ipsa placeat. Recusandae, suscipit, soluta quibusdam accusamus a veniam quaerat eveniet eligendi dolor consectetur.

More Info

Heading 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Saepe rem nisi accusamus error velit animi non ipsa placeat. Recusandae, suscipit, soluta quibusdam accusamus a veniam quaerat eveniet eligendi dolor consectetur.

More Info

Heading 3

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Saepe rem nisi accusamus error velit animi non ipsa placeat. Recusandae, suscipit, soluta quibusdam accusamus a veniam quaerat eveniet eligendi dolor consectetur.

More Info

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