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Bootstrap is a front platform that helps you build mobile responsive websites faster and easier. First developed by Twitter, Bootstrap is being used for anything from developing web applications to WordPress themes. It is also completely free, versatile and intuitive. With Bootstrap, you can conjure up complex web pages from standard HTML and customize them to suit your needs. Bootstrap also comes with a number of j'y plugins that can provide extra functionality such as carousels, buttons, tooltips and more. Last but not least, it gives you a lot of shortcuts to create web pages that will save you time and energy. All you need is a basic understanding of HTML and CSS to create that are responsive, mobile in the first place, and compatible with all modern browsers. P.S. Bootstrap is not an ideal option for beginners. Some knowledge of HTML and CSS would be useful. You can also use the Builders website or WordPress to build a website. Step 1: Set up and review In order to use Bootstrap, you first need to integrate it into the development environment, a.k.a. a web page. To do this, you have two different options: download it remotely or download and use Bootstrap locally. However, for both, you first need something to download it in. 1. Create a HTML Page As a first step we will create a simple HTML template as a base where we will use Bootstrap. To do this, the first thing you want to do is create a folder on your computer or server for project files. In this case, we'll just call it bootstrap. Here, create a new text file and call it index.html. Open it with the text editor of your choice (such as The Notebook) and then insert the code below into it. &lt;!DOCTYPE Don't forget to save the file before you move on. 2a. Bootstrap's load through CDN As already explained, Bootstrap consists mainly of style sheets and scripts. In this way, they can be uploaded to the headline and footer of your web page, like other assets such as custom fonts. To do this, the framework offers a cdN access path (content delivery network). You can find it on the Bootstrap download page, further below. To get Bootstrap on your page, just insert the code below into the template section. &lt;link rel=stylesheet href= integrity=sha384-q8l/X+965Dz00rT7abK4 In addition, download j'query (right) for live sites. However, for experimentation and development, or if you want to be independent of your Internet connection, you can also get your own copy of Bootstrap. This is what we do for this tutorial because it also results in less code to post. 2b. Host Bootstrap Locally Alternative way to set up Bootstrap is to download it to the hard drive and use the files locally. You'll find download options in the same place as links to the remote version. Here you will definitely get the collected CSS and JS files. You don't need the original files. Once you've done that, unpack the file and copy its contents to the same catalog as index.html. You can then upload Bootstrap CSS to your project like this: You'll notice that it includes the way to file a Bootstrap file. In your case make sure your path fits your actual setup. For example, directory names may be different if you downloaded a different version of Bootstrap. 3. Turn on j-queri In order to get the full functionality of Bootstrap, you also need to download the library jquery. Here, too, it is possible to download it remotely or place it locally. In the first case, you'll find a link to the latest version of j-Keri here. You can use it to load the library to your page by putting the line of code below right before where it says on your page. integrity/sha384-q8l/X+965Dz00rT7abK4 In addition, download j'query (right) save the link as ...) unpack, and put it in the project folder. Then turn it on in the same place as the file in this way: zlt;script src=jquery-3.3.1.min.js'lt;/script; Again, make sure that the path fits your setup. 4. Download Bootstrap JavaScript The last step in setting up Bootstrap is to download the Bootstrap JavaScript library. You're included in the downloaded version of the framework, and you'll also find links to remote sources in the same location as before. However, we will download it elsewhere than the style sheet. Instead of a headline, it goes to the footman's page, right after the call for jquery. You can call it remotely like this: zlt;script src' integrity/sha384-Chfqqx MXmPNlyE6'bwWh2lMqE241rYiqJxyMi'6OWJm'5stwEULTY crossorigin=ani'lt;'lt;';/script; Or locally, as such: zlt;script src=bootstrap/js/bootstrap.min.js'lt;/script; 5. Put everything together If you have followed the above steps correctly, you should ignore с файлом, который выглядит так для удаленного решения: &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;&lt;html lang=en&gt;&lt;/head&gt;&lt;/head&gt;&lt;/html&gt; lang=en&gt;&lt;/head&gt;&lt;/html&gt; Страница учебного образца &lt;meta charset=utf-8&gt;&lt;/meta name=viewport content=width=device-width, initial-scale=1&gt;&lt;/link rel=stylesheet href= integrity=sha384-MCw98/SFnGE8fJT3GXwEOngsV7Z127NXFoaoApmYm81iuXoPkFOJwJ8ERdKnLPMO crossorigin=anonymous&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/script src= integrity=sha384-q8l/X+965Dz00rT7abK41JSQIAqVgRVzpbzo5smXKp4YfRvH+8abtTE1Pi6jizo crossorigin=anonymous&gt;&lt;/script&gt;&lt;/script src= integrity=sha384-ChfqqxZUCnJSK3+MXmPNlyE6zbWh2lMqE241rYiqJxyMiZ6OWJmZQ5stwEULTY crossorigin=anonymous&gt;&lt;/script&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/html&gt; Кроме того, если вы проводите хостинг локально, шаблон страницы должен напоминать код ниже: &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;&lt;/html&gt;&lt;/script src= integrity=sha384-MCw98/SFnGE8fJT3GXwEOngsV7Z127NXFoaoApmYm81iuXoPkFOJwJ8ERdKnLPMO crossorigin=anonymous&gt;&lt;/script&gt;&lt;/script src= integrity=sha384-ChfqqxZUCnJSK3+MXmPNlyE6zbWh2lMqE241rYiqJxyMiZ6OWJmZQ5stwEULTY crossorigin=anonymous&gt;&lt;/script&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/html&gt; Если это то, что у вас есть, и вы сохранили свою работу, теперь вы готовы перейти к следующему шагу. Шаг 2: Дизайн вашей посадки Страница Хорошо, что было, по общему признанию, много подготовительной работы. Тем не менее, это было не очень трудно, не так ли? Плюс, теперь начинается самое интересное. На данный момент, когда вы переходите на ваш образец сайта, вы должны просто увидеть пустую страницу. Время изменить это. 1. Добавить навигационный бар Первое, что мы хотим сделать, это добавить навигационную планку в верхней части страницы. Это позволяет вашим посетителям обойти ваш сайт и открыть для себя остальные страницы. Для этого мы будем использовать класс навигации. Это один из элементов Bootstrap по умолчанию. Он создает навигационный элемент, который реагирует по умолчанию и автоматически рухнет на небольших экранах. Он также предлагает встроенную поддержку для добавления брендинга, цветовых схем, интервалов и других компонентов. Мы будем использовать его, как ниже, и разместить его чуть ниже &lt;body&gt;&lt;/body&gt;&lt;/html&gt; Ter: &lt;nav class=navbar navbar-expand-md&gt;&lt;a class=navbar-brand href=#&gt;&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/button class=navbar-toggler navbar-dark type=button data-toggle=collapse data-target=#main-navigation&gt;Логотип &lt;span class=navbar-toggler-icon&gt;&lt;/button&gt;&lt;/div class=collapse navbar-collapse id=main-navigation&gt;&lt;ul class=navbar-nav&gt;&lt;li class=nav-item&gt;&lt;a class=nav-link href=#&gt;Главная&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;&lt;li class=nav-item&gt;&lt;a class=nav-link href=#&gt;О&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;&lt;li class=nav-item&gt;&lt;a class=nav-link some explanation of the code: navbar-expand-md - This means at what point the navigation bar expands from a vertical or hamburger icon into a full-size horizontal bar. In this case, we set it on the average which, in Bootstrap, is nothing more than 768px. navbar-brand - This is used for your branding site. You can also include a logo image file here. navbar-toggler - denotes a switch button for a collapsed menu. A piece of data-switch collapse determines that it will turn into a burger menu rather than falling down, which is another option. It is important to determine the purpose of the data with the CSS ID (defined q) and wrap a div with the same name around the actual navigation element. navbar-toggler-icon - As you can probably guess, this creates an icon users click on to open the menu on smaller screens. navbar-nav is a class for a list item that includes menu items. The latter are marked with navigation elements and navigation links. Why do we explain it so much? Because that's the point of Bootstrap. You have all these standards that allow you to create items with some HTML and CSS classes quickly. You don't need to write any CSS to provide a style that everyone has already configured in Bootstrap. Also, all mobiles react out of the box! Do you start to see how useful it is? The above is enough to add a navigation bar to your site. However, for now, it still looks very small. This is because it doesn't have a lot of styling attached to it. While you can add colors by default (such as giving a navbar class like bg-dark navbar-dark), we instead want to add our own. 2. Turn on the custom CSS Fortunately, if you want to change the default style, you don't have to wade through a large library of style sheets and make manual changes. Instead, just like with a WordPress baby theme, you can add your own CSS files that you can use to re-pre-empt your existing style. To do this, simply create a blank file with a text editor and call it main.css. Save it and then add it to the head section of your Bootstrap site like this: This is the code for the zlt'stylesheet type/css href=main.css'gt; a style sheet that is in the main catalog. If you decide to place your own inside CSS folder, be sure to include the right path in the link. From here you can add custom CSS to your site. For example, to style the navigation bar and its elements, you can use a marking like this: body and padding: 0; Margin: 0; Background: #f2f6e9; #6ab446 ---- .nav-link, .navbar-brand - color: #fff; cursor: pointer; .nav-link -right: 1em !important; .nav-link: hover: #000; And here's the result: looks better than before, doesn't it? 3. Create a container of page content after the navigation strip, the next thing you need is a container for the contents of the page. It's very easy in Bootstrap, as all you need is a zlt'header.'lt;gt;'header'gt; згоро это под тером navbar.&lt;/ul&gt; navbar.&lt;/ul&gt; The headline container-liquid zgt; notice the container-liquid class. This is another one of those default Bootstrap classes. Applying it to the div element automatically applies a bunch of CSS to it. Part of the liquid ensures that the container extends across the entire width of the screen. There's also just a container that has a fixed width applied to it, so there will always be space on either side of the screen. However, if you reboot the page now, you still won't see anything (if you use developer tools). This is because you only created an empty HTML element. That's starting to change now. 4. Add background image and custom JavaScript As the next step in this Bootstrap tutorial, we want to include a full-screen background image for our landing page header. To do this we will have to use some j-Keri to make the image stretch all the way across the screen. You do it just as you include custom CSS. First, create a text file named main.js and put it in your site's folder. Then name it before closing the tag inside index.html. After that, you can copy and paste this piece of code to make an item stretched across the screen: \$S ready(function).'.height(\$window.)) Then, the only thing left is to install a background image. You can do it this way in main.css. .header - background image: url ('images/header-background.jpg'); Background size: cover; background position: center; Position: relative; If you put an image of sufficient size in the place listed on the path above, you will achieve a result similar to this: 5. Add a linking to make the background image extra stylish, we will also add an overlay. To do this, you'll create another div element inside the one you just included earlier. Then you can add the following to your custom CSS file. .overlay - position: absolute; Min-height: 100%; Min-width: 100%; Left: 0; Top: 0; background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6); This will create this good overlay for the image you enter earlier: 6. Include page title and body text Now you probably want to add the page title as a title plus some body text. This way, your visitors will know right away what site they are on and what they can expect from it. Чтобы создать их, просто добавьте этот фрагмент внутри контейнера, настроенного на последнем этапе, ниже наложения: &lt;div class=description&gt;&lt;h1&gt;Добро пожаловать на Страницу Посадки!&lt;/h1&gt;&lt;p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor сидеть амет, consectetur adipiscing элитарным. Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id vulpulate iaculis. Suspendisse consectetur mi id libero fringilla, в pharetra sem ullamcorper.&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/div&gt; После этого добавьте следующую разметку на main.css. .description - слева: 50%; позиция: абсолютная; &lt;/header&gt; &lt;/header&gt; 45%; conversion: translation (-50%, -55%); text-alignment: center; .description h1 - color: #6ab446; .description p - color: #fff; font size: 1.3rem; line height: 1.5; When you do, the landing page now looks like this: it really starts to come together, right? 7. Creating a no runkway button is complete without calling to action, most often in the form of a button. For this reason, we would be wrong not to include how to create one in this Bootstrap tutorial. The framework offers a variety of tools to create buttons quickly and easily. You can find many examples here. In our case, we're adding the following markup right below the contents of the page in the container #6ab446: qt;button class btn btn-above-secondary btn-lg'gt;Tell me more! background:#6ab446; Border radius: 0; Colour:#fff; button .description: hover - border:1px hard #fff; background:#fff; Colour:#000; After saving and rebooting, it looks like this: 8. Set up the three-track section We are already quite satisfied with how things turn out. However, we are not finished with the page. Next, we want to create three columns below the main content for more information. This is the specialty of Bootstrap because it plays to its strength: creating a grid. Here's how to do it in this case: zlt'div class=container features' Loreм ypsun/lmg src/column-1.jpg class=img-fluid.' Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id vulpulate quam iaculis. I3 class=feature-title consectetur adipiscing elitist. Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id vulpulate quam iaculis. This is necessary when creating columns as a mesh container. As for the columns, they all have several classes: col-lg-4, col-md-4 and col-sm-12. It means that we're dealing with columns and the size they'll have on different screens. To understand this, you need to know that in the Bootstrap grid, all columns in one line always add up to number 12. Thus, giving them classes higher means they will take one-third of the screen on large and medium screens (12 divided into 3 but the entire screen is on small devices (12 out of 12 columns). It makes sense, doesn't it? You'll also notice that we've included images and added a zlt:description.html. class to them. This is done in order to make them react so that they zoom together with the screen that the page is viewed on. In addition to this, you have the following style included in the usual location: .features and margin: 4em auto; upholstery: 1em; Position: relative; .feature-title - color: #333; Font size: 1.3rem; upholstery: 700; Margin-bottom: 20px; text-transformation: Upper register; .features img-webkit-box-shadow: 1px 1px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4); .moz-box-shadow: 1px 1px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4); Shadow box: 1px 1px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4); Margin-bottom: 16px; When you add below the main content and saved, it looks like this: 9. Add a contact shape you'll notice that one of the new fields is still empty. It was special because we want to add a contact form to it. It is a very normal practice for boarding pages so that visitors can be contacted. Making a contact form in Bootstrap is quite simple: qtl'h3 class=feature-title'gt;Contact!&lt;/h3!&lt;/div class=gt;input type=text-class-form-control placeholder' name'gt; control placeholder>Email Address name=email!&lt;/div'gt;div class=form-group'gt;!&lt;/t'xtarea'gt;div class=form-control' type=submit class=btn btn-secondary btn-block value We don't have to explain the markup to create columns anymore. This is what the rest of the markings mean: Form-group is used to wrap the shape fields for formatting. Form-Control - Denotes the shape of fields such as input, text areas, etc. There is much more you can do with forms that you can learn in the documentation. However, this is sufficient for demonstration purposes. Place it in the remaining empty column, and then add this style to the main.css: .features .form-control, .features input - boundary radius: 0; .features .btn - background: #589b37; Border: 1px solid #589b37; Colour: #fff; Margin-top: 20px; .features .btn:hover - background: #333; Border: 1px solid #333; When you do, you get a form like this: 10. Create a two-wheel-water Footer Alright, we now get at the end of the Bootstrap tutorial. The last thing you want to add to your landing page is a column section with two columns. By now, this shouldn't pose a big problem for you anymore, the class-page-footer Additional information on the class of the text-uppercase font-weight-bold. Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id quam iaculis.&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;Lorem ipsum dolor сидеть амет, consectetur adipiscing элитарным. Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id vulpulate quam iaculis. I3 class=feature-title consectetur adipiscing elitist. Kwisk interdum sq am odi, quis placerat ante luctus eu. Sed aliquet dolor id sapien rutrum, id vulpulate quam iaculis. This section highlights several possibilities for changing the typography with Bootstrap: the text-top register font-weight-bold text center that should be pretty clear from the class names they do. More information about Bootstrap and typography can be found here. In addition to the above, you can use styling like this: .page-footer - background-color: #222; Colour: #ccc; upholstery: 60px 0 30px; .footer-copyright - colour: #666; upholstery: 40px 0; This leads to a beautiful footman who looks like this: 11. Add Media Requests Page is basically ready by now. He also bears full responsibility. However, in the mobile browser view, the top part doesn't come out quite right yet. However, don't worry, you can fix it quite easily with a simple media query. If you don't use SASS to compile your Bootstrap site, they work the same way they do in other cases. You just need to keep in mind the pre-installed break points included in Bootstrap. As a consequence, to fix the aforementioned problem, you can simply include a piece of code like this: @media (maximum width: 575.98px). upholstery: 0 15px; Position: absolute; Top: 10%; Conversion: No. text-alignment: in the center; .description h1 - font size: 2em; .description p - font size: 1.2em; .features - margin: 0; After that, everything is as it should be: 12. Download your website on a web hosting if you were following along, now you have to be installed with a finished website that is also on your mobile phone and fully responsive. However, so far, no one but you can see it. To change that, you need a web host and a domain. This way, people can enter your website address into their browser bar and then access the newly minted Bootstrap website online. In order to allow them to do this, you need to upload the site to your server. You can do this with an FTP client like File'illa. Collect the FTP host's address, username and password from the hosting provider to connect remotely to the server. When you do, you should be able to see the files and directories currently out there. Go to the directory that indicates your domain (usually the root directory). Once you've done that, just find a folder of Bootstrap files on your hard drive, tag all the files inside, and then drag them to the server to start downloading. The process will take some to finish depending on the speed of the connection, as well as the number and size of the files. However, once this is done, when you get access to the domain, you should be able to see the finished site in browser window. Not bad for a few lines of code, is it? Speaking of which, if you want to have all the code for the page, including custom CSS and JavaScript, you can download them all here. With this in doing so, you have everything you need to create a landing page with Bootstrap.

Conclusion Bootstrap is open source, the front end of the design framework everyone can use for free. This allows quick prototype designs, create web pages, and usually hit the ground running. As you saw in this Bootstrap tutorial for beginners, it only needs basic knowledge of HTML, CSS, and some extra j-Keri. Although not as convenient as using WordPress, Bootstrap is still a valid alternative to building a website. By now, you know how to customize and install Bootstrap and its components, create a simple landing page, incorporate some basic content, and style it. You can create navigation menus, set background images, and include buttons, columns, and contact forms. Of course, there is much to learn. Thanks to this basic Bootstrap tutorial, you now know enough to keep moving forward on your own. If you want to dive deeper into the frame, a good starting point is W3Schools. In addition, we hope you enjoyed this tutorial for beginners and would like to hear your thoughts and experiences about it. Update: We've also created a bootstrap crib for beginners in the .pdf and .png versions. Do you have any thoughts on the Bootstrap tutorial above? The questions, the comments, the queries? Let us know in the comments section below! Below! bootstrap tutorialspoint. bootstrap tutorialspoint pdf. bootstrap tutorial point pdf. bootstrap tutorial point for beginners. react bootstrap tutorialspoint. bootstrap 4 tutorial point. bootstrap navbar tutorial point. bootstrap grid tutorialspoint

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