**Bootstrap Images Concept:**

**Responsive Images:**

* While working with images concept with grid system classes, we will get a problem like Responsive image output.
* On small width devices , our image may get harizontal scroll bar. So if you want to set full image then you should move the scroll bar from left to right.
* To over come this problem , bootstrap provides a responsive image class like "img-responsive" or "img-fluid" classes.
* Images come in all sizes. So do screens. Responsive images automatically adjust to fit the size of the screen.
* Create responsive images by adding an **.img-fluid** class to the **<img>** tag. The image will then scale nicely to the parent element.
* The **.img-fluid** class applies **max-width: 100%;** and **height: auto;** to the image

**.rounded**

* The **.rounded** class adds rounded corners to an image
* <img src="required\_image.jpg" class="rounded" alt="some\_message">

**.rounded-circle**

* The **.rounded-circle** class shapes the image to a circle
* <img src="required\_image.jpg" class="rounded-circle" alt="some\_message">

**.img-thumbnail**

* The .img-thumbnail class shapes the image to a thumbnail (bordered). means around the image it creates border line.
* <img src="required\_image.jpg" class="img-thumbnail" alt="some\_message">

**Aligning Images:**

* Float an image to the right with the **.float-end** class or to the left with **.float-start**

**For example**:

<div class="container">

<img src="../images/hotel\_img1.jpg" class="img-fluid float-end"

width="400px" height="400px">

<img src="../images/hotel\_img1.jpg" class="img-fluid float-start"

width="600px" height="600px">

</div>

**Centered Image:**

* Center an image by adding the utility classes **.mx-auto (margin:auto)** and **.d-block (display:block)** to the image.

**For example:**

<img src="../images/hotel\_img1.jpg" class="img-fluid mx-auto d-block" width="250px" height="250px">

**Image Gallery:**

**Q. How to display multiple images along with image content ?**

**.img-thumbnail**

* You can also use Bootstrap's grid system in conjunction with the **.img-thumbnail** class to create an image gallery.

**.caption**

* The **.caption** class adds proper padding and a dark grey color to text inside thumbnails.

**Example:**

<div class="container">

<h2>Image Gallery</h2>

<p>The .thumbnail class can be used to display an image gallery.</p>

<p>The .caption class adds proper padding and a dark grey color to text inside thumbnails.</p>

<p>Click on the images to enlarge them.</p>

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-4">

<div class="img-thumbnail">

<a href="/w3images/lights.jpg" target="\_blank">

<img src="/w3images/lights.jpg" alt="Lights" style="width:100%">

<div class="caption">

<p>Lorem ipsum donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus.</p>

</div>

</a>

</div>

</div> <!-- column-1 -->

<div class="col-md-4">

<div class="img-thumbnail">

<a href="/w3images/lights.jpg" target="\_blank">

<img src="/w3images/lights.jpg" alt="Lights" style="width:100%">

<div class="caption">

<p>Lorem ipsum donec id elit non mi porta gravida at eget metus.</p>

</div>

</a>

</div>

</div> <!-- column-2 -->

</div> <!-- row-1 -->

</div> <!-- container -->

**<small>**

* In Bootstrap the HTML <small> element is used to create a lighter, secondary text in any heading:
* For example : <h1>secondary text <small>secondary text</small> </h1>

**<abbr>**

* Bootstrap will style the HTML <abbr> element with a dotted border bottom.
* For example : <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

**<code>**

* It displays in red color text between <code> tag content
* <p>The following HTML elements: <code>span</code>, <code>section</code>, and <code>div</code> defines a section in a document.</p>

**<kbd>**

* To indicate input that is typically entered via the keyboard, use the kbd element
* <p>Use <kbd>ctrl + p</kbd> to open the Print dialog box.</p>

**Some Usefull classes in bootstrap to display content**

**Examples :**

* class="text-lowercase/text-uppercase/text-capitalize/"text-left/text-right/text-center/text-justify/text-nowrap/"
* **For example:** <p class="text-lowercase">Lowercased text.</p>
* Here , for **text-justify** , our content is going to synchronized based on screen width size.
* **text-nowrap** , we are getting the harizontal scroll bar for our text. not breaking the line.
* <p class="lead">This paragraph stands out.</p> ----->>> different size we got
* <a href="#" class="text-decoration-none">A link without underline.</a>

**.pre-scrollable**

* For multiple lines of code, use the pre element
* If you add the .pre-scrollable class, the pre element gets a max-height of 350px and provides a y-axis scrollbar
* For example: <pre class="pre-scrollable">Text in a pre element</pre>

**overflow css property :**

* The CSS overflow property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area
* The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

**The overflow property has the following values:**

**visible** - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box

**hidden** - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible

**scroll** - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content

**auto** - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

**Note: The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.**

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

background-color: #eee;

width: 200px;

height: 50px;

border: 1px dotted black;

overflow: visible;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>

<p>By default, the overflow is visible, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:</p>

<div>You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.</div>

</body>

</html>

**.list-inline**

* Places all list items on a single line (it works in bootstrap3)

**For example:**

<ul class="list-inline">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

**Note:**

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">

**.dl-horizontal**

* Lines up the terms (<dt>) and descriptions (<dd>) in <dl> elements side-by-side. Starts off like default <dl>s, but when the browser window expands, it will line up side-by-side
* **For example:**

<dl class="dl-horizontal">

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

**.list-unstyled**

* Removes the default list-style and left margin on list items (works on both <ul> and <ol>). This class only applies to immediate children list items (to remove the default list-style from any nested lists, apply this class to any nested lists as well)

**For example:**

<ul class="list-unstyled">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea

<ul>

<li>Black tea</li>

<li>Green tea</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

**Output:**

