BOOTSTRAP

RESPONSIVE

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BOOTSTRAP

Twitter Bootstrap is the most popular front end frameworks currently. It is sleek and powerful mobile first front-end framework for faster and easier web development. It uses HTML, CSS and JavaScript. Using Bootstrap we can create web projects with ease.

IT is divided into sections such as Bootstrap Basic Structure, Bootstrap CSS, Bootstrap Layout Components and Bootstrap Plugins.

History

Bootstrap was developed by *Mark Otto* and *Jacob Thornton* at *Twitter*. It was released as an open source product in August 2011 on GitHub.

Why use Bootstrap?

- **Mobile first approach**: Since Bootstrap 3, the framework consists of Mobile first styles throughout the entire library instead of in separate files.
- **Browser Support**: It is supported by all popular browsers.

- **Easy to get started**: With just the knowledge of HTML and CSS anyone can get started with Bootstrap. Also the Bootstrap official site has a good documentation.
- **Responsive design**: Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to Desktops, Tablets and Mobiles.

- Provides a clean and uniform solution for building an interface for developers.
- It contains beautiful and functional built-in components which are easy to customize.
- It also provides web based customization.
- And best of all it is an open source.

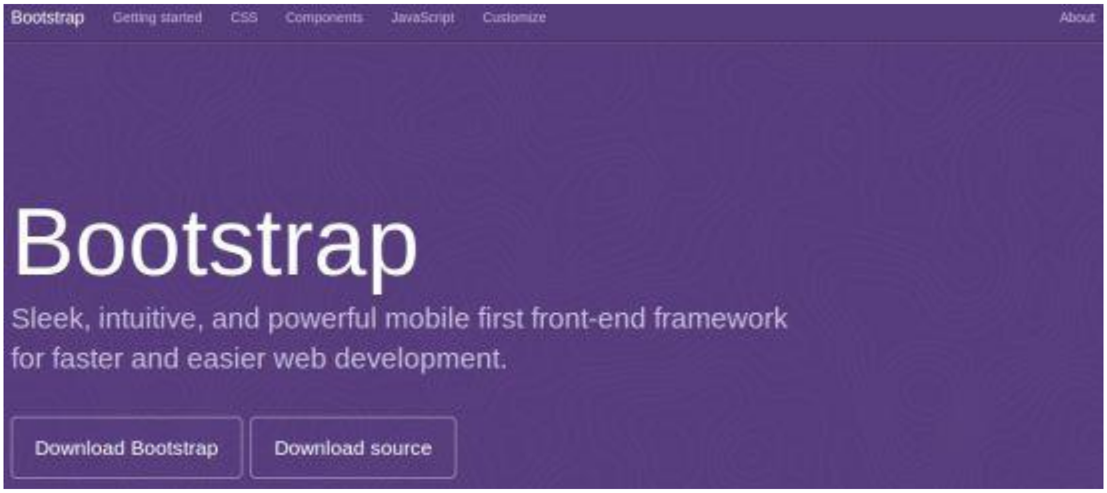
What Bootstrap Package Includes?

- **Scaffolding:** Bootstrap provides a basic structure with Grid System, link styles, background.
- **CSS**: Bootstrap comes with feature of global CSS settings, fundamental HTML elements styled and enhanced with extensible classes, and an advanced grid system.
- **Components:** Bootstrap contains over a dozen reusable components built to provide iconography, dropdowns, navigation, alerts, pop overs, and much more.
- **JavaScript Plugins:** Bootstrap contains over a dozen custom jQuery plugins. You can easily include them all, or one by one.
- **Customize:** You can customize Bootstrap's components, LESS variables, and jQuery plugins to get your very own version.

  It is very easy to setup and start using Bootstrap.

Download Bootstrap

You can download the latest version of Bootstrap from http://getbootstrap.com/. When you click on this link, you will get to see a screen as below:



Here you can see two buttons:

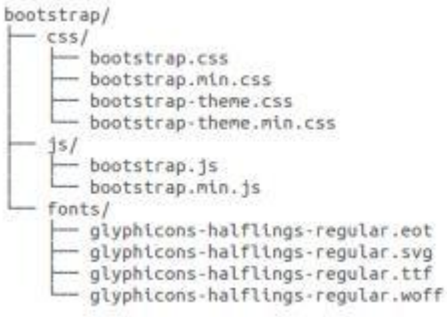
- *Download Bootstrap*: Clicking this, you can download the precompiled and minified versions of Bootstrap CSS, JavaScript, and fonts. No documentation or original source code files are included.
- *Download Source*: Clicking this, you can get the latest Bootstrap LESS and JavaScript source code directly from GitHub.

If you work with Bootstrap's uncompiled source code, you need to compile the LESS files to produce usable CSS files. For compiling LESS files into CSS, Bootstrap officially supports only Recess , which is Twitter's CSS hinter based on less.js.

File structure

Precompiled Bootstrap

Once the compiled version Bootstrap is downloaded, extract the ZIP file, and you will see the following file/directory structure:

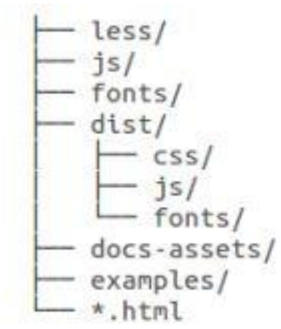


```
bootstrap/
├── css/
│   ├── bootstrap.css
│   ├── bootstrap.min.css
│   ├── bootstrap-theme.css
│   └── bootstrap-theme.min.css
├── js/
│   ├── bootstrap.js
│   └── bootstrap.min.js
└── fonts/
    ├── glyphicons-halflings-regular.eot
    ├── glyphicons-halflings-regular.svg
    ├── glyphicons-halflings-regular.ttf
    └── glyphicons-halflings-regular.woff
```

As you can see there are compiled CSS and JS (bootstrap.*), as well as compiled and minified CSS and JS (bootstrap.min.*). Fonts from Glyphicons are included, as is the optional Bootstrap theme.

Bootstrap Source Code

If you downloaded the Bootstrap source code then the file structure would be as follows:



```
├── less/
├── js/
├── fonts/
├── dist/
│   ├── css/
│   ├── js/
│   └── fonts/
├── docs-assets/
├── examples/
└── *.html
```

- The files under *less/*, *js/*, and *fonts/* are the source code for Bootstrap CSS, JS, and icon fonts (respectively).
- The *dist/* folder includes everything listed in the precompiled download section above.
- *docs-assets/*, *examples/*, and all **.html* files are Bootstrap documentation.

HTML Template

A basic HTML template using Bootstrap would look like as this:

```
• <!DOCTYPE html>
• <html>
•    <head>
•       <title>Bootstrap 101 Template</title>
•       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
  initial-scale=1.0">
•       <!-- Bootstrap -->
•       <link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
•
•       <!-- HTML5 Shim and Respond.js IE8 support of HTML5
  elements and media
•          queries -->
•       <!-- WARNING: Respond.js doesn't work if you view the
  page
•          via file:// -->
•       <!--[if lt IE 9]>
•          <script
  src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/html5shiv/3.7.0/
•             html5shiv.js"></script>
•          <script
  src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/respond.js/1.3.0/
•             respond.min.js"></script>
•       <![endif]-->
•    </head>
•    <body>
•       <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
•
•       <!-- jQuery (necessary for Bootstrap's JavaScript
   plugins) -->
•     <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery.js"></script>
•       <!-- Include all compiled plugins (below), or include
   individual files
•             as needed -->
•       <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
•     </body>
•  </html>
```

Here you can see the **jquery.js** and **bootstrap.min.js** and **bootstrap.min.css** files are included to make a normal HTM file to Bootstrapped Template.

Bootstrap with CSS:

HTML5 doctype

Bootstrap makes use of certain HTML elements and CSS properties that require the use of the HTML5 doctype. Hence include the below piece of code for HTML5 doctype at the beginning of all your projects using Bootstrap.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
....
</html>
```

Mobile First

Since Bootstrap 3, Bootstrap has become mobile first. It means mobile first styles can be found throughout the entire library instead of in separate files. You need to add the **viewport meta tag** to the **<head>** element, to ensure proper rendering and touch zooming on mobile devices.

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

- *width* property controls the width of the device. Setting it to *device-width* will make sure that it is rendered across various devices (mobiles,desktops,tablets...) properly.
- *initial-scale=1.0* ensures that when loaded, your web page will be rendered at a 1:1 scale, and no zooming will be applied out of the box.

Add **user-scalable=no** to the **content** attribute to disable zooming capabilities on mobile devices as shown below. Users are only able to scroll and not zoom with this change, and results in your site feeling a bit more like a native application.

```
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
                                                initial-scale=1.0,
                                                maximum-scale=1.0,
                                                user-scalable=no">
```

Normally *maximum-scale=1.0* is used along with *user-scalable=no*. As mentioned above **user-scalable=no** may give users an experience more like a native app, hence Bootstrap doesn't recommend using this attribute.

Responsive images

Bootstrap 3 allows to make the images responsive by adding a class **.img-responsive** to the **<img>** tag. This class applies **max-width: 100%;** and **height: auto;** to the image so that it scales nicely to the parent element.

```
 <img src="..." class="img-responsive" alt="Responsive image">
```

Typography and links

Bootstrap sets a basic global display (background), typography, and link styles:

- **Basic Global display:** Sets *background-color: #fff;* on the *<body>* element.
- **Typography:** Uses the *@font-family-base*, *@font-size-base*, and *@line-height-base* attributes as the typographic base
- **Link styles:** Sets the global link color via attribute *@link-color* and apply link underlines only on *:hover*.

If you intend to use LESS code, you may find all these within *scaffolding.less*.

Normalize

Bootstrap uses Normalize to establish cross browser consistency.

Normalize.css is a modern, HTML5-ready alternative to CSS resets. It is a small CSS file that provides better cross-browser consistency in the default styling of HTML elements.

Containers

Use class **.container** to wrap a page's content and easily center the content's as shown below.

```
<div class="container">
  ...
</div>
```

Take a look at the **.container** class in *bootstrap.css* file:

```
.container {
   padding-right: 15px;
   padding-left: 15px;
   margin-right: auto;
   margin-left: auto;
}
```

Note that, due to padding and fixed widths, containers are not nestable by default.

Take a look at *bootstrap.css* file:

```
@media (min-width: 768px) {
   .container {
      width: 750px;
}
```

Here you can see that CSS has media-queries for containers with **width**. This helps for applying responsiveness and within those the container class is modified accordingly to render the grid system properly.

Bootstrap Grid System

Grid systems are used for creating page layouts through a series of rows and columns that house your content. Here's how the Bootstrap grid system works:

- Rows must be placed within a **.container** class for proper alignment and padding.
- Use rows to create horizontal groups of columns.
- Content should be placed within columns, and only columns may be immediate children of rows.
- Predefined grid classes like **.row and .col-xs-4** are available for quickly making grid layouts. LESS mixins can also be used for more semantic layouts.
- Columns create gutters (gaps between column content) via padding. That padding is offset in rows for the first and last column via negative margin on **.rows**.
- Grid columns are created by specifying the number of twelve available columns you wish to span. For example, three equal columns would use three **.col-xs-4**.

Media Queries

Media query is a really fancy term for "conditional CSS rule". It simply applies some CSS based on certain conditions set forth. If those conditions are met, the style is applied.

Media Queries in Bootstrap allow you to move, show and hide content based on viewport size. Following media queries are used in LESS files to create the key breakpoints in the Bootstrap grid system.

```
/* Extra small devices (phones, less than 768px) */
/* No media query since this is the default in Bootstrap */

/* Small devices (tablets, 768px and up) */
@media (min-width: @screen-sm-min) { ... }

/* Medium devices (desktops, 992px and up) */
@media (min-width: @screen-md-min) { ... }

/* Large devices (large desktops, 1200px and up) */
@media (min-width: @screen-lg-min) { ... }
```

Occasionally these are expanded to include a **max-width** to limit CSS to a narrower set of devices.

```
@media (max-width: @screen-xs-max) { ... }
@media (min-width: @screen-sm-min) and (max-width: @screen-sm-max) { ... }
@media (min-width: @screen-md-min) and (max-width: @screen-md-max) { ... }
@media (min-width: @screen-lg-min) { ... }
```

Media queries have two parts, a device specification and then a size rule. In the above case, the following rule is set:

Lets consider this line:

```
@media (min-width: @screen-sm-min) and (max-width: @screen-sm-max) { ... }
```

For all devices no matter what kind with *min-width: @screen-sm-min* if the width of the screen gets smaller than *@screen-sm-max, then do something*.

Grid options

The following table summarizes aspects of how Bootstrap grid system works across multiple devices:

	Extra small devices Phones (<768px)	**Small devices Tablets (≥768px)**	**Medium devices Desktops (≥992px)**	**Large devices Desktops (≥1200px)**
Grid behavior	Horizontal at all times	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints	Collapsed to start, horizontal above breakpoints
Max container width	None (auto)	750px	970px	1170px
Class prefix	**.col-xs-**	**.col-sm-**	**.col-md-**	**.col-lg-**
# of columns	12	12	12	12

Max column width	Auto	60px	78px	95px
Gutter width	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)	30px (15px on each side of a column)
Nestable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Offsets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Column ordering	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Basic Grid Structure

Following is basic structure of Bootstrap grid:

```
<div class="container">
   <div class="row">
      <div class="col-*-*"></div>
      <div class="col-*-*"></div>
   </div>
   <div class="row">...</div>
</div>
<div class="container">....
```

Responsive column resets

With the four tiers of grids available you're bound to run into issues where, at certain breakpoints, your columns don't clear quite right as one is taller than the other. To fix that, use a combination of a class **.clearfix** and the responsive utility classes as shown in the following example:

```
<div class="container">
   <div class="row" >
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
      </div>
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;box-shadow:
         inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
            eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut
            enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
            nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
         </p>
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
```

```
            eiusmod tempor incididunt ut.
         </p>
      </div>

      <div class="clearfix visible-xs"></div>

      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow:inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <p>Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco
            laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
         </p>
      </div>
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;box-shadow:
         inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
            eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut
            enim ad minim
         </p>
      </div>
   </div>
</div>
```

Resize your viewport or check it out on your phone for a desired result of this example.

Offset columns

Offsets are a useful feature for more specialized layouts. They can be used to push columns over for more spacing, for example. The **.col-xs=*** classes don’t support offsets, but they are easily replicated by using an empty cell.

To use offsets on large displays, use the **.col-md-offset-*** classes. These classes increase the left margin of a column by ***** columns where ***** range from **1** to **11**.

In the following example we have <div class="col-md-6">..</div>, we will center this using class **.col-md-offset-3**.

```
<div class="container">

   <h1>Hello, world!</h1>

   <div class="row" >
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-md-offset-3"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;box-shadow:
         inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing
            elit.
         </p>
      </div>

   </div>
</div>
```

Hello, world!

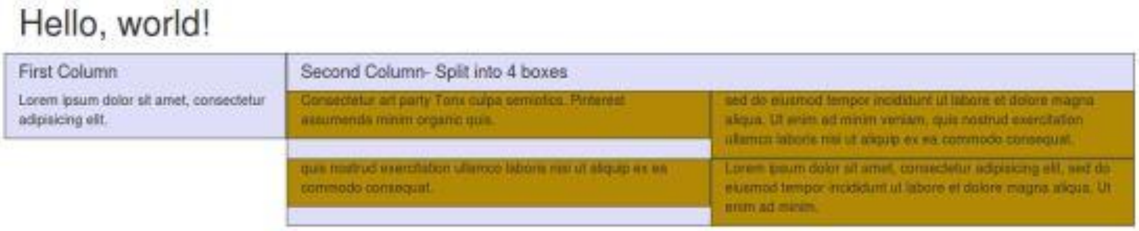
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

Nesting columns

To nest your content with the default grid, add a new **.row** and set of **.col-md-*** columns within an existing **.col-md-*** column. Nested rows should include a set of columns that add up to 12.

In the following example, the layout has two columns, with the second one being split into four boxes over two rows.

```
<div class="container">

   <h1>Hello, world!</h1>

   <div class="row">

      <div class="col-md-3" style="background-color: #dedef8;box-shadow:
         inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <h4>First Column</h4>
         <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
      </div>

      <div class="col-md-9" style="background-color: #dedef8;box-shadow:
         inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <h4>Second Column- Split into 4 boxes</h4>
         <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color: #B18904;
               box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px
#444;">
               <p>Consectetur art party Tonx culpa semiotics. Pinterest
                  assumenda minim organic quis.
               </p>
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color: #B18904;
               box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px
#444;">
               <p> sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
                  aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation
                  ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
               </p>
            </div>
         </div>

         <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color: #B18904;
               box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px
#444;">
               <p>quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut
                  aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
               </p>
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-6" style="background-color: #B18904;
               box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px
#444;">
               <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,
                  sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
                  aliqua. Ut enim ad minim.</p>
            </div>
         </div>

      </div>

   </div>

</div>
```



Hello, world!

First Column

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

Second Column- Split into 4 boxes

Consectetur art party Tonx culpa semiotics. Pinterest assumenda minim organic quis.

sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

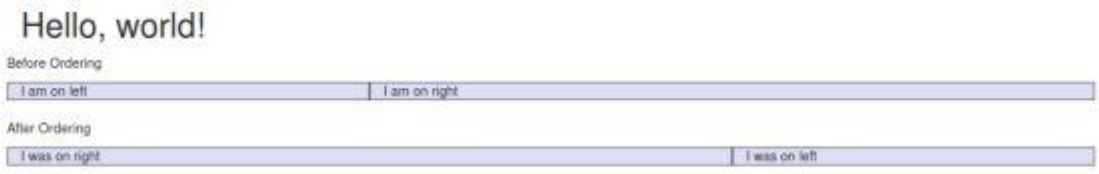
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim.

Column ordering

Another nice feature of Bootstrap grid system is that you can easily write the columns in an order, and show them in another one. You can easily change the order of built-in grid columns with **.col-md-push-*** and **.col-md-pull-*** modifier classes where ***** range from **1** to **11**.

In the following example we have two-columns layout with left column being the narrowest and acting as sidebar. We will swap the order of these columns using **.col-md-push-*** and **.col-md-pull-*** classes.

```
<div class="container">

   <h1>Hello, world!</h1>

   <div class="row">
      <p>Before Ordering</p>
      <div class="col-md-4" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         I am on left
      </div>
      <div class="col-md-8" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         I am on right
      </div>
   </div><br>
   <div class="row">
      <p>After Ordering</p>
      <div class="col-md-4 col-md-push-8"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444,
         inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         I was on left
      </div>
      <div class="col-md-8 col-md-pull-4"
         style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444,
         inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         I was on right
      </div>
   </div>

</div>
```



Hello, world!

Before Ordering

I am on left

I am on right

After Ordering

I was on right

I was on left

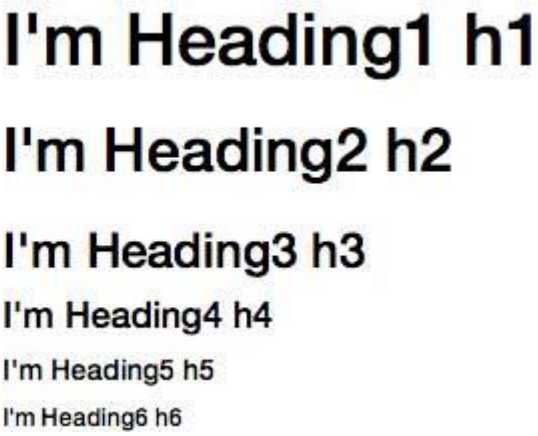
Bootstrap uses Helvetica Neue, Helvetica, Arial, and sans-serif in its default font stack. Using typography feature of Bootstrap you can create headings, paragraphs, lists and other inline elements. Let see each one these in the following sections:

Headings

All HTML headings (h1 to h6) are styled in Bootstrap. An example is as shown below:

```
<h1>I'm Heading1 h1</h1>
<h2>I'm Heading2 h2</h2>
<h3>I'm Heading3 h3</h3>
<h4>I'm Heading4 h4</h4>
<h5>I'm Heading5 h5</h5>
<h6>I'm Heading6 h6</h6>
```

Above code segment with Bootstrap will produce following result:



I'm Heading1 h1

I'm Heading2 h2

I'm Heading3 h3

I'm Heading4 h4

I'm Heading5 h5

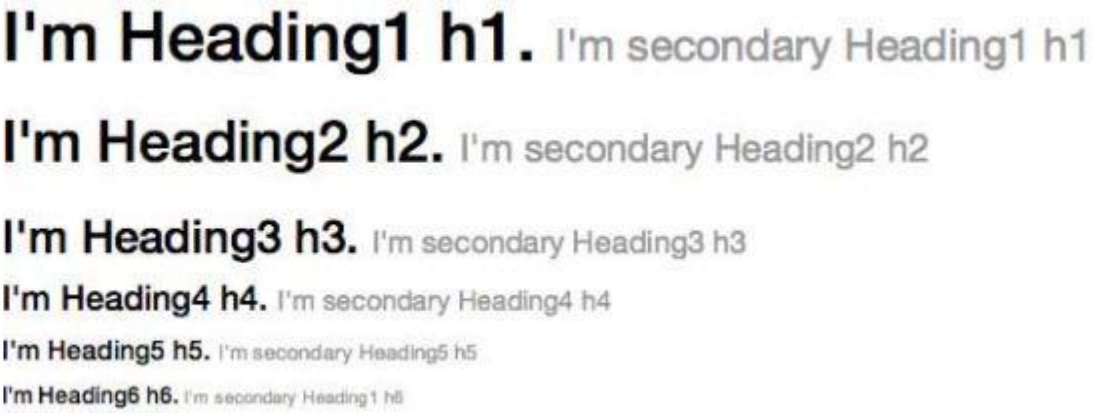
I'm Heading6 h6

Inline Subheadings

To add an inline subheading to any of the headings, simply add <small> around any of the elements or add **.small** class and you will get smaller text in a lighter color as shown in the example below:

```
<h1>I'm Heading1 h1. <small>I'm secondary Heading1 h1</small></h1>
<h2>I'm Heading2 h2. <small>I'm secondary Heading2 h2</small></h2>
<h3>I'm Heading3 h3. <small>I'm secondary Heading3 h3</small></h3>
<h4>I'm Heading4 h4. <small>I'm secondary Heading4 h4</small></h4>
<h5>I'm Heading5 h5. <small>I'm secondary Heading5 h5</small></h5>
<h6>I'm Heading6 h6. <small>I'm secondary Heading1 h6</small></h6>
```

Above code segment with Bootstrap will produce following result:



I'm Heading1 h1. I'm secondary Heading1 h1

I'm Heading2 h2. I'm secondary Heading2 h2

I'm Heading3 h3. I'm secondary Heading3 h3

I'm Heading4 h4. I'm secondary Heading4 h4

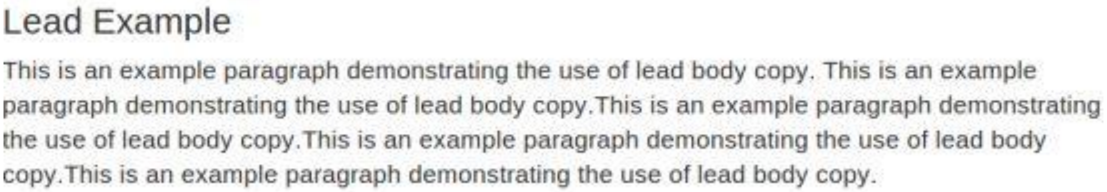
I'm Heading5 h5. I'm secondary Heading5 h5

I'm Heading6 h6. I'm secondary Heading1 h6

Lead Body Copy

To add some emphasis to a paragraph, add class="lead". This will give you larger font size, lighter weight, and a taller line height as in the following example:

```
<h2>Lead Example</h2>
<p class="lead">This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead
body copy. This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body
copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body
copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body
copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body
copy.</p>
```



Lead Example

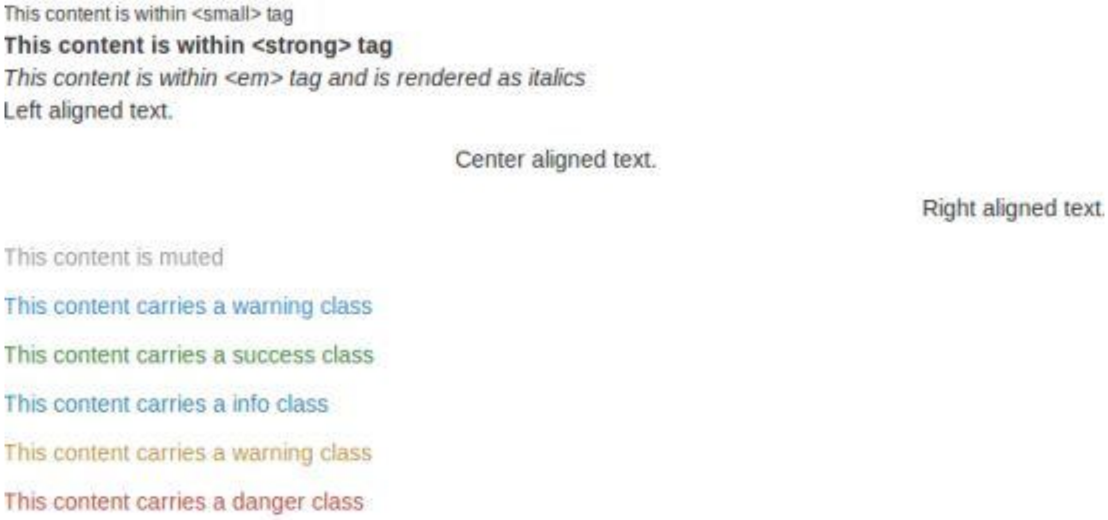
This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy. This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.This is an example paragraph demonstrating the use of lead body copy.

Emphasis

HTML's default emphasis tags such as <<small> (sets text at 85% the size of the parent), <strong> emphasizes a text with heavier font-weight, <em> emphasizes a text in italics.

Bootstrap offers a few classes that can be used to provide emphasis on texts as seen in the following example:

```
<small>This content is within <small> tag</small><br>
<strong>This content is within <strong> tag</strong><br>
<em>This content is within <em> tag and is rendered as italics</em><br>
<p class="text-left">Left aligned text.</p>
<p class="text-center">Center aligned text.</p>
<p class="text-right">Right aligned text.</p>
<p class="text-muted">This content is muted</p>
<p class="text-primary">This content carries a warning class</p>
<p class="text-success">This content carries a success class</p>
<p class="text-info">This content carries a info class</p>
<p class="text-warning">This content carries a warning class</p>
<p class="text-danger">This content carries a danger class</p>
```



This content is within <small> tag

This content is within <strong> tag

This content is within <em> tag and is rendered as italics

Left aligned text.

Center aligned text.

Right aligned text.

This content is muted

This content carries a warning class

This content carries a success class

This content carries a info class

This content carries a warning class

This content carries a danger class

Abbreviations

The HTML element provides markup for abbreviations or acronyms, like WWW or HTTP. Bootstrap styles <abbr> elements with a light dotted border along the bottom and reveals the full text on hover (as long as you add that text to the <abbr> title attribute). To get a a slightly smaller font size Add .initialism to <abbr>.

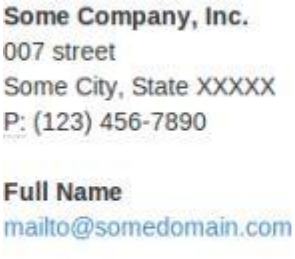
```
<abbr title="World Wide Web">WWW</abbr><br>
<abbr title="Real Simple Syndication" class="initialism">RSS</abbr>
```

WWW
RSS

Addresses

Using <address> tag you can display the contact information on your web page. Since the <address> defaults to display:block; you’ll need to use tags to add line breaks to the enclosed address text.

```
<address>
  <strong>Some Company, Inc.</strong><br>
  007 street<br>
  Some City, State XXXXX<br>
  <abbr title="Phone">P:</abbr> (123) 456-7890
</address>

<address>
  <strong>Full Name</strong><br>
  <a href="mailto:#">mailto@somedomain.com</a>
</address>
```



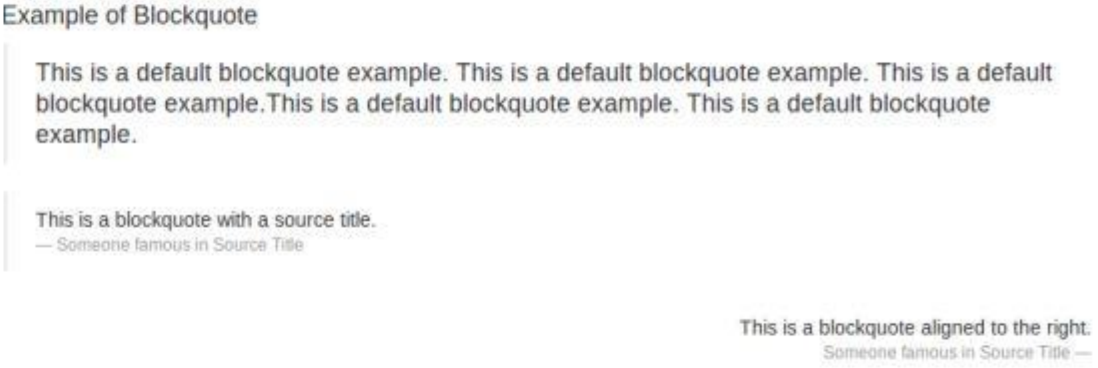
Some Company, Inc.
007 street
Some City, State XXXXX
P: (123) 456-7890

Full Name
mailto@somedomain.com

Blockquotes

You can use the default <blockquote> around any HTML text. Other options include, adding a <small> tag for identifying the source of the quote and right-aligning the blockquote using class *.pull-right*. The following example demonstrates all these features:

```
<blockquote><p>
This is a default blockquote example. This is a default blockquote example.
This is a default blockquote example.This is a default blockquote example.
This is a default blockquote example.</p></blockquote>
<blockquote>This is a blockquote with a source title.<small>Someone famous in
<cite title="Source Title">Source Title</cite></small></blockquote>
<blockquote class="pull-right">This is a blockquote aligned to the
right.<small>Someone famous in <cite title="Source Title">Source
Title</cite></small></blockquote>
```



Example of Blockquote

> This is a default blockquote example. This is a default blockquote example. This is a default blockquote example.This is a default blockquote example. This is a default blockquote example.

> This is a blockquote with a source title.
> — Someone famous in Source Title

This is a blockquote aligned to the right.
Someone famous in Source Title —

Lists

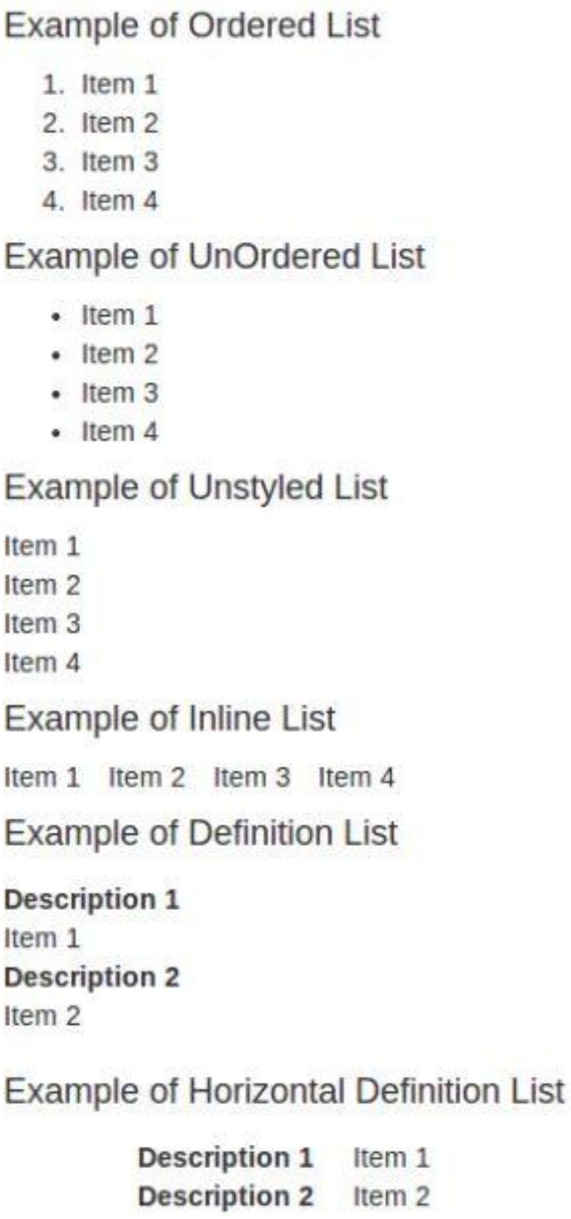
Bootstrap supports ordered lists, unordered lists, and definition lists.

- **Ordered lists**: An ordered list is a list that falls in some sort of sequential order and is prefaced by numbers.
- **Unordered lists**: An unordered list is a list that doesn’t have any particular order and is traditionally styled with bullets. If you do not want the bullets to appear then you can remove the styling by using the class *.list-unstyled*. You can also place all list items on a single line using the class *.list-inline*.
- **Definition lists**: In this type of list, each list item can consist of both the <dt> and the <dd> elements. <dt> stands for *definition term*, and like a dictionary, this is the term (or phrase) that is being defined. Subsequently, the <dd> is the definition of the <dt>.

  You can make terms and descriptions in <dl> line up side-by-side using class *dl-horizontal*.

The following example demonstrates each of these types:

```
<h4>Example of Ordered List</h4>
<ol>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ol>
<h4>Example of UnOrdered List</h4>
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ul>
<h4>Example of Unstyled List</h4>
<ul class="list-unstyled">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ul>
<h4>Example of Inline List</h4>
<ul class="list-inline">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
  <li>Item 4</li>
</ul>
<h4>Example of Definition List</h4>
<dl>
  <dt>Description 1</dt>
  <dd>Item 1</dd>
  <dt>Description 2</dt>
  <dd>Item 2</dd>
</dl>
<h4>Example of Horizontal Definition List</h4>
<dl class="dl-horizontal">
  <dt>Description 1</dt>
  <dd>Item 1</dd>
  <dt>Description 2</dt>
  <dd>Item 2</dd>
</dl>
```



Example of Ordered List

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3
4. Item 4

Example of UnOrdered List

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3
- Item 4

Example of Unstyled List

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4

Example of Inline List

Item 1   Item 2   Item 3   Item 4

Example of Definition List

Description 1
Item 1
Description 2
Item 2

Example of Horizontal Definition List

Description 1	Item 1
Description 2	Item 2

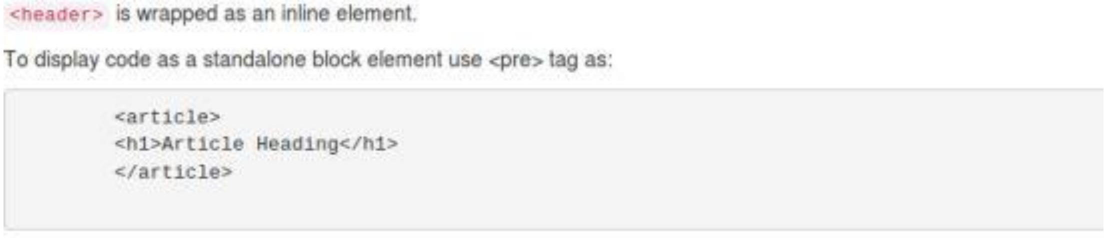
Bootstrap allows you to display code with two different key ways:

- The first is the <code> tag. If you are going to be displaying code inline, you should use the <code> tag.
- Second is the <pre> tag. If the code needs to be displayed as a standalone block element or if it has multiple lines, then you should use the <pre> tag.

Make sure that when you use the <pre> and <code> tags, you use the unicode variants for the opening and closing tags: **&lt;** and **&gt;**.

Let us see an example below:

```
<p><code>&lt;header&gt;</code> is wrapped as an inline element.</p>
<p>To display code as a standalone block element use &lt;pre&gt; tag as:
<pre>
   &lt;article&gt;
      &lt;h1&gt;Article Heading&lt;/h1&gt;
   &lt;/article&gt;
</pre>
```



<header> is wrapped as an inline element.

To display code as a standalone block element use <pre> tag as:

```
<article>
<h1>Article Heading</h1>
</article>
```

Bootstrap provides a clean layout for building tables. Some of the table elements supported by Bootstrap are:

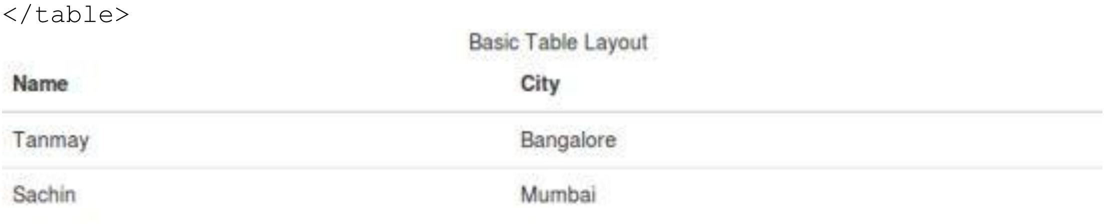
Tag	Description
<table>	Wrapping element for displaying data in a tabular format
<thead>	Container element for table header rows (<tr>) to label table columns
<tbody>	Container element for table rows (<tr>) in the body of the table
<tr>	Container element for a set of table cells (<td> or <th>) that appears on a single row
<td>	Default table cell
<th>	Special table cell for column (or row, depending on scope and placement) labels. Must be used within a <thead>
<caption>	Description or summary of what the table holds.

Basic Table

If you want a nice, basic table style with just some light padding and horizontal dividers, add the base class of *.table* to any table as shown in the following example:

```
<table class="table">
```

```
   <caption>Basic Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>City</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr>
         <td>Tanmay</td>
         <td>Bangalore</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Sachin</td>
         <td>Mumbai</td>
      </tr>
   </tbody>
</table>
```



Basic Table Layout

Name	City
Tanmay	Bangalore
Sachin	Mumbai

Optional Table Classes

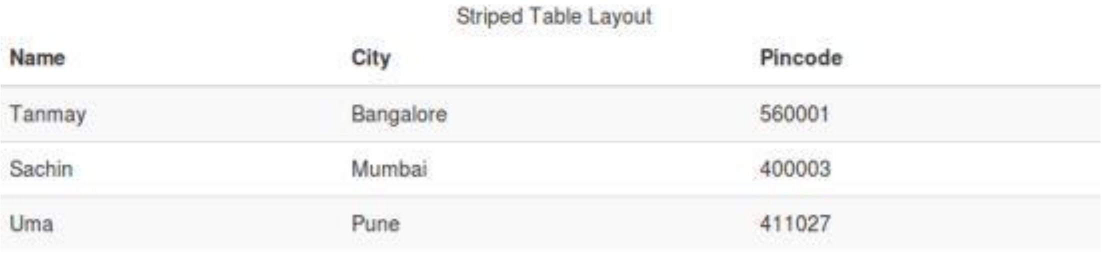
Along with the base table markup and the .table class, there are a few additional classes that you can use to style the markup. Following sections will give you a glimpse of all these classes.

Striped Table

By adding the *.table-striped* class, you will get stripes on rows within the <tbody> as seen in the following example:

```
<table class="table table-striped">
   <caption>Striped Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>City</th>
         <th>Pincode</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr>
         <td>Tanmay</td>
         <td>Bangalore</td>
         <td>560001</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Sachin</td>
```

```
            <td>Mumbai</td>
            <td>400003</td>
         </tr>
         <tr>
            <td>Uma</td>
            <td>Pune</td>
            <td>411027</td>
         </tr>
      </tbody>
   </table>
```



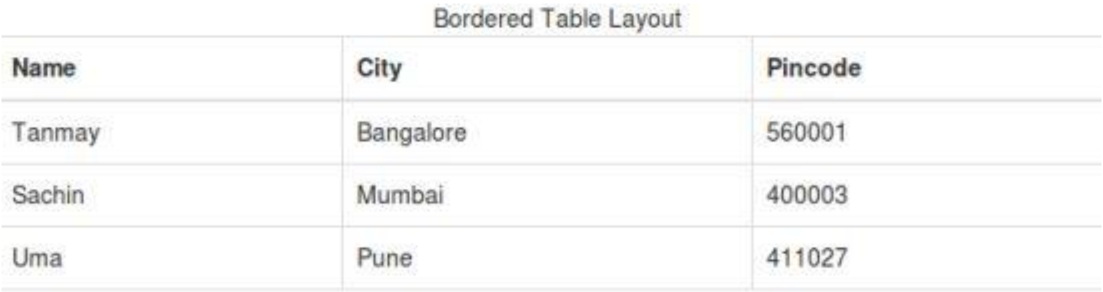
Striped Table Layout

Name	City	Pincode
Tanmay	Bangalore	560001
Sachin	Mumbai	400003
Uma	Pune	411027

Bordered Table

By adding the *.table-bordered* class, you will get borders surrounding every element and rounded corners around the entire table as seen in the following example:

```
<table class="table table-bordered">
   <caption>Bordered Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>City</th>
         <th>Pincode</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr>
         <td>Tanmay</td>
         <td>Bangalore</td>
         <td>560001</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Sachin</td>
         <td>Mumbai</td>
         <td>400003</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Uma</td>
         <td>Pune</td>
         <td>411027</td>
      </tr>
   </tbody>
</table>
```



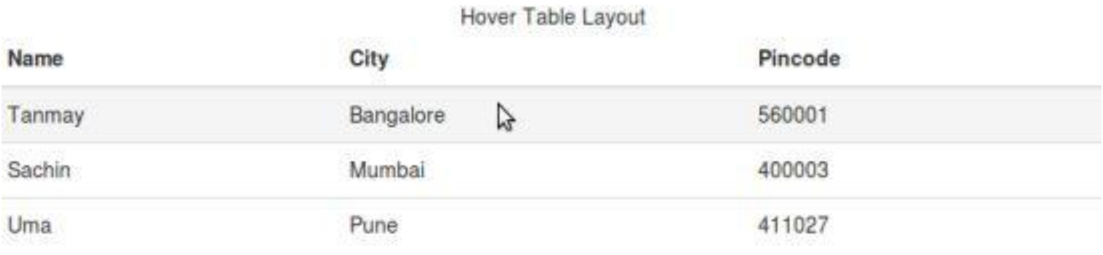
Bordered Table Layout

Name	City	Pincode
Tanmay	Bangalore	560001
Sachin	Mumbai	400003
Uma	Pune	411027

Hover Table

By adding the *.table-hover* class, a light gray background will be added to rows while the cursor hovers over them, as seen in the following example:

```
<table class="table table-hover">
   <caption>Hover Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>City</th>
         <th>Pincode</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr>
         <td>Tanmay</td>
         <td>Bangalore</td>
         <td>560001</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Sachin</td>
         <td>Mumbai</td>
         <td>400003</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Uma</td>
         <td>Pune</td>
         <td>411027</td>
      </tr>
   </tbody>
</table>
```



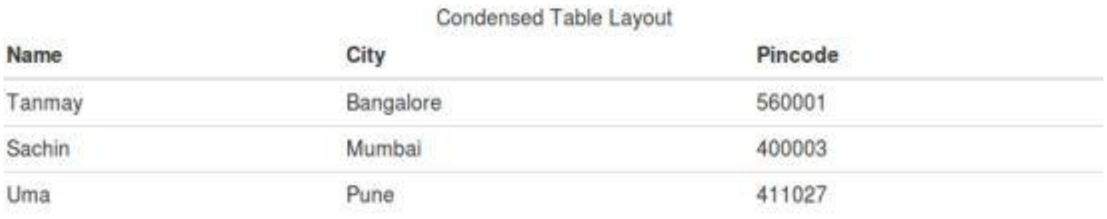
Hover Table Layout

Name	City	Pincode
Tanmay	Bangalore	560001
Sachin	Mumbai	400003
Uma	Pune	411027

Condensed Table

By adding the *.table-condensed* class, row padding is cut in half to condense the table. as seen in the following example. This is useful if you want denser information.

```
<table class="table table-condensed">
   <caption>Condensed Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Name</th>
         <th>City</th>
         <th>Pincode</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr>
         <td>Tanmay</td>
         <td>Bangalore</td>
         <td>560001</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Sachin</td>
         <td>Mumbai</td>
         <td>400003</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td>Uma</td>
         <td>Pune</td>
         <td>411027</td>
      </tr>
   </tbody>
</table>
```



Condensed Table Layout

Name	City	Pincode
Tanmay	Bangalore	560001
Sachin	Mumbai	400003
Uma	Pune	411027

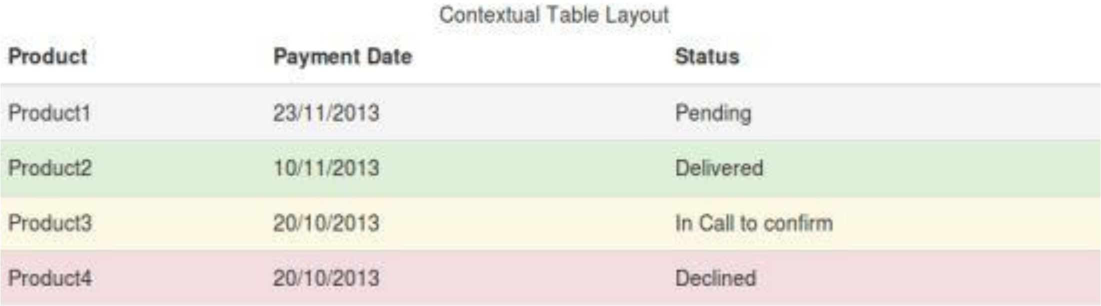
Contextual classes

The Contextual classes shown in following table will allow you to change the background color of your table rows or individual cells.

Class	Description
.active	Applies the hover color to a particular row or cell
.success	Indicates a successful or positive action
.warning	Indicates a warning that might need attention
.danger	Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action

These classes can be applied to <tr>, <td> or <th>.

```
<table class="table">
   <caption>Contextual Table Layout</caption>
   <thead>
      <tr>
         <th>Product</th>
         <th>Payment Date</th>
         <th>Status</th>
      </tr>
   </thead>
   <tbody>
      <tr class="active">
         <td>Product1</td>
         <td>23/11/2013</td>
         <td>Pending</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="success">
         <td>Product2</td>
         <td>10/11/2013</td>
         <td>Delivered</td>
      </tr>
      <tr  class="warning">
         <td>Product3</td>
         <td>20/10/2013</td>
         <td>In Call to confirm</td>
      </tr>
      <tr  class="danger">
         <td>Product4</td>
         <td>20/10/2013</td>
         <td>Declined</td>
      </tr>
   </tbody>
</table>
```



Contextual Table Layout

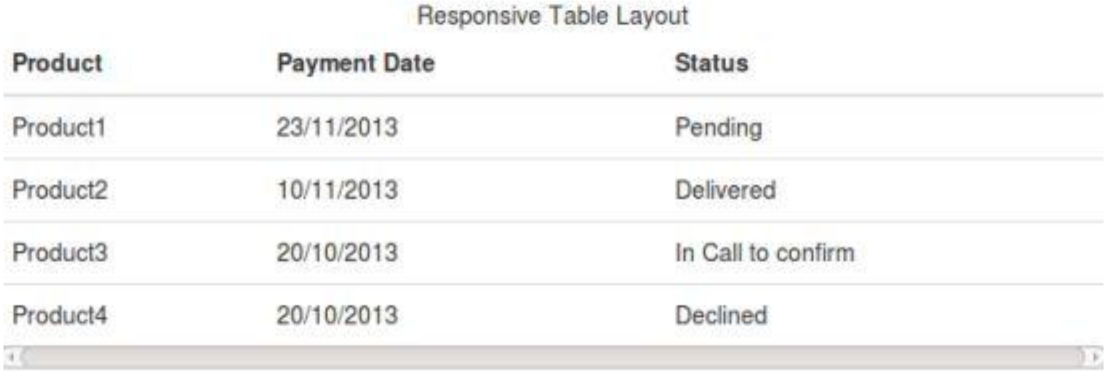
Product	Payment Date	Status
Product1	23/11/2013	Pending
Product2	10/11/2013	Delivered
Product3	20/10/2013	In Call to confirm
Product4	20/10/2013	Declined

Responsive tables

By wrapping any *.table* in *.table-responsive* class, you will make the table scroll horizontally up to small devices (under 768px). When viewing on anything larger than 768px wide, you will not see any difference in these tables.

```
<div class="table-responsive">
   <table class="table">
      <caption>Responsive Table Layout</caption>
      <thead>
```

```
         <tr>
            <th>Product</th>
            <th>Payment Date</th>
            <th>Status</th>
         </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
         <tr>
            <td>Product1</td>
            <td>23/11/2013</td>
            <td>Pending</td>
         </tr>
         <tr>
            <td>Product2</td>
            <td>10/11/2013</td>
            <td>Delivered</td>
         </tr>
         <tr>
            <td>Product3</td>
            <td>20/10/2013</td>
            <td>In Call to confirm</td>
         </tr>
         <tr>
            <td>Product4</td>
            <td>20/10/2013</td>
            <td>Declined</td>
         </tr>
      </tbody>
   </table>
</div>
```



Responsive Table Layout

Product	Payment Date	Status
Product1	23/11/2013	Pending
Product2	10/11/2013	Delivered
Product3	20/10/2013	In Call to confirm
Product4	20/10/2013	Declined

Bootstrap makes it easy with the simple HTML markup and extended classes for different styles of forms.

Form Layout

Bootstrap provides you with following types of form layouts:

- Vertical (default) form
- Inline form

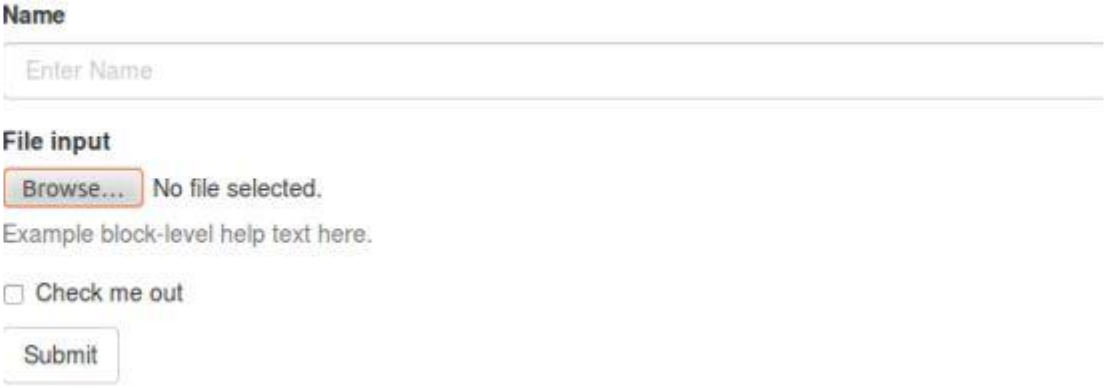
- Horizontal form

Vertical or basic form

The basic form structure comes with Bootstrap; individual form controls automatically receive some global styling. To create a basic form do the following:

- Add a role *form* to the parent <form> element.
- Wrap labels and controls in a <div> with class .*form-group*. This is needed for optimum spacing.
- Add a class of .*form-control* to all textual <input>, <textarea>, and <select> elements.

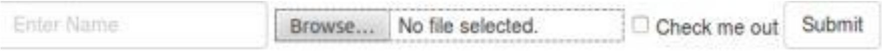
```
<form role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="name">Name</label>
      <input type="text" class="form-control" id="name"
         placeholder="Enter Name">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="inputfile">File input</label>
      <input type="file" id="inputfile">
      <p class="help-block">Example block-level help text here.</p>
   </div>
   <div class="checkbox">
      <label>
      <input type="checkbox"> Check me out
      </label>
   </div>
   <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```



Inline form

To create a form where all of the elements are inline, left aligned and labels are alongside, add the class .*form-inline* to the <form> tag.

```
<form class="form-inline" role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label class="sr-only" for="name">Name</label>
      <input type="text" class="form-control" id="name"
         placeholder="Enter Name">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <label class="sr-only" for="inputfile">File input</label>
      <input type="file" id="inputfile">
   </div>
   <div class="checkbox">
      <label>
      <input type="checkbox"> Check me out
      </label>
   </div>
   <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
</form>
```



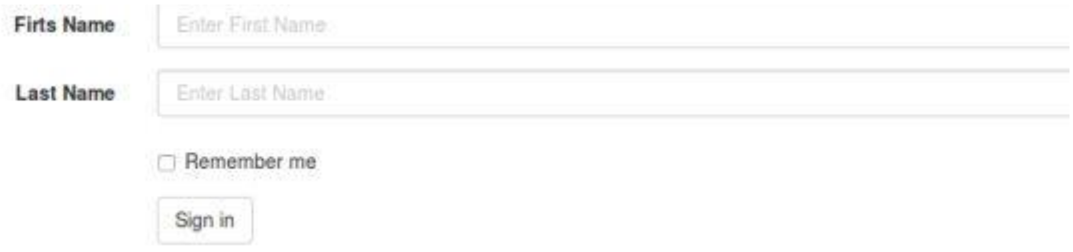
- By default Inputs, selects, and textareas have 100% width in Bootstrap. You need to set a width on the form controls when using inline form.
- Using the class *.sr-only* you can hide the labels of the inline forms.

Horizontal form

Horizontal forms stands apart from the others not only in the amount of markup, but also in the presentation of the form. To create a form that uses the horizontal layout, do the following:

- Add a class of *.form-horizontal* to the parent <form> element.
- Wrap labels and controls in a <div> with class *.form-group*.
- Add a class of *.control-label* to the labels.

```
<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="firstname" class="col-sm-2 control-label">First
Name</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" id="firstname"
            placeholder="Enter First Name">
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="lastname" class="col-sm-2 control-label">Last Name</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" id="lastname"
            placeholder="Enter Last Name">
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
         <div class="checkbox">
            <label>
               <input type="checkbox"> Remember me
            </label>
         </div>
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
         <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Sign in</button>
      </div>
   </div>
</form>
```



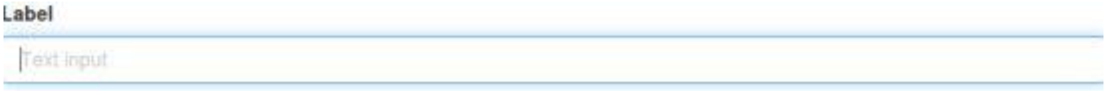
Supported Form Controls

Bootstrap natively supports the most common form controls mainly *input, textarea, checkbox, radio, and select.*

Inputs

The most common form text field is the input—this is where users will enter most of the essential form data. Bootstrap offers support for all native HTML5 input types: *text, password, datetime, datetime-local, date, month, time, week, number, email, url, search, tel*, and *color*. Proper *type* declaration is required to make *Inputs* fully styled.

```
<form role="form">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="name">Label</label>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Text input">
  </div>
 </form>
```

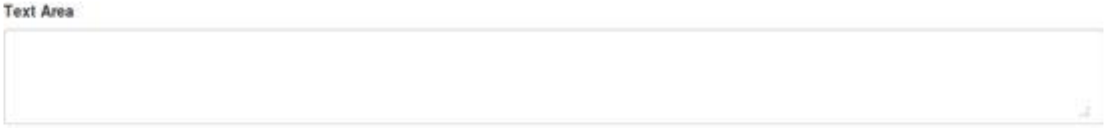


Textarea

The textarea is used when you need multiple lines of input. Change *rows* attribute as necessary (fewer rows = smaller box, more rows = bigger box).

```
<form role="form">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="name">Text Area</label>
    <textarea class="form-control" rows="3"></textarea>
  </div>
```

```
</form>
```



Text Area

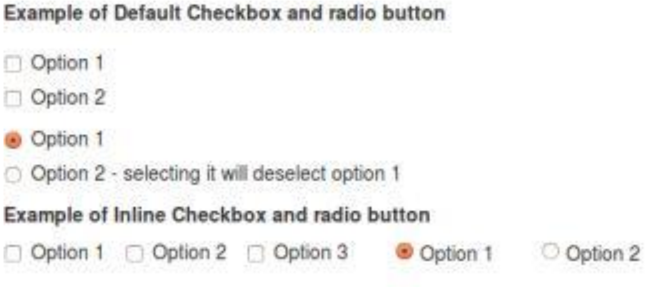
CheckBoxes and Radios

Checkboxes and radio buttons are great when you want users to choose from a list of preset options.

- When building a form, use *checkbox* if you want the user to select any number of options from a list. Use *radio* if you want to limit the user to just one selection.
- Use *.checkbox-inline* or *.radio-inline* class to a series of checkboxes or radios for controls appear on the same line.

The following example demonstrates both (default and inline) types:

```
<label for="name">Example of Default Checkbox and radio button </label>
<div class="checkbox">
   <label><input type="checkbox" value="">Option 1</label>
</div>
<div class="checkbox">
   <label><input type="checkbox" value="">Option 2</label>
</div>

<div class="radio">
   <label>
      <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios" id="optionsRadios1"
         value="option1" checked> Option 1
   </label>
</div>
<div class="radio">
   <label>
      <input type="radio" name="optionsRadios" id="optionsRadios2"
         value="option2">
         Option 2 - selecting it will deselect option 1
   </label>
</div>
<label for="name">Example of Inline Checkbox and radio button </label>
<div>
   <label class="checkbox-inline">
      <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox1" value="option1"> Option 1
   </label>
   <label class="checkbox-inline">
      <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox2" value="option2"> Option 2
   </label>
   <label class="checkbox-inline">
      <input type="checkbox" id="inlineCheckbox3" value="option3"> Option 3
   </label>
   <label class="checkbox-inline">
      <input type="radio" name="optionsRadiosinline" id="optionsRadios3"
         value="option1" checked> Option 1
   </label>
   <label class="checkbox-inline">
      <input type="radio" name="optionsRadiosinline" id="optionsRadios4"
         value="option2"> Option 2
   </label>
</div>
```



Example of Default Checkbox and radio button

□ Option 1
□ Option 2

● Option 1
○ Option 2 - selecting it will deselect option 1

Example of Inline Checkbox and radio button

□ Option 1 □ Option 2 □ Option 3 ● Option 1 ○ Option 2

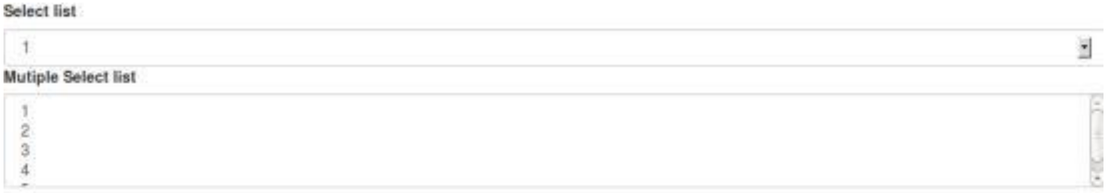
Selects

A select is used when you want to allow the user to pick from multiple options, but by default it only allows one.

- Use <select> for list options with which the user is familiar, such as states or numbers.
- Use *multiple="multiple"* to allow the user to select more than one option.

The following example demonstrates both (select and multiple) types:

```
<form role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="name">Select list</label>
      <select class="form-control">
         <option>1</option>
         <option>2</option>
         <option>3</option>
         <option>4</option>
         <option>5</option>
      </select>

      <label for="name">Mutiple Select list</label>
      <select multiple class="form-control">
         <option>1</option>
         <option>2</option>
         <option>3</option>
         <option>4</option>
         <option>5</option>
      </select>
   </div>
</form>
```



Select list

1

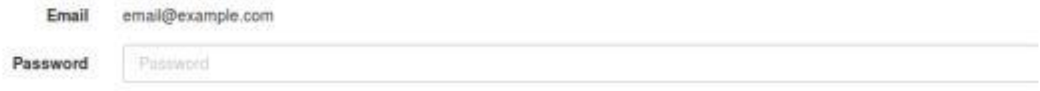
Mutiple Select list

1
2
3
4

Static control

Use the class *.form-control-static* on a <p>, when you need to place plain text next to a form label within a horizontal form.

```
<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">
  <div class="form-group">
    <label class="col-sm-2 control-label">Email</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <p class="form-control-static">email@example.com</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="form-group">
    <label for="inputPassword" class="col-sm-2 control-
label">Password</label>
    <div class="col-sm-10">
      <input type="password" class="form-control" id="inputPassword"
         placeholder="Password">
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```



Email email@example.com

Password Password

Form Control States

In addition to the *:focus* (i.e., a user clicks into the input or tabs onto it) state, Bootstrap offers styling for disabled inputs and classes for form validation.

Input focus

When an input receives *:focus*, the outline of the input is removed and a *box-shadow* is applied.

Disabled inputs

If you need to disable an input, simply adding the *disabled* attribute will not only disable it; it will also change the styling and the mouse cursor when the cursor hovers over the element.

Disabled fieldsets

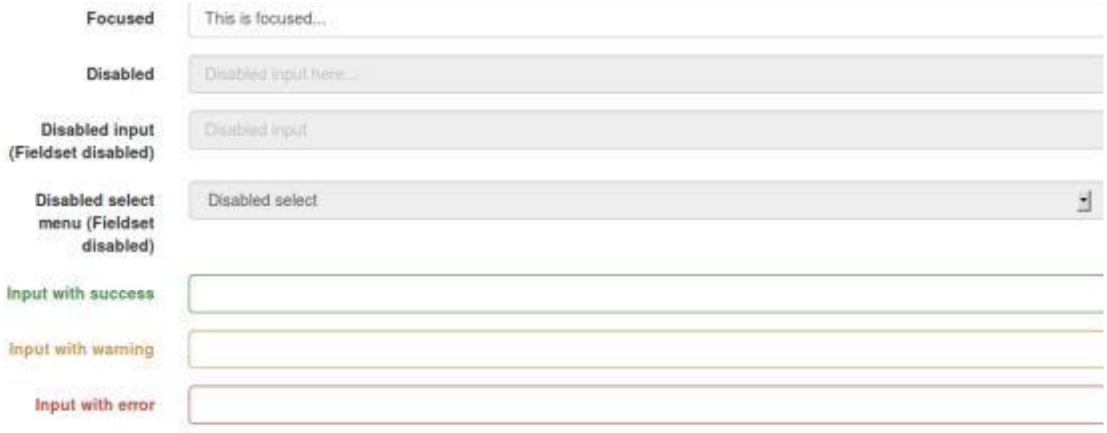
Add the disabled attribute to a <fieldset> to disable all the controls within the <fieldset> at once.

Validation states

Bootstrap includes validation styles for error, warning, and success messages. To use, simply add the appropriate class (*.has-warning, .has-error, or .has-success*) to the parent element.

Following example demonstrates all the form control states:

```
<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label class="col-sm-2 control-label">Focused</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input class="form-control" id="focusedInput" type="text"
            value="This is focused...">
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <label for="inputPassword" class="col-sm-2 control-label">
         Disabled
      </label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input class="form-control" id="disabledInput" type="text"
            placeholder="Disabled input here..." disabled>
      </div>
   </div>
   <fieldset disabled>
      <div class="form-group">
         <label for="disabledTextInput"  class="col-sm-2 control-label">
            Disabled input (Fieldset disabled)
         </label>
         <div class="col-sm-10">
            <input type="text" id="disabledTextInput" class="form-control"
               placeholder="Disabled input">
         </div>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
         <label for="disabledSelect"  class="col-sm-2 control-label">
            Disabled select menu (Fieldset disabled)
         </label>
         <div class="col-sm-10">
            <select id="disabledSelect" class="form-control">
               <option>Disabled select</option>
            </select>
         </div>
      </div>
   </fieldset>
   <div class="form-group has-success">
      <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputSuccess">
         Input with success
      </label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputSuccess">
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group has-warning">
      <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputWarning">
         Input with warning
      </label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputWarning">
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group has-error">
      <label class="col-sm-2 control-label" for="inputError">
         Input with error
      </label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputError">
      </div>
   </div>
</form>
```



Focused This is focused...

Disabled Disabled input here...

Disabled input (Fieldset disabled) Disabled input

Disabled select menu (Fieldset disabled) Disabled select

Input with success

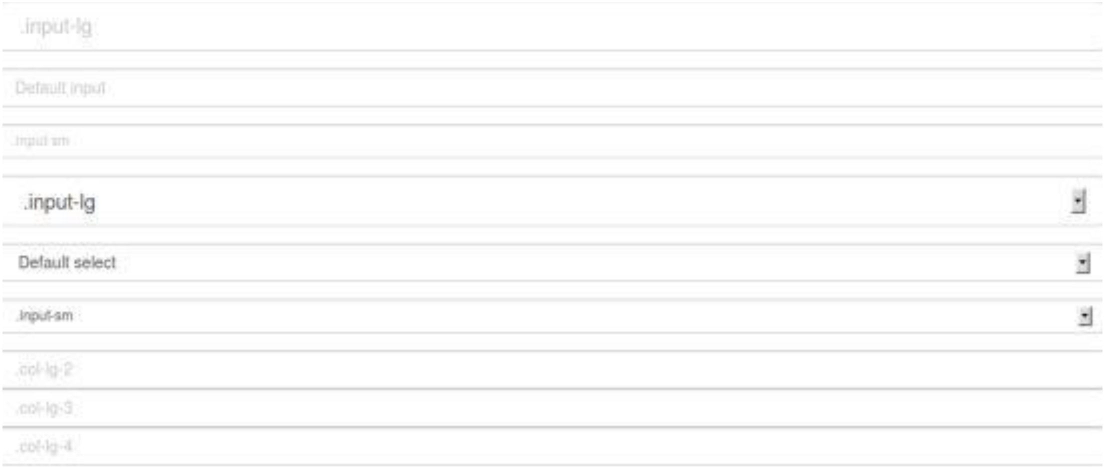
Input with warning

Input with error

Form Control Sizing

You can set heights and widths of forms using classes like *.input-lg* and *.col-lg-** respectively. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<form role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <input class="form-control input-lg" type="text"
         placeholder=".input-lg">
   </div>

   <div class="form-group">
      <input class="form-control" type="text" placeholder="Default input">
   </div>

   <div class="form-group">
      <input class="form-control input-sm" type="text"
         placeholder=".input-sm">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <select class="form-control input-lg">
         <option value="">.input-lg</option>
      </select>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <select class="form-control">
         <option value="">Default select</option>
      </select>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <select class="form-control input-sm">
         <option value="">.input-sm</option>
      </select>
   </div>

   <div class="row">
      <div class="col-lg-2">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder=".col-lg-2">
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-3">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder=".col-lg-3">
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-4">
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder=".col-lg-4">
      </div>
   </div>
</form>
```



.input-lg

Default input

.input-sm

.input-lg

Default select

.input-sm

.col-lg-2

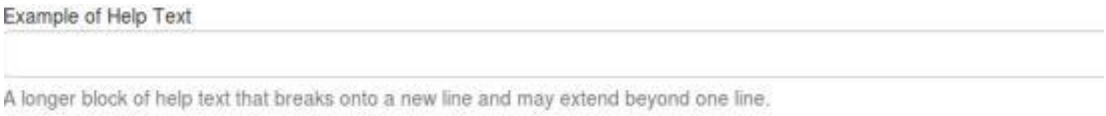
.col-lg-3

.col-lg-4

Help Text

Bootstrap form controls can have a block level help text that flows with the inputs. To add a full width block of content, use the *.help-block* after the <input>. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<form role="form">
   <span>Example of Help Text</span>
   <input class="form-control" type="text" placeholder="">
   <span class="help-block">A longer block of help text that
   breaks onto a new line and may extend beyond one line.</span>
</form>
```



Example of Help Text

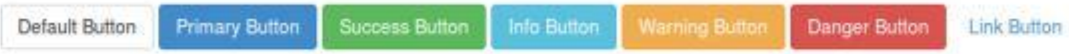
A longer block of help text that breaks onto a new line and may extend beyond one line.

This chapter will discuss about how to use Bootstrap button with examples. Anything that is given a class of **.btn** will inherit the default look of a gray button with rounded corners. However Bootstrap provides some options to style buttons, which are summarized in the following table:

Class	Description
btn	Default/ Standard button.
btn-primary	Provides extra visual weight and identifies the primary action in a set of buttons.
btn-success	Indicates a successful or positive action.
btn-info	Contextual button for informational alert messages.
btn-warning	Indicates caution should be taken with this action.
btn-danger	Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action.
btn-link	Deemphasize a button by making it look like a link while maintaining button behavior.

Following example demonstrates all the above button classes:

```
<!-- Standard button -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default Button</button>

<!-- Provides extra visual weight and identifies the primary action in a set
of buttons -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary Button</button>

<!-- Indicates a successful or positive action -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success Button</button>

<!-- Contextual button for informational alert messages -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info Button</button>

<!-- Indicates caution should be taken with this action -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning Button</button>

<!-- Indicates a dangerous or potentially negative action -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger Button</button>

<!-- Deemphasize a button by making it look like a link while maintaining
button behavior -->
<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link Button</button>
```



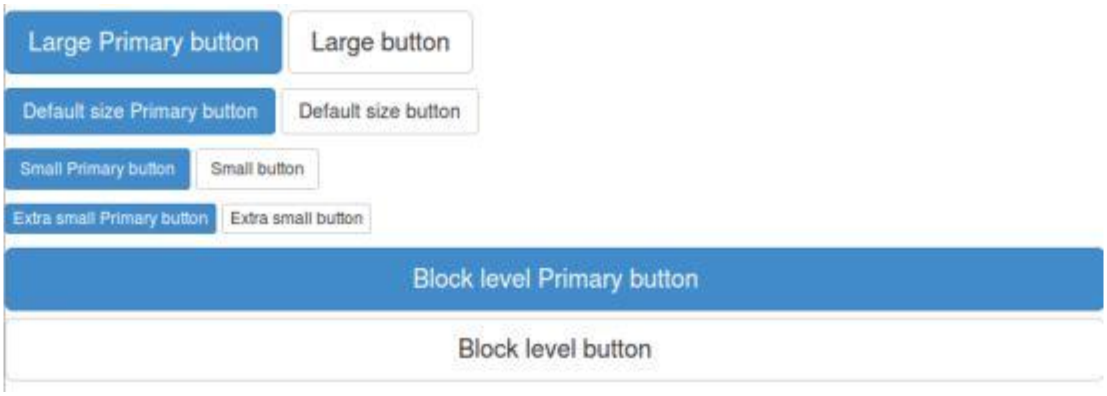
Button Size

The following table summarizes classes used to get buttons of various sizes:

Class	Description
.btn-lg	This makes button size large.
.btn-sm	This makes button size small.
.btn-xs	This makes button size with extra small.
.btn-block	This creates block level buttons—those that span the full width of a parent.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">
      Large Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg"
      >Large button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">
      Default size Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">
      Default size button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">
      Small Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-sm">
      Small button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-xs">
      Extra small Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-xs">
      Extra small button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg btn-block">
      Block level Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg btn-block">
      Block level button
   </button>
</p>
```



Button State

Bootstrap provides classes which allow you change the state of buttons say active, disabled etc each of these are discussed in the following sections:

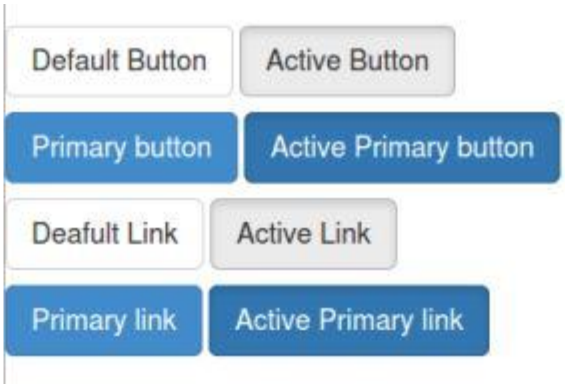
Active State

Buttons will appear pressed (with a darker background, darker border, and inset shadow) when active. The following table summarizes classes used to make button element and anchor element active:

Element	Class
Button element	Use **.active** class to show that it is activated..
Anchor element	Use **.active** class to <a> buttons to show that it is activated.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg ">
      Default Button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg active">
      Active Button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg ">
      Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg active">
      Active Primary button
   </button>
</p>
```



Disabled State

When you disable a button, it will fade in color by 50%, and lose the gradient.

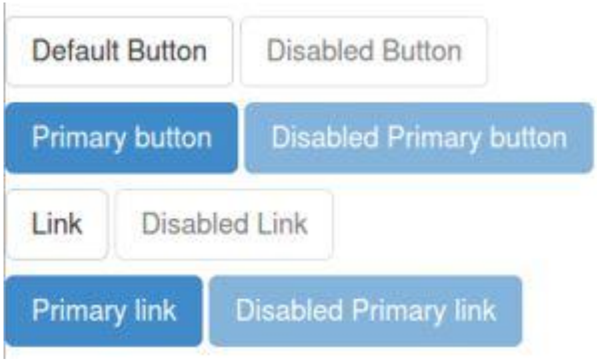
The following table summarizes classes used to make button element and anchor element disabled:

Element	Class
Button element	Add the **disabled** *attribute* to <button> buttons.
Anchor element	Add the **disabled** *class* to <a> buttons. *Note: This class will only change the <a>'s appearance, not its functionality. You need to use custom JavaScript to disable links here.*

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg">
      Default Button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg" disabled="disabled">
      Disabled Button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg ">
      Primary button
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg" disabled="disabled">
      Disabled Primary button
   </button>
</p>
<p>
   <a href="#" class="btn btn-default btn-lg" role="button">
      Link
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="btn btn-default btn-lg disabled" role="button">
      Disabled Link
   </a>
```

```
</p>
<p>
   <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg" role="button">
      Primary link
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg disabled" role="button">
      Disabled Primary link
   </a>
</p>
```

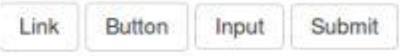


Button Tags

You may use button classes with <a>, <button>, or <input> element. But it is recommended that you use it with <button> elements mostly to avoid cross browser inconsistency issues.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<a class="btn btn-default" href="#" role="button">Link</a>
<button class="btn btn-default" type="submit">Button</button>
<input class="btn btn-default" type="button" value="Input">
<input class="btn btn-default" type="submit" value="Submit">
```



In this chapter we will learn Bootstrap support for images. Bootstrap provides three classes that can be used to apply some simple styles to images:

- *.img-rounded*: adds *border-radius:6px* to give the image rounded corners.
- *.img-circle*: makes the entire image round by adding *border-radius:500px*.
- *.img-thumbnail*: adds a bit of padding and a gray border:

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<img src="/bootstrap/images/download.png"
   class="img-rounded">
<img src="/bootstrap/images/download.png"
   class="img-circle">
<img src="/bootstrap/images/download.png"
   class="img-thumbnail">
```

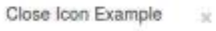
Bootstrap Helper Classes

This chapter discusses some of the helper classes in Bootstrap that might come in handy.

Close icon

Use the generic close icon for dismissing content like modals and alerts. Use the class **close** to get the close icon.

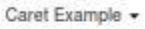
```
<p>Close Icon Example
   <button type="button" class="close" aria-hidden="true">
      &times;
   </button>
</p>
```


Close Icon Example ×

Carets

Use carets to indicate dropdown functionality and direction. To get this functionality use the class **caret** with a <span> element.

```
<p>Caret Example
   <span class="caret"></span>
</p>
```


Caret Example ▾

Quick floats

You can float an element to the left or right with class **pull-left** or **pull-right** respectively. Following example demonstrates this.

```
<div class="pull-left">
   Quick Float to left
</div>
<div class="pull-right">
   Quick Float to right
</div>
```

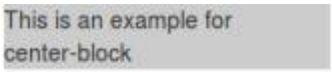
Quick Float to left
Quick Float to right

To align components in navbars with utility classes, use **.navbar-left** or **.navbar-right** instead. See the navbar chapter for details.

Center content blocks

Use class **center-block** to set an element to center.

```
<div class="row">
   <div class="center-block" style="width:200px;background-color:#ccc;">
      This is an example for center-block
   </div>
</div>
```

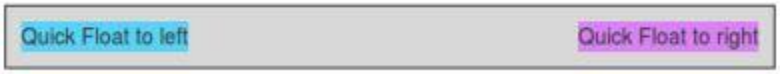


This is an example for center-block

Clearfix

To clear the float of any element, use the **.clearfix** class.

```
<div class="clearfix"  style="background: #D8D8D8;border: 1px solid
#000;padding: 10px;">
   <div class="pull-left" style="background:#58D3F7;">
      Quick Float to left
   </div>
   <div class="pull-right" style="background: #DA81F5;">
      Quick Float to right
   </div>
</div>
```

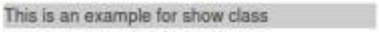


Quick Float to left Quick Float to right

Showing and hiding content

You can force an element to be shown or hidden (including for screen readers) with the use of classes **.show** and **.hidden**.

```
<div class="row" style="padding: 91px 100px 19px 50px;">
   <div class="show" style="left-margin:10px;width:300px;background-
color:#ccc;">
      This is an example for show class
   </div>
   <div class="hidden" style="width:200px;background-color:#ccc;">
      This is an example for hide class
   </div>
</div>
```

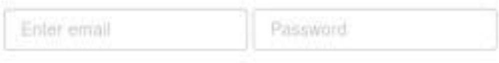


This is an example for show class

Screen reader content

You can hide an element to all devices except screen readers with class **.sr-only**.

```
<div class="row" style="padding: 91px 100px 19px 50px;">
   <form class="form-inline" role="form">
   <div class="form-group">
      <label class="sr-only" for="email">Email address</label>
      <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter email">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
      <label class="sr-only" for="pass">Password</label>
      <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Password">
   </div>
</div>
```



Here we can see that the label of both the input types is assigned the class **sr-only**, hence labels will be visible to only screen readers.

Bootstrap Responsive Utilities

Bootstrap provides some handful helper classes, for faster mobile-friendly development. These can be used for showing and hiding content by device via media query combined with large, small, and medium devices.

Use these sparingly and avoid creating entirely different versions of the same site. **Responsive utilities are currently only available for block and table toggling**.

Classes	**Devices**
.visible-xs	Extra small (less than 768px) *visible*
.visible-sm	Small (up to 768 px) *visible*
.visible-md	Medium (768 px to 991 px) *visible*
.visible-lg	Larger (992 px and above) *visible*
.hidden-xs	Extra small (less than 768px) *hidden*
.hidden-sm	Small (up to 768 px) *hidden*
.hidden-md	Medium (768 px to 991 px) *hidden*
.hidden-lg	Larger (992 px and above) *hidden*

Print classes

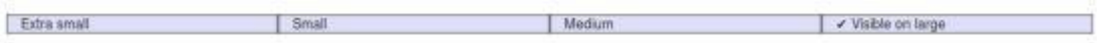
Following table lists the print classes. Use these for toggling content for print.

Classes	Print
.visible-print	Yes Visible
.hidden-print	Visible only to browser not to print.

Example

Following example demonstrates the use of above listed helper classes. Resize your browser or load the example on different devices to test the responsive utility classes.

```
<div class="container" style="padding: 40px;">
   <div class="row visible-on">
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <span class="hidden-xs">Extra small</span>
         <span class="visible-xs">✓ Visible on x-small</span>
      </div>
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <span class="hidden-sm">Small</span>
         <span class="visible-sm">✓ Visible on small</span>
      </div>
      <div class="clearfix visible-xs"></div>
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <span class="hidden-md">Medium</span>
         <span class="visible-md">✓ Visible on medium</span>
      </div>
      <div class="col-xs-6 col-sm-3" style="background-color: #dedef8;
         box-shadow: inset 1px -1px 1px #444, inset -1px 1px 1px #444;">
         <span class="hidden-lg">Large</span>
         <span class="visible-lg">✓ Visible on large</span>
      </div>
</div>
```



Extra small | Small | Medium | ✓ Visible on large

Bootstrap Layout Components:

This chapter will discuss about Glyphicons, its use and some examples. Bootstrap bundles 200 glyphs in font format. First let us understand what are Glyphicons.

What are Glyphicons?

Glyphicons are icon fonts which you can use in your web projects. Glyphicons Halflings are not free and require licensing, however their creator has made them available for Bootstrap projects free of cost.

It is recommended, as a thank you, we ask you to include an optional link back to GLYPHICONS whenever practical. — Bootstrap Documentation

Where to find Glyphicons?

Now that we have downloaded Bootstrap 3.x version and understand its directory structure from chapter Environment Setup, glyphicons can be found within the *fonts* folder. This contains following files:

- glyphicons-halflings-regular.eot
- glyphicons-halflings-regular.svg
- glyphicons-halflings-regular.ttf
- glyphicons-halflings-regular.woff

Associated CSS rules are present within *bootstrap.css* and *bootstrap-min.css* files within css folder of *dist* folder. You can see the available glyphicons at this link : Glyphicons List

Usage

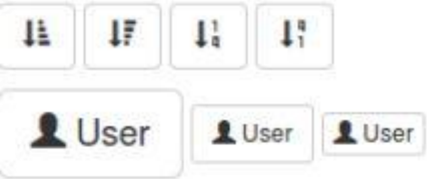
To use the icons, simply use the following code just about anywhere in your code. Leave a space between the icon and text for proper padding.

```
<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-search"></span>
```

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-attributes"></span>
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-attributes-alt"></span>
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-order"></span>
   </button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">
      <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-sort-by-order-alt"></span>
   </button>
</p>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-lg">
  <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> User
</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-sm">
  <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> User
```

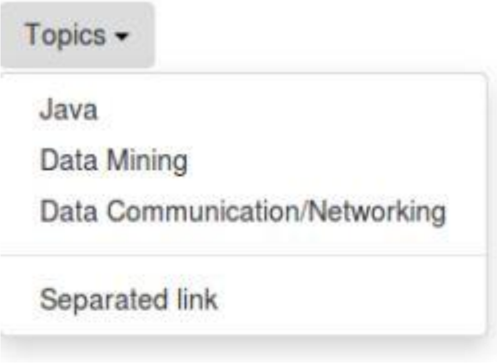
```
</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-default btn-xs">
  <span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> User
</button>
```



This chapter will highlight about Bootstrap dropdown menus. Dropdown menus are toggleable, contextual menus for displaying links in a list format. This can be made interactive with the dropdown JavaScript plugin.

To use dropdown, just wrap the dropdown menu within the class **.dropdown**. Following example demonstrates a basic dropdown menu:

```
<div class="dropdown">
   <button type="button" class="btn dropdown-toggle" id="dropdownMenu1"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Topics
      <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu" aria-labelledby="dropdownMenu1">
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Java</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Data Mining</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">
            Data Communication/Networking
         </a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation" class="divider"></li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Separated link</a>
      </li>
   </ul>
</div>
```

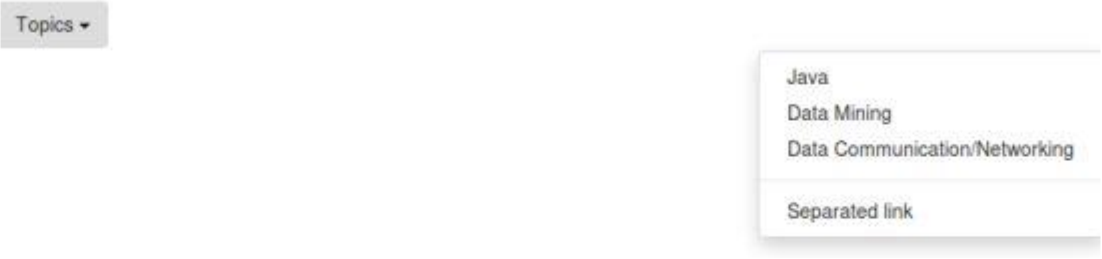


Options

Alignment

Align the dropdown menu to right by adding the class **.pull-right** to **.dropdown-menu**. Following example demonstrates this:

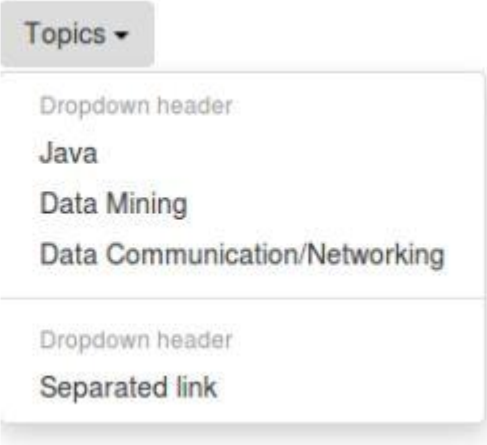
```
<div class="dropdown">
   <button type="button" class="btn dropdown-toggle" id="dropdownMenu1"
      data-toggle="dropdown">Topics
      <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu pull-right" role="menu"
      aria-labelledby="dropdownMenu1">
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Java</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Data Mining</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">
            Data Communication/Networking
         </a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation" class="divider"></li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Separated link</a>
      </li>
   </ul>
</div>
```



Headers

You can add a header to label sections of actions in any dropdown menu by using the class **dropdown-header**. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="dropdown">
   <button type="button" class="btn dropdown-toggle" id="dropdownMenu1"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Topics
      <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu" aria-labelledby="dropdownMenu1">
      <li role="presentation" class="dropdown-header">Dropdown header</li>
      <li role="presentation" >
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Java</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Data Mining</a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">
            Data Communication/Networking
         </a>
      </li>
      <li role="presentation" class="divider"></li>
      <li role="presentation" class="dropdown-header">Dropdown header</li>
      <li role="presentation">
         <a role="menuitem" tabindex="-1" href="#">Separated link</a>
      </li>
   </ul>
</div>
```



Button groups allow multiple buttons to be stacked together on a single line. This is useful when you want to place items like alignment buttons together. You can add on optional JavaScript radio and checkbox style behavior with Bootstrap Button Plugin.

Following table summarizes the important classes Bootstrap provides to use button groups:

Class	Description	Code Sample

.btn-group	This class is used form a basic button group. Wrap a series of buttons with class **.btn** in **.btn-group**.	`<div class="btn-group">`
		`  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button1</button>`
		`   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button2</button>`
		`</div>`

.btn-toolbar	This helps to combine sets of <div class="btn-group"> into a <div class="btn-toolbar"> for more complex components.	`<div class="btn-toolbar" role="toolbar">`
		`  <div class="btn-group">...</div>`
		`  <div class="btn-group">...</div>`
		`</div>`

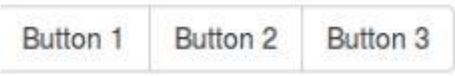
.btn-group-lg, .btn-group-sm, .btn-group-xs	These classes can be applied to button group instead of resizing each button.	`<div class="btn-group btn-group-lg">...</div>`
		`<div class="btn-group btn-group-sm">...</div>`
		`<div class="btn-group btn-group-xs">...</div>`

.btn-group-vertical	This class make a set of buttons appear vertically stacked rather than horizontally.	`<div class="btn-group-vertical">`
		`  ...`
		`</div>`

Basic Button Group

Following examples demonstrates the use of class **.btn-group** discussed in the above table:

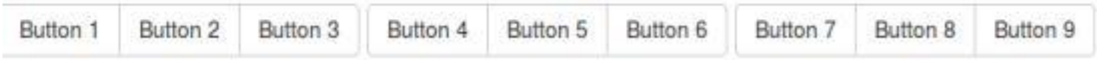
```
<div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 1</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 2</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 3</button>
</div>
```



Button Toolbar

Following examples demonstrates the use of class **.btn-toolbar** discussed in the above table:

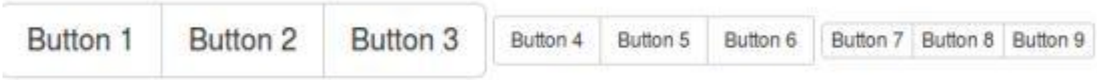
```
<div class="btn-toolbar" role="toolbar">
  <div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 1</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 2</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 3</button>
 </div>
  <div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 4</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 5</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 6</button>
  </div>
  <div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 7</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 8</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 9</button>
  </div>
</div>
```



Button Size

Following examples demonstrates the use of class **.btn-group-*** discussed in the above table:

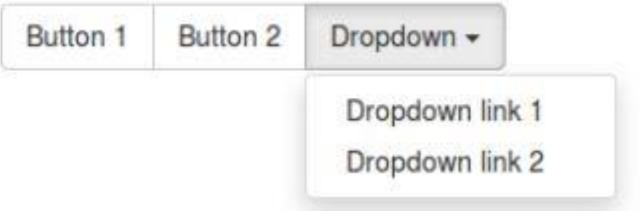
```
<div class="btn-group btn-group-lg">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 1</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 2</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 3</button>
 </div>
  <div class="btn-group btn-group-sm">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 4</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 5</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 6</button>
</div>
  <div class="btn-group btn-group-xs">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 7</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 8</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 9</button>
</div>
```



Nesting

You can nest button groups within another button group i.e, place a **.btn-group** within another **.btn-group** . This is done when you want dropdown menus mixed with a series of buttons.

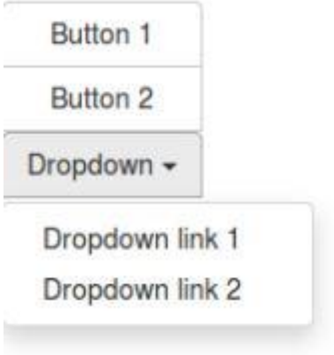
```
<div class="btn-group">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 1</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 2</button>

  <div class="btn-group">
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Dropdown
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      <li><a href="#">Dropdown link 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Dropdown link 2</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>
```



Vertical Button group

Following examples demonstrates the use of class **.btn-group-vertical** discussed in the above table:

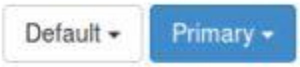
```
<div class="btn-group-vertical">
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 1</button>
  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Button 2</button>

  <div class="btn-group-vertical">
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Dropdown
      <span class="caret"></span>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu">
      <li><a href="#">Dropdown link 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Dropdown link 2</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>
```



This chapter will discuss about how to add dropdown menu to buttons using Bootstrap classes. To add a dropdown to a button, simply wrap the button and dropdown menu in a **.btn-group**. You can also use <span class="caret"></span> to act as an indicator that the button is a dropdown.

The following example demonstrates a basic single button dropdowns:

```
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Default <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
</div>
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Primary <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
</div>
```

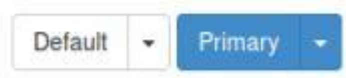


Split Button Dropdowns

Split button dropdowns use the same general style as the dropdown button but add a primary action along with the dropdown. Split buttons have the primary action on the left and a toggle on the right that displays the dropdown.

```
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default">Default</button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      <span class="caret"></span>
      <span class="sr-only">Toggle Dropdown</span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
```

```
</div>
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      <span class="caret"></span>
      <span class="sr-only">Toggle Dropdown</span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
</div>
```

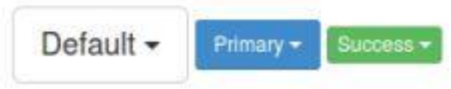


Button Dropdown Size

You can use the dropdowns with any button size: **.btn-large, .btn-sm,** or **.btn-xs**.

```
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle btn-lg"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Default <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
</div>
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle btn-sm"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Primary <span class="caret"></span>
   </button>
   <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
      <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
      <li class="divider"></li>
      <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
   </ul>
</div>
<div class="btn-group">
   <button type="button" class="btn btn-success dropdown-toggle btn-xs"
      data-toggle="dropdown">
      Success <span class="caret"></span>
```

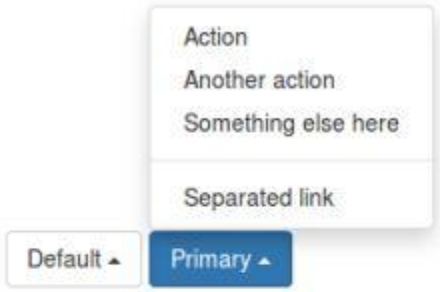
```
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
       <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
       <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
       <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
       <li class="divider"></li>
       <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
    </ul>
</div>
```



Dropup variation

Menus can also be built to drop up rather than down. To achieve this, simply add **.dropup** to the parent **.btn-group** container.

```
<div class="row" style="margin-left:50px; margin-top:200px">
   <div class="btn-group dropup">
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-default dropdown-toggle"
         data-toggle="dropdown">
         Default <span class="caret"></span>
      </button>
      <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
         <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
         <li class="divider"></li>
         <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
      </ul>
   </div>
   <div class="btn-group dropup">
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary dropdown-toggle"
         data-toggle="dropdown">
         Primary <span class="caret"></span>
      </button>
      <ul class="dropdown-menu" role="menu">
         <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
         <li class="divider"></li>
         <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</div>
```



Bootstrap Input Groups

This chapter explains about one more feature Bootstrap supports, the Input Groups. Input groups are extended Form Controls. Using input groups you can easily prepend and append text or buttons to text-based inputs.

By adding prepended and appended content to an input field, you can add common elements to the user's input. For example, you can add the dollar symbol, the @ for a Twitter username, or anything else that might be common for your application interface.

To prepend or append elements to a **.form-control**:

- Wrap it in a <div> with class **.input-group**
- As a next step, within that same <div> , place your extra content inside a <span> with class **.input-group-addon**.
- Now place this <span> either before or after the <input> element.

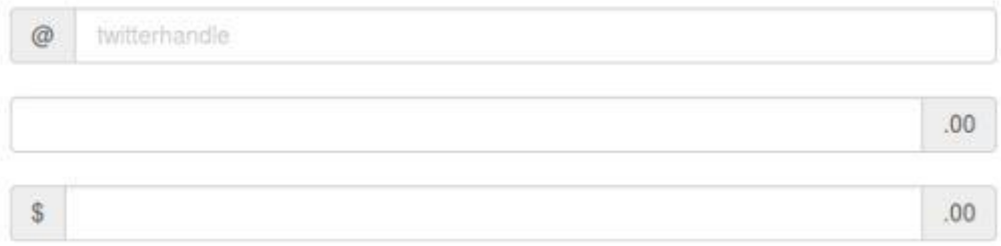
For cross browser compatibility, avoid using <select> elements here as they cannot be fully styled in WebKit browsers. Also do not apply input group classes directly to form groups. An input group is an isolated component.

Basic Input Group

Following examples demonstrates basic input group:

```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="input-group">
         <span class="input-group-addon">@</span>
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="twitterhandle">
      </div>
      <br>

      <div class="input-group">
         <input type="text" class="form-control">
         <span class="input-group-addon">.00</span>
      </div>
      <br>
      <div class="input-group">
```

```
         <span class="input-group-addon">$</span>
         <input type="text" class="form-control">
         <span class="input-group-addon">.00</span>
      </div>
   </form>
</div>
```

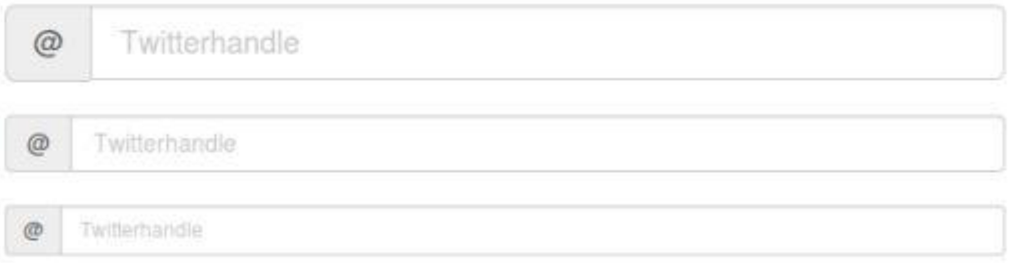


Input Group Sizing

You can change the size of the input groups, by adding the relative form sizing classes like **.input-group-lg, input-group-sm, input-group-xs** to the **.input-group** itself. The contents within will automatically resize.

Following examples demonstrates this:

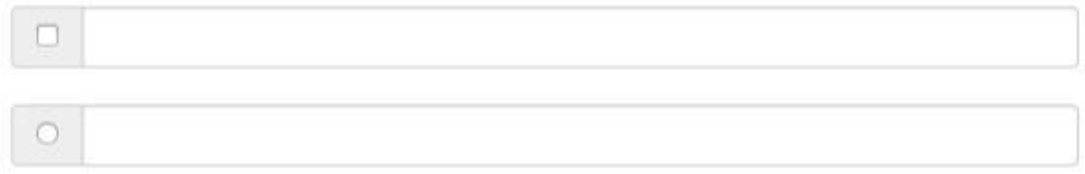
```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="input-group input-group-lg">
         <span class="input-group-addon">@</span>
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Twitterhandle">
      </div><br>

      <div class="input-group">
         <span class="input-group-addon">@</span>
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Twitterhandle">
      </div><br>

      <div class="input-group input-group-sm">
         <span class="input-group-addon">@</span>
         <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Twitterhandle">
      </div>
   </form>
</div>
```



Checkboxes and radio addons

You can preappend or append radio buttons and checkboxes instead of text as demonstrated in the following example:

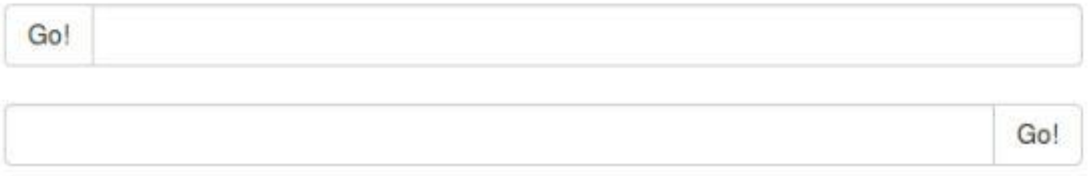
```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="row">
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <span class="input-group-addon">
                  <input type="checkbox">
               </span>
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 --><br>
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <span class="input-group-addon">
                  <input type="radio">
               </span>
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 -->
      </div><!-- /.row -->
   </form>
</div>
```



Button addons

You can even preappend or append buttons in input groups. Instead of **.input-group-addon** class, you'll need to use class **.input-group-btn** to wrap the buttons. This is required due to default browser styles that cannot be overridden. Following examples demonstrates this:

```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="row">
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <span class="input-group-btn">
                  <button class="btn btn-default" type="button">
                     Go!
                  </button>
               </span>
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 --><br>
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
               <span class="input-group-btn">
                  <button class="btn btn-default" type="button">
                     Go!
                  </button>
               </span>
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 -->
      </div><!-- /.row -->
   </form>
</div>
```

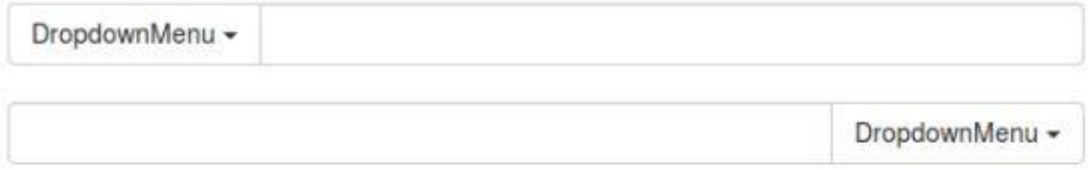


Buttons with dropdowns

Adding button with dropdown menus in input groups can be done by simply wrapping the button and dropdown menu in a **.input-group-btn** class as demonstrated in the following example:

```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="row">
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <div class="input-group-btn">
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default
                     dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
                     DropdownMenu
                     <span class="caret"></span>
                  </button>
                  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
                     <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
                     <li class="divider"></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
                  </ul>
               </div><!-- /btn-group -->
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 --><br>
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
               <div class="input-group-btn">
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default
```

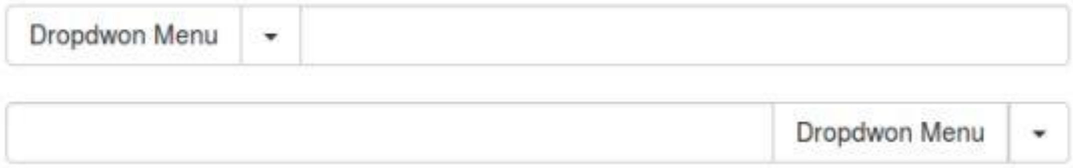
```
                     dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
                     DropdownMenu
                     <span class="caret"></span>
                  </button>
                  <ul class="dropdown-menu pull-right">
                     <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
                     <li class="divider"></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
                  </ul>
               </div><!-- /btn-group -->
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 -->
      </div><!-- /.row -->
   </form>
</div>
```



Segmented buttons

To segment button dropdowns in input groups, use the same general style as the dropdown button but add a primary action along with the dropdown as can be seen in the following example:

```
<div style="padding: 100px 100px 10px;">
   <form class="bs-example bs-example-form" role="form">
      <div class="row">
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <div class="input-group-btn">
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default"
                     tabindex="-1">Dropdwon Menu
                  </button>
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default
                     dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" tabindex="-1">
                     <span class="caret"></span>
                     <span class="sr-only">Toggle Dropdown</span>
                  </button>
                  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
                     <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
                     <li class="divider"></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
                  </ul>
               </div><!-- /btn-group -->
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 --><br>
         <div class="col-lg-6">
            <div class="input-group">
               <input type="text" class="form-control">
               <div class="input-group-btn">
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default"
                     tabindex="-1">Dropdwon Menu
                  </button>
                  <button type="button" class="btn btn-default
                     dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" tabindex="-1">
                     <span class="caret"></span>
                     <span class="sr-only">Toggle Dropdown</span>
                  </button>
                  <ul class="dropdown-menu pull-right">
                     <li><a href="#">Action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Another action</a></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Something else here</a></li>
                     <li class="divider"></li>
                     <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
                  </ul>
               </div><!-- /btn-group -->
            </div><!-- /input-group -->
         </div><!-- /.col-lg-6 -->
      </div><!-- /.row -->
   </form>
</div>
```



Bootstrap Navigation Elements

In this chapter we will discuss about how Bootstrap provides a few different options for styling navigation elements. All of them share the same markup and base class, **.nav**. Bootstrap also provides a helper class, to share markup and states. Swap modifier classes to switch between each style.

Tabular Navigation or Tabs

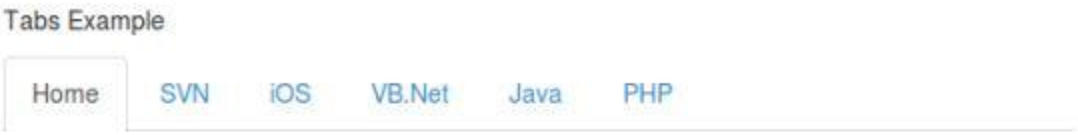
To create a tabbed navigation menu:

- Start with a basic unordered list with the base class of **.nav**
- Add class **.nav-tabs**.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>Tabs Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
```

```
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```



Tabs Example

Home SVN iOS VB.Net Java PHP

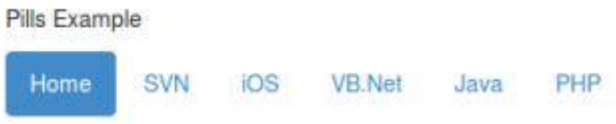
Pills Navigation

Basic pills

To turn the tabs into pills, follow the same steps as above, use the class **.nav-pills** instead of **.nav-tabs**.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>Pills Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```



Pills Example

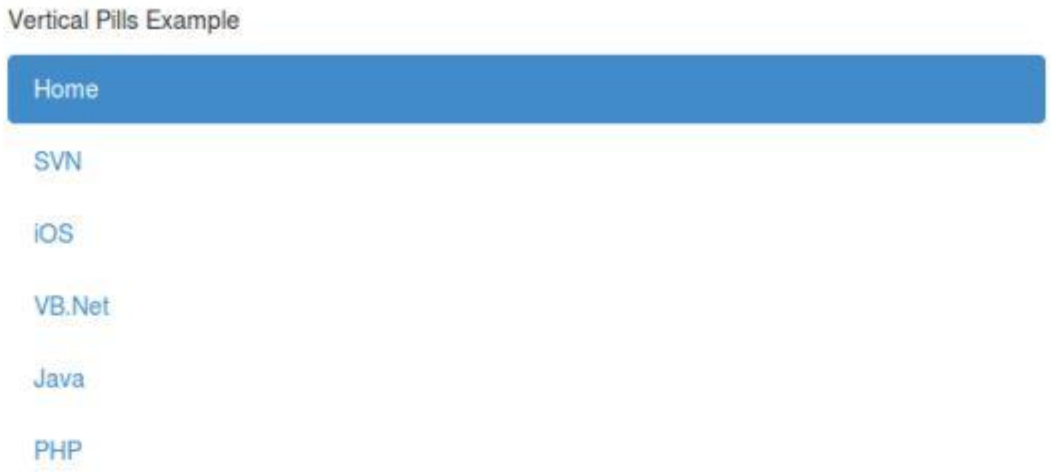
Home SVN iOS VB.Net Java PHP

Verticle Pills

You can stack the pills vertically using the class **.nav-stacked** alongwith classes **.nav, .nav-pills**.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>Vertical Pills Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```


Vertical Pills Example

Home

SVN

iOS

VB.Net

Java

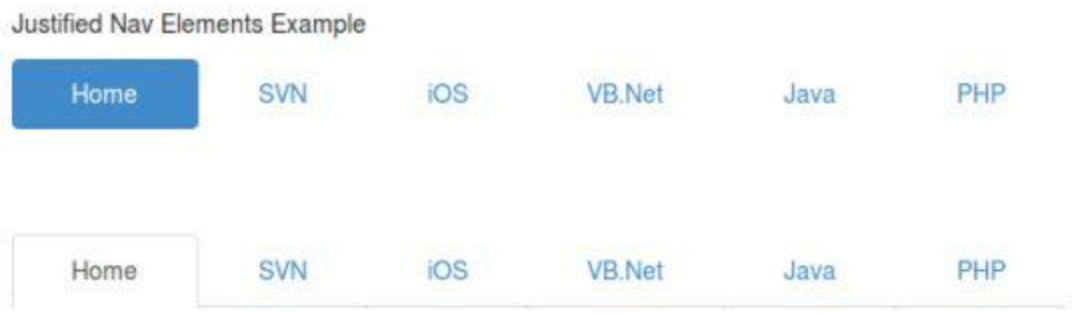
PHP

Justified Nav

You can make tabs or pills equal widths of their parent at screens wider than 768px using class **.nav-justified** alongwith **.nav, .nav-tabs** or **.nav, .nav-pills** respectively. On smaller screens, the nav links are stacked.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<p>Justified Nav Elements Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-justified">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul><br><br><br>

<ul class="nav nav-tabs nav-justified">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```

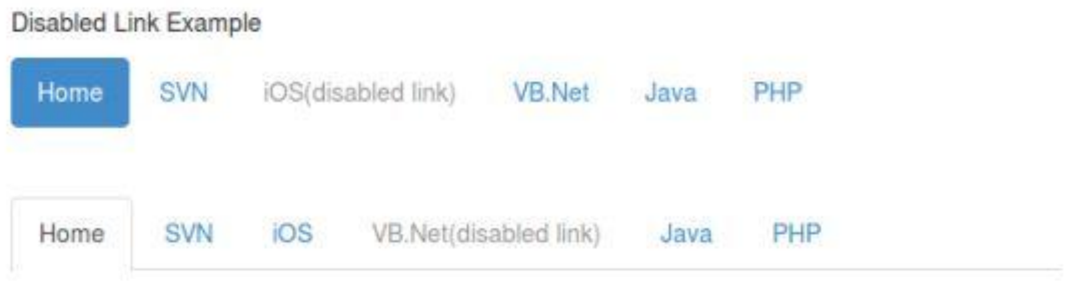


Justified Nav Elements Example

Disabled Links

For each of the **.nav** classes, if you add the **.disabled** class, it will create a gray link that also disables the **:hover** state as shown in the following example:

```
<p>Disabled Link Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li class="disabled"><a href="#">iOS(disabled link)</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul><br><br>

<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li  class="disabled"><a href="#">VB.Net(disabled link)</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```



Disabled Link Example

This class will only change the <a>'s appearance, not its functionality. Use custom JavaScript to disable links here.

Dropdowns

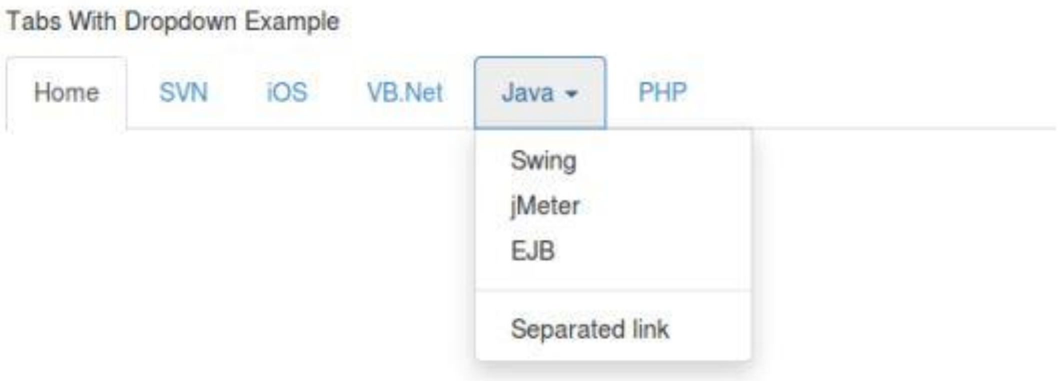
Navigation menus share a similar syntax with dropdown menus. By default, you have a list item that has an anchor working in conjunction with some data-attributes to trigger an unordered list with a **.dropdown-menu** class.

Tabs with Dropdowns

To add dropdowns to tab:

- Start with a basic unordered list with the base class of **.nav**
- Add class **.nav-tabs**.
- Now add an unordered list with a **.dropdown-menu** class.

```
<p>Tabs With Dropdown Example</p>
<ul class="nav nav-tabs">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li class="dropdown">
      <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">
         Java <span class="caret"></span>
      </a>
      <ul class="dropdown-menu">
         <li><a href="#">Swing</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">jMeter</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
         <li class="divider"></li>
         <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
      </ul>
   </li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```

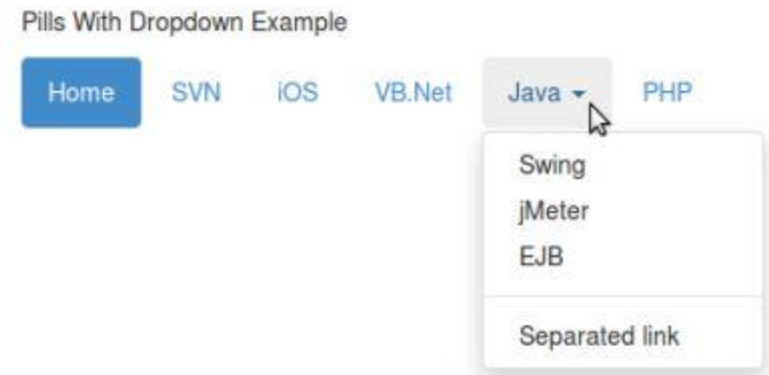


Pills with Dropdowns

To do the same thing with pills, simply swap the **.nav-tabs** class with **.nav-pills** as shown in the following example.

```
<p>Pills With Dropdown Example</p>
```

```
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">VB.Net</a></li>
   <li class="dropdown">
      <a class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown" href="#">
         Java <span class="caret"></span>
      </a>
      <ul class="dropdown-menu">
         <li><a href="#">Swing</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">jMeter</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
         <li class="divider"></li>
         <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
      </ul>
   </li>
   <li><a href="#">PHP</a></li>
</ul>
```



Bootstrap Navbar

The navbar is a nice feature, and is one of the prominent features of Bootstrap sites. Navbars are responsive meta components that serve as navigation headers for your application or site. Navbars collapse in mobile views and become horizontal as the available viewport width increases. At its core, the navbar includes styling for site names and basic navigation.

Default navbar

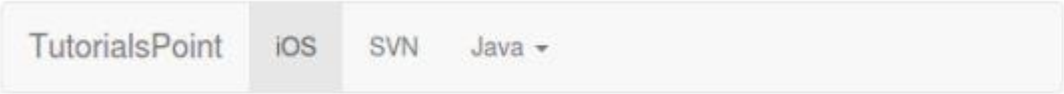
To create a default navbar:

- Add classes **.navbar, .navbar-default** to the <nav> tag.
- Add **role="navigation"** to the above element, to help with accessibility.
- Add a header class **.navbar-header** to the <div> element. Include an <a> element with class **navbar-brand**. This will give the text a slightly larger size.
- To add links to the navbar, simply add an unordered list with a classes of **.nav, .navbar-nav**.

•

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java
               <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```



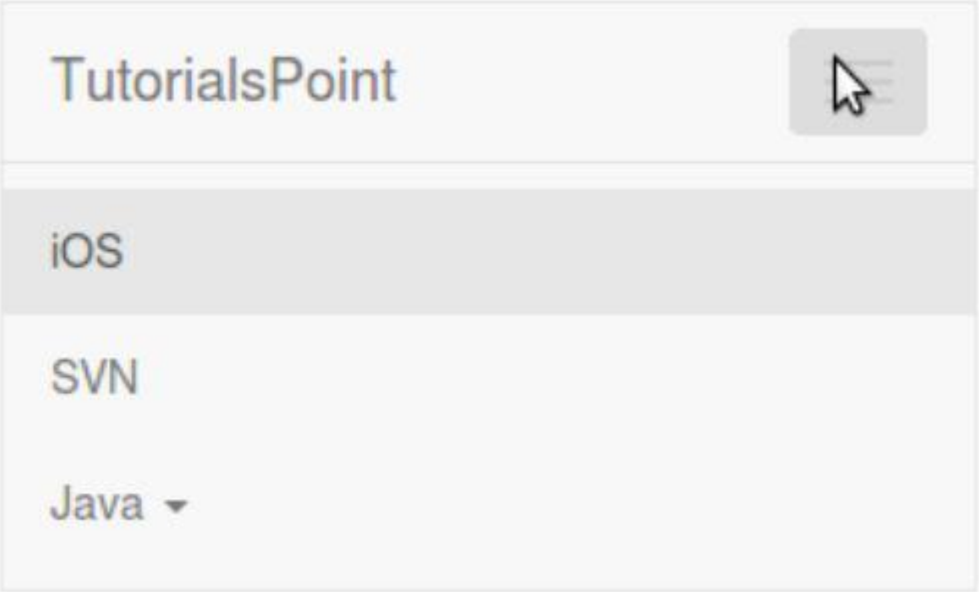
Responsive navbar

To add the responsive features to the navbar, the content that you want to be collapsed needs to be wrapped in a <div> with classes **.collapse, .navbar-collapse**. The collapsing nature is tripped by a button that has a the class of **.navbar-toggle** and then features two data- elements. The first, **data-toggle**, is used to tell the JavaScript what to do with the button, and the second, **data-target**, indicates which element to toggle. Three with a class of **.icon-bar** create what I like to call the hamburger button. This will toggle the elements that are in the **.nav-collapse** <div>. For this feature to work, you need to include the Bootstrap Collapse Plugin.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse"
```

```
         data-target="#example-navbar-collapse">
         <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
         <span class="icon-bar"></span>
         <span class="icon-bar"></span>
         <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      </button>
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="example-navbar-collapse">
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```

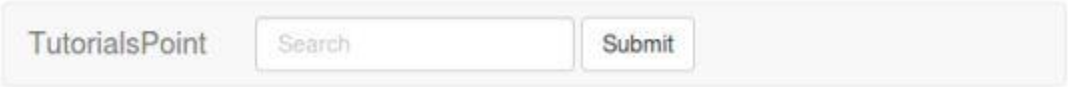


Forms in navbar

Instead of using the default class-based forms from Chapter Bootstrap Forms, forms that are in the navbar use the **.navbar-form** class. This ensures that the form's proper vertical alignment and collapsed behavior in narrow viewports. Use the alignment options (explained in Component alignment section) to decide where it resides within the navbar content.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <form class="navbar-form navbar-left" role="search">
         <div class="form-group">
            <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
         </div>
         <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
      </form>
   </div>
</nav>
```



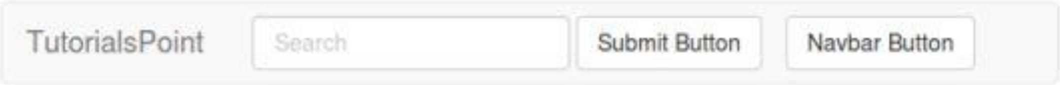
Buttons in navbar

You can add buttons using class **.navbar-btn** to <button> elements not residing in a <form> to vertically center them in the navbar. **.navbar-btn** can be used on <a> and <input> elements.

Do not use **.navbar-btn** nor the standard button classes on <a> elements within **.navbar-nav**.

Following example demonstrates this:

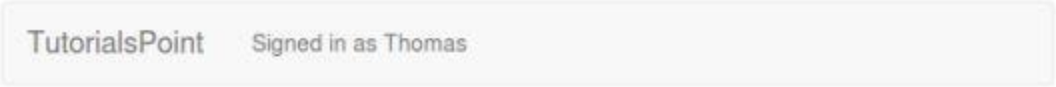
```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <form class="navbar-form navbar-left" role="search">
         <div class="form-group">
            <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search">
         </div>
         <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit Button</button>
      </form>
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-default navbar-btn">
         Navbar Button
      </button>
   </div>
</nav>
```



Text in navbar

To wrap strings of text in an element use class **.navbar-text**. This is usually used with <p> tag for proper leading and color. Following example demonstrates this:

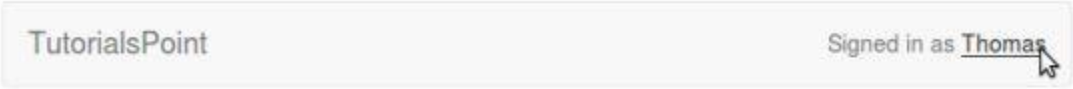
```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <p class="navbar-text">Signed in as Thomas</p>
   </div>
</nav>
```



Non-nav links

If you want to use standard links that are not within the regular navbar navigation component, then use class **navbar-link** to add the proper colors for the default and inverse navbar options as shown in the following example:

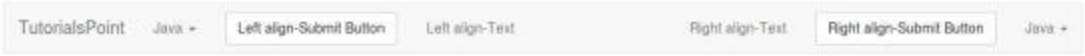
```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <p class="navbar-text navbar-right">Signed in as
         <a href="#" class="navbar-link">Thomas</a>
      </p>
   </div>
</div>
```



Component alignment

You can align the components like *nav links, forms, buttons, or text* to left or right in a navbar using the utility classes **.navbar-left** or **.navbar-right**. Both classes will add a CSS float in the specified direction. The following example demonstrates this:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <!--Left Align-->
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-left">
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java
               <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
      <form class="navbar-form navbar-left" role="search">
         <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">
            Left align-Submit Button
         </button>
      </form>
      <p class="navbar-text navbar-left">Left align-Text</p>
      <!--Right Align-->
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
      <form class="navbar-form navbar-right" role="search">
         <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">
            Right align-Submit Button
         </button>
      </form>
      <p class="navbar-text navbar-right">Right align-Text</p>
   </div>
</nav>
```



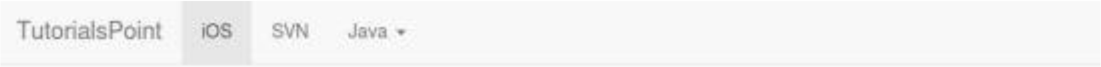
Fixed to top

The Bootstrap navbar can be dynamic in its positioning. By default, it is a block-level element that takes its positioning based on its placement in the HTML. With a few helper classes, you can place it either on the top or bottom of the page, or you can make it scroll statically with the page.

If you want the navbar fixed to the top, add class **.navbar-fixed-top** to the **.navbar class**. Following example demonstrates this:

To prevent the navbar from sitting on top of other content in the body of the page, add at least 50 pixels of padding to the <body> tag or try your own values.

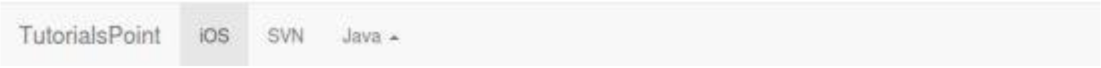
```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-fixed-top" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```



Fixed to bottom

If you want the navbar fixed to the bottom of the page, add class **.navbar-fixed-bottom** to the **.navbar class**. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-fixed-bottom" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```

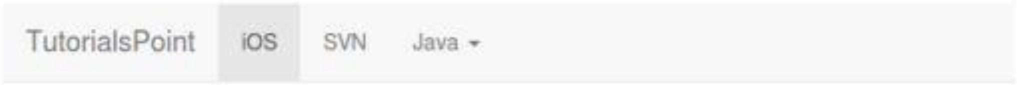


Static top

To create a navbar that scrolls with the page, add the **.navbar-static-top** class. This class does not require adding the padding to the <body>.

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default navbar-static-top" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
```

```
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```

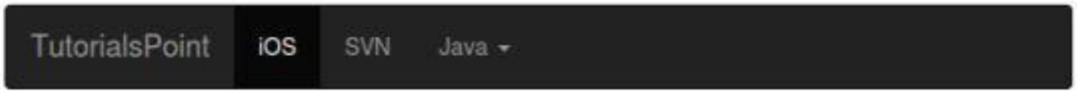


Inverted navbar

To create an inverted navbar with a black background and white text, simply add **.navbar-inverse** class to the **.navbar** class as demonstrated in the following example:

To prevent the navbar from sitting on top of other content in the body of the page, add at least 50 pixels of padding to the <body> tag or try your own values.

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse" role="navigation">
   <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">TutorialsPoint</a>
   </div>
   <div>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
         <li class="active"><a href="#">iOS</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">SVN</a></li>
         <li class="dropdown">
            <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
               Java <b class="caret"></b>
            </a>
            <ul class="dropdown-menu">
               <li><a href="#">jmeter</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">EJB</a></li>
               <li><a href="#">Jasper Report</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">Separated link</a></li>
               <li class="divider"></li>
               <li><a href="#">One more separated link</a></li>
            </ul>
         </li>
      </ul>
   </div>
</nav>
```



Bootstrap Breadcrumb

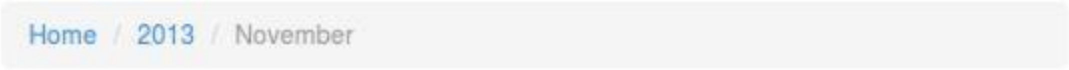
Breadcrumbs are a great way to show hierarchy-based information for a site. In the case of blogs, breadcrumbs can show the dates of publishing, categories, or tags. They indicate the current page's location within a navigational hierarchy.

A breadcrumb in Bootstrap is simply an unordered list with a class of **.breadcrumb**. The separator is automatically added by CSS (bootstrap.min.css) through the following class:

```
.breadcrumb > li + li: before {
    color: #CCCCCC;
    content: "/ ";
    padding: 0 5px;
}
```

Following example demonstrates breadcrumbs:

```
<ol class="breadcrumb">
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2013</a></li>
  <li class="active">November</li>
</ol>
```



Bootstrap Pagination

This chapter discusses about pagination feature Bootstrap supports. Pagination, an unordered list is handled by Bootstrap like a lot of other interface elements.

Pagination

The following table lists the classes Bootstrap provides to handle pagination.

Class	Description	Sample code

.pagination	Add this class to get the pagination on your page.	`<ul class="pagination">`
		`<li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>`
		`<li><a href="#">1</a></li>`
		`.......`
		`</ul>`

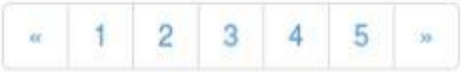
.disabled,
.active
	You can customize links by using **.disabled** for unclickable links and **.active** to indicate the current page.	`<ul class="pagination">`
		`<li class="disabled"><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>`
		`<li class="active"><a href="#">1<span class="sr-only">(current)</span></a></li>`
		`.......`
		`</ul>`

.pagination-lg,
.pagination-sm
	Use these classes to get different size items.	`<ul class="pagination pagination-lg">...</ul>`
		`<ul class="pagination">...</ul>`
		`<ul class="pagination pagination-sm">...</ul>`

Default Pagination

Following example demonstrates the use of class **.pagination** discussed in the above table:

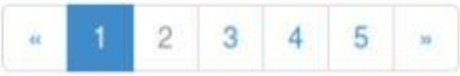
```
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">&raquo;</a></li>
</ul>
```



States

Following example demonstrates the use of class **.disabled, .active** discussed in the above table:

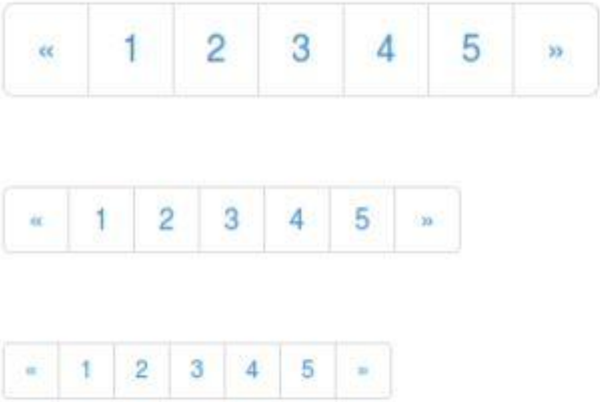
```
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>
  <li class="active"><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li class="disabled"><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">&raquo;</a></li>
</ul>
```



Sizing

Following example demonstrates the use of classes for sizing, **.pagination-*** discussed in the above table:

```
<ul class="pagination pagination-lg">
  <li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">&raquo;</a></li>
</ul><br>
<ul class="pagination">
  <li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">&raquo;</a></li>
</ul><br>
<ul class="pagination pagination-sm">
 <li><a href="#">&laquo;</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">5</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">&raquo;</a></li>
</ul>
```



Pager

If you need to create simple pagination links that go beyond text, the pager can work quite well. Like the pagination links, the pager is an unordered list. By default the links are centered. The following table lists the classes Bootstrap provides for pager.

Class	Description	Sample code

.pager	Add this class to get the pager links.	`<ul class="pager">`
		`  <li><a href="#">Previous</a></li>`
		`  <li><a href="#">Next</a></li>`
		`</ul>`

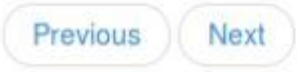
.previous, .next	Use class **.previous** to left align and **.next** to right-align the links.	`<ul class="pager">`
		`  <li class="previous"><a href="#">&larr; Older</a></li>`
		`  <li class="next"><a href="#">Newer &rarr;</a></li>`
		`</ul>`

.disabled	Add this class to get a muted look.	`<ul class="pager">`
		`  <li class="previous disabled"><a href="#">&larr; Older</a></li>`
		`  <li class="next"><a href="#">Newer &rarr;</a></li>`
		`</ul>`

Default Pager

Following example demonstrates the use of class **.pager** discussed in the above table:

```
<ul class="pager">
  <li><a href="#">Previous</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Next</a></li>
</ul>
```



Aligned Links

Following example demonstrates the use of classes for alignment, **.previous, .next** discussed in the above table:

```
<ul class="pager">
  <li class="previous"><a href="#">&larr; Older</a></li>
  <li class="next"><a href="#">Newer &rarr ;</a></li>
</ul>
```

← Older
Newer →

States

Following example demonstrates the use of class **.disabled** discussed in the above table:

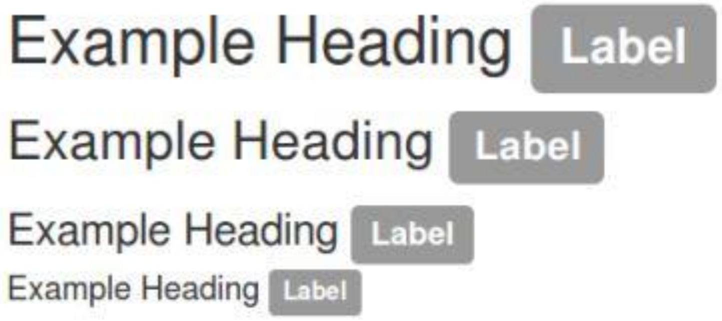
```
<ul class="pager">
  <li class="previous disabled"><a href="#">&larr; Older</a></li>
  <li class="next"><a href="#">Newer &rarr;</a></li>
</ul>
```

← Older
Newer →

Bootstrap Labels

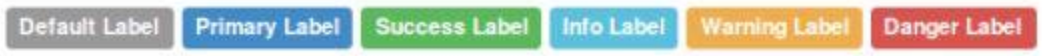
This chapter will discuss about Bootstrap labels. Labels are great for offering counts, tips, or other markup for pages. Use class **.label** to display labels as shown in the following example:

```
<h1>Example Heading <span class="label label-default">Label</span></h1>
<h2>Example Heading <span class="label label-default">Label</span></h2>
<h3>Example Heading <span class="label label-default">Label</span></h3>
<h4>Example Heading <span class="label label-default">Label</span></h4>
```



You can the appearance of the labels using the modifier classes **label-default, label-primary, label-success, label-info, label-warning, label-danger** as shown in the following example:

```
<span class="label label-default">Default Label</span>
<span class="label label-primary">Primary Label</span>
<span class="label label-success">Success Label</span>
<span class="label label-info">Info Label</span>
<span class="label label-warning">Warning Label</span>
<span class="label label-danger">Danger Label</span>
```



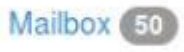
Bootstrap Badges

This chapter will discuss about Bootstrap badges. Badges are similar to labels; the primary difference is that the corners are more rounded.

Badges are mainly used to highlight new or unread items. To use badges just add **<span class="badge">** to links, Bootstrap navs, and more.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<a href="#">Mailbox <span class="badge">50</span></a>
```

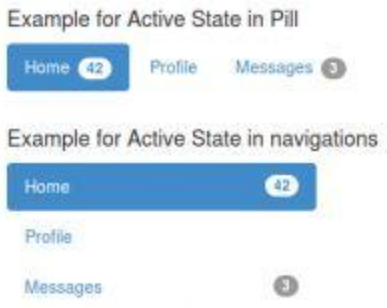


When there are no new or unread items, badges will simply collapse via CSS's **:empty** selector provided no content exists within.

Active nav states

You can place badges in active states of pill and list navigations. You can achieve this by placing **<span class="badge">** to active links, as demonstrated in the following example:

```
<h4>Example for Active State in Pill </h4>
<ul class="nav nav-pills">
   <li class="active"><a href="#">Home <span class="badge">42</span></a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Profile</a></li>
   <li><a href="#">Messages <span class="badge">3</span></a></li>
</ul>
<br>
<h4>Example for Active State in navigations</h4>
<ul class="nav nav-pills nav-stacked" style="max-width: 260px;">
   <li class="active">
      <a href="#">
         <span class="badge pull-right">42</span>
         Home
      </a>
   </li>
   <li><a href="#">Profile</a></li>
   <li>
      <a href="#">
         <span class="badge pull-right">3</span>
         Messages
      </a>
   </li>
</ul>
```


Example for Active State in Pill
Home 42
Profile
Messages 3
Example for Active State in navigations
Home 42
Profile
Messages 3

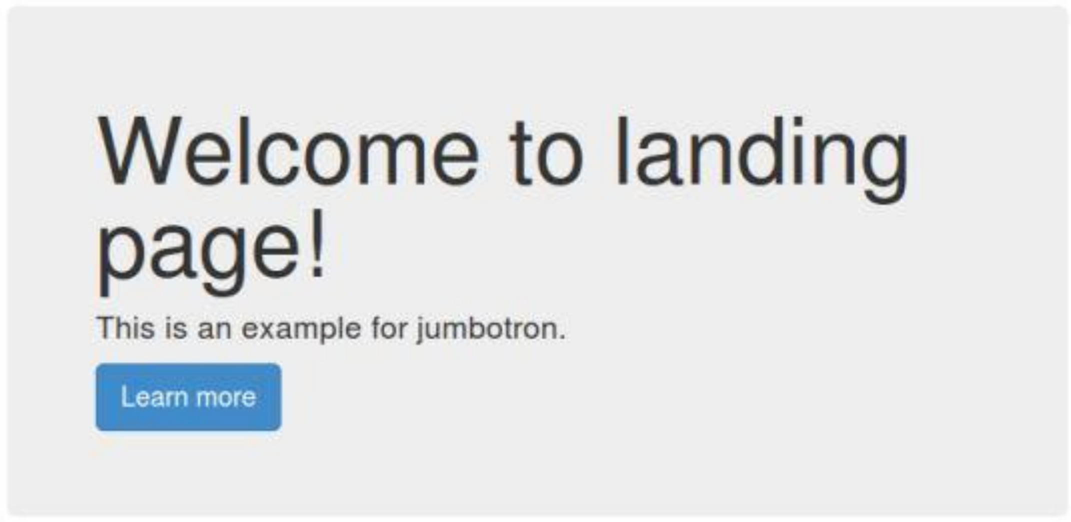
Bootstrap Jumbotron

his chapter will discuss one more feature Bootstrap supports, the Jumbotron. As the name suggest this component can optionally increases the size of headings and add a lot of margin for landing page content. To use the Jumbotron:

- simply create a container <div> with the class of **.jumbotron**.
- In addition to a larger <h1>, the *font-weight* is reduced to 200px.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="container">
   <div class="jumbotron">
      <h1>Welcome to landing page!</h1>
      <p>This is an example for jumbotron.</p>
      <p><a class="btn btn-primary btn-lg" role="button">
         Learn more</a>
      </p>
   </div>
</div>
```

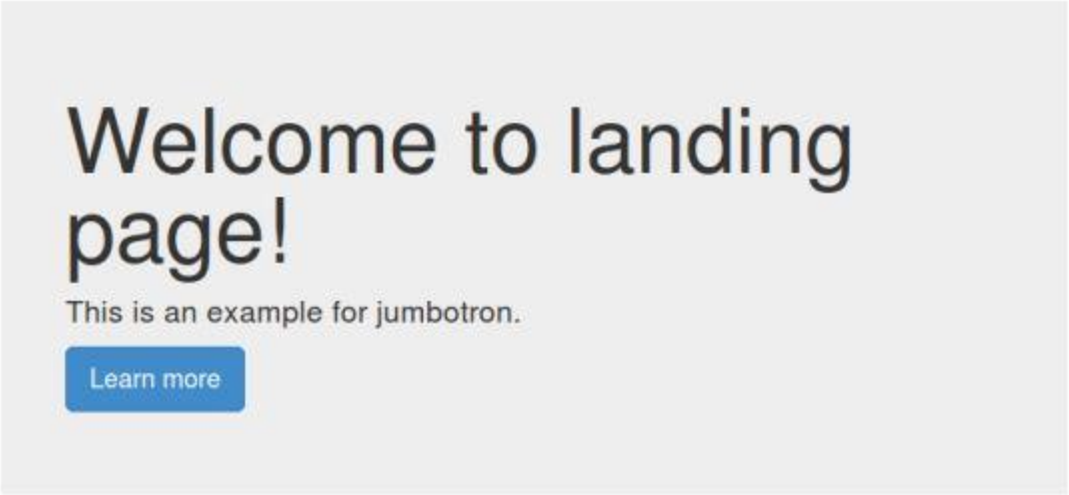


Welcome to landing page!

This is an example for jumbotron.

To get a jumbotron full width, and without rounded corners use the **.jumbotron** class outside all **.container** classes and instead add a **.container** within as shown in the following example:

```
<div class="jumbotron">
   <div class="container">
      <h1>Welcome to landing page!</h1>
      <p>This is an example for jumbotron.</p>
      <p><a class="btn btn-primary btn-lg" role="button">
         Learn more</a>
      </p>
   </div>
</div>
```



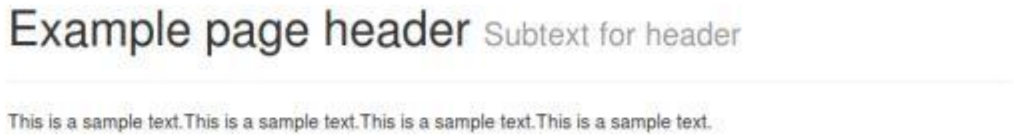
Welcome to landing page!

This is an example for jumbotron.

Bootstrap Page Header

The page header is a nice little feature to add appropriate spacing around the headings on a page.This is particularly helpful on a web page where you may have several post titles and need a way to add distinction to each of them. To use a page header, wrap your heading in a <div> with a class of **.page-header**:

```
<div class="page-header">
   <h1>Example page header
      <small>Subtext for header</small>
   </h1>
</div>
<p>This is a sample text.This is a sample text.This is a sample text.
   This is a sample text.</p>
```



Example page header Subtext for header

This is a sample text.This is a sample text.This is a sample text.This is a sample text.

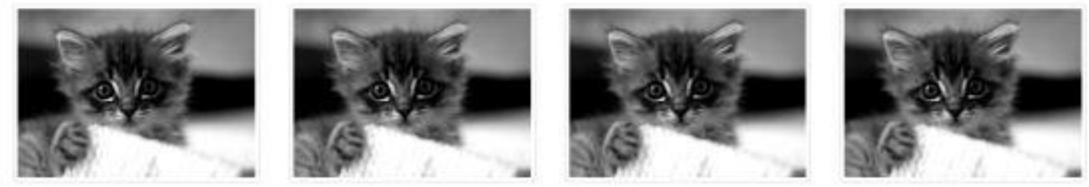
Bootstrap Thumbnails

This chapter discusses about Bootstrap thumbnails. A lot of sites need a way to lay out images,videos,text, etc in a grid, and Bootstrap has an easy way to do this with thumbnails. To create thumbnails using Bootstrap:

- Add an <a> tag with the class of **.thumbnail** around an image.
- This adds four pixels of padding and a gray border.
- On hover, an animated glow outlines the image.

The following example demonstrates a default thumbnail:

```
<div class="row">
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <a href="#" class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </a>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <a href="#" class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </a>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <a href="#" class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </a>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <a href="#" class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </a>
   </div>
</div>
```



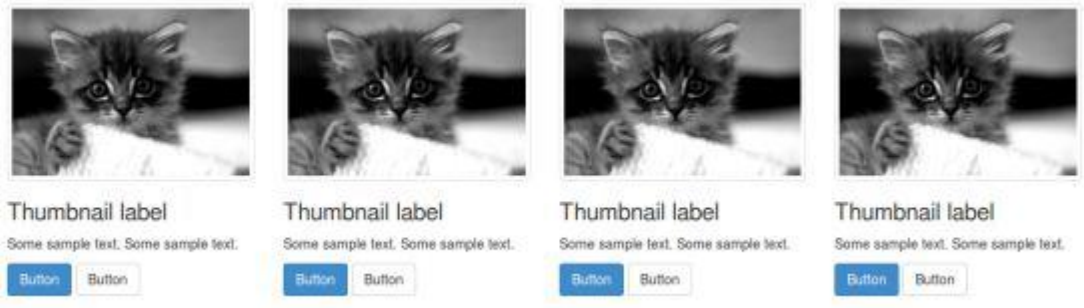
Adding Custom Content

Now that we have a basic thumbnail, it's possible to add any kind of HTML content like headings, paragraphs, or buttons into thumbnails. Follow the steps below:

- Change the <a> tag that has a class of **.thumbnail** to a <div>.
- Inside of that <div>, you can add anything you need. As this is a <div>, we can use the default span-based naming convention for sizing.
- If you want to group multiple images, place them in an unordered list, and each list item will be floated to the left.

The following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="row">
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <div class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </div>
      <div class="caption">
         <h3>Thumbnail label</h3>
         <p>Some sample text. Some sample text.</p>
         <p>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-default" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
         </p>
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <div class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </div>
      <div class="caption">
         <h3>Thumbnail label</h3>
         <p>Some sample text. Some sample text.</p>
         <p>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-default" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
         </p>
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <div class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </div>
      <div class="caption">
         <h3>Thumbnail label</h3>
         <p>Some sample text. Some sample text.</p>
         <p>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-default" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
         </p>
      </div>
   </div>
   <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-3">
      <div class="thumbnail">
         <img src="/bootstrap/images/kittens.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder thumbnail">
      </div>
      <div class="caption">
         <h3>Thumbnail label</h3>
         <p>Some sample text. Some sample text.</p>
         <p>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
            <a href="#" class="btn btn-default" role="button">
               Button
            </a>
         </p>
      </div>
   </div>
</div>
```



Thumbnail label

Some sample text. Some sample text.

Thumbnail label

Some sample text. Some sample text.

Thumbnail label

Some sample text. Some sample text.

Thumbnail label

Some sample text. Some sample text.

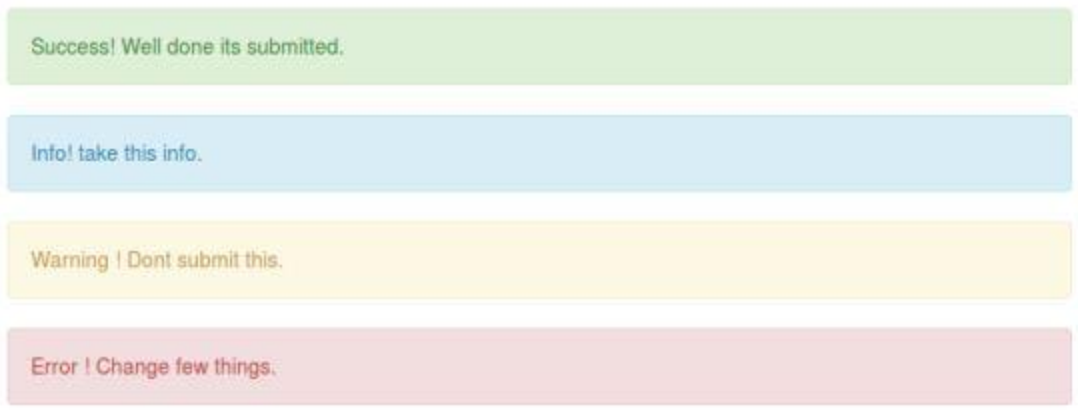
Bootstrap Alerts

This chapter will discuss about alerts and the classes Bootstrap provides for alerts. Alerts provide a way to style messages to the user. They provide contextual feedback messages for typical user actions.

You can add an optional close icon to alert. For inline dismissal use the Alerts jQuery plugin.

You can add an basic alert by creating a wrapper <div> and adding a class of **.alert** and one of the four contextual classes (e.g., **.alert-success, .alert-info, .alert-warning, .alert-danger**). The following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="alert alert-success">Success! Well done its submitted.</div>
<div class="alert alert-info">Info! take this info.</div>
<div class="alert alert-warning">Warning ! Dont submit this.</div>
<div class="alert alert-danger">Error ! Change few things.</div>
```



Success! Well done its submitted.

Info! take this info.

Warning ! Dont submit this.

Error ! Change few things.

Dismissal Alerts

To build a dismissal alert:

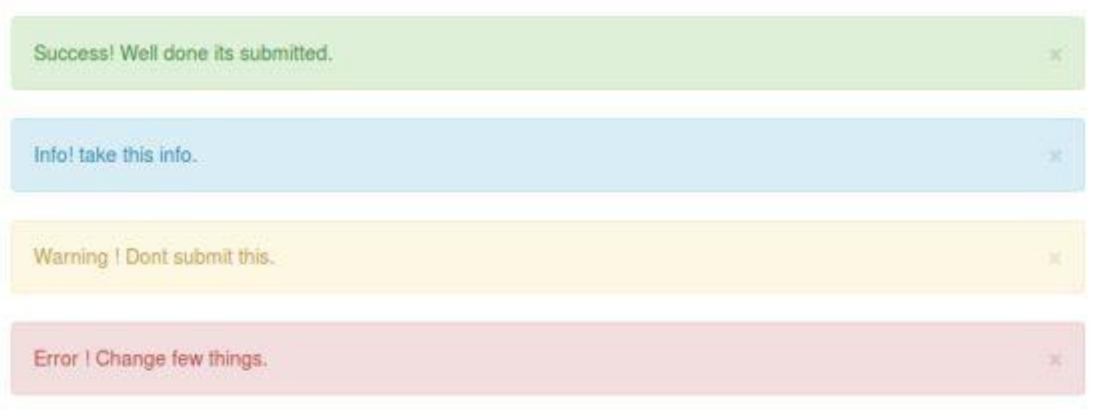
- Add an basic alert by creating a wrapper <div> and adding a class of **.alert** and one of the four contextual classes (e.g., **.alert-success, .alert-info, .alert-warning, .alert-danger**)
- Also add optional **.alert-dismissable** to the above <div> class.
- Add a close button.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="alert alert-success alert-dismissable">
   <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert"
      aria-hidden="true">
      &times;
   </button>
   Success! Well done its submitted.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-info alert-dismissable">
   <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert"
      aria-hidden="true">
      &times;
   </button>
   Info! take this info.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-warning alert-dismissable">
   <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert"
      aria-hidden="true">
      &times;
   </button>
   Warning ! Dont submit this.
</div>
<div class="alert alert-danger alert-dismissable">
   <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert"
      aria-hidden="true">
      &times;
   </button>
   Error ! Change few things.
```

```
</div>
```

Be sure to use the <button> element with the *data-dismiss="alert"* data attribute.



Success! Well done its submitted.

Info! take this info.

Warning ! Dont submit this.

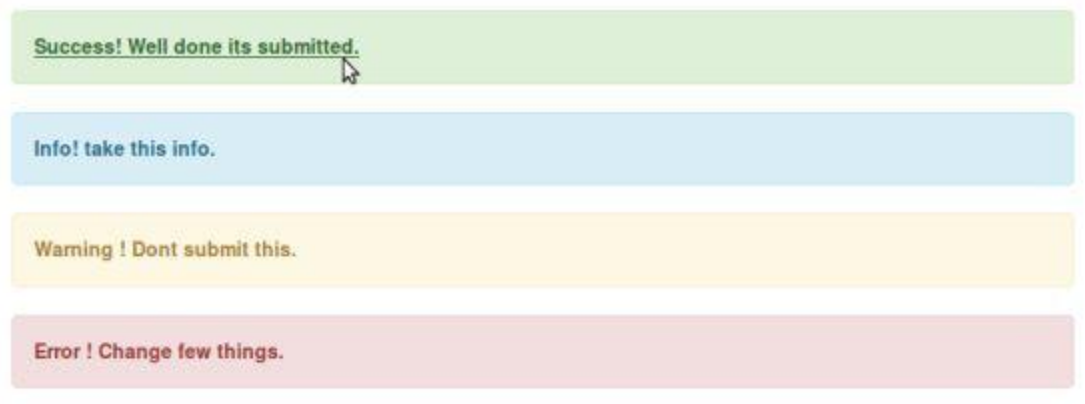
Error ! Change few things.

Links in Alerts

To get links in alerts:

- Add an basic alert by creating a wrapper <div> and adding a class of **.alert** and one of the four contextual classes (e.g., **.alert-success, .alert-info, .alert-warning, .alert-danger**)
- Use the **.alert-link** utility class to quickly provide matching colored links within any alert.

```
<div class="alert alert-success">
   <a href="#" class="alert-link">Success! Well done its submitted.</a>
</div>
<div class="alert alert-info">
   <a href="#" class="alert-link">Info! take this info.</a>
</div>
<div class="alert alert-warning">
   <a href="#" class="alert-link">Warning ! Dont submit this.</a>
</div>
<div class="alert alert-danger">
   <a href="#" class="alert-link">Error ! Change few things.</a>
</div>
```



Success! Well done its submitted.

Info! take this info.

Warning ! Dont submit this.

Error ! Change few things.

Bootstrap Progressbar

This chapter discusses about Bootstrap progress bars. The purpose of progress bars is to show that assets are loading, in progress, or that there is action taking place regarding elements on the page.

Progress bars use CSS3 transitions and animations to achieve some of their effects. These features are not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and below or older versions of Firefox. Opera 12 does not support animations.

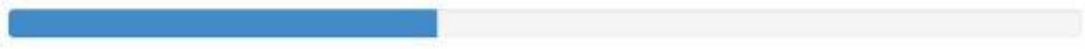
Default Progress Bar

To create a basic progress bar:

- Add a <div> with a class of **.progress**.
- Next, inside the above <div>, add an empty <div> with a class of **.progress-bar**.
- Add a style attribute with the width expressed as a percentage. Say for example, style="60%"; indicates that the progress bar was at 60%.

Let us see an example below:

```
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar" role="progressbar" aria-valuenow="60"
      aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100" style="width: 40%;">
      <span class="sr-only">40% Complete</span>
   </div>
</div>
```



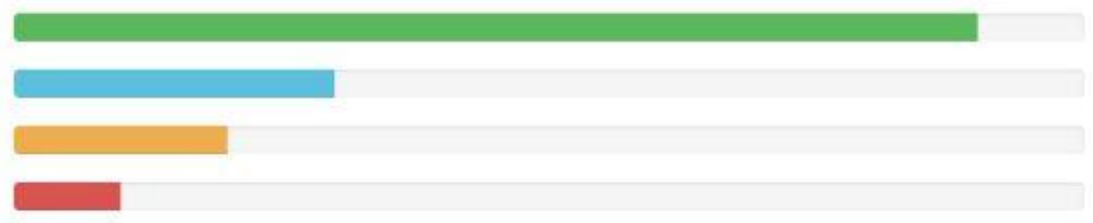
Alternate Progress Bar

To create a progress bar with different styles:

- Add a <div> with a class of **.progress**.
- Next, inside the above <div>, add an empty <div> with a class of **.progress-bar** and class **progress-bar-*** where * could be **success, info, warning, danger**.
- Add a style attribute with the width expressed as a percentage. Say for example, style="60%"; indicates that the progress bar was at 60%.

Let us see an example below:

```
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 90%;">
      <span class="sr-only">90% Complete (Sucess)</span>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-info" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 30%;">
      <span class="sr-only">30% Complete (info)</span>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 20%;">
      <span class="sr-only">20%Complete (warning)</span>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 10%;">
      <span class="sr-only">10% Complete (danger)</span>
   </div>
</div>
```



Striped Progress Bar

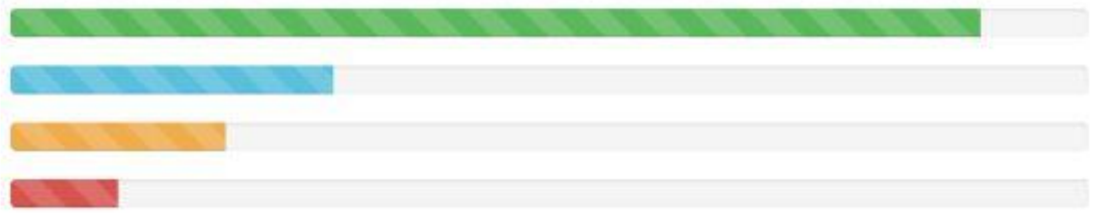
To create a striped progress bar:

- Add a <div> with a class of **.progress** and **.progress-striped**.
- Next, inside the above <div>, add an empty <div> with a class of **.progress-bar** and class **progress-bar-*** where * could be **success, info, warning, danger**.
- Add a style attribute with the width expressed as a percentage. Say for example, style="60%"; indicates that the progress bar was at 60%.

Let us see an example below:

```
<div class="progress progress-striped">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 90%;">
      <span class="sr-only">90% Complete (Sucess)</span>
   </div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="progress progress-striped">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-info" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 30%;">
      <span class="sr-only">30% Complete (info)</span>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="progress progress-striped">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 20%;">
      <span class="sr-only">20%Complete (warning)</span>
   </div>
</div>
<div class="progress progress-striped">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-danger" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 10%;">
      <span class="sr-only">10% Complete (danger)</span>
   </div>
</div>
```



Animated Progress Bar

To create an animated progress bar:

- Add a <div> with a class of **.progress** and **.progress-striped**. Also add class **.active** to **.progress-striped**.
- Next, inside the above <div>, add an empty <div> with a class of **.progress-bar**.
- Add a style attribute with the width expressed as a percentage. Say for example, style="60%"; indicates that the progress bar was at 60%.

This will animate the stripes right to left.

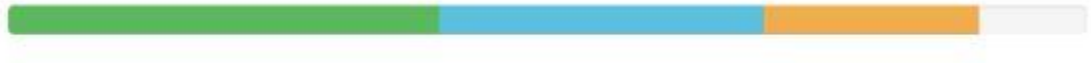
Let us see an example below:

```
<div class="progress progress-striped active">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 40%;">
      <span class="sr-only">40% Complete</span>
   </div>
</div>
```

Stacked Progress Bar

You can even stack multiple progress bars. Place the multiple progress bars into the same **.progress** to stack them as seen in the following example:

```
<div class="progress">
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-success" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 40%;">
      <span class="sr-only">40% Complete</span>
   </div>
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-info" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 30%;">
      <span class="sr-only">30% Complete (info)</span>
   </div>
   <div class="progress-bar progress-bar-warning" role="progressbar"
      aria-valuenow="60" aria-valuemin="0" aria-valuemax="100"
      style="width: 20%;">
      <span class="sr-only">20%Complete (warning)</span>
   </div>
</div>
```



Bootstrap Media Object

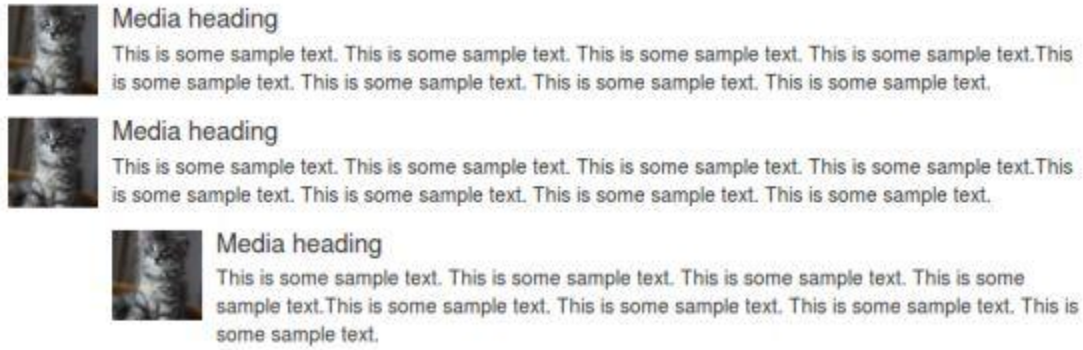
This chapter discusses about Media object. These are abstract object styles for building various types of components (like blog comments, Tweets, etc) that feature a left- or right-aligned image alongside textual content. The goal of the media object is to make the code for developing these blocks of information drastically shorter.

The goal of media objects (light markup, easy extendability) is achieved by applying classes to some simple markup. There are two forms to the media object:

- **.media**: This class allows to float a media object (images, video, audio) to the left or right of a content block.
- **.media-list**: If you are preparing a list where the items will be part of an unordered list, use class. Useful for comment threads or articles lists.

Let us see an example below of default media object:

```
<div class="media">
   <a class="pull-left" href="#">
      <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
      alt="Media Object">
   </a>
   <div class="media-body">
      <h4 class="media-heading">Media heading</h4>
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
   </div>
</div>
<div class="media">
   <a class="pull-left" href="#">
      <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
      alt="Media Object">
   </a>
   <div class="media-body">
      <h4 class="media-heading">Media heading</h4>
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      <div class="media">
         <a class="pull-left" href="#">
            <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
            alt="Media Object">
         </a>
         <div class="media-body">
            <h4 class="media-heading">Media heading</h4>
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
         </div>
      </div>
   </div>
</div>
```



Media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Media heading

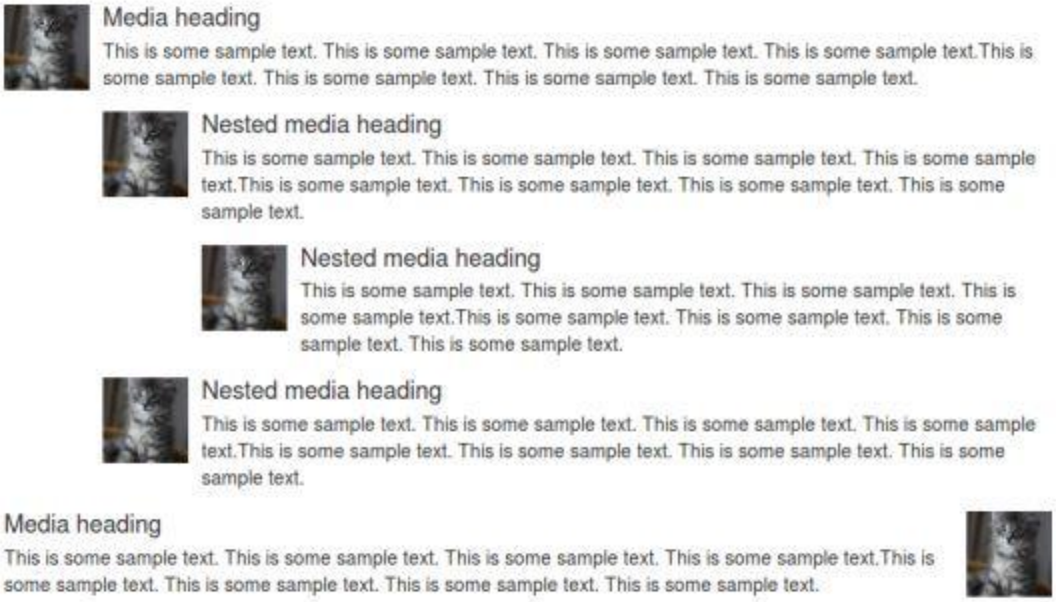
This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Let us see an example below of media list:

```
<ul class="media-list">
   <li class="media">
      <a class="pull-left" href="#">
         <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder image">
      </a>
      <div class="media-body">
         <h4 class="media-heading">Media heading</h4>
         <p>This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            This is some sample text. This is some sample text.</p>
         <!-- Nested media object -->
         <div class="media">
            <a class="pull-left" href="#">
               <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
               alt="Generic placeholder image">
            </a>
            <div class="media-body">
               <h4 class="media-heading">Nested media heading</h4>
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               <!-- Nested media object -->
               <div class="media">
                  <a class="pull-left" href="#">
                     <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
                     alt="Generic placeholder image">
                  </a>
                  <div class="media-body">
                     <h4 class="media-heading">Nested media heading</h4>
                     This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
                     This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
                     This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
                     This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
                  </div>
               </div>
            </div>
         </div>
         <!-- Nested media object -->
         <div class="media">
            <a class="pull-left" href="#">
               <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
               alt="Generic placeholder image">
            </a>
            <div class="media-body">
               <h4 class="media-heading">Nested media heading</h4>
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
               This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
            </div>
         </div>
      </div>
   </li>
   <li class="media">
      <a class="pull-right" href="#">
         <img class="media-object" src="/bootstrap/images/64.jpg"
         alt="Generic placeholder image">
      </a>
      <div class="media-body">
         <h4 class="media-heading">Media heading</h4>
         This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
         This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
         This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
         This is some sample text. This is some sample text.
      </div>
   </li>
</ul>
```



Media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Nested media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Nested media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Nested media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

Media heading

This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text. This is some sample text.

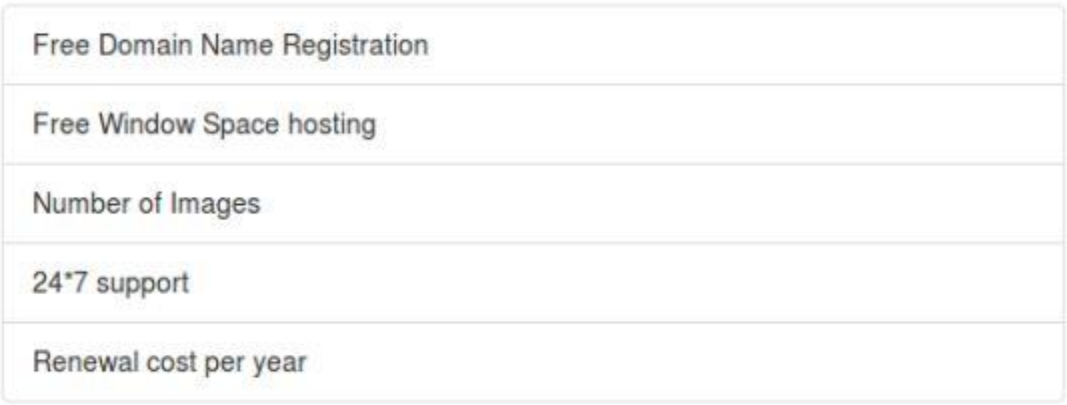
Bootstrap ListGroup

In this article we will study about list group. Purpose of list group component is to render complex and customized content in lists. To get a basic list group:

- Add the class **.list-group** to element <ul>.
- Add class **.list-group-item** to <li>.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<ul class="list-group">
   <li class="list-group-item">Free Domain Name Registration</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Free Window Space hosting</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Number of Images</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">24*7 support</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Renewal cost per year</li>
</ul>
```



Free Domain Name Registration

Free Window Space hosting

Number of Images

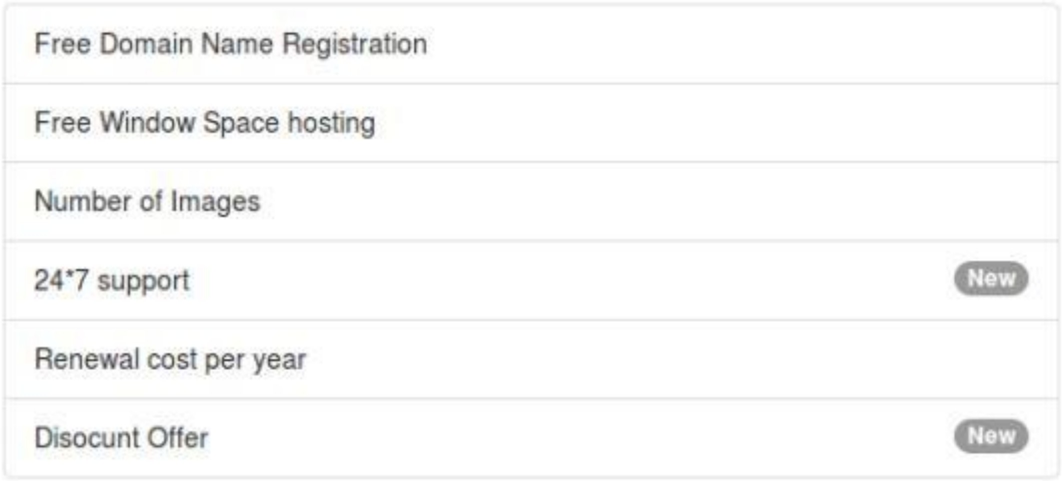
24*7 support

Renewal cost per year

Adding Badges to List Group

We can add the badges component to any list group item and it will automatically be positioned on the right. Just add **<span class="badge">** within the <li> element. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<ul class="list-group">
   <li class="list-group-item">Free Domain Name Registration</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Free Window Space hosting</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Number of Images</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">
      <span class="badge">New</span>
      24*7 support
   </li>
   <li class="list-group-item">Renewal cost per year</li>
   <li class="list-group-item">
      <span class="badge">New</span>
      Disocunt Offer
   </li>
</ul>
```



Free Domain Name Registration

Free Window Space hosting

Number of Images

24*7 support New

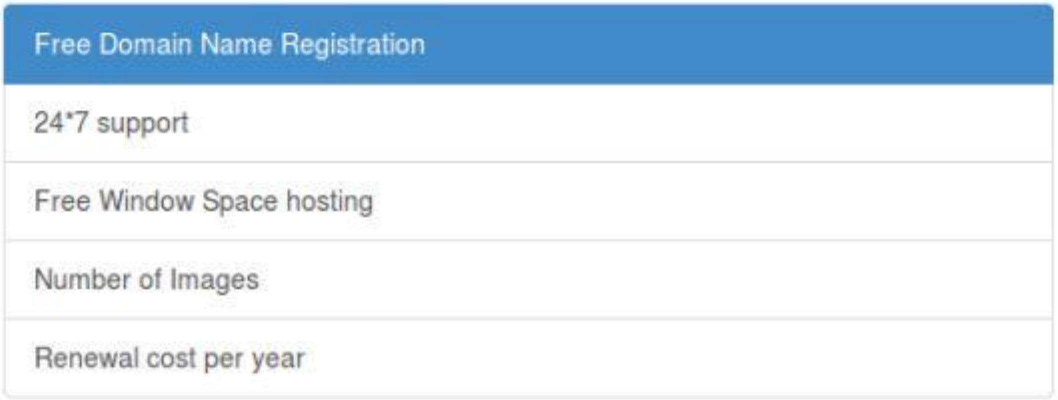
Renewal cost per year

Disocunt Offer New

Linking List Group Items

By using anchor tags instead of list items, we can link the list groups. We need to use <div> instead of <ul> element. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<a href="#" class="list-group-item active">
   Free Domain Name Registration
</a>
<a href="#" class="list-group-item">24*7 support</a>
<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Free Window Space hosting</a>
<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Number of Images</a>
<a href="#" class="list-group-item">Renewal cost per year</a>
```



Free Domain Name Registration

24*7 support

Free Window Space hosting

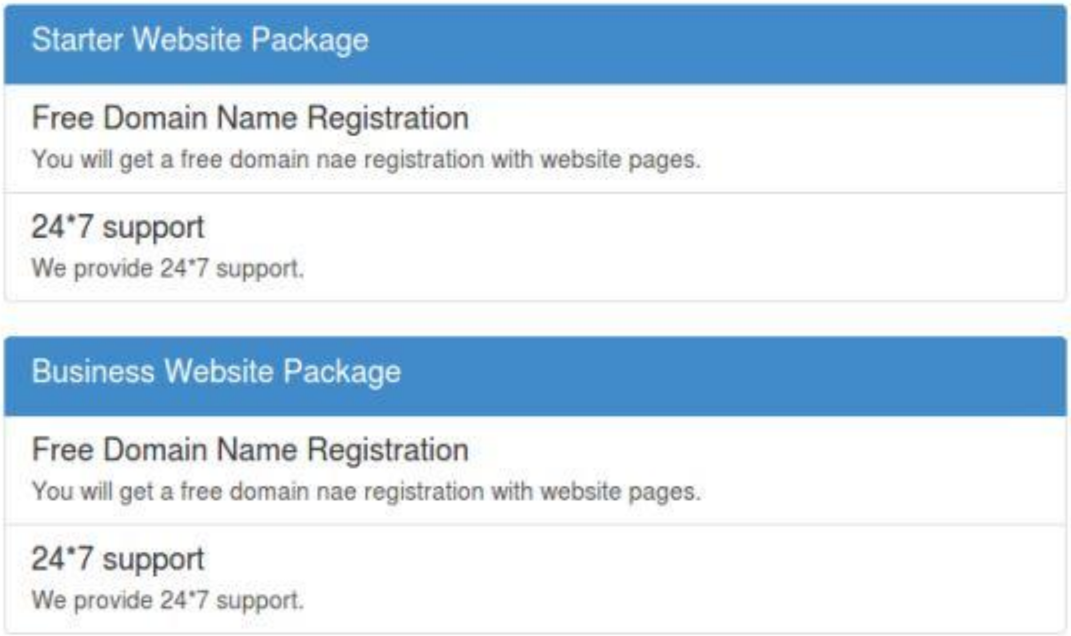
Number of Images

Renewal cost per year

Add Custom Content to List Group

We can add any HTML content to the above linked list groups. Following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="list-group">
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item active">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">
         Starter Website Package
      </h4>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">
         Free Domain Name Registration
      </h4>
      <p class="list-group-item-text">
         You will get a free domain registration with website pages.
      </p>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">
         24*7 support
      </h4>
      <p class="list-group-item-text">
         We provide 24*7 support.
      </p>
   </a>
</div>
<div class="list-group">
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item active">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">
         Business Website Package
      </h4>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">
         Free Domain Name Registration
      </h4>
      <p class="list-group-item-text">
         You will get a free domain registration with website pages.
      </p>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="list-group-item">
      <h4 class="list-group-item-heading">24*7 support</h4>
      <p class="list-group-item-text">We provide 24*7 support.</p>
   </a>
</div>
```



Starter Website Package

Free Domain Name Registration

You will get a free domain nae registration with website pages.

24*7 support

We provide 24*7 support.

Business Website Package

Free Domain Name Registration

You will get a free domain nae registration with website pages.

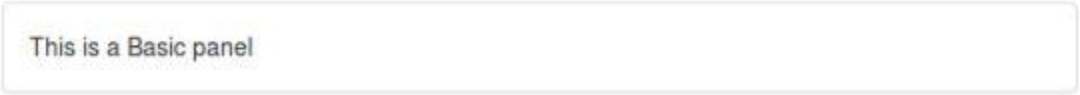
24*7 support

We provide 24*7 support.

Bootstrap Panels

This chapter will discuss about Bootstrap panels. Panel component are used when you want to put your DOM component in a box. To get a basic panel, just add class **.panel** to the <div> element. Also add class **.panel-default** to this element as shown in the following example:

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
```



This is a Basic panel

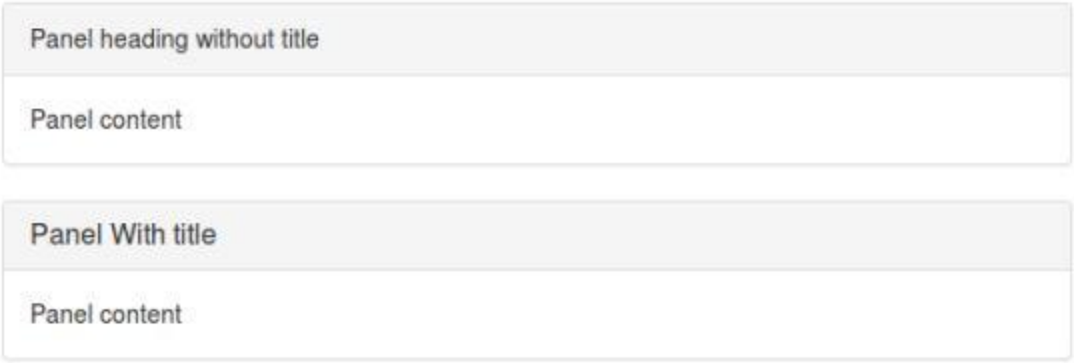
Panel with heading

There are two ways to add panel heading:

- Use **.panel-heading** class to easily add a heading container to your panel.
- Use any <h1>-<h6> with a **.panel-title** class to add a pre-styled heading.

Following example demonstrates both the ways:

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      Panel heading without title
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      Panel content
   </div>
</div>

<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">
         Panel With title
      </h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      Panel content
   </div>
</div>
```



Panel heading without title

Panel content

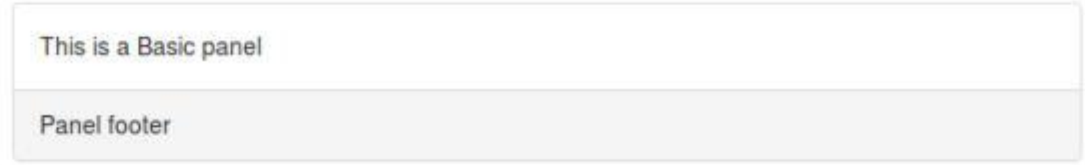
Panel With title

Panel content

Panel with footer

You can add footers to panels, by wrapping buttons or secondary text in a <div> containing class **.panel-footer**. Following example demonstrates this.

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
   <div class="panel-footer">Panel footer</div>
</div>
```



This is a Basic panel

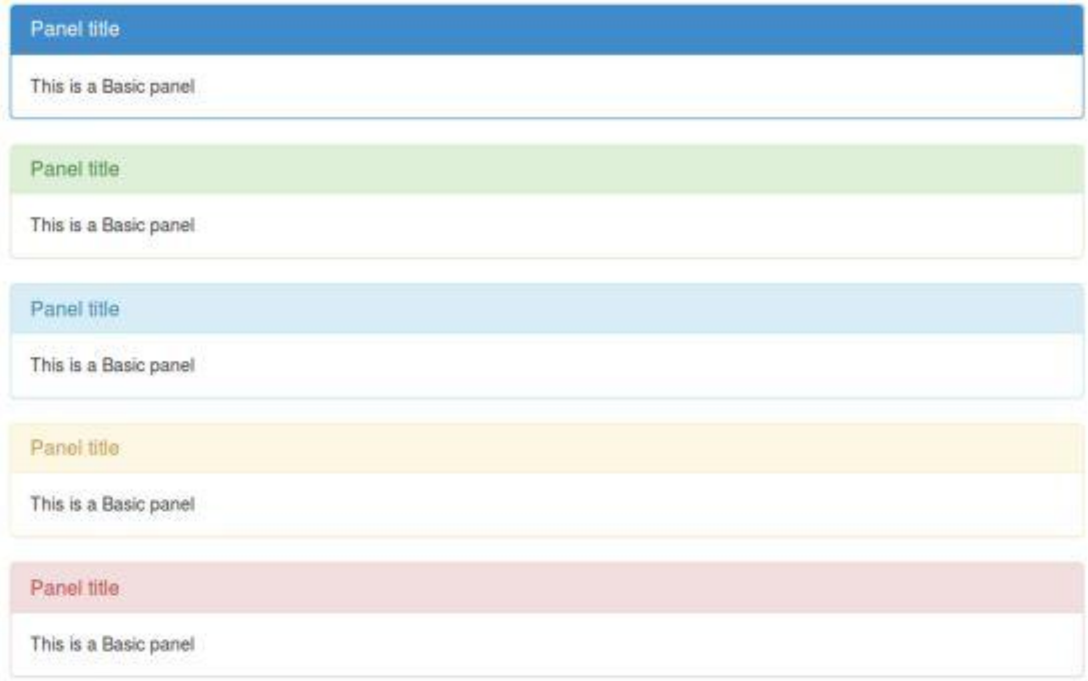
Panel footer

Panel footers do not inherit colors and borders when using contextual variations as they are not meant to be in the foreground.

Panel Contextual alternatives

Use contextual state classes **panel-primary, panel-success, panel-info, panel-warning, panel-danger**, to make a panel more meaningful to a particular context.

```
<div class="panel panel-primary">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
<div class="panel panel-success">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
<div class="panel panel-info">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
<div class="panel panel-warning">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
<div class="panel panel-danger">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
</div>
```



Panel title

This is a Basic panel

Panel title

This is a Basic panel

Panel title

This is a Basic panel

Panel title

This is a Basic panel

Panel title

This is a Basic panel

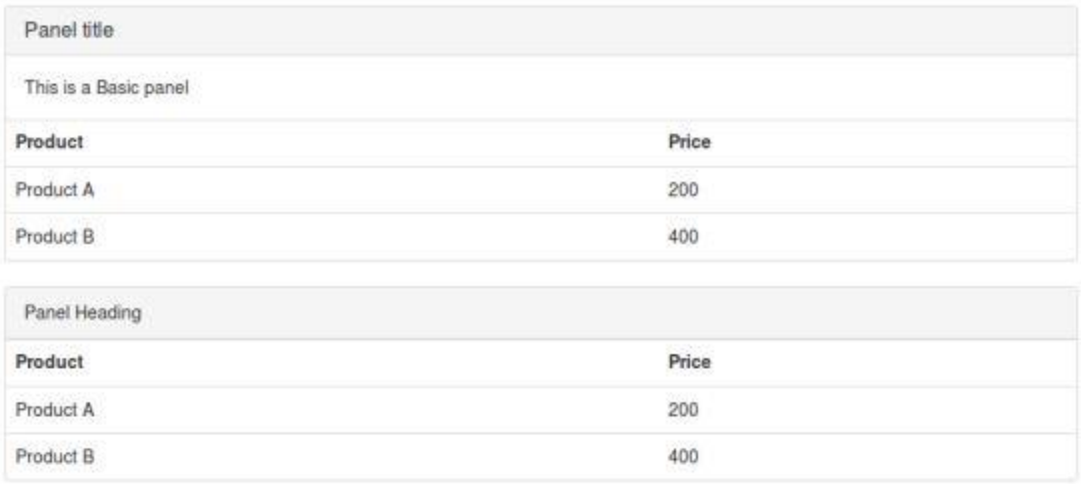
Panel with tables

To get a non-bordered table within a panel, use class **.table** within the panel. Suppose there is a <div> containing **.panel-body**, we add an extra border to the top of the table for separation. If there is no <div> containing **.panel-body**, then the component moves from panel header to table without interruption.

Following example demonstrates this:

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Panel title</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
      This is a Basic panel
   </div>
   <table class="table">
```

```
      <th>Product</th><th>Price </th>
      <tr><td>Product A</td><td>200</td></tr>
      <tr><td>Product B</td><td>400</td></tr>
   </table>
</div>
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-heading">Panel Heading</div>
   <table class="table">
      <th>Product</th><th>Price </th>
      <tr><td>Product A</td><td>200</td></tr>
      <tr><td>Product B</td><td>400</td></tr>
   </table>
</div>
```



Panel title

This is a Basic panel

Product	Price
Product A	200
Product B	400

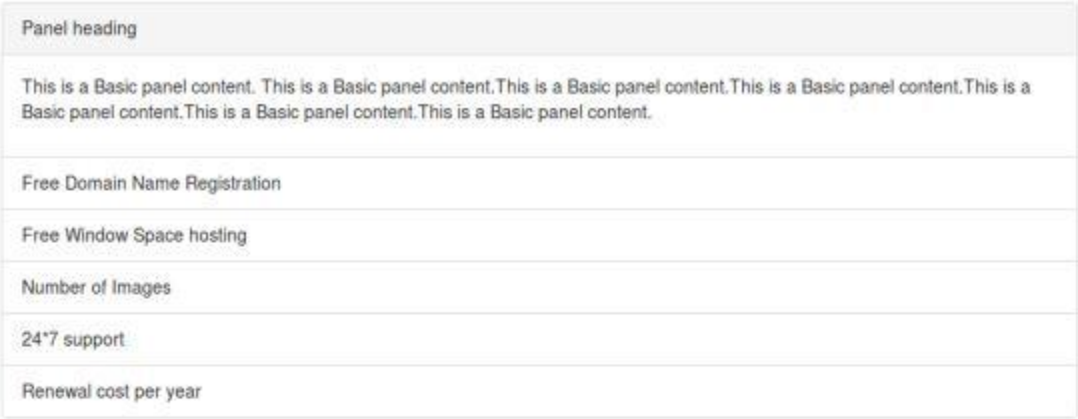
Panel Heading

Product	Price
Product A	200
Product B	400

Panel with Listgroups

You can include list groups within any panel. Create a panel by adding class **.panel** to the <div> element. Also add class **.panel-default** to this element. Now within this panel include your list groups. You can learn to create a list group from chapter List Groups.

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
   <div class="panel-heading">Panel heading</div>
      <div class="panel-body">
         <p>This is a Basic panel content. This is a Basic panel content.
         This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.
         This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.
         This is a Basic panel content.
         </p>
   </div>
   <ul class="list-group">
      <li class="list-group-item">Free Domain Name Registration</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">Free Window Space hosting</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">Number of Images</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">24*7 support</li>
      <li class="list-group-item">Renewal cost per year</li>
   </ul>
</div>
```



Panel heading

This is a Basic panel content. This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.This is a Basic panel content.

Free Domain Name Registration

Free Window Space hosting

Number of Images

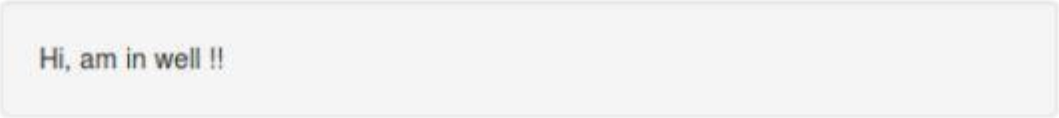
24*7 support

Renewal cost per year

Bootstrap Wells

A well is a container <div> that causes the content to appear sunken or an inset effect on the page. To create a well, simply wrap the content that you would like to appear in the well with a <div> containing the class of **.well**. The following example shows a default well:

```
 <div class="well">Hi, am in well !!</div>
```

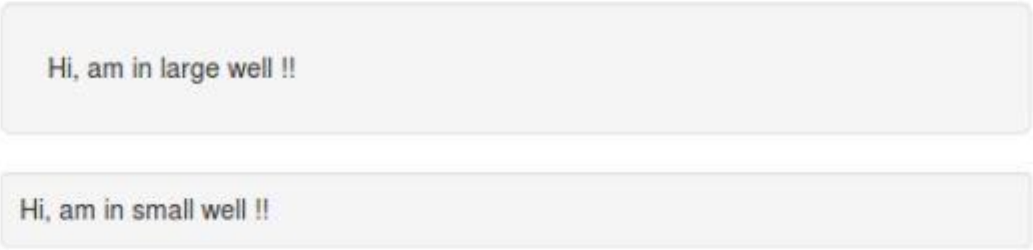


Hi, am in well !!

Sizing

You can change the size of well using the optional classes **well-lg** or **well-lg**. These classes are used in conjunction with **.well** class. These affect the padding, making the well larger or smaller depending on the class.

```
<div class="well well-lg">Hi, am in large well !!</div>
<div class="well well-sm">Hi, am in small well !!</div>
```



Hi, am in large well !!

Hi, am in small well !!