

Bootstrap Tutorial

Bootstrap tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of Bootstrap. Our Bootstrap tutorial is designed for beginners and professionals.

Bootstrap is the popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.

Our Bootstrap tutorial includes all topics of Bootstrap such as jumbotron, table, button, grid, form, image, alert, wells, container, carousel, panels, glyphicon, badges, labels, progress bar, pagination, pager, list group, dropdown, collapse, tabs, pills, navbar, inputs, modals, tooltip, popover and scrollspy.

Bootstrap is the most popular and powerful front-end (HTML, CSS, and JS) framework for faster and easier responsive web development.

Requirement

Before learning Bootstrap, you must have the basic knowledge of HTML and CSS.

Participant

Our Bootstrap tutorial is designed to help beginners and professionals.

What is Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.
- It is absolutely free to download and use.
- It is a front-end framework used for easier and faster web development.
- It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many others.
- It can also use JavaScript plug-ins.
- It facilitates you to create responsive designs.

History of Bootstrap

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

In June 2014 Bootstrap was the No.1 project on GitHub.

Why use Bootstrap

Following are the main advantage of Bootstrap:

- It is very easy to use. Anybody having basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can use Bootstrap.
- It facilitates users to develop a responsive website.
- It is compatible on most of browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari and Opera etc.

What is a responsive website

A website is called responsive website which can automatically adjust itself to look good on all devices, from smart phones to desktops etc.

Bootstrap Class Concept

Bootstrap uses classes, the developer MUST use these classes to make their website look appealing and decent. **class** should be used as an attribute in HTML. Below we demonstrate how to use a class in a given tag. We give class X to a paragraph

```
<p class = "x"> Lorem Ipsum</p>
```

Below we give class X & y to a paragraph.

```
<p class = "x y"> Lorem Ipsum</p>
```

Below we give class X & y & Z to a paragraph.

```
<p class = "x y z"> Lorem Ipsum</p>
```

Space separates the different classes in given tag

First Bootstrap Example

Add the HTML 5 doctype: Bootstrap uses HTML elements and CSS properties, so you have to add the HTML 5 doctype at the beginning of the page with lang attribute and correct character set.

Ex:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Any title</title>
</head>
<body>
  //write code
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap is mobile friendly: Bootstrap 3 is designed to be responsive to mobile devices.

Mobile-first styles are part of the core framework of Bootstrap. You have to add the following <meta> tag inside the <head> element for proper rendering and touch zooming:

1. **<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">**

Note: The "**width=device-width**" part is used to set the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (vary according to the devices).

The **initial-scale=1** part is used to set the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

Containers: container is used to wrap the site contents. There are two container classes.

- The **.container class** provides a responsive fixed width container.
- The **.container-fluid** class provides a full width container, spanning the entire width of the viewport.

First Bootstrap Example (with responsive fixed width container)

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>This is a Bootstrap example</title>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h1> First Bootstrap web page</h1>
    <p>Write your text here..</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap Container

In Bootstrap, container is used to set the content's margins dealing with the responsive behaviors of your layout. It contains the row elements and the row elements are the container of columns (known as grid system).

The **container class** is used to create boxed content.

There are two container classes in Bootstrap:

1. container
2. container-fluid

See the basic layout of a container:

```
<html>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-md-xx"></div>
      ...
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-md-xx"></div>
      ...
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap container example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Job</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Container</h1>
      <p>container content</p>
    </div>

    <div class="container-fluid">
      <h1>Container-fluid</h1>
      <p>container-fluid content</p>
    </div>

  </body>
```

</html>

Bootstrap Jumbotron

A Bootstrap jumbotron specifies a big box for getting extra attention to some special content or information. It is displayed as a grey box with rounded corners. It can also enlarge the font sizes of the text inside it.

You can put any valid HTML or other Bootstrap elements/ classes inside a jumbotron.

The **class .jumbotron** within the <div> element is used to create a jumbotron.

Jumbotron Inside Container

The Inside container is used in jumbotron, if you want the jumbotron to not extend to the edge of the screen.

Put the jumbotron inside the <div class="container">.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <div class="jumbotron">
    <h1>This is Jumbotron inside container!</h1>
    <p>Sample Text</p>
  </div>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <p>This is another text.</p>
</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Bootstrap Navigation Bar

A navigation bar is like a navigation header that is placed at the top of the page. You can collapse or extend it according to the screen size.

You can create a standard navigation bar at the top of the page with with **<nav class="navbar navbar-default">**.

See this example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Case</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-default">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>

<div class="container">
  <h3>Basic Navbar Example</h3>
  <p>A navigation bar is a navigation header that is placed at the top of the page.</p>

</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Inverted Navigation Bar

Inverted navigation bar provides an alternative black navbar. It can be used to style the default navigation bar by changing **.navbar-default class** into **.navbar-inverse class**.

See this example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```

<title>Bootstrap Case</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
      <li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 1</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
      <li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>

<div class="container">
  <h3>Inverted Navbar</h3>
  <p>An inverted navbar is black instead of gray.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap Navigation Bar with Dropdown

You can also add dropdown menu with navigation bars. The following example adds a dropdown menu for the "page 1" button.

See this example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Case</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">WebSiteName</a>
    </div>
    <ul class="nav navbar-nav">

```

```

<li class="active"><a href="#">Home</a></li>
<li class="dropdown"><a class="dropdown-toggle" data-
toggle="dropdown" href="#">Page 1 <span class="caret"></span></a>
  <ul class="dropdown-menu">
    <li><a href="#">Page 1-1</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Page 1-2</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Page 1-3</a></li>
  </ul>
</li>
<li><a href="#">Page 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Page 3</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</nav>

<div class="container">
  <h3>Navbar With Dropdown</h3>
  <p>This example adds a dropdown menu for the "Page 1" button in the navigation bar
.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Transparent Navbar

To make your navbar transparent go to your CSS section, create do the following;

```

.navbar {
  background-color: transparent;
  border-color: transparent;
}

```

Bootstrap Page Header

A page header is like a section divider. It adds a horizontal line under the heading.

The **.page-header class** is used to create a page header.

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

```



```
<div class="container">
  <div class="page-header">
    <h1>Example Page Header</h1>
  </div>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <p>This is another text.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Contextual Colors and Backgrounds

Bootstrap also has some contextual classes that can be used to provide "meaning through colors".

The classes for text colors are: `.text-muted`, `.text-primary`, `.text-success`, `.text-info`, `.text-warning`, and `.text-danger`:

Example

This text is muted.

This text is important.

This text indicates success.

This text represents some information.

This text represents a warning.

This text represents danger.

Apply these classes to any tag i.e `<p class="text-info">Lorem ipsum</p>`

Classes for aligning content

`.text-center`

`.text-left`

`.text-right`

`.text-justify`

i.e

`<p class="text-center">Lorem ipsum....</p>`

`<p class="text-left">Lorem ipsum....</p>`

`<p class="text-right">Lorem ipsum....</p>`

```
<p class="text-justify">Lorem ipsum....</p>
```

Bootstrap Buttons

There are seven styles to add a button in Bootstrap. Use the following classes to achieve the different button styles:

- .btn-default
- .btn-primary
- .btn-success
- .btn-info
- .btn-warning
- .btn-danger
- .btn-link

Bootstrap Button Example: specifying seven styles

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Job</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Button Example!</h1>

    <a href=" " class="btn btn-default">default</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-primary">primary</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-danger">danger</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-success">success</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-info">info</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-warning">warning</a>
    <a href=" " class="btn btn-link">Link</a>

  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Button Size

In Bootstrap, you can choose a button according to your requirement. It provides four button sizes.

The following classes define the different sizes:

- .btn-lg

- .btn-md
- .btn-sm
- .btn-xs

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Link Sizes</h2>
  <a href=" " class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Large</a>
  <a href=" " class="btn btn-primary btn-md">Medium</a>
  <a href=" " class="btn btn-primary btn-sm">Small</a>
  <a href=" " class="btn btn-primary btn-xs">XSmall</a>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Block level buttons

The block level button covers the entire width of the parent element.

The **.btn-block class** is used to create a block level button:

You apply it in the link as well.

```
<a href=" " class="btn btn-primary btn-sm btn-block">Button 1</a>
```

Bootstrap Grid

Wikipedia says:

"In graphic design, a grid is a structure (usually two-dimensional) made up of a series of intersecting straight (vertical, horizontal) lines used to structure the content. It is widely used to design layout and content structure in print design. In web design, it is a very effective method to create a consistent layout rapidly and effectively using HTML and CSS."

Bootstrap Grid System

The Bootstrap Grid System allows up to 12 columns across the page. You can use all 12 columns individually or you can group the columns together to create wider columns.

Bootstrap Grid System is responsive and the columns are re-arranged automatically according to the screen size.

Grid Classes:

There are four classes in Bootstrap Grid System:

- xs (for phones)
- sm (for tablets)
- md (for desktops)
- lg (for larger desktops)

You can combine the above classes to create more dynamic and flexible layouts.

Basic Structure of a Bootstrap Grid:

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

Follow the below instructions while creating a Bootstrap Grid:

- Create a row (<div class="row">).
 - Add the number of columns, you want in the grid (tags with appropriate .col-*-* classes).
 - Note that numbers in .col-*-* should always add up to 12 for each row.
-

Bootstrap Grid Example

For equal columns:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Sample</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" />
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Grid Example</h1>

      <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-3">First Colm</div>
        <div class="col-md-3">Second Colm </div>
        <div class="col-md-3">Third Colm </div>
        <div class="col-md-3">Fourth Colm </div>
      </div>

    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

For unequal columns:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Sample Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css" />
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Grid Example</h1>

      <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-1">First Colm</div>
        <div class="col-md-2">Second Colm </div>
        <div class="col-md-4">Third Colm </div>
        <div class="col-md-5">Fourth Colm </div>
      </div>

    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Tables

We can create different types of Bootstrap tables by using different classes to style them.

Bootstrap Basic Table:

The basic Bootstrap table has a light padding and only horizontal dividers. The **.table** class is used to add basic styling to a table.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Job</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Basic Table Example</h1>

      <table class="table">
        <tr>
          <th>Id</th>
          <th>Name</th>
          <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1010</td>
          <td>Ken</td>
          <td>23</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1020</td>
          <td>Mary</td>
          <td>22</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1030</td>
          <td>Allan</td>
          <td>21</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1040</td>
          <td>Alice</td>
          <td>29</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Striped Rows Table:

The **.table-striped class** is used to add zebra-stripes to a table:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Sample</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href=" /css/bootstrap.min.css" />
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Basic Table Example</h1>

      <table class="table table-striped">
        <tr>
          <th>Id</th>
          <th>Name</th>
          <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1011</td>
          <td>Ali</td>
          <td>23</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1021</td>
          <td>Johnson</td>
          <td>22</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1032</td>
          <td>Jane</td>
          <td>29</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1046</td>
          <td>Anita</td>
          <td>21</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Bordered table:

The **.table-bordered class** is used to add borders on all sides of the table and cells:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Sample</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href=" /css/bootstrap.min.css" />
  </head>
```

```

<body>

<div class="container">
  <h1>Basic Table Example</h1>
  <table class=" table table-striped table-bordered">
    <tr>
      <th>Id</th>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1018</td>
      <td>Albert</td>
      <td>22</td></tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1444</td>
      <td>Rob</td>
      <td>22</td></tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1445</td>
      <td>Irene</td>
      <td>21</td></tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1545</td>
      <td>Hellen</td>
      <td>21</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</div>
</body>

</html>

```

Bootstrap Hover rows Table:

The **.table-hover class** is used to enable a hover state on table rows:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Sample</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>

  <div class="container">
    <h1>Basic Table Example</h1>
    <table class=" table table-hover">
      <tr>
        <th>Id</th>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
      </tr>

```



```

<tr>
  <td>1787</td>
  <td>Jane</td>
  <td>23</td></tr>
<tr>
  <td>3434</td>
  <td>Alvin</td>
  <td>22</td></tr>
<tr>
  <td>1043</td>
  <td>Maxwel</td>
  <td>29</td></tr>
<tr>
  <td>1044</td>
  <td>Juma</td>
  <td>21</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</body>

</html>

```

Bootstrap Condensed table:

The **.table-condensed** class is used to make a table more compact by cutting cell padding in half:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Job</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Basic Table Example</h1>
      <table class="table table-condensed">
        <tr>
          <th>Id</th>
          <th>Name</th>
          <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1111</td>
          <td>Ronny</td>
          <td>13</td></tr>
        <tr>
          <td>1033</td>
          <td>Jonah</td>
          <td>22</td></tr>
      </table>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>

```

```
<tr>
  <td>1023</td>
  <td>Brandon</td>
  <td>22</td></tr>
<tr>
  <td>1014</td>
  <td>Josphine</td>
  <td>21</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```

Bootstrap Images

Bootstrap supports for images. There are three classes in Bootstrap that can be used to apply some simple style to the images.

The following classes add style to the images:

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

Bootstrap Image-rounded Example

The **class .img-rounded** is used to add rounded corners to an image (IE8 does not support rounded corners).

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Bootstrap image</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Rounded Corners</h2>
  
</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Bootstrap Image-circle Example

The **class .img-circle** is used to shape the image to a circle (IE8 does not support rounded corners).

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Bootstrap image</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <h2>Circle</h2>
      
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Thumbnail Image Example

The **class .img-thumbnail** is used to shape an image to a thumbnail.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Bootstrap image</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <h2>Thumbnail</h2>
      
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Responsive images

The responsive images can adjust themselves automatically to fit the size of screen. You can create responsive images by adding an **.img-responsive class** to the `` tag. The image will then scale nicely to the parent element.

The **.img-responsive class** applies `display: block;` and `max-width: 100%;` and `height: auto;` to the image.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Responsive Image</h2>
  
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Responsive Videos / Embeds

In Bootstrap, you can also add videos and scale them properly on any devices. The **class .embed-responsive-item** is used to create a responsive video. Class can be applied directly to `<iframe>`, `<embed>`, `<video>`, and `<object>` elements.

Let's take an example:

In the following example, we add **.embed-responsive-item class** to an `<iframe>` tag to make the video responsive. It can scale the video nicely according to the parent element.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

```

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Responsive Embed</h2>
  <div class="embed-responsive embed-responsive-16by9">
    <iframe class="embed-responsive-
item" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/XGSy3_Czz8k"></iframe>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap List Groups

Bootstrap list group is used to create a group of list with list items. The most basic list group is an unordered list containing list items.

The **class** `".list-group"` within the `` element and the **class** `".list-group-item"` within the `` element are used to create a basic list group.

Bootstrap List Group Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Basic List Group Example</h2>
  <ul class="list-group">
    <li class="list-group-item">First item</li>
    <li class="list-group-item">Second item</li>
    <li class="list-group-item">Third item</li>
  </ul>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap List Group with Badges

The badges can also be added to a list group. They will automatically be positioned to the right side.

You have to create a `` element with **class ".badge"** inside the list item to create a badge.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>List Group With Badges</h2>
  <ul class="list-group">
    <li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">12</span> New</li>
    <li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">5</span> Deleted</li>
    <li class="list-group-item"><span class="badge">3</span> Warnings</li>
  </ul>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap List Groups with Hyperlinks

You can also link items to the list group. This provides a grey background color on hover. You have to use `<div>` instead of `` and `<a>` instead of `` element to create a list group with linked items.

Bootstrap List Group: Display active item

The **class ".active"** is used to highlight the current item. It specifies that the specific item is in active state.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
```

```

<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Active Item in a List Group</h2>
  <div class="list-group">
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item active">First item (This is active item)</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Second item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Third item</a>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap List Group: Display a disable item

The **class ".disabled"** is used to disable a specific item in the list group.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>List Group With a Disabled Item</h2>
  <div class="list-group">
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item disabled">First item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Second item</a>
    <a href="#" class="list-group-item">Third item</a>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Bootstrap List Group: Contextual Classes

You can add colors to the list items by using contextual classes.

The following classes are used for coloring list items:

- .list-group-item-success
- .list-group-item-info

- .list-group-item-warning
- .list-group-item-danger

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>List Group With Contextual Classes</h2>
  <ul class="list-group">
    <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">First item</li>
    <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Second item</li>
    <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Third item</li>
    <li class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Fourth item</li>
  </ul>

  <h2>Linked Items With Contextual Classes</h2>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-success">First item</a>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-info">Second item</a>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-warning">Third item</a>
  <a href="#" class="list-group-item list-group-item-danger">Fourth item</a>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap Forms

In Bootstrap, there are three types of form layouts:

- Vertical form (this is default)
- Horizontal form
- Inline form

Bootstrap Form Rules

There are three standard rules for these 3 form layouts:

- Always use <form role="form"> (helps improve accessibility for people using screen readers)

- Wrap labels and form controls in `<div class="form-group">` (needed for optimum spacing)
- Add class `.form-control` to all textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements

1) Bootstrap Vertical Form (Default)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Bootstrap example</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="container">
      <h1>Vertical Form Example</h1>

      <form>
        <div class="form-group">
          <label for="exampleInputEmail1">Email address</label>
          <input type="email" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail1" placeholder="Email">
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
          <label for="exampleInputPassword1">Password</label>
          <input type="password" class="form-control" id="exampleInputPassword1" placeholder="Password">
        </div>

        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Login</button>
      </form>

    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

2) Bootstrap Inline Form

In Bootstrap Inline forms, all elements are inline, left-aligned, and the labels are alongside.

This example is only applied to forms within viewports that are at least 768px wide!

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

```

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  <h2>Inline form Example</h2>
  <form class="form-inline" role="form">
    <form style="width:300px">
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="exampleInputEmail1">Email address</label>
        <input type="email" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail1" placeholder="Email">
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="exampleInputPassword1">Password</label>
        <input type="password" class="form-control" id="exampleInputPassword1" placeholder="Password">
      </div>

      <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Login</button>
    </form>

  </div>

</body>
</html>

```

3) Bootstrap Horizontal Form

You have to add some additional rules if you want to create a horizontal form.

Additional rules for a horizontal form:

- Add class .form-horizontal to the <form> element
- Add class .control-label to all <label> elements

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Bootstrap Example</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/bootstrap.min.css">

</head>
<body>

<div class="container">

```

```

<h2>Horizontal form Example</h2>
<form class="form-horizontal" role="form">
  <form style="width:300px">
    <div class="form-group">
      <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="email">Email:</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
        <input type="email" class="form-
control" id="email" placeholder="Enter email">
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label class="control-label col-sm-2" for="pwd">Password:</label>
      <div class="col-sm-10">
        <input type="password" class="form-
control" id="pwd" placeholder="Enter password">
      </div>
    </div>

    <div class="form-group">
      <div class="col-sm-offset-2 col-sm-10">
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default">Submit</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </form>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

More Tutorials

<https://getbootstrap.com/docs/3.3/>

<https://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/>

<https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/twitter-bootstrap-tutorial>